

Fifth Series, Vol. XXLII No. 18

Wednesday, August 14, 1974
Sravana 23, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

C O N T E N T S

No. 18, Wednesday, August 14, 1974/Sravana 23, 1896 'Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 14, 1974/Sravana 23, 1896 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बाहु विवरण के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा
मार्ग, गई सहायता

* 345. श्री अनिलका प्रसाद : क्या सिक्काई
और बिल्डर भवी यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाहु
में उत्तर प्रदेश को, विशेष रूप से बलिया जिले
को, जो गगा और बाघरा नदियों की विनाश-
कारी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है, बताने के लिये
केन्द्रीय सरकार से चालू वर्ष में धनराशि की
माग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
ने कुल कितनी धनराशि मारी है और उस पर
केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A request for financial
assistance of Rs. 5 crores during 1974-
75 for speedy implementation of some
flood protection schemes in the State,
including the scheme for flood control
and anti erosion measures in the Ballia
district, had been received from the
State Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Flood Control Schemes are a part of

the State plans, for which Central
assistance for 1974-75 has already been
sanctioned. The Centre has not been
able to find additional resources to
enhance the assistance already pro-
vided.

श्री अनिलका प्रसाद : स्टेटमेंट में दिया
हुआ है कि 1974-75 वर्ष के लिए केन्द्रीय
सहायता स्वीकार की जा चुकी है। आज भी
मेरी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से टेलीफोन पर बात
हुई है। उनको इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि
1974-75 के लिए सहायता स्वीकृत हो चुकी
है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश
सरकार को क्यों इसकी सूचना नहीं दी गई?

श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र पत्त : उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नरमेंट
को सूचना जरूर गई होगी। प्रानिंग कर्मीजन
में उनकी बातचीत हुई थी और 1974-75
का जो स्टेट प्लान है उसके बारे में उनसे बात-
चीत हो कर कुछ फैसले हुये हैं। 1974-75
के लिए तीन करोड़ का प्राविजन है स्टेट
प्लान में और इसमें से 1.9 करोड़ कुछ खास
योजनाओं के लिये है जिसमें गगा और धाघरा
में जो कटाक हो रहा है उसकी योजनाये भी
है जिसमें कि आपकी दिलचस्पी है।

श्री अनिलका प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश एक
बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ बड़ी नदिया वहा
बहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने करोड़ ल

करोड़ रुपये की माग की थी। यह राशि
बहुत कम है। लेकिन आपने तीन करोड़ की
राशि स्वीकृत की है। बलिया जो कि हमारी
कास्टिट्युएंसी है वहाँ पर गगा और धाघरा
नदिया है और साथ ही बिहार की सीमा और
पुनर्मुख जो नदिया है वे भी हमारे इलाके को
तबाह और बरबाद करती हैं। इस बास्ते
यह एक इंटररेट का मामला बन जाता है। इस

वास्ते इन नदियों की गमीरता को देखते हुये बलिया के लिए और उसको बाढ़ और कटाव से बचाने के लिए आप कोई सैटल प्राइवेट बनायेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि आर्थिक तरफ़ेँ हैं। लेकिन आपने यह जो तीन करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की है इन धन के इस्तेमाल के बारे में आप कोई गाइडलाइन देंगे कि इसका हतना परसेटेज बलिया को कटाव से बचाने के लिये खर्च किया जायें? उ करोड़ की मांग थी और आपने तीन लाख दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत वर्ष की भाति इस वर्ष भी कोई स्पेशल अफिस्टेंट आप बलिया के बास्ते देंगे और उसको कटाव में बचायेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण बन्द्र बस्त : यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम में इस बक्त कर्तिनाई है और हर वर्ष कुछ न कुछ बाढ़ से कठिनाई होती है। लेकिन इस बस्त जो व्यवस्था है उसके अनुमार तो फल्ड कट्रोल का भासला राज्य सरकार के तहत आता है। इस लिये जब स्टेट प्लान बनते हैं तो उसमें उसका प्रावधान रखा जाता है। केन्द्र का इस में पैसा देना इस बक्त सम्भव नहीं लगता। चौथी योजना के अन्त में केन्द्र ने कुछ पैसा दिया था लेकिन इस वर्ष की जो हालत है उस को देखते हुये तथा साधनों की कमी को देखते हुये यह बहुत कठिन लगता है। जिन विशेष योजनाओं की चरा आपने बलिया के बारे में की है उनके बारे में तो माननीय मदस्य न बहुत कुछ मुझाव भी हमें दिया है और उनकी बातचीत भी मैंने अपन मदस्य के जो विशेषज्ञ है उनमें कोई है। दूसरे भी माननीय मदस्यों की अग्र दिलचस्पी होता है तो मैं हमेशा कोशिश करता हूँ कोई नक्शा बातचीत करके बनाया जाए। आर राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करके यह देखा जाय कि यिस हृद तक उसको कार्यान्वित दिया जा सकता है। यही प्रणाली मैंने इप वक्त अपनाई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में

प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ का भयानक प्रकोप होता है और जनधन भी भारी जान होती है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये जौ बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड बना था वह दूरजागी योजनाये बनाने में विफल रहा है? क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार मिया है कि जब तक जल कुड़ी योजना को अमल में नहीं लाया जायगा तब तक पूर्वी जिलों के एक बहुत बड़े भाग को बाढ़ से नहीं बचाया जा सकेगा?

श्री कृष्ण बन्द्र बस्त : गगा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने एक प्लान बनाया था जिस पर खर्च का एस्टीमेट 1075 करोड़ पये रखिये गया था। राज्य सरकार में भी बातचीत उम्होने की थी। इसके बाद इसमें भौतिकीय सार्वतंत्र किम वर्ष हो सकता है, कौन सा राज्य योजना में शामिल हो सकता है, इसको देखा जाया। इस मब में साधनों और प्राथमिकता की बात आ जाती है। प्रानिंग कर्म जन में बातचीत करके ही जो नतीजे होते हैं, निकलते हैं।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : आपने अपनी स्टेटमेट में कहा है-

"Flood control schemes are a part of the State plans for which Central assistance for 1974-75 has already been sanctioned".

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यिसी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 1974-75 में दो गई हैं और कब दो गई हैं और क्या इस धनराशि में उस प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाती है?

गोरखपुर जनपद जो है वहा इस वर्ष बहुत जबर्दस्त बाढ़ आई है और सब वर्षों के रिकार्ड टॉप गये हैं। उसका एर ही समाधान है कि रापती जल कुड़ी योजना बना करके बाढ़ के पानी भे गोरखपुर की रक्षा की जाय। जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये कौन में विशेष क्षमता भवी भवोदय उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पत्न : केन्द्रीय सहायता विशेष योजनाओं के लिए चौथी योजना के पहले दी जाती थी। चौथी योजना में जो कुछ केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य को दी जाती थी वह एक मुश्त दी जाती थी इनसिये कितना हिस्सा उसका फिस योजना के लिये खर्च होगा यह उत्तर प्रकट होता नहीं है। बनाक ग्राट और डाक-नॉन के रूप में वह दी जाती थी।

जहा तक गोरखपुर का प्रश्न है। वहा बाढ़ से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। और वर्षों के मुकाबले वहा पानी बहुत चढ़ा है और अभी भी पानी काफी चढ़ा हुआ है। पहले में वह कुछ कम हुआ है पिछले एक दो दिन में लेकिन अभी भी चढ़ा हुआ है। आज ही तीन टैक्सीकल टोम्बर स ०८०८०० पी० सी० की कुछ सीनियर अफिसर्स के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश, विहार और असम गई है। वे वहा जाना राज्य सरकारों में बातचीत करेगी और फल्ड कट्रोल मैशर्ज जो है, उसका जो नार्थक्रम है उसमें अगर वे कुछ मनाह दे सकते हैं तो देंगे। वे अपनी रिरोड भी देंगे फिर नहीं जाकाम हो रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाठ : बमती जनपद में इरवं रात्री तथा धाघरा नदियों में जो बर्बादी की है वह अन्य वर्षों में बहुत अधिक है। क्या मत्ती महोदय प्रदेश मुकार को यह निर्देश देने की दृष्टा तरे गे? बाढ़को नियतित करने के लिये छोटे-छोटे बघ बनाये जाये? जितनी हानि प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ में होती है और जो छोटे-छोटे अनुदान दिये जाते हैं उन सबकी बचत के लिये क्या मत्ती महोदय बाढ़ नियतण तृतीय बघ बनाने की दृष्टा करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पत्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात मही है कि इस वर्ष बस्ती में बानगगा नदी की बजह में और उसमें जो बैराज बना है उसमें बोत होने की बजह से नुकसान हुआ है और रोह कम्पनिकेशम भी डिसरेट हुआ है। राज्य सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि फल्ड

कट्रोल मैशर्ज राज्य में मव जाह ने। जितना उसके लिये पैसा रखा गया है पाचबी पचार्हीय योजना में उसका अगर में सकेत आप को दृतो करीब 20 करोड़ रुपया है। अब इसको किस योजना में वे लगायेगे इसकी पूरी जात, तो तो मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई विशेष सुझाव बस्ती जिल के सदर्म में माननीय सदस्यों के हो तो मैं राज्य मरकार में उसके सवाल में बात करूँगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इम सवाल में माफ लिंगा है—कटाव। कटाव और बाढ़ दो चीजे हुआ कर्ती हैं। बाढ़ तो साल में एक बार आती है और बलिया जिला जहा के दटाव के बारे में यह सवाल किया गया है, साल भर नदी की पेटी में यह कटाव होता रहता है उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो पाच करोड़ रुपया मांगा उसमें कितनी रकम इम मद के लिये पांची थी, यह मत्ती जी बतायेगे यदोकि पांच ही मुद्दे पर यह सवाल किया गया है? और यह जो हर माल बाढ़ आया कर्ती है हर माल जब बाढ़ आयी तभी यह सवाल छिड़ा करता है कि जैतक जनता की बाढ़ इनकी सरकार का कटाव नहीं करती तब तक बाढ़ या कटाव के सवाल पर काई मुद्दाविल रागता नहीं दिल लमेंगा?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पत्न : मृग मत्ती उत्तर प्रदेश ने जो पत्र लिखा था मई, १९७४ में उसमें ५ करोड़ रुपये की जो राजि मारी थी विशेष पाइनेश्यल अमिस्टेम वह सारे प्रदेश के लिये थी। बेबल बलिया के लिये नहीं थी और यह प्रायरिटी बचत के लिये थी। इब उन प्रायरिटी बचत में जो बलिया के बाब्म है व भी शामिल है, उसमें लखनऊ भी है गढ़व भी है गगा और धाघरा में जो बटाव हो रहा है उसके लिये उन्होंने पांच करोड़ १५० रुपया मांगा था।

जहा तक जनता की बाढ़ के प्रकोप का प्रश्न है तो उसका नजुर्बा माननीय सदस्य को हम से कही ज्यादा है

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल यह बाढ़ आती है, जहाँ बाढ़ बनने चाहिए वे बध बने, परन्तु कुछ जगह ऐसी है जहाँ पर निचली जगहों में लोग रहते हैं, बाढ़ में बह जाते हैं, किर उनके लिये रुपया दिया जाता है और वे फिर वह बह जाने हैं। तो क्या मर्दी जी यह करेगे कि जहाँ पर निचली जगहों में लोग बसते हैं उनको बहा से ऊची जगहों पर बमाया जाय ? बहुत सी जगह मैंने ऐसी देखी है कि जो पुराने पुरावों की है, उनके खेड़ा पड़े हैं, बहा पर कभी बाढ़ नहीं पहुंचती। लेकिन बहुत सी जगहों में नदियों के किनारे मैंने देखा है कि लोग नदी के किनारे रह जाते हैं और जब बह जाने हैं तो फिर रुपया मारगता गुरु कर देते हैं। तो निचली जगहों में उनका रहना बन्द कर किया जाय और जहा कटाव आया है वहा बन्ध बाधे जायें ये कटाव रोके जाते हैं बन्धों से जैसे राजाओं के जमाने में ताल बाधते थे तो नमाम ताल बाधे जायें, उमसे पानी की रुकावट हो सकती है, नीचे के हिस्से में पानी गहरा हो सकता है। तो मैंग तो यही कहना था कि निचली जगह पर रहने वालों को बहा रहने में रोका जाय और उनको ऊची जगहों पर बमाया जाय।

श्री कृष्ण अनन्द पत्न : बहुत अच्छे सुनाव स्वामी जी ने दिये हैं। एक तो जगलात के सबध में कहा है कि पेड़ नहीं कटने चाहिए। उसमें मैं बिल्कुल महसूत हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि पेड़ कटने से बड़ी बरबादी हो नहीं है वह चाहे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में हो या नीचे मैदानी हिस्से में हो, पेड़ से कटान बढ़ती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को रोकना चाहिये और इसे प्राथ-मिकना देनी चाहिए। मैंने इसके सबध में काफी बातचीत एयोकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से की है।

जहा तक ऐसे क्षेत्रों में बसने की बात है जहा बाढ़ आ जानी है अब हर वर्ष यह भी सही बात है, लेकिन इसमें यही कठिनाई है कि जैसे-जैसे आबादी बढ़ती जाती है वैसे-वैसे जोखिम उठा कर भी आदमी ऐसेक्षेत्रों में

बस जाते हैं जहा कि बाढ़ आने का बतरा होता है। वे कुछ लालारी से भी ऐसा करते हैं। इसलिये कि दूसरा स्थान नहीं है, इसलिये वे बहा बसते हैं यद्यापि जिस को रिस्क जान कहा जाता है उसमें वे आ जाते हैं।

जहा तक गावों को ऊचा करने की बात है उत्तर प्रदेश में 4511 गावों को जो बाढ़ की सहत है उससे ऊपर उठा कर बसाया गया है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण वांडे : सिक्षण फाइनेंस कमीशन ने जो बाढ़ के बारे में चतुर्थ पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में राशि दी है वही राशि अब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी जा रही है और मुख्य मर्दी जी ने आज की स्पेशल हालत में जो पूर्वी जिलों में व्याप्त हो गई है उसके लिये स्पेशल फट मागा है वयों कि मारे बघे, मठके इन्टर्नार्ड टूर गई हैं और स्थिति बड़ी भयानक हो गई है तो इस बात का दंखने हुये कोई स्पेशल फट आप दिलाने की कृपा करेगे १ से बचाव हो सके और बाधों को बाधा जा सके और गावों को ऊचा किया जा सके इसके बारे में आप प्रधान करेगे ?

दूसरी बात — गण्डी जलकुटी याजना वे बारे में नेपाल सरकार में बहुत दिनों से बातचीत चल रही है, उसको नेपाल की सरकार ने मजूर किन्हीं कारणों से यदि ही किया तो दूसरी ए-योजना डा० के०ए८० राब ने चालोस मील बोर्डर के अन्दर उसी जलकुटी योजना के १० मी. १ नीचे बनाई है, उसका प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसमें केवल तीन गांव नेपाल के पड़ते हैं और नेपाल सरकार उस पर भी विचार करने के लिये तैयार है तो क्या उसके बारे में बातचीत करके उसको कार्यनित करने को कोशिश करेगे ?

श्री कृष्ण अनन्द पत्न : यह सजाश्पन कार प्रेशन है, इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : गवा और घाघरा नदियों जैसा कि मर्दी महोदय ने प्रारम्भ में ही

यत्तेवाथा था कि बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में भी जाती है और बिहार खासकर उत्तरी बिहार बाड़ से बुरी तरह से पीड़ित है, शायद 20 वर्षों में ऐसी बाड़ नहीं आई थी। तो, इन बातों को देखते हुये यों इस बात को भी देखा हूँ कि प्रदेश को सरकारें बाड़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को लागू करने में सफल नहीं हो पा रही हैं, क्या सरकार के सामने उन बाड़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को केन्द्र के हाथ में लेकर एक मिलीजुली योजना के रूप में चलाने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है और कौन सी बाधा है? आप हर साल करोड़ों रुपया राज्य सरकारों को बाड़ के नाम पर देते हैं, तो उन तमाम रुपयों को एक साथ मिला कर अगर योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाय तो उसके रास्ते में क्या कठिनाई हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बाधाएँ हैं। एक तो यह है कि फ्लॅट कंट्रोल राज्य सरकार का विषय है और दूसरा जो प्रश्न है वह यह है कि कुल जितना रुपया है वह राज्यों में वट्टा है कुछ केन्द्र में आता है और उस सारे के सन्दर्भ में हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि कितना पैसा फ्लॅट कंट्रोल के लिये किस वर्ष खर्च हो सकता है। बिहार के उत्तरी भाग में भी बाड़ से वहूत कठिनाई आई है। लेकिन यह उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रश्न है इसलिये मैं उसके ब्यौरे में जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आपका जो मुझाव है यह अभी तक हमारे विचाराधीन नहीं है और इस वर्ष जबकि पैसे की तंगी है, साधनों की कमी है, केन्द्र में भी, तो इस वर्ष इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

Hydro-Electric Projects for Karnataka in Fifth Plan

*346. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the hydro-electric projects which are proposed to be taken up in North Kanara district of Karnataka State in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the time by which they are expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Kalinadi Hydro Electric Scheme Stage I (Phases I & II) is at present under construction and is expected to yield benefits of 775 MW in the Fifth Plan and 135 MW in the Sixth Plan. The Karnataka Government have further submitted project reports on the following projects in the North Kanara District:—

(1) Kalinadi—Stage II	221 MW
(2) Badti	210 MW
(3) Gesoppa Tailrace	240 MW

These projects are under examination.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The statement does not give a clear answer as to the time by which the decision is expected to be finalised. I hope this information will be furnished. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of a specific complaint made by the hon. Minister for Public Works Department in the Government of Karnataka on the 15th July, 1974, at an Informal Consultative Committee Meeting of the MPs from Karnataka belonging to all parties that it seems as though the Karnataka hydro-electric projects are over-looked in favour of projects in some other States, particularly in States like UP? May I know whether it has been brought to his notice officially or unofficially and, if so, what he proposes to do about it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has not been brought to my notice. As it was an informal meeting, presumably the Minister did not want to bring it to my notice either.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Informal Consultative Committee has been constituted under a valid order of the State Government of Karnataka and the proceedings of its meetings are invariably circulated. I would request the hon. Minister to go through the proceedings for verification of the facts stated.

MR. SPEAKER: His first question was whether it was conveyed to the Minister. Now he asks the Minister to go through it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Karnataka State Government has proclaimed its competence to execute not only Kalinadi, Badti and Gersoppa but also Agnasini and, if so, what are the reasons for Agnasini hydro-electric project not being taken up?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Since he has repeated the first part of the question, I would like to inform him that the Fifth Plan has been finalised before I took charge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and all the projects have also been finalised. Whether it is a project in UP or Karnataka, all of them have been finalised. In any case, I do not think such.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Insinuation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Well, I would not use the word "insinuation" for Shri Naik. But such suggestions are not very helpful or useful.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: They are not my suggestions. This was mentioned in the Informal Consultative Committee. I have simply brought it to his notice.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is an improvement.

I have given the names of the projects the reports of which are under consideration. I will be frank with Shri Naik and tell him that just now our efforts are to get a little more assistance for Kalinadi projects so that whatever has been taken up for power generation in the Fifth Plan for Karnataka is achieved in the present

situation of scarcity of resources. I have had discussions with the Minister for Power of Karnataka and also the Finance Minister and they had also some discussion among themselves as to find out ways and means of assuring at least the implementation of the Fifth Plan targets.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The major problem confronting the country is power shortage. Karnataka has got gifts of nature which can be exploited and utilized for the betterment of the country's developmental activities.

In this background, I would like to pose a question. Kalinadi Project is one of the major projects that have been contemplated by the State Government. The financial position of the State is really bad. I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government time and again by the Members of Parliament and also by the State Government that to meet the situation, to execute the project, the Centre should give financial assistance for it. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister whether he would treat this project as a national project and see that all financial help is given to meet the situation and execute the project at an early date.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If he would not commit me to extra resources, I would treat all the State projects as national projects. They are national projects in the sense that they are serving the interests of not only the States but various regions. This is a very important projects. As I told him earlier I have had discussions on this recently with the Power Minister from Karnataka and with the Finance Minister at the Centre also. They have had discussions among themselves. He would not expect me to reveal what has transpired in these discussions. But it is our effort to see if some additional resources can be found for the Kalinadi Project, at any rate, what is required. This is a big project. I will have an impact not only on Karnataka but on the whole of the south.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the estimated cost of Kalinadi Project which would generate about 1,000 MW of electricity and the amount that will be given to the State Government by the Centre as assistance for implementing this project.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The estimated cost of Kalinadi Project Stage I is Rs. 447 crores. During the Fourth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 30.65 crores has been incurred. Rs. 116.35 crores will be the spill-over in the Fifth Plan. As far as the Central assistance goes, whereas in the Fourth Plan, in the last two years, some Central assistance was given outside the Plan, from the Fifth Plan onwards, during the first year of the Fifth Plan, the assistance has been given to Karnataka as a part of the block grant given to the State. So far as earmarking goes, there is no earmarking for this project. There is only a block grant. For power as a whole, Rs. 25 crores has been agreed to during the Annual Plan discussions with the Chief Minister of Karnataka held in February, 1974 by the Planning Commission. This is in respect of 1974-75. I have already indicated in an earlier answer the up-to-date position in the matter.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I want to know whether the new power projects to be sanctioned will be affected by the new policy of re-structuring power production in the country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I have understood him rightly, he wants to know whether the restructuring of the electricity supply industry will affect the power projects. The restructuring is intended only to help the projects. If at all they will be affected, they will be affected in a positive direction.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Kalinadi Project is a continuing project and, even according to the estimates of the Planning Commission, there will be a huge gap with regard to the target and the achievement of power production in the country.

Keeping this in view and also the urgent necessity of having power production in order to accelerate our agricultural production as well as industrial development, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he can approach the world agency, like the World Bank to complete these projects whose estimates are jumping up. For instance, the estimates of the power project of Srisailam have gone up from Rs. 38 crores to Rs. 126 crores. So it has become unproductive and is adding to inflation. Considering all these factors, may I know whether projects like Kalinadi, Srisailam and other continuing projects will be taken out from the purview of the State sector and will be completed so that power production can be accelerated?

SHRI K C PANT: So far as additional resources for power sector are concerned, this is a matter under discussion within the Government, and the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have to see to what extent anything is possible. It is very difficult for me to say anything categorical in that regard.

But so far as World Bank or any foreign assistance is concerned, I would only point out that it may add to the foreign exchange resources of the country but may not add to the rupee resources, and rupee resources are needed in any case. So, this is not an answer to the problem.

Expansion of Activities of K.V.I.C.

*347. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to expand its activities considerably during the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether the Commission also propose to improve the working conditions of its employees; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Although it was envisaged that sizeable expansion of all activities would be undertaken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the year 1974-75 it may not be possible to do so now due to the stringent financial position.

(c) and (d). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to revise the pay and other allowances of its employees on the pattern of the Central Government employees, consistent with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would like to deal with the second part of the question, namely, the working conditions of the employees. It is a pity that there is no regulation or law for safeguarding the working conditions of the employees. About the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, a lot of stories are current among the workers and if what we hear is true, then it is a disgrace and shame that such a man is continuing as the Chairman. And he is a person belonging to Gandhigram! There are no valid reasons for transferring the employees; it is all left to the sweetwill and pleasure of the Chairman. One gentleman who has his wife and three children has been transferred in 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970; almost every year he has been transferred to Gauhati, Madras, etc. This shows that the management of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are troubling and teasing the workers to the maximum. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he proposes to do to give job security and a little protection to the workers.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As far as the working conditions of

the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are concerned, KVIC is implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the non-gazetted employees of KVIC would be brought on par with the Central Government employees.

As far as this particular instance is concerned—of one employee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission having been transferred almost every year—, I do not have the facts at this time. But if the hon. Member has got any information of any genuine difficulty and is aware of the circumstances under which he was transferred, he can write to us and we will look into it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SIRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In any event, this could not have happened under the present Chairman of the Commission who came in only later. I do not understand the insinuation which the hon. Member was making against the present Chairman who is known to everybody, who is a very well known figure. Unless it is substantiated, I would respectfully submit, it is not good to make such an insinuation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is what the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission told me. I wanted to know whether this was correct.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A responsible Member cannot say anything without verifying.

SIRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Chairman has not even cared to reply to my letter. If you think that I am a responsible Member of Parliament then you should ask the Chairman to reply to my letters. When we write letters to the Chairman, if he did not care to reply to our letters, then what should be done, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not listening to me. The Minister has replied to you and he says that if there is any particular case in respect of any particular official, it is much better if the Member takes it up with the Minister rather than raising it here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is a vast organization. I am talking seriously. I agree with the Minister that a responsible Member should not make such charges in the House. But Sir, he would also agree that when a responsible Member of Parliament writes to the Chairman, it is the duty of the Chairman to reply to his letters. His PA shows now respect and when we send letters, there is no reply. I have pointed out a specific case and you imagine the plight of the family.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of a debate here. You please ask your question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Anyhow, as the Minister said that he would look into the case, I will give it to him.

My second question is: many of the projects in Kerala, especially in Payanoor and Ernakulam districts have not been taken up due to lack of funds. These projects, if executed, would provide a lot of employment to the rural population. Though the financial position is somewhat not so easy, I would like to know from the Minister whether in view of the unemployment situation he will give special consideration to Khadi and village projects in Kerala.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: This is a suggestion and we will look into it.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether and how far the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has expanded in Tamil Nadu and if so, how many industries have been set up and where?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: I am afraid I do not have the State-wise figures with me now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a general question. Yours is a particular one, about Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: It is very easy for me to get it. If the Minister does not have the information, what is he for?

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of realising the scope of the question, you are just coming right on the Minister. Something very unusual. It is outside the scope of the question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो प्रश्न की परिधि है उसमें यह प्रश्न आता है। कमीशन की गतिविधियों के विस्तार के बारे में सवाल है। यह पूछा गया है कि उसका व्यौरा क्या है, आउटलाइन क्या है। अब यह स्वाभविक है कि सदस्य अपने अपने राज्य के बारे में पूछें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह फिर्ज के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। इसके बारे में वह स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन दे सकते हैं। मिनिस्टर सुपरह्यूमन तो है नहीं कि सारा एनसाइक्लोपेडिक लाइन। जो रेलवेंट होता है वह तो देता ही है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: He should have come prepared.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMA: There is a lot of demand for our Khadi abroad but we have not been able to meet it. Further there is a great demand abroad for the products of our cottage industries. Only if we are able to meet all this demand, we can earn a sizeable and valuable foreign exchange. Further, in view of the fact that prices of cloth of other varieties have increased and Khadi has become cheaper, there are thousands of people prepared to work and seek employment under the Khadi Board. So, will the Government review the situation and change its policy of non-expansion of activities of the Khadi Industry and allot more funds for the same?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: KVIC had a very ambitious programme for expansion in the Fifth

Plan. But the difficulty is that, we do not have enough funds to expand the programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Therefore I doubt if much can be done.

श्री नवल लिलोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि खादी कमीशन के पास चूंकि पैसा नहीं है इसलिये वे अपनी गतिविधियों का विस्तार नहीं कर सकता है। मैं इस संदर्भ में कि जब खादी विलेज कमीशन देश के गरीब लोगों के लिये बहुत काम कर सकता है, मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा क्या वे खादी विलेज कमीशन के काम के विस्तार के लिये इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंसेज के जरिये से काम का विस्तार करने की उनको सलाह देंगे और उसकी मुविधा प्रदान करेंगे ताकि खादी कमीशनका काम लक्ष्य में नहीं ?

श्री लियाउर्हमान अम्बारी : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक इस फिफ्थ फार्मिल ईयर फ्लान (Fifth Five Year Plan) के प्रपोजल्स का सवाल है, जैसा कि दूसरे सेक्टर्स के लिये इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंसेज पर बहुत जादा जोर दिया गया है, खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रोग्राम में भी इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंसेज पर बहुत जादा जोर दिया गया है और बहुत से फाइल इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंसेज के जरिए ने इस प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और आर्टिजन्स की सबद करने के लिए रखे गये हैं।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The Khadi industry workers borrow money from the private money lenders and they are to pay high rate of interest; they are forced to sell their produce at a very low price. By this way the workers are being cheated. Therefore I want to know whether the Government will advise the Khadi and Village Industries Board to lend money to the khadi workers and the small weavers of villages at the time of their need with a view to expand the khadi programme.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Kharli and Village Industries Commission does not take up projects directly. It offers aid to State Governments/institutions concerned to take up these projects and if there is any suggestion with regard to that point, the hon. Member may make it to the State Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want to know whether the work of the Commission is hampered due to lack of finance or mismanagement? Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee, where the present Chairman and many members were the members, have not so far been implemented either by the Government or by the members themselves? Is it not a fact that the Public Accounts Committee had gone into it in a very detailed way about the Commission's functioning? They have recommended certain things which have never been implemented by the Members of the Commission. May be, because they have built up an empire in Khadi Board, these may not be conducive for the functioning of the Khadi Board. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been done with regard to this

SPRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is always scope for improvement in the functioning of an Institution. As far as Ashoka Mehta Committee's recommendations are concerned, they are quite different from the question put down here. That was with reference to various other Village Industries. They are being linked with the khadi and they have also a programme which would have to be taken up by various State Governments and the Village Industries Commission is assisting the various State Government for this purpose. The question here is whether there is any expansion of the activities of the Village Industries Commission. I am sorry the hon. Member has put it in a way which may reflect against the

functioning of the Village Industries Commission. That is because of the non-availability of funds. That is a general constraint. Resources come in the way of their functioning.

श्री कवृला विष्णु भावानकर : भाव्यक जी, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि विहार राज्य वादी प्रामोर्शन संघ के अन्दर दो सौ वर्कर्स को फ्रॉट दिया गया है, 8 साल बाप्या प्राविडेंट फंड का भी विद्या गया है और दो करोड़ का गबन हुआ है, यह गबन उस समय हुआ जबकि जमश्रकाल नारायण जी उसके चैयरमेन थे तो क्या उन्हीं जी इस पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं कि वर्कर्स को बापिस लिया जाये, बाकाया प्राविडेंट फंड दिया जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि सारे एकाउन्ट्स की जाव पहताल हो सके ?

श्री विष्णुरामभान घनसारी : इसके लिये मीटिंग की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is to put up *gobar* gas plants in view of the fuel shortage. I would like to know from the Minister whether they will allot some funds for the *gobar* gas plants.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: With regard to *gobar* gas plants, in 1974-75, the Commission proposed to set up 5,585 *gobar* gas plants, out of its own programme of assistance. In addition, under the special programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, in the context of fuel and fertiliser shortage, it is proposed to set up 20,000 *gobar* gas plants throughout the country during the current year.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We know that in our country there are some centres and areas where quality khadi is produced. We also know that some village industries are so rare and scarce that there are only a few localised centres for this industry. May I know, therefore, whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have any programme for developing those special

industries which are getting rather out of tune and scarce because there is no assistance given to continue that particular industry which is still remaining in the field? I want to know, what special programmes has the Khadi Commission got? Secondly, will the Government kindly tell us what are the perquisites enjoyed by the Chairman and other Members of the Commission and what is the relationship which these perquisite, have got in regard to salaries drawn by the vast number of employees of the Khadi Commission?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid, the latter part of his question requires notice because, I do not have the figures with me. But as far as I could recollect, there is no great disparity between the emoluments which the Chairman receives and other officials receive. That is all kept in mind, particularly, taking into account that this is a reference to the khadi which is representative of the poor people of India. With regard to the other aspect, namely handicrafts, which are disappearing now we took up some projects, but it ultimately depends upon how far there are markets for the products. Taking that into account, there is a programme to help these artisans with new and modern techniques and modern tools so that they may improve the technology and improve the quality of the products also. This is one of the programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Villages to be served by Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

*348. **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of villages to be served by Satellite Instructional Television Experiment has been finalised; and

(b) the progress made in regard to the setting up Base Production Cen-

tres, selection and production of programmes for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment and the training of suitable persons who would look after the TV sets in the rural area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Out of 2,400 villages to be selected for reception, 1,400 have already been selected. The selection of remaining villages is in progress.

(b) The Base Production Centres in Hyderabad, Cuttak and Delhi have been established and the production of programmes has already started.

Persons who would be appointed to look after the TV receivers will be given necessary training by ISRO at the time of installation of the TV Community Viewing sets.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Minister has stated that the training of the personnel will be done when the sets are actually installed. The hon. Minister will be aware that TV programmes include programmes on science for students. So, such summary training will not do justice to the objectives of the programme. The maintenance of a TV is a complex matter and such impromptu on-site training. I think it will not serve the purpose. I would like to know whether such personnel are available in the 1,400 villages that have already been selected.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): My hon. friend is mixing up two or three things. The persons who will be appointed in these villages will be the care-takers who will be there to start the programme and close it and switch off the set when the programme is over, and also take care of the set.

So far as maintenance is concerned the ISRO has organised separate teams to look after the sets that would be functioning.

So far as science programmes and other programmes are concerned which are going to be telecast to the villages, we are trying to link them up with the extension services available in those areas so that while, for instance, an agricultural programme is on, its interpretation is possible and discussion may follow thereafter and similarly for educational programmes for schools etc. So, I do not think that there would be any difficulty. The people who are to be trained for these sets will be trained by the ISRO a month or so earlier, because to train them for looking after the set is not a very complicated thing.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I shall satisfy myself with this answer. And yet I have a second question to ask. In view of the fact that TV is a powerful mass medium and testing and evaluation of the programmes are necessary because otherwise, they may have unsettling effects on the rural society. I would like to know whether pre-testing of programmes in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa has been done, and whether the exact criteria of evaluation have been finalised. In a booklet issued by the Indian Space Research Organisation, I find at page 17 that the exact criteria to evaluate the impact of the projects is yet to be determined.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The pre-testing has been undertaken again by the Space Department. They are doing the pre-testing and they have already done it in the States of Rajasthan and Bihar. In other States, they will be doing it before the experiment starts. There is also the inbuilt factor of the post-mortem of the programme itself and the impact studies. The sociologists and others will be studying this simultaneously. The idea basically is that since for the first time we are exposing the rural society to a medium like this, we are keen to understand the impact so that when we undertake the followup programmes, we know what to look for.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH I asked whether the criteria have been finalised or not That has not been answered

SHRI I K GUJRAL They have been finalised When I said that 3,400 villages, have the sets and 1,400 villages have already been selected, the criterion is the same It cannot be different

भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन के अध्यक्ष की गृह मन्त्रालय के राज्य भंडी के साथ भेंट

*351. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत 12 जुलाई, 1974 को भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन के अध्यक्ष एवं भंडी ने गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य भंडी में भेंट की थी तथा हरिजनों पर किये जा रहे जुल्मों के बारे में बातचीत की थी,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उनको कोई ज्ञापन भी दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्यालय विभाग में राज्य भंडी (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) :

(क) और (ख) —जी हाँ, श्रीमान्, 11 जुलाई, 1974 को, उन्होंने इम विषय पर एक पत्र भी दिया है।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक बहिष्कार, उनको तभ करने और उन पर अत्याचार करने के प्रमाण से सम्बन्धित सरकारी प्रतिक्रिया सुपुर्गित है। प्रधान मंडी ने राज्यों के मुख्य मतियों को लिखा है और सलाह दी है कि जब कभी इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो तो निरोधात्मक उपाय तथा तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाय। उन्हे यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने में लापरवाही करने वाले अधिकारियों के विश्व उचित कार्यवाही की जाय। इन सुझावों को कार्यरूप देने और इस प्रयोगन के लिए राज्यों में कल स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। गृह

मंडी वे भी भले क बार इन सुझावों को दोहराया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेत मजदूर यूनियन के जो पदाधिकारी मंडी भहोदय से मिले थे क्या उन लोगों ने अनुसूचित जातियों या हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के बारे में भी कुछ व्यौरा मामने रखा था? अगर हाँ तो उस के बारे में उन का क्या कहना है? क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में कोई जांच करवाई है? अगर कारवाई है तो उसका नतीजा क्या निकला है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्जा : भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन के अध्यक्ष और उनके सेकेटरी मुझसे मिले थे और काफी विस्तार से उन्होंने मारी समस्याओं पर चर्चा की। उन्होंने एक प्रतिवेदन भी दिया। प्रतिवेदन में मुख्य रूप से चार घटनाओं का उल्लेख था जिस के बारे में उन्होंने तुछ तथ्य बतलाएँ और यह जानना चाहा कि सरकार उन पर क्या कर रही है? इस के अलावा कई सामान्य समस्यायें हैं उन के बारे में भी उस प्रतिवेदन में उल्लेख है। उन्होंने उस विषय पर भी मुझसे चर्चा की। वे काफी विषय है, अगर आप कहे तो मैं उन पर विस्तार से कहूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चार घटनाओं का तो उल्लेख जरूर कीजिए।

श्री राम निवास मिर्जा : वे चार घटनाएँ ये हैं। एक आन्त्र प्रदेश के कडपा जिले के गमनपल्ली गाव में जो घटना हुई 4 जुलाई 1974 को पहली घटना वह है। दूसरी भारोलिका पुरा मध्य प्रदेश में एक गाव है वहाँ पर जून 1974 में घटना हुई, उस के सम्बन्ध में है। तीसरी रमनालपुर गुजरात की घटना सम्बन्ध में है जो 22 जून 1974 को हुई। चौथी धनीपुर गाव जिला प्रतापगढ़ उत्तर प्रदेश की घटना वे

सम्बन्ध में है। उन्होंने जानना चाहा कि उन बटनामों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की? कहा उन को राहत दी? कोई सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के बारे में कार्यवाही की नहीं गयी उन की कोई कली या गलती पाई नहीं हो। तो इन सब के बारे में हम ने जांच की है कि इन बटनामों के बारे में क्या स्वित है? काढ़ाग्या जिले के रमनपल्ली नांव की जो बटना है वह 4 जुलाई, 1974 को हुई। उस में 69 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ केसेज रजिस्टर किए गए। 40 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और दूसरों को गिरफ्तार करने का प्रयास चल रहा है। जो राज्य सरकार से सूचना भिली उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि किसी अधिकारी की गलती महसूस नहीं होती। उन्होंने काफी ठीक तरह से काम किया है, इसलिए उन पर कोई कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत वे महसूस नहीं करते।

तीसरी बात इन्होंने कही है कि इन लोगों को क्या राहत दी गई है। रमनपल्ली की बटना में उन की ज्ञापङ्गियां जलाई गई थीं, इस में उन का काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ था। कुछ सहायता तो राज्य सरकार के तरफ से उन को तत्काल दी गई, ज्ञार, चावल, तेल, कपड़ा बांटा गया है। लेकिन एक स्वास्थ योजना बनाने के लिए उन्होंने कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है और हमारा विषयास है कि राज्य सरकार का सोशल-बेलफेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट इस के बारे में जल्दी ही योजना बनायेगा, ताकि उस में उन को जागरूर दे सके, यम-मैस दे सके, उन के लिए ऐसे मकान बना सके जिन में आग न लगे—ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को हिदायत दी गई है कि वे अपने यहां एक कम (सेल) बनायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में

इस तरह के कम बनाये ये हैं तथा उन में क्या कम हुआ है?

MR. SPEAKER: You can give information to him. It is already two minutes more than the Question Hour; it is very rare.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proceedings under Cr. P. C. against Economic and Social Offences

*340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proceedings under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been started in the States and Union Territories against hoarders, black-marketeers, with-holders of provident funds of employees and perpetrators of untouchability; and

(b) what action the Union Government have taken or propose to take in the Centrally administered States and Union Territories and ensure that the State Governments strictly implement this provision against the economic and social offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Section 110 of the revised Criminal Procedure Code contains provision for taking security for good behaviour from persons in certain specified circumstances connected with social offences including the offences of hoarding, black-marketing etc. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 itself came into force on 1st April, 1974; information regarding the number of proceedings started under this provision has not yet been obtained.

(b) Government propose to invite the specific attention of the State Governments and Union Territory

Administrations to the enabling provisions of Section 110 Cr. P. C. in relation to economic and social offences.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी विकास खण्ड

*350. श्री शीर्षक आप्पावाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना आयोग से पांचवीं योजना के दौरान राज्य में 75 आदिवासी विकास खण्ड खोलने का आग्रह किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर योजना आयोग की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Closure of Nangal Fertilizer Factory to save Power

*352. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nangal Fertilizer Factory has been closed to save power to be used for other agricultural purposes in Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, for how many days the factory will remain closed, the amount of power saved and the uses to which it has been put?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). The Nangal Fertilizer Factory was closed from 22-7-1974 to 1-8-1974 and the energy thus saved due to reduction of Nangal Fertilizer Factory load, was diverted to Punjab and Haryana to meet the urgent agricultural pumping loads for paddy

sowing. The energy saved during the period of closure was 13.9 lakh units per day. Out of this, Punjab was given 8.06 lakh units and Haryana 5.84 lakh units. Power supply to the Nangal Fertilizer Factory has since been resumed.

Power Target for Fifth Plan

*353 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are sure of fulfilling the power target for the Fifth Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cost to be incurred for the power projects in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b) The Draft Fifth Plan envisages provision of an additional generating capacity of 16.5 million kW. Every effort will be made to achieve this additional generating capacity on schedule.

(c) A provision of Rs 381.19 crores has been made for the power generation schemes in the Annual Plan for 1974-75.

Loss in P. & T. Department due to Theft of Copper Wire

*354. SHRI P GANGADEB:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department is undergoing a loss of Rs 1 crore a year;

(b) if so, whether copper wire thefts are responsible for such a loss; and

(c) the additional steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDI): (a) and (b). Yes, on account of copper wire thefts.

(c) (i) Copper wire is being progressively replaced by copper-weld wire and Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced wire which are less prone to theft.

(ii) Copper wires rendered surplus on commissioning of coaxial-microwave systems are being dismantled.

(iii) Amendments to the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 are under consideration to provide for enhanced and deterrent punishments to the culprits.

(iv) The Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of the States have been addressed to direct the Inspectors General, Police to bestow special attention to the problem and take effective steps to prevent copper wire thefts.

(v) Liaison is being maintained by the Departmental officers with the Police authorities at all levels to expedite investigations and prosecution of the culprits; and

(iv) Indigenous manufacture of copper-weld wire has been taken up by M/S Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Rupnaraipur.

Revision of Advertisement Rates for Newspapers

***355. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government advertisement rates for small language|regional newspapers are very low as compared to increase in the price level; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the rates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Advertisement tariff is fixed by the newspapers themselves on the basis of their circulation, area of coverage, nature of readership etc. and not by Government. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual publicity, however, make use of only those newspapers and periodicals whose rates are found economical from the point of view of Government's publicity requirements.

(b) Does not arise

Announcement of Film Awards for 1973

***356 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awards for the feature and documentary films for the year 1973 have been announced, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement giving details of the National Film Awards (1973) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8189/74]

(b) The main features of the awards are as follows:—

(i) Treating the medium of film as a vehicle of aesthetic and social communication, due recognition has been given to creative talent in different fields.

(ii) The amount of prize money has been enhanced and Directors have also been given cash prizes as have been the Producers. The prize money for various categories of Awards has been increased from Rs. 1.51 lakhs to Rs. 4.86 lakhs.

- (iii) A new Award: "National Award for the best story" has been added.
- (iv) The Awards have been given on the recommendations of a National Jury, each for feature films and short films, which has resulted in achieving uniformity in assessment. The National Jury was composed of persons of talent and calibre from different parts of the country well-versed in the languages in which the competing films have been made.
- (v) Government has done away with the provision of the free deposit of one print of each Award-winning films for the National Archives; films will be deposited but the cost will now be reimbursed by Government.

Visit of Central Team to Flood Affected Banks of River Subernarekha

*357 SIRI SAKTI KUMAR SARWAR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Minister and a Central team visited the flood affected banks of river Subernarekha during the year 1973-74,

(b) whether they submitted any report to the Central Government on flood control schemes of the river, and

(c) if so, the main features of the report and the action taken thereon up to date?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT):
(a) to (c) The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power visited the flood affected areas including the areas affected by the Subernarekha river in Orissa in October, 1973. Central teams for on-the-spot assessment of damage caused by floods in Orissa

during 1973 and recommending Central assistance for relief and restoration measures visited the flood affected areas in September and November, 1973.

The Central Teams in their report have made general observations relating to flood control measures in the coastal areas of Orissa. They have suggested that the State Government of Orissa should draw up a Master Plan of drainage in the affected areas. The State Government of Orissa have reported that a Master Plan for flood control in the State is under preparation.

Earlier in August, 1973 a Technical Committee constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had prepared a scheme of flood control in the Subernarekha basin.

Dilution of foreign equity holding of International Business Machines

*358 SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Department has taken any decision regarding the dilution of foreign equity holding of International Business Machines,

(b) whether IBM had spelled out any proposals, if so, the broad features thereof, and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Messrs IBM operate in India as a branch of IBM World Trade Corporation New York. The company is not registered in India and has 100% foreign equity. In various discussions held with the Company in the past, they have not agreed to any foreign equity reduction. Government have therefore

taken the stand that with 100% foreign equity, manufacture of sophisticated equipment by the company may be permitted but on the basis of 100% export; and also refurbishing of AS-IS equipment for sale/lease in India is being phased out. These and other activities of the company are currently under examination and will be governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) and (c). No proposal has been received from the firm regarding the dilution of its equity. The question of Government taking any decision concerning this aspect does not therefore arise.

Steps taken by I.T.I. Bangalore to acquire latest knowledge

*359. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore to acquire the latest knowledge about the telephone industry in various fields?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., have laid considerable emphasis on research and development. The R. & D activities are being increased by the Company considerably, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. A provision of Rs. 4.10 crores has been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose. The Company is keeping in touch with the latest development in the field of telecommunications in the advanced countries.

Acquiring Land for Calcutta Telephones

*360. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire a costly land for Calcutta

Telephones at Chowringhee Road, Calcutta despite acute financial crisis;

(b) whether the land is situated at the fringe area of the concerned Calcutta Telephone Exchange;

(c) the facts regarding technical feasibility including cable laying programme; and

(d) under what consideration acquisition is being ordered?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Government proposes to acquire 0.6 acres of land at 33A, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta through land acquisition proceedings.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Technical feasibilities have been examined.

(d) There is a concentration of demand for telephones in and around this area.

Issue of Licences to Entrepreneurs who Guarantee export of their Products

*361. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to issue licences to those entrepreneurs who guarantee 60 per cent exports of their products within three months of the date of licence;

(b) if so, how many firms whose applications are already pending with Government for grant of licences have offered to meet the requirements for exports and the number of parties to whom licences have already been sanctioned under the said scheme;

(c) whether this scheme is also applicable in the case of monopoly houses; and

(d) if so, how many of them are being considered for the grant of licence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (d) Government's policy is to encourage setting up of industrial undertakings which are mainly export-oriented. Special consideration is given to those categories of cases in the grant of industrial licences, etc. In regard to monopoly houses, foreign companies etc Government's policy is to consider the issue of industrial licences in areas other than those stipulated in Appendix I of the industrial Policy Statement of February, 1973 provided a minimum export obligation of 60% per annum is offered. In areas reserved for small scale industry, the export obligation should be a minimum of 75% Government also consider whether balance of production which would be marketed within the country is of such a nature as not to swamp the other producers

During the period from 1-1-73 to 31st March, 1974 105 applications for the grant of industrial licences were received in which 60% or more of production was offered for export. Out of these 38 schemes were approved and 29 schemes were pending as on 31st March 1974 38 schemes were either rejected or withdrawn. Out of the applications which were pending on 31-3-74, 7 applications belonged to companies covered by the MRTP Act

लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं

382. श्री भरत सिंह चौहान : क्या अर्थोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि

(क) लघु उद्योगों के अवकास के लिए 1974-75 में क्या अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं लघु उद्योगों को प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यह बर्च लघु उद्योगों की क्या विशेष सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव या और

बास्तव में उन्हें क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की गईं ?

अर्थोगिक विकास तथा विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुदूराम्बूद्ध):

(क) 1974-75 की अवधि में लघु उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं में विद्यमान लघु उद्योग सेवा सम्पादनों का सुदृढ़ करके तथा नये सम्पादनों की स्थापना करके गहन तकनीकी, प्रबन्धकीय विधान तथा अर्थ विस्तार सेवाये प्रदान करना शामिल है। इसके अलावा आधुनिकीकरण नियन्त्रित संवर्धन, उप ठेवा आदान-प्रदान केन्द्रों की स्थापना महिल सहायक उद्योगों का विकास 57 अतिरिक्त जिला व लिए ग्रामीणोद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार उदारीकृत आयात व्या र वन्द के माध्यम से विश्वन महायता तथा ध्वनीय जात्य केन्द्रों के माध्यम से जात्य की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की परिवर्तन है।

(ख) लघु उद्योग विकास कार्यक्रम एक मतत प्रक्रिया है। इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता अर्थ साधनों की मुलभना के आधार पर लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्धेन वे लिए विभिन्न प्रकर के प्रोत्साहन और सुविधाये प्रदान की जाती है। बहरहाल 1973-74 की अवधि में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को दी गई विशेष सुविधाओं में निक इस क्षेत्र में ही विकास के लिए आर्गिन 53 अतिरिक्त वस्तुएं, आयात का उदारी करण दूलभ कच्चे माल का अधिक नियतन, लघु उद्योगों के स्वयन्योजक उद्यमों को "पैकेज" सहायता प्रदान करना तथा कृषि में वृद्धि करना मम्मिलित है। लघु उद्योगों द्वाग अनुभव की जा रही तकनीकी और इजीनियरी मम्मिलितों को मुलझाने में सहायता करने के लिए 17 राज्य अनुभाव विकास अंद्र डिजाइन समितियों का गठन किया गया।

New Look to Cities on Prime Minister's Visits

363. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether whenever the Prime Minister visits a city in any part of the country, the place is promptly given a new environmental look by removing street dwellers, street bazaars, pavement stalls, garbages and similar dirty looking things;

(b) if so, whether such attention is made to create better impression in the mind of the Prime Minister regarding the environment of the place; and

(c) whether during her recent visit to Howrah Maidan in West Bengal to open Howrah-Amra Railway, all street dwellers, shops stalls, street bazaars, garbages and similar dirty looking things were removed from the areas of Howrah Railway Station and Howrah Maidan?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Arrangements for the Prime Minister's visit to States are made by the concerned State Governments within their discretion subject to instructions regarding security issued by this Ministry.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount Sanctioned by R.E.C. for Electrification of Bilaspur District (H.P.)

***364 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARMASHAR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for the electrification of Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) whether any phased programme of electrification has been drawn up for the entire district; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited has not sanctioned any scheme for rural electrification in Bilaspur District after the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan on 1st April, 1974.

Earlier the Corporation had sanctioned on 31st May, 1973 one scheme for rural electrification in Bilaspur and Ghumervin tehsils in Bilaspur District involving a loan assistance of Rs 5,998 lakhs envisaging electrification of 172 villages.

Another composite scheme had been sanctioned on 22nd September, 1973 for rural electrification in Mandi, Kangra and Bilaspur districts involving loan assistance of Rs. 28,660 lakhs and envisaging electrification of 60 villages. 3 of these villages fall in Bilaspur district.

Both these schemes are phased for completion over a period of 4 to 5 years.

(c) and (d). No phased programme has so far been drawn up by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board for rural electrification in the entire Bilaspur district.

Inter-State Water Disputes

2399. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) which are the inter-State water disputes still pending decision;

(b) the main questions of disputes involved in each of these;

(c) the steps taken by Centre to resolve these disputes; and

(d) how far these disputes are affecting the programme of harnessing the concerned rivers by various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The major disputes pending settlement are those relating to the Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Yamuna, Cauvery, surplus Ravi-Beas water and the Damodar.

(b) Disputes mainly relate to the allocation of the waters amongst the States and for sanction of new projects, some of which conflict with existing or proposed uses.

(c) When the disputes are not resolved mutually by the States, the Central Government uses its good offices for their settlement, failing which Tribunals are set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has given its Report and is now examining the points referred to it for clarifications/guidance by the States and the Government of India.

Adjudication proceedings of the Tribunals for Narmada and Godavari Disputes are in progress.

The other disputes are under discussions.

(d) While the development of irrigation and power potential has suffered in river basins where there are disputes, the country as a whole has not suffered any significant loss since the funds available for irrigation and power development have been utilised on developing this potential in other river basins.

Central Assistance to State Governments for Employment

2400. SHRIMATI BHARCAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government have decided to help the State Governments to provide jobs to those who

have registered their names with Employment Exchanges for more than three years but have not been provided jobs by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, what kind of assistance will be provided by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no decision by Government to help State Governments to provide jobs specifically to those who have registered their names with Employment Exchanges for more than three years. However, under the Employment Promotion Programme which has been taken up by the Government in 1974-75, the States, Union Territories have been asked to give first priority to the schemes for absorption of engineers and highly-qualified technologists whose names stood registered with the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1972 and who are yet unemployed.

The States/Union Territories have been asked to formulate proposals under the Employment Promotion Programme. Suitable releases of Central assistance will be made to them after these proposals are received and scrutinised by the Planning Commission. The thrust of Employment Promotion Programme will be on self-employment ventures. The entrepreneurs will be provided seed capital/margin money so as to enable them to obtain loans from the public sector banks and other financial institutions. Arrangements will also be made for their training wherever necessary.

Discussion on Naga Problems

2401. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether exiled Naga Leader, Mr. Phizo, has sent a letter from London to the Prime Minister of India in which he has desired to have dis-

cussion with her on the Naga problems:

(b) if so, the contents of the letter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of power to Steel Plants from captive power generative system

2402. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply adequate power to steel plants from captive power generative system; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration to boost Exports

2403. SHRI ISHAQUE SAM-BHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to encourage foreign col-

laboration with a view to boost exports;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the names of foreign firms who have participated in this scheme since November, 1973 to July, 1974; and

(d) what is their asset and what items are exported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) and (b). Government's policy in respect of foreign collaboration continues to be selective. Collaboration is permitted only in fields of high priority and in those fields of industry where technological gaps exist. In other fields, import of technology is considered on merit, if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years and there are reasonable prospects for such exports. There is no change in this policy.

(c) and (d). During the period November, 1973 to 30th June, 1974, the foreign collaboration proposals of the following foreign firms i.e. Branches of foreign companies operating in India/Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies/foreign majority participation companies were approved with an export stipulation:—

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Item of manufacture
1.	Honeywell India (P) Ltd., Bombay-1.	Air conditioning and refrigeration controls.
2.	Bestobell India Limited, Calcutta.	Pneumatic-servo-operated Recorder-sets.
3.	M/s. Indo-Nippon Foods (P) Ltd. New Delhi.	Sheep and Goat casing for the manufacture of sausages.
4.	Shri C. M. Singh, C/o Pioneer Sports Works (P) Ltd., Jullunder.	Tennis, Squash, Badminton Rackets.

दिल्ली में सीमेन्ट की कमी

2404. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वांडेय : द्या श्रीकोणिक विकास भवी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सीमेन्ट की भारी कमी है तथा यह काले बाजार से ५० रु. प्रति बोरी की दर से बिक रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत दो वर्षों से लगातार कमी क्यों है और सरकार इस बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्रीकोणिक विकास भवालय में उप-पंची (भी विकासकर रक्षण अस्सारी) : (क) और (ख) उत्पादन सम्बन्धी विभिन्न बाधाओं, जैसे बिजली की कटौती कोयला तथा बन्द बैगनों आदि की अपर्याप्ति उपलब्धि, जो उद्योग के नियन्त्रण से बाहर है, के परिणामस्वरूप इम समय उपलब्ध सीमेन्ट की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। अत दिल्ली में सीमेन्ट की कमी, देश भर में सीमेन्ट की समय रूप से व्याप्त कमी का एक भाग है। सरकार द्वारा नियत मूल्य स्तर से अधिक जिम भाव पर दिल्ली में सीमेन्ट बेची जाता है इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई विशिष्ट जानकारी नहीं है, और यह असम्भावित नहीं है कि कुछ असामाजिक तत्व स्थिति का नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे हों।

सरकार द्वारा नियत मूल्य पर सीमेन्ट उपलब्ध कराने के विचार से, सभी राज्य सरकारों को परमिट/लाइसेन्स दे कर सीमेन्ट की बिक्री का नियमन करने के बारे में आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन आदेश जारी करने के लिए कहा गया था। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी ऐसा आदेश जारी कर दिया है। आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन, दिल्ली प्रशासन को भर्तीतिक व्यवहार करने वाले असामाजिक तत्त्वों के साथ निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकार प्राप्त है।

सीमेन्ट की उपलब्ध भावा का समान रूप से वितरण करनी हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य के

लिए उनके पिछले पांच वर्षों की औसत उपलब्धता के आधार पर १ जूलाई, १९७३ के ३० जून, १९७४ तक की अवधि के लिए कोटे निर्धारित किये गये थे। ये कोटे केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमण कार्यों और बड़े-बड़े मध्यम उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं के अलावा हैं जिन्हे केन्द्र द्वारा अलग से पूरा किया जाता है। आगामी सिवाही की अवधि में कारखानों से सीमेन्ट की सम्भालित उपलब्धि के आधार पर प्रत्येक तिमाही के लिए आवाटन किया जाता है।

सीमेन्ट की उपलब्ध भावा के वितरण में मुधार करने के विचार से रेल द्वारा सीमेन्ट में जाने की व्यवस्था की नियमित समीक्षा सचिवों की एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति द्वारा की जाती है ताकि कारखानों की सीमेन्ट लाने ले जाने सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों से तथा सम्बद्ध सहायता की जा सके। जान और धातु विभाग के प्रत्यर्गत एक स्थायी सम्पर्क (लिंकेज) समिति का गठन किया गया है तथा विभिन्न सीमेन्ट कारखानों को उनकी कोयले की आवश्यकता मालूम करने के पश्चात् भिन्न-भिन्न कोयला खानों से सम्बन्ध कर दिया गया है। सीमेन्ट के विभिन्न कारखानों को कोयला सप्लाई करने की स्थिति की प्रत्येक १५वें दिन समीक्षा करने के लिए कलकत्ता में एक 'मानीटरिंग' प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है। १७० ०० लाख मी० टन की अतिरिक्त अमता के लिए लाइसेन्स/आवश्यकता की जारी किए जा चुके हैं जिसमें से १९७४-७५ में सरभग्य १७ लाख मी० टन की अमता पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

कृष्णराम के दावों की स्थिति

2405. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वांडेय : श्री अनन्दमाल तिहाँ :

क्या श्रीकोणिक विकास भवी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या किसीमें को नियंत्रित दर

पर ड्रेक्टर न मिलने के कारण अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिसना प्रभाव सेधे उत्तराधन पर पड़ रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाता किसानों को नियतिन दर पर ड्रेक्टर के टोपर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या प्राप्त कर रही है?

श्रीमोर्गिक विकास तथा विकास और श्रीमोर्गिकी तथा हृषि मन्त्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :

(क) ड्रेक्टर के तरों के मध्य पर कार्ड कार्यों नियतिन नड़ी है।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नहो उक्ता।

Annual target achieved by National Projects Construction Corporation Limited

2406 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited has drawn up a programme to achieve an annual target of Rs 8 to 10 crores, and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken to achieve the target set out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The National Projects construction Corporation Ltd has drawn a programme to achieve a target of executing works of the value of Rs 871.07 lakhs during 1974-75,

(b) Steps taken by the Corporation to achieve this target inter-alia include

(i) fixing targets for the execution of works by individual units of the Corporation,

(ii) advance planning for furnishing resources of men and machinery for each unit to

enable it to achieve the target for it,

(iii) weekly review of the progress of work;

(iv) a monthly review of the targets fixed for each unit with a view to take corrective measures as required, and

(v) payment of incentive bonus to the employees of the units which achieve the targets fixed for them

Raid on office premises and residences of officers of Birla Concern

2407 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate had raided office premises of Birla concern and residences of their officers in the 1st week of May 1974 and

(b) whether seized documents reveal hidden sources of income of this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWA MIRDHA) (a) No search of the office premises of any Birla concern or the of the residences of the officers of an Birla concern, has been carried out by the Enforcement Directorate during May 1974

(b) Does not arise

Effect of Low Melting of Snow in Himalayan Ranges on the flow of Water in Northern Rivers and in Power Generation in Bhakra

2408 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been low melting of snow in the recent years

in the Himalayan ranges as reported in a local English daily dated the 4th June, 1974;

(b) whether this has played havoc in regard to flow of water in the northern rivers and also in the power generation in Bhakra; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the scientists thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):
 (a) to (c) According to the information available with the Meteorological Department, in recent years the snow precipitation over the Eastern Himalayas was below normal during 1970-71, 1972-73 and in January-February 1974; below normal in the Central Himalayas during 1970-71, post-monsoon period of 1972 and winter of 1974 and below normal in the Western Himalayas, except for 1972-73. The February—May river discharges, which are an indication of the snow-melt contribution, have been generally above the average in some of the Himalayan rivers and below average in the others, during the past five years. The inflows into the Bhakra reservoir in recent years have not significantly deviated from the designed expectations, and power generation from the Bhakra complex during the last six years was about 3 per cent higher than the designed energy potential.

Expansion of Power Plants in Eastern region

2409. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to augmenting availability of power, Government have considered the desirability of permitting the existing power plants to expand their capacity in the Eastern region of the country;

(b) the names of such plants which have already asked for expansion of capacity and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) what would be the additional units of power available when these expansion schemes are gone through?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b) A statement showing the names of power stations in the Eastern Region, their existing installed capacity, proposed extensions, position regarding sanction by the Planning Commission and information regarding inclusion of extensions in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8189/7].

(c) The expansion of existing power stations would add 2,470 MW of installed capacity in the Eastern Region. This would correspond to an increase in energy availability to the extent of 9,800 million units per year when the expansion schemes are completed.

Study by Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices regarding increase in prices of finished goods

2410. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices has under consideration applications from different industries asking for increase in prices of their finished goods;

(b) if so, the names of the industries whose applications are pending and by what time a decision in their cases will be taken; and

(c) the names of the industries which have been given price increase during the last three years with the percentage of increase given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

does not receive or entertain applications from industries for price-revision, except in respect of drugs and formulations, as indicated below. The administrative Ministries concerned refer cases of investigation into the cost structure of industries, as and when they deem necessary, to the BICP. The Bureau in turn reports its findings to the concerned administrative Ministries.

Since, 1st January, 1974, the work relating to the fixation and revision of prices of drugs and formulations, under the Drug Prices (Control Order), 1970 has been transferred to the Bureau. Applications for revision of drug prices etc., are, therefore being made direct to the Bureau since the beginning of this year.

(b) At present, studies in respect of the following industries (referred to the Bureau by the administrative Ministries concerned) are in hand.

- (i) Paper and Paper board.
- (ii) Newsprint.
- (iii) 17 bulk drugs costed earlier by the Tariff Commission.
- (iv) Ferro Manganese.
- (v) Products of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation.

The Bureau normally completes studies in about four months after the receipt of necessary data from different units. The decisions on the receipt of the Bureau including revision in prices, if any, are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries.

(c) According to the Resolution constituting the Bureau, if functions as an advisory body. The Bureau does not give or authorise increases in prices of products of industries examined by it. Decisions in this regard are taken by the concerned Ministries.

In the last three years, the Bureau has submitted reports on the following industries:

- (i) Report on the fair selling prices of Tractors and Tractor Engines.
- (ii) Report on the fair selling prices of Cryolite and Aluminium Fluoride.
- (iii) Report on fair selling prices of Sodium Hydrosulphite.
- (iv) Report on fair selling prices of Zinc.
- (v) Report on Soap.
- (vi) Report on Safety Razor Blades.
- (vii) Report on Cotton Textiles.
- (viii) Report on picolines and Pyridine Bases.
- (ix) Report on Formaldehyde, deexamine and methanol.
- (x) Report on Aluminium and Products.
- (xi) Report on Commercial Vehicles, 3 tonnes and above capacity.
- (xii) Report on Commercial Vehicles less than 3 tonnes capacity.
- (xiii) Report on Automobile Tyres and Tubes.

Increases in prices, if any permitted by Ministries are announced or communicated by the concerned Ministries.

New Telephone System

2411. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report on 2nd June, 1974 that Siemens

offered their new telephone system for manufacturing in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision;

(c) whether any evaluation of the system vis-a-vis the cross bar system has been made; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) In 1973, Siemens offered their EMD system for manufacture in India. At that time, the offer of Siemens was evaluated along with the other available systems and it was decided to set up a manufacturing capacity of 100,000 lines per year of the existing type of step-by-step Strowger equipment at Rae Bareli factory. The Government have constituted with effect from 9th April, 1974 a Technical Team to evaluate all available Common control Switching system and recommend a suitable system for further production in the country.

Minimum Needs Programme in Orissa

2412. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Needs Programme chalked out by the Orissa Government and which is to be included in the 5th Plan has been accepted by the Planning Ministry;

(b) the main features of the programme and the amount allotted for the purpose to Orissa in 5th Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to meet the Planned target drawn out by the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The proposals for the Minimum Needs

Programme aggregating to Rs. 589.82 crores, submitted by the State Government, were considered in the Planning Commission in consultation with the representatives of the State Government and the concerned Ministries. No final view with regard to the allocations has however, been taken since the draft Fifth Plan is still to be finalised in the light of the changed economic situation and the progressive rise in prices.

In order to make a start towards the implementation of the National Programme of Minimum Needs a provision of Rs. 18.21 crores has been included in the Annual Plan of Orissa for 1974-75. The provisions for individual items under the Minimum Needs Programme in Orissa's Plan for the current year are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Annual Plan 1974-75—Minimum Needs Programme—Orissa

		Earmarked Outlays (Rs. lakhs)
1. Rural Electrification	..	300
2. Rural Roads	..	320
3. Elementary Education	..	250
4. Primary Health Centres	..	131
5. Nutrition	..	150
6. Rural Water Supply	..	125
7. House sites for Rural Landless Labourers	..	40
8. Environmental Improvement of Slum	..	5
		<hr/> 1321

Foundry-cum-fabricated Industry at Jamenkira, District Sambalpur (Orissa)

2413. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation have approved to the establishment of fifty new Industries in village area in India;

(b) whether one such industry in Orissa, namely, foundry-cum-fabricated as per the old proposal of the State of Orissa will be started at Jamenkira in the District of Sambalpur; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre in collaboration with the State Government of Orissa for materialisation of the said industry soon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Unspent Amount Sanctioned by REC for Tube Wells and Electrification of Villages in Bihar

2414. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 896 on the 30th April, 1974 regarding utilisation of unspent amount sanctioned by REC for tube wells and electrification of villages and state:

(a) the causes for keeping more than half of total amount granted by the REC unutilised in Bihar;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The low level of utilization of funds by the Bihar State Electricity Board is largely related to the difficulties in securing materials, and to organisational deficiencies. The Bihar State Electricity Board has been advised to strengthen its organisation for expediting the execution of rural electrification programmes.

Nationalization of Joint Sector enterprises

2415 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 2103 on the 6th March 1974 regarding joint sector units and state:

(a) the latest figure of joint sector enterprises including the new ones,

(b) whether it is proposed to nationalise those joint sector enterprises where Government and Public Financial institutions have contributed major part of the financial investment or credit, and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to the information made available by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the following unit have been added to the list furnished in reply to the unstarred question No. 2103 answered on 6th March, 1974:—

(i) Scooter India Ltd., Lucknow,

(ii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Bombay,

(iii) Balmer Lawrie and Company, Calcutta and its subsidiaries.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of District Plans in Kerala

2416. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the implementation of district plans in Kerala;

(b) whether non-officials are proposed to be associated with the district-based plans;

(c) whether funds for the implementation of these plans in Kerala are provided for by the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the amount allotted to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Information has been called from the Government of Kerala and it will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries in Kerala

2417. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of small scale industrial units registered in the State of Kerala during the last three years, industry-wise, District-wise, total capital investment, and the growth of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): District-wise information about number of small scale industrial units registered in the State of Kerala during the last three years is attached. Information regarding names of industries, total capital invested and the growth of production in them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the District

1. Trivandrum
2. Quilon
3. Alleppey
4. Kottayam
5. Ernakulam
6. Trichur
7. Palghat
8. Malapuram
9. Calicut
10. Cannanore
11. Idiki

Cumulative total as on

31-12-71 31-12-72 31-12-73

	31-12-71	31-12-72	31-12-73
1. Trivandrum	1758	1964	2218
2. Quilon	1511	1691	1903
3. Alleppey	815	815	1098
4. Kottayam	1030	1146	1306
5. Ernakulam	2254	2486	2862
6. Trichur	1499	1727	2087
7. Palghat	868	905	946
8. Malapuram	270	375	541
9. Calicut	1530	1612	1650
10. Cannanore	1147	1280	1300
11. Idiki		8	28
TOTAL	12682	14009	15939

Effect of Shortage of Raw Material on Kerala Industries

2418. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAINKAPPAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether shortage of coal, fuel oil, rail wagons, power and immovability of both raw materials and finished products have affected various industries particularly in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries which have been affected most?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The shortage of coal, fuel oil, rail-wagons, power and transportation bottle-necks have, *inter alia*, affected industrial production in the country, including Kerala. The industries which have been affected most are, among others, metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries.

Crisis in Tamil Nadu Film Industry

2419. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Film Industry is facing serious crisis since 1972;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Union Government has been approached by the State Government to help the industry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir

Committee for Development of Backward Areas

2420. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up by Government to consider the development of backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted any interim report to the Government and if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(d) Government's reaction to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating the composition of Committee on Backward Areas is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Composition of the Committee on Backward Areas

Professor S. Chakravarty

Member, Planning Commission Chairman

Programme Advisers: . . . Members

Shri B. S. Manchanda . . . ,

Dr. S. K. Ray ,

Shri M. P. Carrappa ,

Shri H. K. L. Kapoor ,

Adviser (Project Appraisal)

Shri Loveraj Kumar

Joint Secretaries:

Shri Anand Sarup ,

Shri Maheshwar Prasad ,

Shri S. S. Grewal ,

Adviser (Power):
Shri B. N. Baliga. Members

Additional Adviser (I&M):
Shri M. Satyapal "

Chief (Hill Areas):
Shri R. Vasudevan—Convener.

(All members of the Committee on Backward Areas belong to the Planning Commission)

Eviction of Harijans from Land Allotted to them in Narainpur Village, District Ballia (U.P.)

2421. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local English daily dated 26th May, 1974 that Harijans have not only been able to take possession of land allotted to them in the village of Narainpur in District Ballia but they are being evicted from their houses and many of their huts have been burnt down;

(b) whether a thorough enquiry into the matter has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government have seen a news-item on the subject published in the Times of India dated May 26, 1974. According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, there is a dispute between a section of the people in village Narainpur and Harijans and others over the question of wages. No cognizable offences was, however, reported in May, 1974. One platoon of the P.A.C. and three Sub-Inspectors have been posted in the area to safeguard the interests of the Harijans. The District Authorities are in touch with the Harijans of the village.

Illegal Production of Tape Recorders by Telefunken

2422. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telefunken, a foreign company, has produced about 2,000 sets of tape recorders last year without any proper licence from the Government;

(b) whether the Industrial Development Ministry brought this illegality to the notice of the Electronics Departments;

(c) whether inspite of this no action was taken against this foreign firm and the matter was hushed up;

(d) if so, whether an investigation would be held into the responsibility of the officers of the Electronics Department for hushing up this matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking action indicated in (c) & (d)?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) M/s. Telefunken India Limited had produced 3,807 tape recorders in 1971-72 through the use of replenishment licences received through export of radios. M/s. Telefunken had been given a Letter of Intent in June, 1971 for the production of 10,000 numbers of tape recorders per annum.

(b) and (c). The Directorate General of Technical Development had informed the Department of Electronics in May, 1973 that three companies (including Telefunken) had produced tape recorders through export entitlements. The Department had immediately asked the Directorate General of Technical Development to obtain the explanations of these Companies so that a view could be taken whether such production was in order. The matter is now being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development.

To avoid such a contingency in future, the Import Trade Policy for 1973-74 (as also for 1974-75) was amended so that only items in the actual users licence are all for import through replenishment licences.

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

Production and Sale of Radio Sets

2423. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of radio sets per year, both transistorised and ordinary;

(b) the share of foreign-owned and managed companies of the total production and sales of radio sets;

(c) the share of big Indian-owned company; and

(d) the share of small scale units in the total production and sales of radio sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total production of radio receivers* (both transistorised and ordinary) during the last two calendar years is as follows:—

1972	1973
30 lakhs	26.5 lakhs

*Figures shown include production in the organised sector (for which precise production returns are available with the Directorate-General of Technical Development) and production in the small scale sector where the figures are essentially estimated.

(b) The share of foreign owned and managed companies in the production of radio receivers is as follows:—

1972	1973
17.69 lakhs	13.92 lakhs

(The Department has no separate information on the sale of Radio Receivers).

(c) The share of the other Indian owned companies in the organised sector in the total production of radio receivers during the last two years is as follows:—

1972	1973
21 lakhs	25.4 lakhs

(d) Rest of the production of radio receivers is in the small scale sector.

1972	1973
10.1 lakhs	10.24 lakhs

Manufacture of Cassettes by Tarzian India Private Limited, Delhi

2424. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tarzian India Private Limited Najafgarh Road, Delhi have obtained proper industrial licence for manufacturing cassettes;

(b) what is their annual production;

(c) whether they are imprinting illegitimately "Made in USA" mark on their products with a view to receive the public; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against them for unauthorised production and illegal use of "Made in USA" marks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) M/s. Tarzian India Pvt. Ltd. have been issued a licence on 6-3-1973 for the manufacture of Magnetic Tapes for audio recording with an annual capacity of 120 million R. ft.

(b) Period	Quantity	Value	
		million R. ft.	Rs. lakhs
-6-72 to 31-12-72	16.74	3.531	
1973	84.92	12.53	
January to May, 1974	47.96	7.36	

(c) Government have received no allegations to this effect.

(d) Does not arise.

Issue of Ad-hoc Licences to M/s. Cadbury Fry and M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation

2425. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 20th December, 1972, regarding production of Fanta and Coca Cola from imported raw material and state:

(a) whether import licences are classified by this Ministry as Actual Users Licence, Ad-hoc Licence and Import Replenishment Licence (Import Entitlement);

(b) what is the distinction according to this Ministry between Ad-hoc Licence and Actual User's Licence and what are the circumstances and conditions under which Ad-hoc licences are issued;

(c) whether Ad-hoc Licences have been given by this Ministry or on its recommendation by any other Ministry to M/s. Cadbury Fry and M/s Coca Cola Export Corporation in the last three years;

(d) if so, the value thereof; and

(e) the reasons for giving them Ad-hoc Licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). According to the Import Trade Control Policy, for the purpose of licensing, importers are generally divided into the following broad categories:

(i) Established Importers.

(ii) Actual users:

(a) Industrial.

(b) Services (i.e. non-industrial).

(c) Hospitals and Institutions.

(d) Actual Users to whom licences are issued under the import policy for registered exporters.

(iii) Others.

The applications for licences are considered in terms of the relevant policy in force.

Ad-hoc licences are granted to Actual Users depending on the merits of the case.

(c) and (d). No Ad-hoc licence was issued in favour of M/s. Cadbury Fry, during the last three years. Actual User licences were issued in favour of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation on ad hoc basis as per details below:—

Period to which licence relates	Value of the licence Rs./lakhs
1971-72	8.95
1972-73	16.00
1973-74	Under consideration

(e) With effect from 1-4-1971, the replenishment allowed to Coca Cola Export Corporation against their exports of concentrates was reduced from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The import replenishment quota at the higher rate was being used by them till then to meet the requirements not only of exports of concentrates but also of the local bottling plants. In view of the sharp reduction in the import replenishment quota which from April 1971 was sufficient only to meet their exports, ad hoc actual user licences had to be issued to the Corporation to keep the bottling plants in operation.

Revenue of Films Division due to Rentals, Royalty and Miscellaneous Sales

2426. SHRI D. P. JADEJA;
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Films Division on account of rentals,

royalty, sale of prints, stock-shots and other miscellaneous sales during 1973-74; and

(b) how it compares with the revenue earned during the previous two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information for the last three years is given below—

	Rs. in lakhs.		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Rentals	118.36	138.09	147.09
Royalty	0.90	2.65	0.49
Sale of prints and stock-shots	34.12	37.20	16.23
Other receipts.	10.41	10.93	8.88
TOTAL	163.79	188.87	172.69

*The figures are provisional, as final audited figures are still awaited.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi

2427. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi have been re-constituted;

(b) whether the strength of the Committee has been slashed from 43 to 22 members; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the personnel of the new Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The new Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi has been constituted on 30th July, 1974. The strength of the Committee has been reduced considerably. For the present, 19 members have been nominated a statement containing a list showing their names is attached.

Statement

A list of the Members of the Telephone Advisory Committee, Delhi.

Chairman

1. General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi.

Members

2. Shri Sunderal Bhargava.
3. Chaudhry Dalip Singh, M.P.
4. Smt. Savita Behen, M.P.
5. Shri Arjun Dass.
6. Shri Jai Prakash Goel.
7. Sardar Tirlochan Singh.
8. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Rastogi.
9. Sardar Charanjit Singh.
10. Shri Bansi Dhar Gupta.
11. Shri Nihal Singh.
12. Shri Ratanlal Joshi.
13. Dr. Brij Mohan Bajaj.
14. Shri Harcharan Singh Josh.
15. Shri K. C. Dixit.
16. Mrs. Sushila Jarmanidass.
17. Shri D. P. Shah.
18. Shri H. Rangarajan.
19. Shri B. N. Bhargava.

Financial Assistance to Bihar for providing Employment to Educated Unemployed

2428 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA.

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the financial assistance asked for by the Government of Bihar for 1974-75 for providing employment to the educated unemployed persons in the State; and

(b) the amount actually granted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) Under the Employment Promotion Programme which has been taken up during 1974-75 for providing additional employment to educated persons, the Government of Bihar has been allocated a ceiling amount of Rs 345 crores. The State Government has been asked to formulate schemes in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the Programme

Increase in Postal Rates

2430 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the likely revenue expected to yield as a result of the increase in postal rates, and

(b) whether the increase has affected the sales in any manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Rs. 25.76 crores in a year

(b) It is premature at this stage to assess the effect of the increase in the postal rates on the sale of postal stationery or on the postal traffic

Fixing of Priorities for Science and Technology in Fifth Plan

2431 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about fixing of priorities for Science and Technology in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Volume I and II of the Draft Science and Technology Plan (1974-79) which gives inter-alia broad outlines of priorities for Science and Technology in the Fifth Five Year Plan was placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March 1974. The areas of priority indicated in the Draft Science and Technology Plan are agriculture including post-harvest technology, development of coal technology to meet the energy shortage, a comprehensive natural resource appraisal information system for science and technology, utilisation of agricultural industrial and urban wastes, creation of in house research development and design in industrial units etc.

Report of Inquiry on Seizure of Bombs and Weapons in Kanpur and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

2432 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the Report of inquiry relating to seizure of large quantities of bombs and weapons in Kanpur and Lucknow recently

(b) if so the findings of the inquiry, and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) The criminal cases registered in this connection are still under investigation

Functioning of Telephones in the Country

2433. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the incidence of wrong telephone connections, cross connections, billing out of proportion to the actual number of calls, 'dead' lines and other defects have been on the increase in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to rectify the defects in the telephone system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There has been no general increase in the incidence of wrong telephone connections, cross connections, billing out of proportion to the actual number of calls, dead lines and other defects in the country. Some telephone systems have shown improvement and some others marginal deterioration. The number of complaints received regarding disputed meter readings and discrepancies in the bills have decreased e.g. for the quarter ending 30-9-1972, there were on the average 22 complaints per 1000 telephones whereas for the quarter ending 30-9-1973 such complaints were only 15 per 1000 telephones. Complaints of unsatisfactory maintenance of local telephone system have also slightly decreased from 16.5 per thousand telephones to 15 per thousand telephones.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of the various Telephone systems on a continuing basis:—

(i) A testing team from the Directorate is sent to the various important stations periodically and the performance of the telephone system is observed. Advice is given to deal with the specific

aspects noticed during these observations which require special attention.

- (ii) To deal with the problem of power failures and power shedding constant liaison is being maintained with the various Electricity undertakings. Wherever possible, direct feeders from sub-stations to the telephone exchanges are arranged so as to exempt them from power shut down. The provision of standby power plants such as engine alternators has been standardized and all field units have been empowered to procure them as per standards.
- (iii) To increase the mobility of the maintenance staff the standards for sanction of vehicles have been rationalised.
- (iv) A Group maintenance scheme for the upkeep of small exchanges in rural areas has been introduced. Under this arrangement the maintenance of groups of exchanges has been entrusted to technical teams which are equipped with motor cycles for prompt attention to faults.
- (v) The management set-up in the major telephone systems is being reorganised.
- (vi) A scheme of cable presurisation and ducting to protect the cables from the hazards of damage due to road digging, operations etc.. is being gradually implemented.
- (vii) A number of training centres have been opened for meeting the requirements of additional trained technical personnel.

Setting up of Cement Plants in M.P., U.P. and A.P.

2434. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India Ltd has prepared and submitted proposals for setting up new plants at Akaltara and Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh, Baruwala in UP and Adilabad, Tandur and Yaraguntla in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in setting up of new plants, and

(c) whether it would be possible to achieve self sufficiency in cement

with the establishment of these new plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The estimated cost of the projects is as follows—

S No	Plant Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Total estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)
1	Tandur (Andhra Pradesh)	4	1683
2	Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	4	1603
3	Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh)	4	1542
4	Akaltara (Madhya Pradesh)	6	1870
5	Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)	4	1538
6	Baruwala (Uttar Pradesh)	4 or 5	2164 or 2437

While the formal sanction in respect of projects at Tandur, Adilabad, Yerranguntla and Akaltara has already been issued and sanction in respect of Neemuch project is likely to be issued shortly, the proposal regarding Baruwala project is still under examination

(c) While the establishment of these projects may not result in complete self-sufficiency, this will make additional production of cement available and to that extent reduce the anticipated gap between the demand and production of cement at the end of the Fifth Plan.

Role of Foreign Money in Indian Politics

Ques. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBRAHMIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to check the foreign money in politics

(b) the outcome thereof, and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c). In pursuance of the assurance given to the House on the 14th May, 1982 by the then Minister of Home Affairs, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December, 1973. The Bill seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, political associations, academic and other voluntary organisations as

well as individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a Sovereign Democratic Republic. It envisages *inter alia* an outright prohibition of the receipt of foreign contribution by any candidate for election, member of any legislature of political party of office-bearer thereof. The Bill is now before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

Recruitment of Class III Employees

2436 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total recruitment to Class III in the various categories in Punjab Postal Circle in the year 1973-74 and from 1st April, 1974 to 30th June, 1974, separately; and

(b) the break-up, State-wise of such recruitment for each one of the three States namely Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The information asked for is not readily available and is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Telephone Exchanges sanctioned in Punjab Circle

2437 SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges sanctioned in the Punjab Circle during the first six months of 1974, State-wise;

(b) whether any phased programme has been drawn up for the opening of these exchanges, and

(c) if so, the brief outline of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a)

Three exchanges have been sanctioned in the Punjab Circle during first six months of 1974, viz., 2 in Himachal Pradesh and one in Haryana State.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) These three exchanges are programmed to be opened during the last quarter of the current financial year.

Proposal to sanction Posts of Correspondents for A.I.R., Simla

2438. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Himachal Pradesh which have got Correspondents for the All India Radio, Simla;

(b) whether it is proposed to sanction the posts of such Correspondents for the remaining Districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which these posts would be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) All India Radio has part-time Correspondents in Solan, Mandi, Kullu and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of funds, the question of appointing part-time Correspondents in some more Districts of Himachal Pradesh will be considered in a phased programme. No definite date can be indicated at present.

Sites for Location of Nuclear Power Station

2439. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sites for location of nuclear power stations have been finally selected; and

(b) if so, the names of these places?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government to select suitable sites in the Northern Western and the Southern Electricity Regions for setting up new atomic power stations has submitted its reports for the Northern and Western Regions. After considering the Report in respect of the Northern Electricity Region, a decision has been taken to set up the fourth atomic power station at Narora in the Western U.P. The Report on the Western Region has been referred back to the Committee for collecting certain additional data necessary to arrive at a decision. The Committee is currently examining various sites in the Southern Region, and its Report is awaited.

Changes in Industrial Licensing Policy

2440. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Chairman of the Southern India Mill Owners Association has urged Government to modify its licensing policy, if the textile Industry is to achieve the Fifth Plan target;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and
(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No modification of the textile licensing policy has been suggested to Government by the Southern India Mill Owners Association.

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

बिहार के गांवों में डाकघर

2441. डा० सक्षमी नारायण पांडे :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार के अधिकांश गांवों में डाकघर नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा०, तो उन लोगों में नये डाकघर खोलने की सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) बिहार में 73,686 गांवों में से 8,675 गांवों में डाकघर हैं।

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण वर्ष 1974-75 में नए डाकघर सिर्फ बहुत रिलाएँ हो पहाड़ी इलाकों में ही खोले जाएंगे। बिहार में इस तरह के इलाकों में नियंत्रित दूसरी शर्त परी उत्तरने पर डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जाव की जाएगी।

Requirement of Fissile Material for Nuclear Programme

2442. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a quantitative study has been made of the requirements of fissile material needed for our nuclear programme in the coming fifteen years,

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) how do we propose to phase our production capacity to match the above demand?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Department of Atomic Energy had set up a Task Force to formulate a plan for the nuclear power programme for the coming fifteen years. After taking into consideration

the various constraints imposed by (a) the uranium production capacity; (b) the rate at which the heavy water production capacity can be increased; (c) the fuel fabrication and reprocessing capacity; (d) capital and manpower mobilisation; and (e) the industrial infrastructure required for the power programme and associated activities, the Task Force recommended a nuclear power programme envisaging installation of 4720 MWe in Candu type reactors and, if possible, two fast breeder reactors of 500 MWe each in the last five years i.e., between 1984 and 1989. A detailed assessment of this recommendation is presently in hand and, therefore, the recommended programme can at this stage be taken only as tentative.

The requirement of uranium and fissile plutonium for the above programme has been assessed. After finalisation of the programme, appropriate steps would be taken to meet this requirement.

Development of Technology for Remote sensing of Natural Resources

2443. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress being made in developing the technology for remote sensing of natural resources;

(b) whether we intend foreign collaboration in this field; and

(c) by when do we expect to build our own satellite for remote sensing of natural resources?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The technology is new and is still developing even in the developed countries. Several sensitive instruments like electro optical scanner, multi-spectral scanner, two channel radiometer, etc., are being developed. Equipment for measurements of reflectances

of different types of crops and for automatic processing of data have been identified.

(b) While we are developing the technology indigenously, we are nevertheless utilising wherever possible the experience gained in this area in foreign countries.

(c) Preliminary studies have been initiated to define a satellite for resources survey experiments. It is too early at present to establish a definite plan for building our own satellite for remote sensing.

Progress made in Perfecting RH-560

2444. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in perfecting RH-560;

(b) whether the guidance control and on board instruments of SLV-3 will be flight-tested on it; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The two stage rocket has been developed. Three flight tests have been carried out. Fourth test is scheduled for September, 1974.

(b) Only on board control system will be flight-tested.

(c) By October, 1974.

Removal of Regional Imbalance

2445. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for issuing licences for setting up industries in different regions; and

(b) whether any eye is kept to remove the regional imbalance while issuing the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) In taking a decision on industrial licence applications, Government take into account various considerations including locational aspects in the light of regional demand and the need for balanced industrial development of the country. In particular, Government examine whether such of the industries as are capable of being located in backward areas, should be so located. Government also take into account the broad configuration of regional demand requirements and supply availabilities.

Manufacture of Tyres with Foreign Collaboration

**2446. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether some tyre companies had approached Government regarding the renewal of their foreign collaboration agreements; and

(b) the names and location of these companies alongwith their installed capacities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names, location and installed capacity of the tyre companies, which have requested for the renewal of foreign collaboration agreements, are given below:—

Name of the Unit	Location	Tyres Installed capacity.	Nos.
1. M/s. Dunlop India Limited.	Shahaganj, Calcutta.	8,68,900 plus 2,72,100*	
2. M/s. Dunlop India Limited.	Ambattur, Madras.	5,80,000	
3. M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Company	Bombay	6,74,000 plus 4,25,500*	
4. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	Bombay	6,50,000 plus 2,00,000*	
5. M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	Ballabgarh, Haryana	6,00,000	
6. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	Madras	6,10,000 plus 3,90,000*	
7. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd.	Kalamassery (Kerala)	3,00,000	

*Additional capacity recognised under fuller utilisation scheme.

**Special Assistance for Backward Areas
in Andhra Pradesh**

2447. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant special assistance for the development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Government have announced a special assistance of Rs. 90 crores during the fifth five year plan period for the development of backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. This assistance will be earmarked in the ratio of 5:3:2 between Telengana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Regions of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government have been asked to submit specific schemes in this regard.

Cut in Allocation of Amount to Delhi Administration for Harijan Welfare

2448. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had approved schemes totalling Ra. 43.50 lakhs for the current financial year and have now given only Rs. 5.72 lakhs to Delhi Administration for Harijan welfare; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a drastic cut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The budget provision of Rs. 5.72 lakhs which was made before the approval of the Annual Plan for 1974-75, is being raised to Rs. 20.55 lakhs.

Setting up of Oxygen Plant in Small Scale Sector

2449. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit setting up Oxygen Plants in the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the difficulties faced by the small scale sector in setting up these plants; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) One of the firms has represented regarding high prices of certain types of oxygen plants proposed to be imported and the matter is being looked into.

Freedom Fighters who refused Tamrapatras

2450. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of those Freedom Fighters who were invited to receive Tamrapatra at functions held for the purpose at Delhi and in other states but who have so far refrained from accepting their Tamrapatras; and

(b) the grounds, if any, advanced by them for their non-acceptance of the Tamrapatras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement prepared on the basis of reports received from the states is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8191 74].

Grants to Freedom Fighters Associations

2451. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the addresses of the various Freedom Fighters Associations in Delhi and outside to whom the Home Ministry has been giving grants; and

(b) the amount of grant, the names of the President and General Secretaries of such Associations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8192/74].

Opening of P & T Dispensaries at Various Places in Bihar

2452. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7136 on the 17th April, 1974 and state:

(a) the towns where the P & T Dispensaries have been opened and the basis for arriving at such decisions in Bihar Circle; and

(b) the reasons for delay in opening of the P&T Dispensaries at Chapra, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The new P&T Dispensaries sanctioned at Chapra, Dhanbad, Darbhanga, Gaya, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur in Bihar Circle have not so far been opened. The decisions for opening of the new Dispensaries have been taken on grounds of economy. Dispensaries have been sanctioned in such places where the anticipated expenditure on medical

facilities after the opening of the Dispensary was estimated to be less as compared to the existing expenditure on medical reimbursement and thus a clear saving to the Department was anticipated.

(b) The main reason for delay in opening of P&T Dispensaries at Chapra, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Gaya, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur is non availability of suitable accommodation for the Dispensaries. Efforts are being made to locate necessary accommodation at each place. There is no justification at present for opening of Dispensaries at Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur.

Creation of LSG Posts in Bihar Circle

2453. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LSG Posts created for the cadre of Postal Clerks, Telegraph Office Clerks, RMS Sorters, Engineering Clerks, Telephone Operators, Technicians, working under PMG Patna and DMT Patna on the basis of agreement for raising LSG posts to 20 per cent between the administration and the staff side in Departmental Council of JCM; and

(b) what step has been taken to fill up those posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The case is being processed and is likely to be finalised shortly.

HRA to Employees of MMTC and Oil India Ltd.

2454. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the House Rent Allowance is being paid to the employees of Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation and that of the Oil India Ltd.;

(b) whether these rates differ from that of the Indian Standards Institution; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement showing the rates of House Rent Allowance applicable to the employees of Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation and Oil India Limited is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Standards Institution, being substantially financed by the Government of India through grant-in-aid, generally follows the Government pattern of allowances. With the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of Grades II, III and IV of I.S.I. employees, with effect from 1-1-73, the rate of House Rent Allowance has been revised and in Delhi and other 'A' Class cities is 20 per cent of the

new pay scales, subject to protection of the existing quantum of House Rent Allowance drawn by any employee. Oil India Ltd. is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company Ltd., each holding 50 per cent of the equity. This Company is not in the public sector. Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation is a registered Company with entirely different type of activities and it does not necessarily follow the Government pattern of pay scales and allowances. Therefore, it is not relevant to compare the rates of House Rent Allowance paid by Oil India Ltd. and Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation with those paid by the Indian Standards Institution to its employees

Statement

(a) The employees of Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation and Oil India Ltd., are being paid House Rent Allowance at the following rates:

(A) Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation

Status of Staff	'A' Class City	Field Stations.	Non-field stations.	Remarks.
Section Officers and below . . .	15%	5%	10%	These percentage relate to the basic salary.
Above Section Officers . . .	30%	15%	20%	

(B) Oil India Limited

1 HRA paid in the field and pump stations along the pipe lines

Workmen and persons in clerical grades are paid HRA between Rs. 35 p.m. and Rs. 65 per mensem. This allowance is paid to such employees who reside outside the company area and are not provided with company accommodation. Employees in Grade IV and above (i.e. officers) are provided with company housing and no HRA is paid to them.

II. Delhi Office

(a) Workmen: Those with monthly basic salary of less than Rs. 100 p.m.

are paid HRA as Rs. 60 per mensem. Those with monthly basic salary of Rs. 100 and above are paid HRA of Rs. 80 per mensem.

(b) Executives: For monthly basic salary between Rs. 300—425 P.M., the HRA is upto a maximum of Rs. 200 P.M. For monthly basic salary between Rs. 450 to Rs. 800, the HRA is upto a maximum of Rs. 275. For monthly salary of over Rs. 800, HRA is upto a maximum of Rs. 350 P.M. and payment of the allowance is on production of receipts.

(c) Employees in Grade IV and

above (i.e. officers): They are provided with company housing and on HRA is paid to them.

देसीफोन कर्मचारियों के विषय आरोप

2455. श्री फूलचन बर्मा : क्या सेवार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तीन वर्ष पहले दिल्ली में चांदनी चौक स्टाक एक्सचेज के कुछ टेनीफोन कर्मचारियों को छूस लेने तथा टेलीफोन माइनरों का दुश्ययोग करने का दोषी पाया गया था,

(ख) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में बाहर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या जांच के बाद यह पाया गया था कि उनको चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य उनकी वार्षिक आय से अधिक है; और

(घ) दोषी पाये जाए अक्षियों के विषय क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सेवार सेवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भेर रिह) : (क) यह बात हमारी जानकारी में नहीं है।

(ख) ये (घ) प्रबन ही नहीं उठता।

Separating Postal and Telecommunication Branches of P&T

2456. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to separate postal and telecommunications branches of the P & T department; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and how far the scheme is likely to affect the efficiency in both the Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for separation of the P&T Department into separate Postal and Telecommunication Branches. The question of functional reorganisation of the P&T Circles in the field into Postal and Telecommunication Circle with a view to achieve better operational efficiency and facilitate the implementation of the Plan schemes is under consideration.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

2457. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of foreign collaboration agreements, financial as well as technical separately as in 1957 and December, 1973;

(b) shares of (i) Britain, (ii) USA, (iii) West Germany, (iv) Japan, (v) France, (vi) Sweden, (vii) Italy and (viii) other countries in collaboration agreements as in December, 1973;

(c) how many foreign collaboration agreements were approved by Government during January to March, 1974 and number of products for which these agreements were signed;

(d) whether it is a fact that technical know-how for the manufacture of most of these products is indigenously available; and

(e) the present policy of the Government in this regard and whether this policy has been strictly adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The number of proposal involving foreign collaboration, financial as well as

technical approved by the Government in 1957 and 1973 is given below:

Year	Total number of cases approved	Financial cases	Technical cases
1957	106	26	80
1973	265	34	231

(b) Country-wise break up of 265 collaboration proposals approved in 1973 is given below—

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of foreign collaboration proposals approved	Percentage of Col.(3) to total No. of approvals i.e. 265.
1	2	3	4
1.	Britain	53	20.00
2.	USA	48	18.11
3.	West Germany	60	22.64
4.	Japan	39	14.71
5.	France	13	4.90
6.	Sweden	7	2.64
7.	Italy	5	1.90
8.	Other countries	40	15.10
		265	100.00

(c) During the period January to March, 1974 113 foreign collaboration proposals were approved by the Government. Out of these, 19 proposals involved foreign equity capital participation. A statement of these cases indicating the name of the Indian Party, the name of the foreign collaborator, Item of Manufacture, and whether the collaboration also involves foreign capital participation is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Government's policy in respect of foreign collaboration continues to be selective. Collaboration is permitted only in fields of high priority and in areas where the import of foreign technology is considered necessary. In other areas, import of technology is considered on merit if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years and there are reasonable prospects for such exports.

Foreign Exchange Requirement of Medical Electronics Equipment Factory of Philips (India) Ltd., Poona

2458. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the proposed medical electronics equipment factory Poona, of Philips India Ltd., Poona;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the break-up of foreign exchange requirement under each head?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). As stated in the licence application of M/s. Philips India Ltd. the total estimated cost of the proposed Medical electronics equipment factory at Poona of Philips India Ltd. is Rs. 13 lakhs of which Rs 5 lakhs is for buildings and the rest for plant and machinery. Foreign exchange is required for the import of capital goods of an approximate value of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Issue of Licence for Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

2459. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) region-wise and State-wise number of industrial licences issued, year-wise, during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) how many of the licences issued during this period were meant for setting up of industries in the backward regions, State-wise;

(c) whether regional imbalance in industrial development has grown in recent years; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, how is it that some States and regions are lagging far behind others in regard to issuing of indus-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMANANSARI): (a) and (b). Statement showing region-wise and State-wise number of industrial licences issued for setting up of industries during the year 1971-72 to 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8193/1974).

(c) and (d) Although there is a definite trend towards industrial development of backward areas, it is premature to make a relative assessment of development in different areas

Limited Departmental Examination of Section Officers of Intelligence Bureau

2460 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Intelligence Bureau's Section Officers' Grade Limited Departmental examination is being conducted by the Intelligence Bureau and not by the UPSC; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Limited Departmental Examination for promotion to the grade of Section Officers in the Intelligence Bureau is restricted to Assistants already serving in the Bureau. Such promotion, being from one Class II post to another, does not require consultation with the U.P.S.C., in view of the exemption under Regulation 3(c) of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.

'योजना अवकाश'

2481. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना को अन्तिम रूप न दिए जाने के कारण पांचवी योजना का पहला वर्ष योजना अवकाश वर्ष बन गया है ,

(ख) क्या पांचवी योजना इस वर्ष के अन्त तक लागू कर दी जायगी ,

(ग) क्या योजना स्थिति की अनिश्चितता वे बारण बालू वर्ष के लिए श्रायान नीति और हृषि उत्पादन के उचित लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है और

(घ) उक्त गतिरोधपूर्ण स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बोहन घारिया) : (क) मेरे (घ) पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है । बहरहाल, पांचवी योजना दम्नावेज के प्राप्ति मे स्पष्ट किए गए उद्देश्यों के आधार पर, वर्ष 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना जो कि पांचवी योजना का एक भाग है, को अन्तिम रूप दे कर अप्रैल, 1974 से उस पर कायबाही शारम्भ कर दी गई है । महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादन लक्ष्य और नीति सम्बन्धी उपाय निर्दिष्ट कर दिए गए हैं और वे वार्षिक योजना 1974-75 दम्नावेज मे दिए गए हैं । इसे माननीय मद्दतों मे पहले ही प्रचारित किया जा चका है ।

स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेबिलिशमेंट को प्राप्त हुई शिकायतें

2482. श्री मूसवन्द डापा : क्या प्रशासन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय जाव व्यूरो के अन्तर्गत स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेबिलिशमेंट को वर्ष

1971, 1972 तथा 1973 में कुल किटनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, और

(ब) उक्त प्रबंधि में क्रमशः किटनी शिकायतें पर निर्णय ले लिया गया तथा किटने अविक्तियों को किस-किस दोष के आरोप में क्या दण्ड दिया गया ?

गृह अंतर्राज्य तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (बी राम निवास निर्भा) : (क) और (ब) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे यथासीम सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

मर्ती नियमों का बनाया जाना

2463. बी मूलसंबंध उत्तरा । क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

(क) क्या कार्मिक विभाग ने एक परिपत जारी किया है जिसके अधीन केन्द्र सरकार के प्रत्येक विभाग को भर्ती नियम बनाने पड़ते हैं तथा इसके बारे में प्रत्येक तिमाही में रूचना देनी पड़ती है ?

(ब) यदि हा, तो क्या सभी विभाग इन नियमों का पालन करते हैं और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह अंतर्राज्य तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (बी राम निवास निर्भा) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमन् ।

(ब) और (ग) सामान्यतया मदालयों/विभागों द्वारा इस विकार पर समय समय पर जारी किये जाये ग्रन्तुरेशों का पालन किया जाता है । किन्तु, कुछ मामलों में देखा गया है कि मदालयों/विभागों के अधीन सभी पदों के लिये भर्ती नियम नहीं बनाए गये हैं । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि अविष्य मैं इस प्रकार की कमिया न रह जाये दिनांक 22-7-74 की नये अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं, जिनमें विभागों पर यह जोर डाला गया है कि ऐसे मात्र की अविष्य के भीतर ऐसे पदों के लिये भर्ती नियमों को अस्तित्व स्थि दे दें ।

प्रोत्तोलिक दृष्टि से लिखे राज्यों का पता लगाने के लिए मानवांड

2464. बी अंतर्राज्य राज बोर्ड : बी मानवांड लिह :

क्या आंतोलिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा दर्शेंगे ?

(क) आंतोलिक दृष्टि से लिखे राज्यों का पता लगाने के लिये विशेष योजना और मानवांड क्या है, और

(ब) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

आंतोलिक विकास मंत्रालय में उमंती (बी लिलाउर रहमान जस्तारी) : (क) 'पिछडे लोकों का पता लगाने' विषयक पांडेय समिति ने आंतोलिक रूप से पिछडे राज्यों और सभ लोकों का पता लगाने के लिये निम्न-लिखित मापदण्ड लागू करने की सिफारिश की थी --

1-प्रति अविक्त कुल आय ।

2-उद्योग और बनन से होने वाली प्रति अविक्त आय ।

3-जीकृत कारखानों में श्रमिकों की संख्या ।

4-जिल्लों की प्रति अविक्त वार्षिक खपत ।

5-(क) जनसंख्या, और

(ब) राज्य के लोक की दृष्टि से सीधी सदक की लम्बाई ।

6-(क) जनसंख्या, और

(ब) राज्य के लोक जी दृष्टि से रेलवे की लीलों से लम्बाई ।

आंतोलिक रूप से पिछडे हुये राज्यों का पता लगाने के बारे के पांडेय कार्कासी दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों, राष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (एन० औ० सी०) बमिति ने 1989 में स्वीकार कर ली थीं ।

■ राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा लिये गये निर्णयों में एक निर्णय यह था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पाडेय कार्यकारी दल द्वारा पता लगाये गये श्रीद्योगिक रूप से पिछडे प्रत्येक राज्य में दो चुने हुये जिलों/क्षेत्रों एवं अन्य गज्य नाम संघ क्षेत्रों में एक चुने हुये जिले/ क्षेत्र में श्रीद्योगिक एकको के प्रबन्ध पूजी निवेश के दसवें भाग के बराबर प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान अथवा राज सहायता दे सकती है।

जुलाई 1972 से इस योजना क विस्तार

(क) श्रीद्योगिक रूप से पिछडे प्रत्येक राज्य में दो जिलों से 4 जिलों/ क्षेत्रों, और

(ब) प्रत्येक अन्य गज्यों में एक से तीन जिलों क्षेत्रों, तक तक दिय गया है।

(ख) पाडेय समिति ने निम्नलिखित राज्यों/सभों क्षेत्रों को श्रीद्योगिक रूप से पिछडे हुये बनाया है—

राज्य

आनंद प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश

उडीसा

राजस्थान

उत्तर प्रदेश

असम

जम्मू और कश्मीर

नाशिलैड

संघ राज्य/क्षेत्र

गोआ, दमन और दिव

*हिमाचल प्रदेश

*मणिपुर

*त्रिपुरा

*कर्नाटक समझ जाते हैं।

Scheme to enable Scientists, Technologists and Engineers to set up Industries based on CSIR Know-how

2465 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether CSIR has evolved a new scheme to enable scientists, technologists and engineers to set up industries based on CSIR know-how; and

(b) if so the outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The scheme envisages that CSIR employees—scientists, technologists and engineers—individually or in association with others may be permitted to set up industries based on CSIR know-how for commercial utilisation and for exploitation of researches carried out by the CSIR for industrial development. The purpose of permitting scientists/technologists/engineers to set up industries based on CSIR know-how is to create a cadre of entrepreneurs—to experiment with new ideas and methods of organisation and to facilitate transfer of technology.

The scientist/technologist engineer can avail of the facility of use of pilot plants and other equipment etc against suitable charges that the Laboratory/Institute may levy.

A Scientist/technologist/engineer permitted to set up an industry under this scheme will be granted extra-ordinary leave for a period of three years. On expiry of the leave he will have either to re-join the service of the CSIR or will have to resign his post under the CSIR or seek voluntary retirement as permissible under the rules.

Black-marketing in Television Picture Tubes

2466. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state:

(a) whether black-marketing is flourishing in television picture tubes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb black-marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) This Ministry has not received any complaints from T.V. receiver manufacturers or individual TV receiver owners in regard to black-marketing in television picture tubes

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ

2467. श्री भूलचन्द डागा क्या गृह मंत्री 7 मार्च, 1973 के अतिराकित प्रसन संघ्या 2353 के उत्तर में मम्बन्ध में यह बताने वी न्या करेंगे कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में गजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों के बाह्य क्या है और इन समितियों की स्थापना किन आधारों पर की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्यिक विभाग में राज्य भाषी (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) : हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों के मूल्य क्या है — (i) हिन्दी के प्रयोग और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी में कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण से सम्बन्धित गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन का पुनरीक्षण करना, (ii) प्रत्येक तिमाही में हुई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करना और समय पर तिमाही रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण को सुनिश्चित करना और (iii) यह सुनिश्चित

करना है कि हिन्दी, हिन्दी टक्क तथा हिन्दी आशुलिपि के लिए कर्मचारियों को समुचित संख्या में भेजा जाय ।

जिन कार्यालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर 25 अथवा इससे अधिक कर्मचारी हैं, उनमें राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितिया बनाई जाती है । अन्य कार्यालयों में भी, मवालय/विभाग खुद तथा धरके ऐसा समितिया बना सकते हैं । परन्तु जहाँ इम मवालय/विभाग के दो या अधिक कार्यालय उसी स्थान पर स्थित है वहाँ सयुक्त राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितिया गठित की जा सकती है बशर्ते कि ऐसे कार्यालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 25 या उससे अधिक हो ।

Ad Hoc Grants to Freedom Fighters

2469 SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters, State-wise, who were paid ad-hoc grants during each of the last three financial years ending 31st March, 1974 and also from 1st April, 1974 till to-date, and

(b) the different purpose for which such amounts were paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Ad-hoc financial assistance is given to freedom fighters and their dependents for specific purposes like treatment of serious illness etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Upto July 74)	1974-75
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	11	9	3
2.	Assam	1	2	2	..
3.	Bihar	84	70	19	8
4.	Chandigarh		2		
5.	Delhi	32	48	18	8
6.	Goa, Diu & Daman		1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	1	..	3	1
8.	Haryana	1	..		
9.	Himachal Pradesh			1	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir		1	1	
11.	Karnataka	11	16	16	4
12.	Kerala	14	5	3	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	22	21	7	3
14.	Maharashtra	7	7	..	3
15.	Orissa	12	7	6	1
16.	Punjab	5	7	5	2
17.	Pondicherry	2			
18.	Rajasthan	1	6	8	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	123	68	23	2
20.	Tripura	33	17	2	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	153	153	88	8
22.	West Bengal	68	47	23	10
23.	Meghalaya				1
<hr/>					
	TOTAL	583	490	236	56

Proposal to split functions of State Electricity Boards

2471 SHRI K. MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to split the functions of the State Electricity Boards,

(b) whether the opinions of the States have also been sought in this regard, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof as well as the recommendations made earlier by a team of experts led by Shri Pathak, Member of Planning Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The proposals for restructuring of the electricity industry include separation of generation from transmission and distribution in the State Electricity Boards. This has been proposed for increasing the rationalisation of management and ensuring undivided attention to each of the functions. Discussions were held with almost all the State Governments and their views on the proposal have been ascertained. The Planning Commission while emphasising the need for improving the managerial capabilities in the State Electricity Boards have expressed that these functions should not be separated. A final decision on the separation of functions would be taken by each State Government.

Civil Works on Diversion of Water of Two East Flowing Rivers to Loiganamakki Reservoir

2472 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government are awaiting a green signal from the

Centre to go ahead with the civil works on diversion of waters of two east-flowing rivers in Shimoga District to Loiganamakki reservoir, the main source of power generation in Saraswati Hydel Project; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b): No proposal to divert waters of two east flowing rivers into the Linganamakki reservoir of Sharavathi Project has been received. The Government of Karnataka have, however, submitted a project report on Chakra Scheme in July, 1974. The scheme envisages diversion of waters from the west flowing Chakra river and its tributary Savehaklu into the Linganamakki reservoir in the Sharavathi basin for augmenting the energy potential of power stations in the Sharavathi valley. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 36.75 crores and is likely to be considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Project shortly.

Ban on Organisations like Congress for Cultural Freedom and Gandhi Peace Foundation

2473 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any demand has been made for the immediate ban on organisations like the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Gandhi Peace Foundation, and .

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Government have seen a news report regarding the demand for an immediate ban on organisations like the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

(b) Existing provisions in law are considered adequate to deal if some of the activities of these organisations as are found to be prejudicial to public order and national security.

Grant of Pension to Ex-Andaman / Prisoners

2474 DR SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some applications for prisoners are still pending with the Ministry

(b) if so, number of such petitions and reasons for the delay, and

(c) when they are likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No Sir
(b) and (c) Do not arise

Demand from Mizoram Pradesh to have talks with the Underground Mizos

2475 SHRI N E HORO
SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any demand has been made by Mizoram to the Central Government to hold talks with the underground Mizos, to find a lasting solution to the problems of the Union Territory, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No such demand has been received from the Union Territory Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Items with Foreign Collaboration

2476 DR KARNI SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether many of the 113 items listed recently for joint ventures with foreign collaboration arrangements are those for which indigenous know-how is readily available in India

(b) whether this does not go against our object of self-reliance, and

(c) the corrective action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Government's policy in regard to Foreign Collaboration continues to be selective. Foreign collaboration is not normally permitted in areas where the requisite technology is indigenously available except where such collaboration is intended to promote exports. Areas where the technological base in our economy needs to be strengthened have been identified by the National Committee on Science and Technology and suitable Research and Development Programmes have been drawn up for this purpose as part of our policy to promote self-reliance

Improvement of AIR services in Strategic Areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan

2477 DR KARNI SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the people in the strategic areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan still depend on Pakistan Radio for news since the All India Radio bulletins are not audible clearly in those areas and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the services of AIR in those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Some parts of Eastern Jaisalmer and Eastern Barmer are within the primary service range of high power transmitter at Jodhpur. The remaining parts do not come under the primary coverage of any transmitter either in India or in Pakistan. However, these areas come under second grade night-time coverage of some AIR stations including Jodhpur.

(b) The question of improving the services of AIR in Rajasthan including the border areas is under consideration.

Industrial Production in M.P.

2478. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which industrial production suffered due to coal and power shortage during the last six months in the Madhya Pradesh region; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure an adequate supply of coal and power to industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No report has been received to show whether generally production suffered due to coal and power shortage during the last six months in the Madhya Pradesh region in particular. The power supply position in Madhya Pradesh is generally satisfactory and there have been no reports of any major short-fall in supplies to industrial units.

There has been no short-fall in the production of coal in the country. The position of supply to users is, however, not satisfactory on account of the fact that, owing to considerable increase in the demand for coal, particularly by the power houses and the steel plants,

which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country. As a result, the demands of all industries were not met in full but pro rata distribution of available coal was made to them to ensure that the minimum requirements of coal were reached to keep the industries going.

(b) The following are some of the steps taken to improve the loading and the equitable distribution of coal:

(i) The field organisation of the Railways at Calcutta has been strengthened with the posting of a senior officer as Director, Rail Movement. A Joint Cell with the representatives of Coal Mines Authority Limited, and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has been created under the Chairmanship of Director, Rail Movement. The Cell is having regular meetings to discuss movement of coal, sort out problems and keep overall watch over movement of coking coal and hard coke, allotments of which are controlled by Coal Controller.

(ii) A high level Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Steel and Mines under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines to look into the problems of distribution and transport of coal. The Committee has decided to step up movement of coal for supply to various sectors, especially to small scale industries brick kilns and domestic consumers. Schemes for opening dumps at important consuming centres for supply of coal to small scale industries, brick burners and domestic consumers are being pursued vigorously.

As regards power, efforts are being made continuously by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Ministry of Heavy Industry and this Ministry to overcome this problem and take remedial measures for making available adequate power to industries. The short-term and the long-term measures taken/proposed to be taken are —

Short-term measures:

- (i) Available surplus power in certain States is being fully utilised to meet the shortage in the deficit States.
- (ii) Repair to the thermal generating units has been expedited.
- (iii) Arrangement for better quality of coal to the thermal power stations in the Eastern Region where units are getting damaged due to use of inferior quality of coal have been made.
- (iv) Power generation projects under construction and important transmission lines have been expedited.
- (v) Small generating sets lying idle with Electricity Boards have been pressed into service.
- (vi) Process industries using steam are being permitted to instal captive power generating plants.
- (vii) Diesel sets have been installed by some of the State Electricity Boards.
- (viii) Industries have been permitted to instal standby emergency diesel sets to be run in time of power shortage/failure.

Long-Term Measures.

A decade Plan for power development has been prepared. During the

Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to add 9.4 million KW of thermal, 6.4 million of KW of hydro and 0.7 million KW of nuclear power. If the above programme is fulfilled, there will be no power shortage at the end of the Fifth Plan.

Setting up of Raw Material Banks

2479 SHRI N K P SALVE.
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government are thinking of setting up Raw Material Banks to help small entrepreneurs, and
- (b) if so, the advantages envisaged by starting such Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) This Ministry has no information regarding any proposal to set up raw material banks. However, nineteen State Governments and one Union Territory have set up Small Industries Corporations to assist small scale units in procurement of raw materials.

A list of Small Industries Development Corporations set up so far is attached

Statement

States

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
- 2 Assam
- 3 West Bengal
- 4 Bihar
- 5 Kerala
- 6 Gujarat
- 7 Madhya Pradesh
- 8 Maharashtra
- 9 Karnataka
- 10 Orissa
11. Punjab
- 12 Rajasthan.
- 13 Uttar Pradesh.

14 Tamil Nadu
 15, Haryana
 16 Himachal Pradesh
 17 Tripura
 18 Manipur
 19 Jammu and Kashmir
 Union Territory
 1 Delhi

Application for Setting up Clinker Unit at Patratu in Hazaribagh District

2480 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether while the first cement plant in West Bengal at Durgapur is nearing completion, the application for the connected clinker unit to be set up at Patratu in Hazaribagh District (a counterpart of this cement plant) is still awaiting Central Government clearance

(b) if so, at which stage the application for the clinker unit stands at present, and the reasons for the delay in its clearance and by what time it is likely to be cleared, and

(c) from which units the clinker supplies of the said cement plant would be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) No, Sir Letter of Intent for the clinker plant at Patratu has been issued on 15-6-1974

(c) Pending completion of the clinker plant at Patratu, the clinker supplies to Durgapur Cement Plant will be made available from Satna Cement Works of the same Company

Development of Central Forces in Bihar

2481 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) total number of Central Reserve Police and other Central forces

used for dealing with current mass agitations in Bihar;

(b) whether Army help was also sought there.

(c) if so, the occasions when such Army help was sought, and

(d) break-up of the figures of numbers of CRPF and other auxiliary forces under the Central Home Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) At present 45 coys of CRPF and 7 coys of BSF are dep'oved in Bihar to assist the State Government in the maintenance of law and order

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The armed forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs *inter alia* going in aid of civil power are CRPF BSF and Assam Rifles The CRPF consists of 60 battalions BSF have 77 battalions and Assam Rifles 21 battalions

National Research Laboratories in Kerala

2482 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some national research laboratories in Kerala, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and the steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have decided (1) to take over the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory of the Kerala Government in Trivandrum; a spices technology unit and

a ceramics technology unit will be located here (i) to set up a Polytechnological Clinic in Trivandrum, and (iii) to set up a Complex of Units of some of the National Laboratories in Cochin. The Government of Kerala have been requested to take necessary steps for the transfer of the said laboratory

पिल्सी और मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों के बीच सीधे डायल करके टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

2483. श्री अनन्तलाल चन्द्राकार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की तृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मिसी शहर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे जा करके टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था है

(ख) क्या सरकार भाषापाल और दिल्ली के बीच गंगी व्यवस्था करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन कार्यों को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रोता शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भोपाल को दिल्ली से सीधी डायलिंग के जरिये जोड़ने की एक योजना को पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ।

(ग) आशा है कि यह योजना वर्ष 1977 में पूरी हो जाएगी ।

भिलाई, दुर्ग और कुरुक्षीपार की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

2484. श्री अनन्तलाल चन्द्राकार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की तृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मत्रालय ने, भिलाई दुर्ग और कुरुक्षीपार की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

को ग्राम-ग्राम न रख न राज साथ जोड़ देने का निर्णय लिया है ,

(ख) न्या विधायकों समूद्र मदस्यों तथा अन्य लोगों ने उन्न तीना उपनगरों को जो एक दूसरे से बिन्कुल लगे हुए हैं, सीधा टेलीफोन से जोड़ने के लिए उनसे माग की है और

(ग) नांद रा, ता. इव मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रोता शेर सिंह) : (क) (ग) जी हा ।

भिलाई रट ल प्लाट इडस्ट्रियल प्लाट और दुर्ग टेलीफोन प्रणाली के निकट के सामुदायिक हितों का ध्यान गे रखते हुए, विभाग ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि भिलाई दुर्ग और कुरुक्षीपार के तीनों गवसंचेजों को परस्पर जाड़ वर मसूबे क्षेत्र में एक संचारित टेलीफोन प्रणाली का विकास किया जाए । इन्हे परस्पर जाड़ने के लिए पर्याप्त संस्था में ट्रॉकों का व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

मोजूदा लागू शुल्क दरों के मुताबिक इन एक्सचेजों के बीच की गई तीन मिनट की अवधि की कालों के लिए 25 पैसे प्रति काल की दर से चार्ज किया जाएगा । जब इन एक्सचेजों को आटोमेटिक बना दिया जाएगा तो सीधे डायल करने की मुविधा भी दें दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली-भिलाई ट्रॉक लाइन

2485. श्री अनन्तलाल चन्द्राकार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की तृपा करेंगे कि क्या देश के सबसे बड़े अभिक केन्द्र, भिलाई से दिल्ली राजधानी शहर के साथ टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में कई दिन लग जाते हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रोता शेर सिंह) : जी नहीं । भिलाई से दिल्ली के ट्रॉक काल नागपुर-बम्बई-दिल्ली को एक्सियल केबल प्रणालियों के रास्ते

से लगाए जाते हैं। आमतौर पर ये काल यथोचित समय पर लगाए जाते हैं और इन्हे लगाने में बहुत अधिक देरी नहीं होती। 22 जुलाई, 1974 में 3 अगस्त, 1974 के पश्चात देरी के दौरान भिलाई से दिल्ली के लिए कुल 10 ट्रक नाले बुक की गई थी। इनमें में 9 ट्रक वाले 1 से 5 घटे की घटघिक भीतर लगाई गई थी। जब कोणक्सिसप्ल केबुल मार्गों पर या दुर्ग-नागपुर खुली तार लाइनों पर खराबिया होती है तो कभी-कभी भिलाई से दिल्ली की काले देरी से लग पाती है। ये खराबिया अक्सर नहीं होती है।

Functioning of MRA

2486 SHRI B K DASCHOW-DHURY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report on 19th June, 1974 in which the Meghalaya Finance Minister was stated to have said that the functioning of the MRA is a matter of opinion whether it is good or bad, and

(b) whether in pursuance of questions raised in the Parliament he has made any enquiry into the alleged involvement of Meghalaya Ministers with the CIA through the MRA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No such enquiry has been made. Full vigilance is, however, being maintained in regard to national security.

Atomic Clock acquired by National Physical Laboratory

2487. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory has acquired an atomic clock,

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

(c) whether the laboratory is developing a series of cesium-beam, hydrogen-maser and rubidium vapour atomic clocks with indigenous know-how if so, their stage of development and the time by which these are likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Cesium-Beam Atomic Clock is based on fundamental quantum phenomena and has an accuracy of one second in ten thousand years. With the acquiring of this atomic clock the accuracy of the present system which is 2 parts in 10^8 and is based on quartz crystal has been improved to 7 parts in 10^{11} . The higher order of accuracy available from this atomic clock will meet the sophisticated time and frequency requirements of Defence Space Research, Radio Science Communication Satellite tracking and other research activities in the country.

(c) Yes Sir. The development of a series of cesium-beam hydrogen maser and rubidium vapour atomic clocks with indigenous know-how has been initiated at National Physical Laboratory (NPL). It is hoped that indigenous atomic clocks will be ready in about five years' time depending upon the availability of resources which involve considerable inputs.

Technical Objection in Setting up of Newsprint Project in Kerala

2488 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Paper Corporation has raised any new technical objection regarding the setting

up of a newsprint project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government to the smooth progress of the works on this project and its completion at the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation is going ahead with the implementation of the project. The Project Report has been updated and orders for plant and machinery are expected to be placed shortly.

Kerala Agricultural Labour Bill

2489 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has not so far given clearance to the Kerala Agricultural Labour Bill which is aimed at improvement of the working conditions of several lakhs of agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which clearance is expected to be given to this Bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Bill has been assented to by the President on 31/7/1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Black Marketing of Truck Tyres in Kanpur

2490. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police has recovered hoarded Truck Tyres worth several lakhs of rupees at Kanpur, recently in June, during raids on several godowns;

(b) whether any quantity of tyres and tubes are available in black market and the genuine customers are deprived of them due to defective distribution system in the whole country; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against the licensed authorised dealers, who are either caught red handed or doing black marketing in this trade?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government of U.P. has been requested to furnish the required information. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected

(b) and (c) There has been a shortfall in the production of tyres and tubes due to power cuts, labour troubles and inadequate availability of raw materials etc. As a result of this, there are complaints regarding the shortage and selling of tyres and tubes at a premium; particularly tyres and tubes for buses and trucks. The real solution lies in stepping up production so as to keep pace with demand. The Government have therefore been concentrating on various measures to increase production to the extent possible. The Industry has worked out a distribution scheme in consultation with the Government which envisages close monitoring of the activities of distributor and dealers at various levels. The distribution scheme provides that every small consumer will register himself at the nearest Tyre Distribution Centre and obtain a tyre quota card for each vehicle he owns and operates.

Automobile tyres and tubes have also been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act. The dealers, if found involved in blackmarketing are dealt with according to the provisions of essential Commodities Act.

Proposal to stop Import and Exhibition of Foreign Crime Films

2491. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the increasing wave of bank robberies and other crimes are closely linked with increasing unemployment as well as due to the foreign crime films exhibited in our country;

(b) whether these undesirable films teach our youth how to rob Banks and commit crimes; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop import of such films and impose restrictions on their exhibition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Crime in general is related to complex socio-economic factors and it would be wrong to lay stress on a few of them.

(b) All films are certified by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder, after excision of objectionable parts such as sequences which could incite the viewers to commit crime and details of the *modus operandi* of criminals etc.

(c) The present import policy is one of selective imports and through censorship, firmer curb over violence depicted in all films, foreign or Indian.

दिल्ली में पुलिस कर्मचारियों के परिवारों की सहायता

2492. श्री अमूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार इस्टेटर श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द्र जिन्होंने दिल्ली

के यांकी नगर थोक में स्कूटर तथा कार चोरों के एक गिरीह के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में अपना जीवन उत्सर्ग किया, के परिवार को कोई विशेष सहायता देने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त प्रकार के मामलों में सहायता देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है?

यह मंत्र लघु में डल-बंधी (श्री एफ० एच० जोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) स्वर्गीय श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द्र के परिवार को दिल्ली पुलिस की पारस्परिक लाभ निधि से तत्काल राहत के लिए 1600/- रुपये की धनराशि दे दी गई है। मृतक के परिवार को अनुग्रहीत अनुदान के भुगतान के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में सहायता देने के लिए अलग से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है परन्तु वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन मृतक के परिवार को निम्नलिखित सहायता स्वीकार्य हैं:—

- पारिदारिक पेशन ।
- मृत्यु व सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेचु-टी ।
- अधिकतम 120 दिन की अर्जित छुट्टी का बेतन ।
- रोजगार के प्रयोजन के लिये मृतक के पुत्र/पुत्री की आयु में छील ।
- यदि मृतक सरकारी कर्मचारी को सरकारी रिहायशी मकान आवंटित था तो उसके परिवार को रिहायशी मकान का आवंटन ।

इस मामले में मृतक के पुत्र को दिल्ली पुलिस में रोजगार लेने का एक प्रस्ताव भी दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

Completion of Power Projects

2493. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of power projects which are in an advanced stage of completion;

(b) how soon each of them will be commissioned; and

(c) the measures taken to expedite completion of the other projects which have been under construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing the projects which are in an advanced stage of completion and are likely to be commissioned by the end of this year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8194/74.]

(c) (i) A close watch is being kept on the progress of construction of various power projects. A Central Monitoring Unit is being set up in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power so that any difficulties could be identified and corrective measures taken well in time.

(ii) Arrangements are being made for procurement of essential construction materials such as steel, cement, explosives and industrial gases.

(iii) It is further proposed to re-structure the Electricity Supply Industry and improve the management of the State Electricity Boards and project execution.

Directives to States for employment of S. C. and S. T. candidates in offices

2494 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the directives of the Central Government are being followed by the State Governments in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in various offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): "State Public Services" is an Entry in the "State List" in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Governments are, therefore the concern of the respective State Governments in terms of Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. Hence, no directive or instruction in this regard can be issued by the Government of India to the State Governments and as such the question of the State Governments following the directive of the Central Government in this regard does not arise. However, the various instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been brought to the notice of all the State Governments also. Besides this, a gist of the various measures taken and the concessions allowed by the Central Government in this regard have been specifically brought to the notice of the State Governments with the request that they may review their measures/concessions and take such remedial action as necessary if they fell short of the measures taken by the Central Government relating to employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

News item captioned 'Aluminium shortage hits Cable Units'

2495. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a Delhi Paper dated the 21st July, 1974 entitled, 'Aluminium shortage hits cable units'; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of its consequences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir Remedial action has been taken to relieve the shortage specially for priority sectors, to the extent possible within the constraint of limited availability of the metal

Inclusion of major river valley project of Orissa in Fifth Plan

2496 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any major river valley project of Orissa has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The State Government have not proposed to take up any new major irrigation project in the Fifth Plan

Issue of import licence to Aerated Water Companies

2497 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of aerated water companies operating in India foreign or Indian who asked for import licence for the import of raw material during a period of one year ending 31st July, 1974,

(b) the names of such companies and the amount of licence asked for,

(c) the number of companies, foreign or Indian given licence for the import of raw material or soft drinks their value the names of the companies and the reasons for granting import licences and whether these raw materials were not available indigenously, and

(d) in case no Indian company has been granted a licence to import raw material the reasons therefor and whether their requests would be considered again with a view to promote Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (d) The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Manufacture of new Telephone Instruments

2498 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to manufacture a new type of telephone instrument in the near future,

(b) if so the extent to which the new device will be better and superior in various respects to the existing one

(c) the expected annual production of the new instrument and the extent to which the new instrument would meet the present requirements and

(d) how far it would be cheaper than the existing one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd Bangalore

(b) The new instrument is designed to give improved performance efficiency and reliability. It will also facilitate ease of maintenance having improved type of components and construction technique

(c) It is expected that initial pilot production would start in 1975-76 with an estimated production of 50,000 instruments. The production will increase in the subsequent years. The

new telephone will supplement manufacture of other varieties of instruments, and would meet the growing demands considerably.

(d) It is expected to be marginally cheaper than the present models.

News Item captioned "Bhakra Level near Crisis Point"

2500. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in a local English daily dated 20th July, 1974 under the heading "Bhakra level near crisis point";

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to keep regular supply of electricity for agricultural purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no substance in the news report that the level in Bhakra Dam had reached near the crisis point. In fact, the reservoir level on 19th July, 1974, was about 53 feet higher than the designed dead storage level and was rising. By the 12th August, 1974, it had risen by another 66 feet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Essential agricultural requirements of power were met by stepping up generation at Bhakra and also by partly diverting supplies from the Nangal Fertiliser Factory.

सरकार से अनुदान अवधा यानदेय राशि प्राप्त करने वाली समाचार एजेन्सियों का नाम

2501. श्री शंकर दयाल तिहाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार प्रतिवर्ष किस किस समाचार एजेन्सी को कितनी कितनी राशि अनुदान अवधा यानदेय राशि के रूप में देती है; और

(ख) गत वर्ष भारतीय समाचार एजेन्सियों को दी गई राशि का विवरण क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री वर्मदीप सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा समाचार एजेन्सियों को कोई अनुदान या यानदेय नहीं दिया जाता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Grant of pension to Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra

2502. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the District-wise position of pension cases processed/sanctioned for pension/rejected/under query/unprocessed in Maharashtra under Central Government scheme for grant of pension to Freedom Fighters;

(b) whether Government have fixed priority for sanction of pension to such Freedom Fighters who are very old/ailing/cronically/disabled/widows of Freedom Fighters who have died after submission of application pending final clearance; and

(c) if so, the guidelines formulated and the number of such cases pending clearance, Districtwise in Maharashtra and the steps taken/proposed to clear the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8195/74).

(b) and (c). The applications are generally taken up for examination in chronological order. Priority is allotted to Freedom Fighters who are very old, (first priority over 80 years second priority over 70 years) or very ill or in financial distress. Widows without any means of subsistence are also accorded priority. A statement indicates position of such pending cases is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8195/74).

News item captioned "New Film award system kicks out top stars"

**2503. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local English daily dated the 23rd July, 1974 under the caption 'New film award system kicks out top stars'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM SIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Jury which was free to evolve its own procedure was guided by the sole consideration of merit as displaced in the competing entries.

Police firing at Jetalsar in Rajkot

2504. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police had to open fire at Jetalsar in Rajkot on 15th July, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons killed; and

(d) whether enquiry has been instituted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the State Government, to disperse a violent mob of about 2,000 which damaged seven State Transport buses and caused hurt to six police officers and men.

(c) No person was killed as a result of Police firing.

(d) Magisterial inquiry by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Gondal has been instituted in this regard.

Telephone Exchanges at Sawra and Kot Khai in H.P.

2505. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Exchanges at Sawra in Tehsil Jubal and Kot Khai in Tehsil Kot Khai of District Simla in Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the date when they were sanctioned; and

(c) the likely dates by which they would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal to open a telephone exchange at Sawra in Tehsil Jubal of Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned. A telephone exchange already exists at Kot Khai. The project for opening a telephone exchange at Sawra was sanctioned in February, 1974. The question does not arise in case of Kot Khai and is expected to be commissioned in the current financial year.

Repression on Harijans at Bhadoli Ka Pura, Ambah District, Madhya Pradesh

2506 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

**SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANDWAR:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got the full and authentic account of the tyranny perpetrated recently on Harijans in village, Bhadoli Ka Pura in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken or propose to take to curb such incidents; and

(c) whether Government have given any relief to the affected families and if so, the nature thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, on the evening of June 11, one Dhondu Singh Tomar of village Barwai, P. S. Ambah district Morena was waylaid by some persons while escorting his newly married sister. A complaint about the robbery was made at P.S. Ambah and police registered a case U/S 394/392 I.P.C. Three Harijan suspects of Bhadolikapura village were detained by the police for interrogation. On June 13, a crowd of 4000—5000 Thakurs armed with lethal weapons had collected in Bhadolikapura village. The Dy. S.P., Ambah, one Head Constable and four Constables had reached the spot by then. The Dy. S.P. tried to persuade the crowd not to take the law into their hands. Simultaneously, he sent word to the S.P. at P.S. Ambah for additional reinforcement. By this time, a section of the crowd went into an adjacent village Kumherpura and attempted to loot and commit arson. There seems to

have been a minor exchange of fire between three or four Harijans and the Thakurs. By the time the Dy. S.P. and his party controlled the situation in village Kumherpura, the crowd has re-assembled at village Bhadolikapura and started looting and burning Harijan houses. The Dy. S.P. and his party had to rush back from Kumherpura to Bhadolikapura and fire 10 rounds to disperse the crowd. Despite their best efforts, 45 houses of Harijans were burnt and an old disabled woman died.

Two cases were registered—one in respect of the incident at village Bhadolikapura and another in respect of the incident at Kumherpura. Fifty accused persons have been arrested and challenged.

A sum of Rs. 66,000/- (Rupees Sixty six thousand) has been granted to the Harijans in addition to wheat, cement, G. C. sheets and cloth. The Forest Department has been asked to provide timber for re-construction of their houses.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up a special cell at the police headquarters, Bhopal in the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police to deal with all complaints of ill-treatment, harassment, etc. of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For field inquiry/investigation, the cell has under its control seven special police stations each having jurisdiction over the whole of a Division.

Allocations to States for development of Backwards Regions

2507 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount sanctioned from 1972 to 1974 year-wise for each State for development of backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): During the Fourth Five Year Plan, States

were given Central assistance in the form of block loans and block grants on the basis of an objective formula and not with reference to the development programme for any specific area or scheme of development. The development of backward areas primarily being the responsibility of State Governments concerned, they were urged to determine the allocation of financial resources out of the total plan resources available and formulate development programmes for backward areas taking in view their problems, potentials and priorities.

New Fire Engines

2508 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new wonder fire engine, which can withstand mob fury and is twice as efficient as the normal fire engine, has been developed by the Delhi Fire-Service Engineers on the specification of the Indian Standards Institute;

(b) whether Government intends to replace the old fire engine by the new ones; and

(c) if so, the approximate cost of one engine and the total estimated amount Government propose to spend for the new fire engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) (a) No new fire engine has been developed by the Delhi Fire Service Engineers instead, in order to provide protection to the fire crew from the mob anti-riot guards have been fitted to the windows and wind shield of an existing water tender of Delhi Fire Service and a pumping set added to the interior. There is no modification to the original fire engine which generally conforms to the Indian Standard Specification.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Super explosive developed by an Indian Firm

2509. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Indian firm has developed a new super explosive composition having a blasting capacity not achieved so far anywhere in the world, according to the version of the Director of the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, which appeared in a local daily dated June 22, 1974,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether this has been tested by the said Institute before its Director had made the said statement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) and (b). The Director, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi while addressing the Small Industries Get-together organised by the Regional Committee for Small Scale Industries for Madurai and Ramanad on June 20, 1974 at Madurai referred to the technology developed by CECRI for the production of perchlorates. The process has been released to IDL Chemicals Ltd Hyderabad through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) Using sodium perchlorate as one of the raw materials, the firm have developed a new explosive composition which has high blasting capacity.

(c) The explosive is being tested by Central Mining Research Station Dhanbad.

Production of Electric Typewriters

2510. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a news report on 22nd July, 1974 the State-owned Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd

will shortly start production of electric typewriters,

(b) whether electric typewriters produced for the first time in the country by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd will become available in the market within two months, and

(c) if so, whether the electric typewriter would prove better for typing purposes and its durability as compared to the present typewriter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes

(b) These typewriters are likely to be released in the market by the end of this year

(c) Yes

Geothermal project in Puga valley in Ladakh

2511 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) when the work on the geothermal project based on steam from the hot springs in the Puga valley in Ladakh District is expected to commence and

(b) the power generation potential, cost of construction and benefits to be accrued therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) (a) and (b) The Project Report is under examination and the work would be commenced as soon as the project is sanctioned. The capacity of the project is 1000 kW and the total estimated cost is Rs 64 lakhs. The project would provide the basic infrastructure for the development of the remote areas of the Puga Valley. It would also result in saving of kerosene and diesel oil for heating lighting and power. Besides power generation, geothermal fluid could also be used for other applications such as extraction of borax, etc.

Progress of Stakna Hydel Project

2512 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the present progress of the Stakna Hydel Project, and

(b) the target for completion and the amount earmarked for the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) (a) A revised project covering the installation of five units of 1600 kW each has been submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and this is currently under examination in consultation with the project authorities

(b) The scheme is likely to yield benefits in 1977-78. The outlay recommended for the project in the Fifth Plan is Rs 10 crores and for the annual Plan (1974-75) Rs 50 lakhs

Laying of Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Table

2513 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1971-72 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been submitted to the President,

(b) if so when they will be laid on the Table of the House, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted a single report covering the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The Report for the year 1973-74 has not yet been submitted

(b) and (c). The Hindi and English versions of the Report for the years 1971-73 is under print. The report will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as printed copies are available.

Scholarships to S.C. candidates

2514. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5477 on the 19th December, 1973 regarding increase in scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and state:

(a) whether the means-test for the award of the scholarship to the Scheduled Caste candidates will be abolished as in the case of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) No Sir.

(b) The main purpose of the post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is to enable students from poorer Scheduled Caste families to prosecute their studies.

Water famine in India by 1989

2515. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the study conducted by a Scientist of IIT, Delhi published in a local English daily dated the 22nd July, 1974 that by 1989 water demand would outstrip availability in India and the country would face water famine despite its immensity in water resources, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is seized with the growing scarcity of water in many regions and the likelihood of such scarcity accentuating in the near future with increases in population. The need for evolving a suitable water policy and preparation of detailed and comprehensive river basin plans with adequate tie-up with regional and national plans of development has been recognised. The following steps are also being taken with a view to conserve and economise for optimum use of the available water in the irrigation sector:

- (I) Modernisation of old irrigation works.
- (II) Integrated use of surface and ground water.
- (III) Command area development programmes.
- (IV) Lining of canals and distributaries, where necessary.
- (V) Soil conservation measures to enhance moisture availability for plant growth

Grant of pension to freedom fighters whose applications were received after 31st March, 1974

2516 SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for sanction of pension from Freedom Fighters received after the prescribed last date of 31st March, 1974, State wise;

(b) whether Government decided to consider such applications; and

(c) if not, the grounds for refusal to entertain such applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) It has been decided that the applications which bear 31st March 1974 or earlier date and were received upto 15th April, 1974 would be considered for grant of pension, if otherwise found eligible. In all other applications received after the last date the applications are first asked to give reasons for delay. If the explanation is found satisfactory, the case is examined on merits.

Statement	
State	Number Received
Andhra Pradesh	592
Assam	447
Bihar	917
Delhi	39
Goa	31
Gujarat	94
Haryana	65
Himachal Pradesh	92
Jammu & Kashmir	315
Kerala	382
Karnataka	527
Madhya Pradesh	194
Maharashtra	813
Manipur	59
Orissa	197
Pondicherry	51
Punjab	509
Rajasthan	35
Tamil Nadu	234
Tripura	184
Uttar Pradesh	635
West Bengal	1492
TOTAL :—	7902
Ex—INA Personnel	762
Grand Total	8664

Home for aged, infirm and ailing Freedom Fighters in Delhi

2517 SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 337 on the 24th July, 1974 and state:

(a) whether in response to his request to allot, for purpose to establishing temporary Home, two buildings situated on Baba Kharak Singh Road (Irwin Road) facing Willingdon Hospital, had actually been given by the Minister for Works and Housing on about May 25, 1974;

(b) if so, when the proposed Home will be started in those buildings;

(c) if not, what are the circumstances or grounds for the rejection of these buildings; and

(d) whether Government propose to get any other buildings for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (d). The houses on Baba Kharak Singh Marg (old Irwin Road) were taken possession on 12th June, 1974 on receipt of allotment order. Efforts are now being made to start a temporary Home on 2nd October, 1974, with about 25 freedom fighters who are aged and infirm and have no one to look after

कुछ मामलों में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को विस्तीर्ण सहायता की आवश्यकी रोक देना

2518. श्री अनंशाह प्रधान : क्या कूह मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों एवं राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन में महिला भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से मिल रहीं हुमियादें और विस्तीर्ण सहायता रोक दी गई हैं ;

(क) यदि हा, तो इसके क्षमा कारण हैं और वेश में ऐसे वेश संकेत की संभवा कितनी है जिनकी सुविधाये और वित्तीय सहायता रोक दी गई है, और

(ग) उक्त सुविधाये और वित्तीय सहायता की पुनर्व्यवस्था करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है और उक्त व्यवस्था कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की किसी आर्थिक सहायता यथा सुविधाएं दिए जाने को जानकारी नहीं है। केन्द्रीय पेशन योजना 1972 जारी है और 31-7-1974 तक 8472 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवारों को पेशन स्वाकृत की जा चुकी है। कुल राज्य सरकारों के अपनी पेशन योजनाएं हैं और वे भुगतान कर रही हैं।

गम्भीर बीमारी इत्यादि के इनाज बैमे विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवारों को उपयुक्त तदर्थ आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती है।

Home for aged, infirm and ailing Freedom Fighters in Delhi

2519 SHRI R P YADAV Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 337 on the 24th July, 1974 and state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report on 29th May, 1974 under the caption "Home for Freedom Fighters" in which it is said that temporary home for aged Freedom Fighters will be set up by Government in a month or so on Baba Kharak Singh Marg, and

(b) whether aforesaid news reflected the official view point?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b)

Government have seen the newspaper report of the 29th May, 1974. Efforts are being made to start a temporary Home from 2nd October, 1974 at Delhi for about 25 freedom fighters who are aged and infirm and have no one to look after

Self reliance in private industry

2520 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Private Sector had failed in helping the country to achieve self-reliance and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 Government have clearly enunciated the role of the Public sector and the private sector in the promotion of growth with self reliance. Further Government have redefined its decisions on industrial policy in the Press Note dated 2-2-1973 so that there may be greater certainty in the investment climate and that all segments of the economy may play their due role in the promotion of growth with self reliance

There have been some problems of production both in the Public and Private Sectors which are largely due to shortage of essential inputs like raw materials, power etc. Government have from time to time taken steps to meet the situation

Setting up of cement plant in Bhutan by Cement Corporation of India

2521 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India propose to set up a cement plant in Bhutan, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) The Project Authority, Pagli Cement Project, (a) Royal Government of Bhutan Undertaking) is setting up a cement plant at Pagli in Bhutan with a capacity of one lakh tonnes per annum and have engaged the Cement Corporation of India as consultants on payment for the setting up of this project

Registration of scientists with CSIR

2522 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of scientists registered with the CSIR all over the country State-wise

(b) the number of scientists provided with jobs during the last two years year-wise and State-wise and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to the remaining scientists registered with the CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) 3858 unemployed scientific and technical personnel were registered in the Live Register of the CSIR as on 1-3-1974. The State-wise figure is not available. The registration is voluntary

(b) During the last two years, particulars of 4918 persons were referred against 808 vacancies. It is however not known how many of them were absorbed in regular jobs.

During the last two years, 635 persons joined the Scientists' Pool, of which 337 joined during the year ending 30-6-1973 and 298 during the year ending 30-6-1974. 518 Pool Officers secured regular jobs during the

period. Their year-wise break-up is as under—

1-7-1972—30-6-1973	.	.	287
1-7-1973—30-6-1974	.	.	231
			518

State-wise figures are not available

(c) The Government of India are concerned about the problem of unemployment of educated persons and have taken a number of measures from time to time to improve their employment opportunities. A statement containing a list of the measures taken is attached

Statement

(1) A monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements

(4) Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR UGC ICMR etc

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment

(6) The Scientists Pool Scheme operated by the CSIR provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists etc with high academic records

(7) The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists

(8) The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 45.85 crores for employment of educated unemployed during the year 1973-74. Besides a programme of 'Half-a-Million Jobs' for educated unemployed was started in 1973-74 with a central budget of Rs. 100 crores. This programme has generated employment to about 2.85 lakhs persons.

(9) An amount of Rs. 23 crores was earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments and Union Territories in 1973-74 for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs. 23 crores. This programme has generated employment for over two lakhs persons plus 133.56 lakhs mandays.

(10) In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 40 crores for employment promotion programmes.

(11) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(12) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(13) Industrial Co-operatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like Infra-structure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Tax, Octroi, electricity duty, etc.

(14) Incentives are being offered to employers in the private and co-operative sectors to employ scientists, engineers, etc. The Government would provide incentives to the extent of 50 per cent of the salary subject to a ceiling e.g. Rs. 400 (Salary) for engineering degree holders, Rs. 250

(salary) for Post-graduates in science—for a period of one year to employers who offer jobs to scientists, engineers, etc.

(15) The U.G.C. has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

छात्र आश्रयोन्नत के दौरान बिहार में केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा गोली चलाई जाना।

2523. श्री जानेश्वर प्रकाश यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छात्र आश्रयोन्नत के दौरान केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने बिहार में प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितनी-कितनी गोलियां चलाई तथा इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मृतकों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस के दस्तों ने 18-3-1974 को पटना में एक राउण्ड, 19-3-1974 को पटना में ही 41 राउण्ड तथा 12-4-74 को गया में दो राउण्ड गोली चलाई थी।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल के दस्तों ने 12-4-1974 को गया में 6 राउण्ड गोली चलाई थी।

चूकि विभिन्न स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस, सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा राज्य पुलिस के दस्तों को साथ साथ दैनात किया जाता था और उन्होंने साथ साथ कार्य संचालन किया था इसलिए केन्द्रीय आरक्षित

पुस्तिक अध्ययन सीमा सुरक्षा बल डारा गोली बलाये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप मारे गये व्यक्तियों की अलग अलग संख्या बनाना समझ नहीं है।

(ब) मूलक व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने का राज्य सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है। गया के जिला बिजिट्रेट ने 12-4-1974 को गया में पुस्तिक की गोली बारी में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों का 1000/- रुपये की दर से अनुदाहार भुगतान करने की स्वीकृति दी थी।

Shortage of paper for text books and exercise books

2524 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of paper for printing of text books and exercise books for the students resulting in hardships to the student community,

(b) if so, whether any assessment in regard to the requirement of paper for text books etc has been made by Government, and

(c) if so, to what extent the demand is being met and steps taken by Government to meet the demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) A shortage of white writing and printing paper required for text books and exercise books developed as a result of a fall in the production of these varieties of paper. This resulted in a certain amount of hardship to the student community

(b) and (c) The state-wise requirements of paper for the educational sector are being worked out. In the meantime, ad-hoc allotments are being made to the various states to take care of their immediate requirements

In order to increase the production of white printing (and writing paper), Government have also issued an Order under the Essential Commodities Act stipulating certain minimum percentages of these (and other essential) varieties of paper to be produced by mills having a capacity of more than 20 tonnes of paper per day, and it is expected that as a result of this, the availability of paper required by the student community would improve

Minister from Sri Lanka to India

2525 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting from Sri Lanka visited India and had discussion with his counterpart in India, and

(b) if so, the broad features of the discussion and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The discussions between the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and the visiting Minister for Information and Broadcasting of Sri Lanka covered the area of greater information and cultural exchange and cooperation between the media with a view to promoting better understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Suggestions emerging out of these discussions are under consideration

Amount sanctioned by REC in 1974-75 for rural electrification

2526 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government sanctioned Rs. 44 crores for rural electrification for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of projects proposed to be taken in and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) (a) and (b) Loan assistance amounting to Rs 44 crores was sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd for rural electrification schemes of various State Electricity Boards in June 1974. This assistance was intended for 13 projects. One of these projects, has later on been split in two parts one relating to village electrification and other to transmission lines. The assistance will therefore now cover 14 projects.

(c) Out of the total amount of Rs 44 crores a sum of Rs 34 crores is intended to benefit the backward areas.

Loss to Central Government due to Agitations in States

2527 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether assessment have been made of the losses suffered by the Central Government during the last six months due to violent agitations in various States, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) According to information received from the Governments of Gujarat and Karnataka and the Union Territory Administration of Delhi, the estimated loss of Central Government property due to violent agitations during the period from 1st February to 31st July 1974, is of value Rs 21,60,440, Rs 500 and Rs 2,100 respectively. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland and the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have reported that there was no loss of Central Government property due to such causes during the same period. The reports from the other State Governments are awaited.

Movement by Delhi University Students against price-rise, unemployment and corruption

2528 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a section of Delhi University students have formed a Chhatra Sangharsha Samiti to launch a movement against rising prices, unemployment and corruption.

(b) whether according to the Samiti the movement would be unlike that in Bihar and would fight against corruption in the highest political authority and top bureaucracy; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the country from its present pitiable condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, an organisation styled as the Chhatra Sangharsha

Samiti was formed by some students of the Delhi University in July, 1974 with the avowed objectives of fighting unemployment, price rise, and corruption. The Samiti gave a call for the observance of "Bihar Day" and "Campus Bandh" on August 9, 1974 in support of the agitation in Bihar.

The problems arising from rising prices, unemployment and corruption have to be met by coordinated measures at several fronts. Government are continually examining the situation and initiating all possible measures to relieve the economic distress.

अंग्रेजी पत्रिका भगवर्य के लिए कम्बारी

2529 श्री यशुना प्रसाद महल
क्या सिचाई श्रीर विद्युत् मती यह बनाने
की ६०१ रुपये ८/-

(क) उनके मत्रालय द्वारा प्राप्तिन
वर्तमान अंग्रेजी पत्रिका "भागीरथ" के
निमा कुल कितने रुम्मचारिया की व्यवस्था
की गई है तथा वहा प्रत्येक दद पर कार्य व्यव
रहे रुम्मचारियों के पदनाम तथा वेतनान
क्या है,

(ख) इस अंग्रेजी पत्रिका की तुलना
में हिन्दी पत्रिका के लिए वर्ष सह्या में
रुम्मचारी प्रदान करने के क्या लोग हैं तथा
शामकार्य भाषा के प्रति ऐसी उपका जो है
कर्न के तुरन्त ही क्या उत्तम किय जा रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या इस हिन्दी पत्रिका को
मानिक रूप से प्रकाशित करने का बोई
प्रस्ताव है, श्रीर

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस दिक्षा में क्या
कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सिचाई श्रीर विद्युत् मंत्रालय ने उसमें
(अ) सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) प्रधिकारि
सूचना नीचे दी जाती है --

क्रम सं०	पदनाम पदों की संख्या	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या	वेतनमान रुपये
1	मम्पादक	1	1100-1600
2	महान् - महा. T.S (रिक्त)	1	670-120
3	रेकिनर्स महा- राज	1	425-900
4	व्यावसायि क महा क	1	425-700
5	महादर (लिपि वर्गीय)	1	425-800
6	निम्न श्रेणी निपिक	2	260-400 (एक स्थान रिक्त है)
7	पैक्चर	1	200-250
8	चपरासी	1	196-232

(ब) हिन्दी भागीरथ के लिए वास्त-
विक आवश्यकता नदा भार्य-भार वे आधार
पर पर्याप्त स्टाफ स्वीकृति दिया गया है।
यदि इसी ममय श्रीर कार्य आवश्यका
हुई तो अनिकित स्टाफ की स्वीकृति के
प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

“भागीरथ,, पत्रिका के लेखक और संपादकों
को दिया गया भागदेश

2530 वी यमुना प्रसाद महेश
क्या तिवारी और बद्धुत् मरी यह बताने
की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या हिन्दी पत्रिका “भागीरथ”
के पहले संस्करण के लिए जिन लेखकों ने
अपनी रचनाएं भेजी थीं तथा जिन संपादकों
ने इनका संपादन किया था उनको भागदेश
नहीं दिया गया है।

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी पर
सौंपने और इस सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था
करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही
है?

तिवारी और बद्धुत् मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त
(धी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)

(क) से (ग): वैमासिक पत्रिका हिन्दी “भागीरथ”
के प्रवेशाक के लिये लेख प्रधिकारियों तथा अन्य
व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये थे। गैर सरकारी लेखकों
को भागदेश देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। एक
नियमित सहायक संपादक की जब तक नियुक्त
नहीं हो जाती, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत
आयोग के हिन्दी प्रधिकारी, सम्पादक
महल के सम्पूर्ण पर्यंतकाल और भागदर्शन
में इस कार्य को कर रहे हैं।

Installed Capacity of Truck and Bus Tyres

2531. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for the
manufacture of truck and bus tyres
in the Orissa State; and

(b) the actual production and require-
ment of truck and bus tyres during
1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and
(b) The Industrial Development Cor-
poration of Orissa have been granted
a letter of intent for setting up an
industrial undertaking for the manu-
facture of 4,00,000 Nos each of auto-
mobile tyres and tubes (including
truck and bus tyres) The capacity
has not yet been installed. There is
no other tyre unit located in the State
of Orissa. As such there is no produc-
tion of automobile tyres and tubes in
Orissa.

On the basis of vehicles registered
in the State of Orissa, the Tyre Indus-
try has estimated the requirements of
bus/truck tyres at 63,500 Nos for
Orissa State for the period April 1974
— March 1975.

Working of Industrial Units in Orissa below capacity

2532 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units
of Orissa working below capacity
during the last two years, year-wise;
and

(b) the steps taken to work them
at rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and
(b). Industrial Units, not only in
Orissa but in other parts of the coun-
try as well, are not able to work to
full capacity due to various constraints
relating to availability of coal, furna-
ce oil, power and transport. Arising
out of these constraints, the inputs by
way of raw material, components, etc.

for consuming industries have also been adversely affected.

These constraints are being tackled by the Government at various levels, e.g. (i) the Standing Committee on furnace oil (constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals) are examining the availability of furnace oil and will recommend allocations to be made to industries keeping in view the progress of availability and supply of coal to industries which can switch over to coal in place of furnace oil; (ii) surplus power in certain States is being fully utilised to meet the shortage in deficit States; (iii) power generation projects under construction are being expedited (iv) generating sets lying idle with Electricity Boards have been pressed into service; (v) Diesel sets have been installed by some of the Electricity Boards etc.

Import of Equipment and Technology

2533. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of equipments and technology during the years 1972 and 1973 and the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be spent during the current financial year;

(b) whether there is any increase in foreign exchange allocations for the purpose, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to develop indigenous equipment and technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Payments data for the period to which the question relates are not available. The value of licences issued for the import of Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant for the past three years is as under:—

	(Rs. crores)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Capital Goods.	250 24	249 48	254 38
Heavy Electrical Plants.	1 92	18 56	7 21

Remittances made abroad on account of profits, dividends, royalties and technical know-how fees by private sector during 1971-72 (the latest year for which data are available) as below

Year.	Profits*	Dividends*	Royalties	Tech. know-how
1971-72	994	3887	586	1390

(*In case of Oil Companies the figures included relate to remittance liabilities and not actual remittances.)

There are no fixed allocations of foreign exchange for the import of capital equipment/technology. Imports remittances are permitted on merit, as and when they become due on the basis of approvals granted.

(c) Consistent with the overall objective of maximising use of indigenous resources including machinery, equipment and technology and conserving the scarce foreign exchange, Government's policy in respect of import of capital equipment and technology is highly selective. Imports are allowed only where indigenous capability has not fully developed or where there are special circumstances warranting import of sophisticated equipment, or for primarily export production.

Apart from encouragement to indigenous equipment manufacture, fiscal incentives are provided with a view to encouraging research and development activities in industry. While approving proposals for import of technology in selected areas, it is stipulated that the Indian companies should set up adequate research and development facilities for absorption and improvement of imported technology. With a view to reducing the import of capital equipment and facilitating fuller utilisation of fabrication capacity in the machinery manufacturing industry, Government have introduced a simplified procedure for the import of designs and drawings by manufacturers of industrial machinery and machine-tools.

Controversy between Punjab and Haryana over Sharing of Ravi-Beas Waters

2534. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh controversy has developed between the States of Punjab and Haryana over the sharing of the Ravi-Beas waters;

(b) if so, whether the States have approached the Centre for the settlement of the dispute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A reference, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 to the Government of India, for determining the shares of Punjab and Haryana in the Ravi-Beas waters is under consideration.

News Bulleting Broadcast by A.I.R. Patna about opening of Universities and Colleges in Bihar

2535. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of news-bulletins broadcast by the Patna Station of All India Radio which covered the news about opening of University/Colleges in Bihar since 1st July, 1974: and

(b) whether Patna Station broadcast some distorted news regarding opening of universities, colleges and student's agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) During the month of July, 1974, A.I.R. Patna included news about the reopening of Universities and Colleges in Bihar in its regional news bulletins on 18 days. The bulletins covered the reopening of the various educational institutions on the basis of information received from the Department of Education, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, the Divisional and District authorities and A.I.R.'s own correspondents. Since July 18, 1974, when the Intermediate examinations commenced in the various Universities, the factual position relating to the examinations was also included in the bulletins. Throughout the period, the news of the current students' agitation, arrests, demonstrations and other incidents was also covered in the bulletins.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up Small Units in Fifth Plan

2536. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period (year-wise and category-wise) in the various States State-wise;

(b) whether care has been taken to develop the backward areas while finalising the schemes for small scale units in the States; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) As the Fifth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised, the year-wise, state-wise and category-wise number of units to be set up in the various States during the period cannot be indicated at present. However it is tentatively proposed to encourage 1.6 lakhs new small scale units during the Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Schemes contained in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for development of backward and rural areas include among others, a scheme for Development of Backward Areas, setting up of Branch Small Industries Service Institutes in backward areas, extension of area of operation of Rural Industries Projects, provision of intensive extension services etc.

Working of Industrial Units in Punjab Below Capacity

2537. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state: the names of the Industrial units of Punjab working below capacity during the last two

years, year-wise and the steps taken towards them at rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) Industrial Units, not only in Punjab but in other parts of the country as well, are not able to work to full capacity due to various constraints relating to availability of coal furnace, oil, power and transport. Arising out of these constraints, the inputs by way of raw material, components etc for consuming industries have also been adversely affected.

These constraints are being tackled by the Government at various levels, e.g. (i) the Standing Committee on furnace oil (constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals) are examining the availability of furnace oil and will recommend allocations to be made to industries keeping in view the progress of availability and supply of coal to industries which can switch over the coal in place of furnace oil; (ii) surplus power in certain States is being fully utilised to meet the shortage of deficit State, (iii) power generation projects under construction are being expedited, (iv) generating sets lying idle with Electricity Boards have been pressed into service; (v) Diesel sets have been installed by some of the Electricity Boards etc.

Manufacture of Bus and Truck Tyres in Punjab

2538 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for the manufacture of truck and bus tyres in the Punjab State; and

(b) the actual production and requirement of truck and bus tyres during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Corporation of Punjab have been granted a letter of intent for setting up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 4,00,000 Nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes (including truck & bus tyres). The capacity has not yet been installed. There is no other tyre unit located in the state of Punjab. As such there is no production of automobile tyres and tubes in Punjab.

On the basis of vehicles registered in the State of Punjab and Chandigarh the Tyre Industry has estimated the requirement of bus/truck tyres at 67,000 Nos. during the period April, 1974—March, 1975.

स्वेच्छाता सेनानियों के जीवन वृत्त-चित्र सरकार कहना

2539. श्री चंद्रशाह प्रवाल: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने स्वेच्छाता सेनानियों के भव्यन्ध में वृत्त-चित्र बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, भगत सिंह, लक्ष्मी बाई, राणा प्रताप और शिवाजी के भी वृत्त-चित्र बनाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं और उपरोक्त वृत्त-चित्र कब तक बनाये जायेंगे?

स्वेच्छा और प्रदान ग मंत्रालय में उत्तमता
(अ): अमंत्रीर सिंह (क) 15.

(ख) और (ग) फिल्म प्रभाग ने पहले ही भगत सिंह, शिवाजी और अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्में बनाई हैं। लक्ष्मी बाई, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद और राणा प्रताप पर डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्में बनाने का कान निर्माण कार्यक्रम में तब शामिल किया जायेगा जब आपकी और दृश्य दोनों प्रकार की पर्याप्त श्रोत समर्थी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

विष्य प्रदेश और रीवा डीविजनों के आदिवासियों के जीवन पर वृत्त-चित्र

2540. श्री चंद्रशाह प्रवाल: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विष्य प्रदेश और रीवा डीविजनों के आदिवासियों के जीवन पर वृत्त-चित्र बनाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उत्तमता
(अ): अमंत्रीर सिंह :

(क) फिल्म प्रभाग ने निम्नलिखित वृत्त-चित्र बनाये हैं जिनमें ग्रन्थ चीजों के साथ साथ, रीवा डीविजन सहित मध्यप्रदेश के आदिवासियों के जीवन का चित्रण है:-

1. आदिवासी
2. क्लोज टु नेचर
3. आवर आरीजनल इनहैबीटैट्स
4. रिपोर्ट फाम हाई लैंड
5. फोक डान्सस आफ मध्यप्रदेश
6. रिद्म आफ दि हार्ट लैंड (टैलोविजन)

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छात्र-आनंदोलन के दौरान बिहार में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल का तैनात किया जाना

2541. श्री लालेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छात्र आनंदोलन के दौरान बिहार में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवान बहुत बड़ी संख्या में तैनात किये गये; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कुल कितने जवान तैनात किये गए और सरकार ने उनपर कितना व्यय किया?

पूर्व मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जी एफ०एच० अमेरहसिन : (क) और (ख) इस समय विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की 45 कम्पनियां और सीमा सुरक्षा बल की 7 कम्पनियां विहार में तैनात की गई हैं। इन बलों की तैनातगी पर व्यय के आकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं यथाशीघ्र तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 509 DATED 24-7-1974 RE: LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DUE TO RAINS IN BOMBAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): According to the detailed report subsequently received from the State Government, the correct information relating to part (b) of the Question is as under:—

(b) (i) Loss of human lives 53 died and 20 injured
 (ii) Loss of Government property Nil.

(iii) Loss of private property Rs. 2,31,300

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 342 DATED 24-7-1974 RE: INCREASE IN PRICE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): In reply to Unstarred Question No. 342 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1974 regarding increase in price of manufactured goods, two items whose prices have been allowed to be increased after April, 1974 and until 24th July, 1974, among industrial products concerning the Ministry of Industrial Development, were missed out inadvertently. The reply given is, therefore, corrected to read as follows:—

(b) In so far as industries falling under the Ministry of Industrial Development are concerned, increases in

.620 L.S.—6.

the prices of such items have been allowed as shown below:—

Name of item	Magnitude of price increase allowed
(i) Cement produced through the use of furnace oil	Rs. 50 per tonne.
(ii) Baby food	About Rs. 5 to 6 per kg
(iii) Aluminium fluoride	Rs. 550 per tonne in the case of Mess Navin Fluorine Industries; and Rs. 150 in the case of Messrs Everest Refrigerants, Limited and
(iv) Cryolite	Rs. 130 per tonne.

In regard to automobile tyres the price control which was earlier in force in respect of certain categories, was withdrawn.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.00 hrs.

DELHI SALES TAX (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT 1959 AND NOTIFICATION RE-SCINDING EARLIER NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

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 Delhi Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(33)/67-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th July, 1974 under subsection (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8181/

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act 1959:—

- (i) The Government Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338(E), Gazette of India, dated the 29th July, 1974.
- (ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates Third Amendment Rules 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 339 (E) Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1974.
- (iii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 340(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1974.
- (iv) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-8182/ 14].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) (Hindi and English) dated 14th August, 1974 rescinding Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1974 rescinding the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 147/73/Central Excise dated the 21st July, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8183/74].

ALL INDIA SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) AMDT. RULES, 1974 TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF U.P.S.C. FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-72 TO 31-3-73 AND GOVT. MEMO GIVING REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING CERTAIN U.P.S.C. RECOMMENDATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 776 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July 1974, under subsection (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8184/ 74].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) (a) Twenty-third Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1972 to 31st March 1973.
- (b) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases referred to in the above Report.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8185/74].

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974 REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 738 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 [Placed in Library See No LT 8186/74]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited New Delhi for the year 1972-73
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library See No LT-8187/74]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1974 agreed without any amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill, 1974 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 1974"

(ii) 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 13th August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August 1974'

12.03 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED FIRING BY POLICE ON YOUTH CONGRESS WORKERS AT BULSAR STATION IN GUJARAT

MR SPEAKER Shri Madhu Dandavate

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI ("hirayinkil) On a point o' order

MR SPEAKER It is not the practice to raise a point of order during discussion of Call-Attention motion

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI In this House there is a precedent when calling attention notice was even withdrawn. My submission is that this is a very serious matter

MR SPEAKER I will not allow such precedents to be set.

MR. SPEAKER I will not allow such precedents to be set. In between the business of the House, you suddenly get up and say "point of order" Not at all.

A member who speaks from the gangway is not speaking at all. A member who speaks without being called is not considered as speaking I call Mr Dandavate

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Bajaj) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the

following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported firing by police on Youth Congress workers at Bulsar station in Gujarat resulting in the death of one and injury to eight workers."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, according to preliminary reports received by the Government a party returning to Bombay by train after participating in the youth rally at Delhi arrived at Bulsar railway station in Gujarat at 11.28 A.M. on August 12, 1974. Soon after the train halted, there was a clash between a section of the passengers seeking refreshments and some hawkers and their associates on the railway platform in the course of which some stalls were reported to have been looted. Stones and soda water bottles were freely exchanged. The Sub-Inspector of Railway Police rushed to the platform with the police party to control the situation. When persuasive efforts and a lathi charge to disperse the riotous mob proved ineffective, the police resorted to firing 9 rounds were fired. One person by name Gajaman Saratre, aged about 30 years, died of bullet injuries and another person by name, Ram Chander Gallu Jaday, aged 35 years received a bullet injury on his chin. He is reported to be making satisfactory progress. 119 other persons including 14 policemen, received injuries and the passengers were allowed to resume their journey after necessary medical aid. Meanwhile, other local officers also came to the station with police reinforcement and controlled situation.

The train was detained under the orders of the District Magistrate for rendering medical aid to the injured and conducting inquiries. The train left Bulsar railway station at 8.10 P.M. escorted by contingent of State police

and reached Bombay without any further incident. Bulsar railway police have registered a case under sections 147/148/149/395/332/337 and 427 IPC for rioting, mischief and looting and investigation is in progress. A magisterial inquiry into the firing has been ordered by the District Magistrate Bulsar.

It has been brought to Government's notice that there had been other incidents involving commission of offences at a few other railway stations. Government intend to consult the concerned State Governments, whether they would agree to entrust the investigation of these criminal cases to a common agency which, in the circumstances of these cases, can only be the C.B.I.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Where is the statement? We have not got a copy.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps it is coming. The notice was given only yesterday. Do not try to bring in these matters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am surprised and rather shocked that even on such a serious episode the statement that is placed before the House by the hon. Minister is such a cursory statement that it does not give adequate information and even the information that has been furnished to the newspaper representatives and correspondents by the railway authorities by the Collector of Bulsar and by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, even that authentic information which has been released by the authorities authentically through the newspapers, even that....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: So, agree that it is authentic?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: have also contacted our friends from Bulsar.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why is Shri Ravi feeling so guilty about it?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are having double standards. That is my point. This House is being made use or for maligning....(Interruptions),

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have got the authentic statement that has been made by the Western Railway authorities the Collector of Bulsar and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. I am raising this issue because I want to know whether those statements are correct.

At the very outset, I want to point out to the hon. Minister that there are three major issues involved in this episode, namely, the behaviour of the police the trigger-happy police, the rowdy behaviour of the Youth Congress workers on their way back from the rally....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirbat) Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order is allowed during the discussion on Calling Attention Motion.

If any points have been raised, the Minister will reply to them.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Member can only ask questions during the Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is an accepted practice, and I have never allowed at any time any point of order being raised during the Calling Attention Notice. Why do you get up every time?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): They are betraying their guilty conscience.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Shri Madhu Limaye has raised points

of orders several times....(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, you have given a ruling that no point of order can be raised during the Question Hour. A calling Attention is raised in terms of rule 197. The rule is very clear. The Member can only ask questions. Now the hon. Member is not asking questions. He is making a statement....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any point of order.

I have allowed him to speak. You know the Business Advisory Committee decided that the person who comes first in the Call Attention list will take 5 to 7 minutes and, in that, he will confine himself to the relevant points for questions. He may frame a brief preface to the question. But he will not go beyond that question. This is the practice that we follow.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Kindly have a look at the relevant provision..

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any point of order. I am there to judge. If anything comes which is not within the scope of the Call Attention, I will stop him. But I will not allow you to raise any point of order.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir it is your pleasure to either to allow it or not to allow it....(Interruptions). . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to listen to you. Have you had at any time the company of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? Kindly avoid him. Don't catch infection from him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One favour, Sir. If you only recommend Mr. Ishaque for Deputy Ministership, the House will be quiet. (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The other day, you deleted certain words from the record....(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir in deference to your wishes, I will modify my statement. The disciplined and nice behaviour of the Youth Congress workers while coming back from the rally to Bombay....(Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, my only submission is that you may kindly have a look at the relevant provision. I will read out to you....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. May I request both of you, Mr. Ishaque and Mr. Lakkappa to please sit down? Will you kindly listen to the Speaker also?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I always respect you.

MR. SPEAKER: Except that you sometimes don't obey me.

Mr. Dandavate, you please try to put your question in a non-controversial manner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will abide by the procedure you have prescribed.

The third aspect about which I would like to ask a question is regarding the discriminatory attitude of the railway authorities on the question of giving concession to the youth when they are travelling by railways. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I want to seek a clarification. Please hear me for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very mature person. It is understandable about those other members who are vigorous young firebrands.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): The hon. Member must confine himself only to the incident.. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Almost all the newspapers have reported

this. About 2,000 members of the Youth Congress were travelling from Bombay to Delhi....(Interruptions). It has been reported extensively in all the newspapers that they were travelling without any payment and in addition a daily allowance of Rs. 20 was paid to them....(Interruptions). On the contrary when the *Antar Bhartiya* Camp organised by a socialist youth organisation, R.S.D., Rashtriya Sewa Dal was held—and it was held for National integration—and when railway concession was demanded, it was said that no non-student youth could be given railway concession. I have the letter of the Railway Minister in my possession. But now these youths of the Congress were given the concession. (Interruptions).

He has read out a written statement and from that statement it appears that the entire trouble started only on the journey back. But most of the newspaper correspondents and even the railway authorities have said that, when the representatives and youth workers were going to Delhi, many railway stalls were closed because they had apprehended danger and because those railway stalls were closed during their journey from Bombay to Delhi, many youth workers threatened that on their way back from Delhi they would take the revenge....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to revise the rule about seating of members. All of you sitting in different seats have assembled together in this turbulent sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know from the Home Minister....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Let him put the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know from the Home Minister whether it is true that the Deputy

Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat Shri P. G. Newani, has told newsmen at Ahmedabad that it is not only an isolated incident at Bulsar....

(Interruptions)

...and a few towns in Gujarat. He has specifically informed the Press that they have indulged in rioting stone-throwing, soda-water bottle-throwing....(Interruptions) at Kota, Ratlam, Godhra Baroda, Surat etc. I would like to know whether in the afternoon an official of the BPCC office in Bombay was given full information on the phone and whether the President of the B.P.C.C. confirmed this.

My question is whether it is true—it is reported in the Press—that 600 Congressmen have been taken for interrogation and to investigate all the details. Is it correct?

Lastly newspapers have said....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day when the name of Shri Vajpayee's Party was mentioned, it was said that the matter was sub judice and I ruled that the name of their party will not be mentioned. Now, when there is an inquiry and when the investigation is going on you are mentioning the names of other parties.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can the names be avoided?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The names should be deleted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यूथ कांग्रेस के बारे में सवाल है। उसका नाम विधायकों से सवाल किया जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: You are not confining to the matter of the calling-at-attention you are going much beyond that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In the name of national integration you cannot have youth rallies of goondas.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Home Minister certain facts. The Collector of Bulsar had made a categorical statement and the press reports say that it was officially learnt that a search of haul of large quantity of foreign-made hard liquor, a huge quantity of high quality rice which is subject to restriction of inter-State movement and a large number of contraceptives....(Interruptions)

I will finish within a minute.

As a nationalist, I would like to ask a question about the last aspect of this episode. It is reported in the entire press that these volunteers who were beaten have announced and declared that as they were subjected to atrocities and firing by the Police of Gujarat when they go back to Bombay, they will take revenge on the Gujaratis in Bombay. I would like to know whether this is correct....(Interruptions)

As an Indian I am more concerned about it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They are playing to the gallery.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He has asked five or six questions. I am answering them one by one.

Firstly, he referred to newspaper reports. Different versions have appeared on various newspapers. I have made by statement and I have got information on which I rely which has been received from the Government of Gujarat and also through Government's intelligence agencies. Newspaper reports, whatever appear in the newspapers, are not necessarily either correct or incorrect. He also said about this that in these trains youths were allowed to travel without payment. That is incorrect. (Interruptions). He cannot contradict like this. The facts are there. I have received authentic information from the Railways Board.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: आप **

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is totally unparliamentary and he should withdraw that word.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: आप सरातर**)

मैं ने मांग की है कि मंसी जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह सच नहीं है, इस पर एक संसदीय कमेटी बठाई जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: It is absolutely unparliamentary. It will not come on record.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have received authentic information. Let them not interrupt. Let them listen to me.

क्या जराब है सूनो नहीं, नो समझ मे कैसे भाएगा ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: आप जो कुछ भी कहेंगे उसे सुनने के लिये हम यहां नहीं आये हैं। मैं आप को गलत मानित करूँगा इसी हाउस में।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In regard to the first Youth Special, numbers of passengers were 988 and the fare collected was Rs. 78779. That is for both the journeys, that is, from Bombay to Delhi and back. In regard to the second Special, the number of passengers were 822 and fare collected Rs. 71,860.80. What they are saying has been based only on their imagination and not on facts. Then, the second allegation which he has made, on which he also framed his question—is this. He said that many stalls were closed on the journey from Bombay to Delhi. (Interruptions). That is not correct. I shall prove it. You are relying just on newspaper report.

Now, Sir, what happened was that on the onward journey from Bombay to Delhi stalls were open and at two

or three places, there was some exchange of words and so on. They complained that the quantity of food supplied was not adequate and quality was not proper. The number was very large. Therefore, on that day, disputes had happened at two or three places and on the return journey stalls were kept closed because news is believed to have been conveyed by the stallholders and hawkers that these boys who were coming would not pay properly and so on. (Interruptions). So some stalls were closed. Whatever it is, I am telling you the facts hitherto known. What is there to laugh at? If their sons and daughters are found in the same position, what will they do? Who is creating this atmosphere? You ask your leader Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I never allowed any points of order on either side.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister referred to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in this context. Can he refer to him?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you allow him to refer to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The news is spread not only in Bihar but to other places also to carry on illegal activities for payment of taxes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are allowing the hon. Minister to refer to a distinguished person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in such a derisive fashion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय इवर से जब बोल रहे थे तो आप यूव कांग्रेस का नाम भी लेने से रोक रहे थे, वह रैली कांग्रेस ने आगेंताइज की थी और आप हम को रोक रहे थे कि यूव कांग्रेस का नाम न लों और यूव मंत्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का नाम ले रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

बी उमा शंकर दीक्षित : विरोधी दलों की तरफ से जो संघर्ष अभियान हैं उन के जो युवक हैं उन को कहा गया है कि वे विद्यायकों से जटिलता इस्तोका ने, शासन को ठप करें (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he said anything disparaging about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. If he had said anything disparaging about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, I shall see the record.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, so far as the question asked is concerned, that I should deny or confirm whether 600 Congressmen were taken for interrogation, well, he cannot say they were all Congressmen. It was a rally of the youth. It was organised by the Youth Congress. It was a rally of the youths from all over the country. Therefore, nobody has claimed all the people, whatever their number, who attended were necessarily Congressmen. (Interruptions). . . .

We have information that there was some infiltration of persons who insisted on entering, some of whom had not paid the necessary amount but they were allowed. I do not want to give more details until it is confirmed, but there is a report that there was infiltration of persons. (Interruptions).

The next question that the hon. Member has asked is whether there were liquor bottles. There were bottles but no liquor. (Interruptions).

It is a common practice that passengers carry drinking water in these battles. They were empty bottles and nobody found any liquor anywhere.

It has been said that some vendors were beaten at Bulsar. What happened was that the report sent earlier had excited the hawkers and some of the hawkers had come prepared expecting that there would be trouble. As soon as these boys went out, a section of them really wanted some refreshments, so very soon a clash took place and then it went on increasing because the number increased on both sides. Then the police was compelled to use lathi-charge and resort to firing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You said all the bottles were empty. Similarly, were the contraceptives also empty?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस चीज का किमी रु पना नहीं है कि होतो क्या है, उम के बारे में क्यों ज़गड़ते हैं? आप तो सभी पानी पाने वाले हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is an incident which, unfortunately highlights something which should be a warning to all of us. On the one hand we find a trigger-happy police and on the other hand misled, frustrated youth forces led by fascist forces. It has happened in many countries where fascism had come.

This is the second youth special carrying to my positive information—it is not based on newspaper reports—1500 passengers. I will analyse because I must respect his age. I do not want to offend him. It so happened in the last Session he had to apologise three times in the House telling things which were far from truth. He has said that the number of youths in the youth special was

800. A normal passenger train carries 17 to 20 bogies including first class and three-tier bogies. Therefore, there are two things which we can derive from his statement. Either the train was carrying 800 youths and other freight at concession rate or 700 passengers were travelling without ticket. The railways had given more bogies than the usual number. So, we want a clear and categorical reply from the Railway Minister as to how many special trains had been given for coming to Delhi and for returning from Delhi. Further, how much fare has been collected and under what tariff rate? (Interruptions)

धर्मश स्वतंत्रता : आप तो सब कुछ जानते हैं, बोतलें कई तरह से खाली होती हैं। वे जिसके बजाए हैं उससे भालम होता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us analyse the figures that have been given by various reliable sources, that 55 persons were injured in Bulsar alone. What are the figures? They are: Youth Congress: 5; RPF. 5; CRP: 5; and public and vendors. 40. Now, you should understand that those who take to aggression always suffer less injuries. That is the reason why I demand full compensation to all the vendors who have suffered.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask his question now.

श्री भृषु लिमये (वांगा) : ग्राम्य गहोरी भंग व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न है वे; पर रवि 20 दफा खड़े हुये हैं और आप उन को बादाम रख रहे हैं। जब हम किसी व्यवस्था के प्रयत्न पर खड़े होते हैं तो आप गुनन नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will deal with him provided you also do not do the same

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have got confirmation—I do not speak on the basis of newspaper reports. My friends know from their heart of heart that these people took to looting, vandalism and took an aggressive role demanding free supply of food and beverages and many of them were drunk. I am not happy to say all this. Mr. Dikshit has correctly confessed that only empty bottles were found. What is the outcome? Bottles full of whisky were there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बोतलें खाली थीं, इस का मतलब है कि बोतलें खाली की गई थीं।

श्री भारतीय जन प्रतिरक्षा (मालवार) दे पात्री की बोतलें थीं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They did the same thing in Ratlam, Godhra, Baroda, Surat, Katol and Dahod. A few days ago, Congress youth sections looted stalls at Khopoli on their return trip from Poona after attending the Prime Minister's meeting. During their onward journey to Delhi, they did the same thing in a number way at Bulsar. About the search found, I do not want to elaborate besides smuggled rice and foreign brand liquor, they also carried things to meet the needs of their biological requirements. I do not want to go further into that. (Interruptions) We are all for biological necessities I do not dispute it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: They did not copy him

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Exactly so when I go to a party rally, I do not carry the kit with me....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask his question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can I ask, Sir, when I am faced with so many interruptions?

In Surat also, they looted shops just outside the railway station.

Only the other day, in Punjab, at Rayya on the G.T. Road, they demanded food from a stall and the stall-keeper had no food to give, and the man was stabbed to death in the presence of so many people....

MR. SPEAKER: The call-attention is about one particular matter, but he is raising other matters. Let him not bring in other matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister has urged....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is he bringing in the name of the Prime Minister every time? (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम लेना कोई यन्त्र नहै है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
He has accused Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan of creating a climate of violence.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he said anything about him. I do not think so

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT.
On a point of order. Why is he bringing in other matters which have nothing to do with this Call Attention?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, Sir. I am sorry. I shall now go back to Bulsar again.

The Prime Minister has urged the youth to help in solving the problems....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The call-attention relates to the reported firing by police on Youth Congress workers at Bulsar station in Gujarat....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called him. Let him not interrupt now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been interrupted all the time. I would request them and I would beg of them not to interrupt.

They must tell us one thing. When the Prime Minister has urged the youth to help in solving the problems and fighting right reaction to pave the path of socialism, is this the method, to loot poor vendors and roadside tea-stalls? The youth cult served the cause of the ruling coterie in West Bengal, they have played havoc with police help and mushroom leaders have come up (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under the guise of a call attention motion, do you allow all sorts of things to be said (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought Mr. Lakkappa and I were almost of the same age. But he has certainly climbed down into the youth ladder by hiding his horns (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has also climbed down to your level now

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is going beyond the rules of procedure

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Lakkappa started as a PSP man, then he sat on the fence and now he is in the Congress. (Interruptions).

I am only saying that while the genuine needs of students are being met by lathis and bullets, as you have seen in Bihar, in Gujarat and in Assam. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask this question. Will Shri Dikshit kindly tell us what is the growth rate of the Nehru Brigade, the Indira Brigade and also the Land

Army commanded by Generals and Brigadiers. What is the object? Are you trying to have a Black Shirts movement in the country on fascist lines?

It is also known that they have spent a crore of rupees. We want to know where did the money come from because the taxpayers have a right to know. I only say this: beware, fascism is coming and the misled and frustrated youth will be used as a tool. Let us get replies to these questions.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has made a large number of allegations without indicating the slightest relevance to the question at issue. This will bear repetition of what I said earlier. The question is: the reported firing by police on Youth Congress workers at Bulsar station in Gujarat resulting in the death of one and injury to eight workers. Now in the long speech that he has inflicted on us, he has not said a word about this; he has said about what happened in Gaya, what happened in Maharashtra and elsewhere all over the places, in Punjab, Bengal and so on. How is all this relevant?

The only question he has asked is about the Nehru Brigade and Indira Brigade. That is more irrelevant than the other questions. I do not wish to answer such allegations.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked definite questions about how many special trains came to Delhi, how many returned from Delhi, how many concessions were given, what was the tariff. Where is the answer to all these? (Interruptions).

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु : महायज्ञ जी, यह कौन तय करे गा कि रेलवेन्ट है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question was about Bulsar. About that, he has replied.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are new questions.

MR. SPEAKER: They do not come in.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whether a question is relevant or irrelevant, it is for the Chair to decide, not the hon. Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: About Bulsar he has given the information.

He says the other questions contain other matters.

He is responsible to reply so far as his Ministry is concerned. As Minister of Home Affairs, he has given information. If he has got information, I do not come in; he can give the information he likes.

13 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, the Railway Minister should have been asked to be present in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is for you to consider whether, when a Member puts some questions and they had been permitted by the Chair, those questions could be shrugged off contemptuously or, may I say, arrogantly by the Minister? The point is that when we put any question the hon. Minister who comes to reply here should equip himself with all the facts....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He can give information so far as firing at Bulsar station was concerned. I am not allowing any further interruptions or any more points of order on this, from this side or that side. Shri Limaye may now ask his question. So far as the questions relating to his department are concerned, information can be asked from the Home Minister; in respect of other Ministers, you can give notice and get information from them. You can address a ques-

tion to the Ministry concerned if you want any other information.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member, Mr. Bosu, did not put this question. After I had replied and sat down, he stood up again and asked some questions. Our friends forget this. If you want to know from which parts of the country people came by trains, how many trains were run, etc. I have no information. You can put a separate question to the Railway Minister or to me; I can give that information.

MR. SPEAKER: So much information which was asked for in this motion about firing in Bulsar he has given. For anything beyond that, you can address a separate question. I cannot ask him to give information of which he had no notice and about which he is not prepared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask him to collect the information and send it to the members later.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that if anything, beyond that is required, hon. Members should send specific questions. Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : १ अगस्त र्द्दि: रैनी के बारे में इन लोगों का यह दावा रहा है कि उन में बड़ुन ज्यादा भीड़ थी। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा है कि इस में नीन लाल लोग थाये थे.....

श्री कौ० पी० डॉ नीलकृष्णन (बड़ागरा): काइद लैसम

श्री १८६ चन्द्र पांडे (खेलालाबाद): पांच लाख।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत अच्छा पांच लाख। दीक्षित जी ने कहा है कि यह सब कांग्रेसी नहीं थे इन में कुछ गुंडे भी चूसे थे। मेरा पहचान प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन पांच लाख लोगों में से चार लाख नजदे हजार गुंडे, सम जद्वाई, स्मगलर, आदि लोग थे? मैं दीक्षित जी के प्रश्न के आधार पर पूछ रहा हूँ....

श्री कुलजी चन्द्र पांडे : मेरा व्हाइंट्रान प्रांडर है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने पांच लाख कहा और मैंने मान निया दीक्षितजी के प्रश्न के आधार पर मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ अगर ये सब कांग्रेसी नहीं थे (इंटरव्हन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कही आप लोगों के दिलाग में यह तो नहीं आ गया है कि यह पार्लियं मेंट नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : दीक्षित जी ने दो बातें आपने वक्तव्य में स्वीकार की हैं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि सब कांग्रेसी नहीं थे और इनफिल्ट्रेटर भी आ गए थे। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या चार लाख नजदे हजार उन में गुडे, समाजदाही, स्मगलर, आदि इनफिल्ट्रेट कर गए थे?

इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ दूसरा सवाल है। इनकी बड़ी सदिन्हा है जिनका उमके बावजूद, इनकी नियंत्रणी के बावजूद भी क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अधिकांश जगहों में इंदिरा गिरेड और पूर्य कांग्रेस में गुण्डे इनफिल्ट्रेट कर गए हैं और इन पर वे कब्जा किए हुए हैं?

यह प्रश्न बलसर के बारे में पूछा गया था। स्वयं दीक्षित जी ने इसको व्यापक बनाया, इसके स्कोप को वाइद्यन किया है। उन्होंने कहा है

"It has been brought to Government's notice that there had been other incidents involving commission of offences at a few other railway stations. Government intend to consult the concerned State Governments, whether they would agree to entrust the investigation of these criminal cases to a common agency which, in the circumstances of these cases, can only be the C.B.I."

इसके बारे में । पूछना चाहता हूँ । यह जो जाच होगी क्या इस जाच में सभी पहलुओं पर विचार होगा जैसे आज ही सवैरे गुप्त जोधपुर से सवैरे टैलीफोन पर समावार मिला है कि राजस्थान से जो लोग आए थे, मैं यूथ कॉमिटी की बान नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जो 4 लाख 40 हजार रुपैये धम गए थे उन की बात कर रहा हूँ, ये जो इन्फिल्ट्रेट्स थे क्या उन्होंने कई बसों का इस्तेमाल कर के राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश से आने वाली भाजी का आने का ताम किया और जिन बस बालां ने इन को चढ़ाने का और ढौंते का काम किया क्या यह बात महो है कि उन को स्वेच्छा परमिट दे कर टायर आदि दिए गए थे.... (व्यवधान) ... यह आप ने नहीं किया, आप बड़े शालीन और अच्छे लोग हैं । लेकिन कुछ जो गलती से गुण्डे चुस गए थे मैं उन्हीं की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ । मैं यूथ कॉमिटी न उर्ध्वशाप के बारे में, नेतृत्व के बारे में, एक भी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं इन्फिल्ट्रेट्स की बात कर रहा हूँ । ये जो इन्फिल्ट्रेट्स इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बसों में चढ़ कर आए क्या इन को लाने वाले ट्रांसपोर्ट आपरेटर्स को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से टायर के लाइसेंस दिए गए थे ? साथ-साथ इस की भी जाच होनी चाहिए, अगर वे सी भी आईक जाच करा रहे हैं, कि कितने लोगों ने टिकटलेस ट्रैक्वेल किया ?... (व्यवधान) ... क्या टिकटलेस ट्रैक्वेल बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ ? क्या बसों का इस काल दृष्टयोग हुआ ? क्या सस्ते में कुछ स्टेशनों पर स्टालों को लूटने का काम हुआ ? क्या साथ-साथ रेल कर्मचारियों को किछुहोने हिमाकात की गुण्डों से टिकट मांगने की, उनको भी पीटा गया जैसे रतनगढ़ में ? वैसे भी केसेव राजस्थान में हुए हैं ? जहाँ कर्मचारियों को पीटा याया है ?

मीं भी आईक की रपट आने के बाद

क्या सरकार इस पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी के द्वारा इस मामले पर अन्तिम जाच कराने के लिए तैयार हो जायगी ? क्यों कि सी भी आईक के द्वारा केवल तथ्य आएंगे, उन का मूल्याकान करना, असेसमेंट करना, बैल्यूएशन करना सी भी आईक का काम नहीं है । तो क्या वे सारी जानकारी जो आएंगी वह आप उस पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी को दे देंगे और क्या पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी का जो निर्णय होगा, दीक्षित जो उम कमेटी के निर्णय के सामने लूकने के लिए तैयार होगे ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिम्बे ने कई व्यापक प्रश्न पूछे हैं । कुछ तो उन्होंने इस अवसर का उपयोग किया है, मैं तो कहांगा कि दुश्प्रयोग किया है कूछ उल्टे व सनों के लिये यूथ कॉमिटी पर और कॉमिटी पर । मैंने जब यह कहा कि कुछ आदमी इस में चुस आए थे तो आप कहते हैं कि पांच लाख में—पहले तो मैंने ह नहीं कहा कि 5 लाख आए थे ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिम्बे इन्होंने कहा । मैं तो कम कह रहा था, इन लोगों ने कहा 5 लाख । ..(व्यवधान)

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ, संसदीय प्रवा में कोई ऐसा भी नियम है कि कोई कहे कि जोड़े आदमी आए तो इस का मतलब 90 प्रतिशत हो गए वह जोड़ ग ?

Your question should have some relation to the facts.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वडे पैमाने पर आए वह आपने कहा है ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : आप बताइए कितने थे ? उन के जोड़े वह

हैं तो आप सही आकड़े दे दीजिए कि कितने गुण्डे थे ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : देखिये, अगर आप गुण्डे कहना शुरू कर देंगे तो गुण्डे का जवाब तो गुण्डे हो होता है । यह तो बात आप को नहीं कहनी चाहिए । . . (अव्यवस्थ न) अगर आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस मैंने गुण्डे हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि दूसरे भी गुण्डे हैं . . . (अव्यवस्थ) अपने मित्र बाजपेयी जी से मैं इस तरह की भाषा की भाषा नहीं रखता हूँ । जो प्रतिभा है देश में उस प्रतिभा को उन्हें बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा ताज्जुब है, मैंने नहीं कहा कि कांग्रेस मैंने गुण्डे हैं ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : आप ने कहा गुण्डे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप उन का जवाब देते हुए कह रहे थे कि पांच लाख में से इन्हने नहीं थोड़े से थे, तो मैंने कहा कि आप बता दीजिए कि कितने थे ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : हम ने तो गुण्डे की बात नहीं कही ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप ने इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स की बात कही ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जी हाँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : तो क्या इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स भले आदमी थे ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : भले नहीं थे . . . (अव्यवस्था) . . . ऐसे लाग थे जो खाने पीने पर जागड़ा करते हैं ।

ती भावनीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न कोई बात जानने के लिए नहीं किया है । बावजूद ती बह जांच होयी तो किस ने क्या जारी की है उस का पता लग जायेगा । लेकिन जांच

में पहले आप हम से पूछिए कि किस में कितने आदमी ग्रन्टे थे, किन्तु नो ने ग्रन्टा किया, किन्तु नो ने बुग किया तो यह बताना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं है और उचित भी नहीं है जान के अवमर पर ।

उन्होंने इन्डिग बिगेड और नेहरू बिगेड की चर्चा की । अब बताइए कि इस का प्रश्न में क्या सम्बन्ध है ? (अव्यवस्था) वे बताए कि बलसार में रेलवे म्टेशन पर जो घटना हुई उस से नेहरू बिगेड और इन्डिग बिगेड का सम्बन्ध कहा में जोड़ते हैं ? ऐसी लम्बी कल्पना की दोड़ लगाई कि यहाँ में वहा तक दौड़ गए । श्रीमन, मैं आप से कहता हूँ, यह कहा गया कि प्रश्न सन्दर्भ में है या नहीं है यह आप निश्चय करें, तो मैं आप से ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस का प्रस्ताव में सम्बन्ध क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने यह पूछा कि यूथ कांग्रेस में और इन्डिग बिगेड में इन की सद-इच्छा के बावजूद कितने इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स चुस गए । क्या दिल्ली रैली में मैं नहीं आये थे ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इस ना इस विषय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह मैं आप में आदरपूर्वक निवेदन करूँगा ।

इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि बसों से राजस्थान से कुछ लोग थाए । हमें उस घटना का पता नहीं है क्योंकि हम ने जी रेल दिल्ली से गई बलसार हो कर उस के सम्बन्ध में पता किया है, जांच उसकी अभी होती है । हम जांच से भावते नहीं हैं । जांच कराएंगे, और कोई नव्य ऐसा नहीं है, जो हमें मालूम हुआ हो और हमने सदम के सामने न रखा हो । लेकिन बसों के बारे में क्या हुआ, और राजस्थान में क्या हुआ ? उस को तो हम बताने में असमर्पि है, और मैं

[श्री उमाशर दीक्षित]

यह भानता हूँ कि इस सन्दर्भ में यह आता भी नहीं है।

अन्त में उन्होंने यह कहा कि पांच मंटप की कमटी बननी चाहिए। इस विषय में अमर दल के हिसाब से विचार होता है तो आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, तो इन्हीं बड़ी चिन्ता आप को क्यों हो रही है? और अगर यह है कि हाकर्स और पुलिस की ओर से आप ज्यादा चिन्तित हो रहे हैं तो उस की तो हम जाच करा ही रहे हैं। जगह जगह हम ने मुकदमे कायम किए हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में उन को ज्यादा चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम पूरी तरह से, मजबूती से जाच कराएंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाबूपेती : ग्राम्यक महोदय, अगर 9 अगस्त को आप यूथ रेली के संबंध में मेरे कामरोंको प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की इजाजत दे देने, चर्चा हो जाती तो तथ्य सदन के सामने आ जाते और शायद जो दुष्टांत बलसार में हुई है उस को टाला जा सकता था और जो जान गई है उस को बचाया जा सकता था। 8 तारीख को जो प्रदर्शनकारी रैली में भाग लेने के लिये आए उन्होंने अनेक स्थानों पर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लूट भार की। . (व्यक्तिगत) मेरे पास तार मौजूद है। भोपाल, विदिशा, गज वास, ३ बीना, प्राची इन स्टेशनों पर आना कम होने की बजह से या आने का दाम देने से इकार करने की बजह आगड़े हुए, स्टेशन लूटे गये। उस की बाबरे समाचार पत्रों में छपी है, हम लोगों के पास तार आये हैं। राया की बटना भी 8 तारीख की है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ बटाना एं हुई। अगर 8 तारीख को जब प्रदर्शनकारी दिल्ली आ रहे थे तब कुछ बटनाएं हों चुकी थीं तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सरकार को बेताबनी विल चुकी थी कि लौटते समय कुछ बटनाएं हो सकतीं

हैं। फिर सरकार ने हर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पूरा इंतजाम क्यों नहीं किया?

श्री रामलक्ष्मण पांडे (राजन्द गांव) : प्रश्नान्तरों यहाँ पर भी हुआ है, यहाँ पर भी आना चाहिए था, पानो चाहिए था, क्या यहाँ पर कोई जगड़ा हुआ?

श्री अष्टक महोदय : यह कौसो बात है, कभी कभी दिमाग बिलकुल भटक जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाबूपेती : ग्राम्यक महोदय, गृह मंत्री जो ने कहा है कि वे अखबारों में छपे समाचारों को न सह नहते हैं और न गलत कहते हैं। लेकिन क्या वे समाचारों में इस बात का भेद नहीं कर सकते —एक समाचार वे होते हैं जो संवाददाता भेजता है और दूसरे समाचार वे होते हैं जो राज्य के अधिकारी, पुलिस के अधिकारी, कलैक्टर, समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं को देते हैं। बलसार की घटना के बारे में जो भी समाचार है, वे अधिकृत रूप से निए गए हैं, जिन में कनैक्टर शामिल हैं, गुजरात राज्य के डॉ. प्राई जी पुलिस शामिल हैं। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय ये उनके बयानों पर विश्वास न रखे को तैयार नहीं हैं या उन अफसरों को अपने बयान बदलने के निए मजबूर किया जाएगा। उन अफसरों के नाम से जो कुछ अखबारों में उल्लेख है, उन अफसरों ने उस का बांधा नहीं किया है। मझे एक तोम है—मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री अटल बोलते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि शूट एक असंभवीय घटना है। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि तथ्यों को छिपाया जाया है।

मेरे पास एक तार आया है—यह तार जिन सज्जन ने लेजा है वे पहले भारत सरकार की ओर से मोरिशास में हाई कमिश्नर थे। वे जल्दी जाती से बम्बई आ रहे थे और बम्बई पहुँचने के बाद उन्होंने यह तार दिया है, कई धन्य

सदस्यों के पास भी यह तार आया है। मैं इसको बढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

“Small example follows youth Congress rally. Yesterday Saturday over two hundred ticketless hoodlums slogan shouting waving party flags believed Youth Congress members invaded Bombay bound Frontier Mail New Delhi Station...” (Interruptions).

भी भट्टल बिहारी बाजेपेयी : ग्रध्यक महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है ?

भी भट्टल बन्द थांडे : यह गलत तार है।

ग्रध्यक महोदय : आप जरा हर बात को सोच कर कहा करें, क्या यहाँ इस बात को कहने का कोई मौका है ? इन्होंने दो प्रश्न किए हैं—एक तो यह कि जो पत्रकार थे उन को बीकरने करने वाले वहाँ के आकिसर्जे थे। दूसरे—यह जो तार है, वह एक एक्स हार्ड-कमिशनर का तार है जो उसी गाड़ी से ट्रेविल कर रहे थे। ये उन के तार को बढ़ रहे हैं, इस में क्या हूँ जैसा आप उन को पढ़ने दीजिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It has already been contradicted by the President of the NSUI. It has come in the papers.

भी भट्टल बिहारी बाजेपेयी : ग्रध्यक महोदय, इसमें आगे कहा गया है—

“Forcibly occupied all First Class Compartments. Train delayed over one hour. Conductor Guard threatened intimidated. But Police and station staff refused any assistance

“At Mathura Conductor Guard's telegram to railway authorities refused by station telegraph office.

“At various wayside stations police force present but had instructions not repeat not to touch members of the students party all without tickets.

“At Ratlam the whole party de-trained defiantly walked out waving

1620 L.S.—7.

flags, shouting slogans and entrained for Indore. No ticket checker dared ask any questions.

“Sending copies to other members.”

ग्रध्यक महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने उन गाड़ियों के बारे में बतलाया जो गाड़ियाँ विशेष थीं लेकिन आप सब जानते हैं कि अन्य दलों को ऐसे प्रदर्शन आयोजित करने के लिए विशेष गाड़िया नहीं दी जाती, यह मुविद्धा केवल यूथ-कांग्रेस की रैली को दी गई। बंगला देश के अवसर पर हम ने भी दिल्ली में एक बड़ी भारी रैली की थी, लाखों लोग उमर्म इकट्ठे हुए थे, लेकिन हमें विशेष गाड़ियाँ नहीं दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन के अतिरिक्त अन्य गाड़ियों में जो विशेष गाड़िया नहीं थीं, लाखों लोग किन टिकट चले हैं क्या इनके बारे में भी कोई जानकारी गृह भवी जी के पास है ?

तीसरा सवाल—इम गोली कांड के बारे में यूथ कांग्रेस की बम्बई शाखा ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि पुलिस ने रेल के डिब्बों में घुस कर गोली चलाई और जो डरकित मारे गये वे डिब्बे के भीतर मारे गये। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस के बारे में तथ्य एकत्र किए हैं ? पुलिस की गोली से जब कोई मारा जाय—यह तो सब के लिए दुख की बात है, लेकिन जिन्होंने गुजरात की पुलिस के ग्रन्दर चलाने का शोक पैदा कर दिया है आज वे स्वयं गोली चलाने की निन्दा कर रहे हैं—इस सदन में खड़े होकर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—एक प्रदर्शनकारी की मौत हो गई और दूसरा गोली से चापल हो गया—क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि प्रदर्शनकारी आक्रमण कर रहे थे ? अगर होकर लड़ाई में शामिल थे और हौकरों की मदद के लिए जनता आ गई तो भी गोली चली प्रदर्शनकारियों पर। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि गुजरात की पुलिस में भी कोई इन्सिल-ट्रैन हो गया है, गुजरात के पुलिस वाले भी कांग्रेस वालों को निशाना बना बना कर मारने लगे।

[स्त्री अदात विहारी शास्त्रियों]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानला पाहूता हूँ कि
मामले की मीजिस्ट्रियल एन्कावायरी ब्यो की गई¹
जुड़ीसियल एन्कावारी ब्यो नहीं की गई²?
डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट बाला स्टेशन पर मोर्यूद थे,
गोली छली तो उन के घावेम से छली तो
उन के नीचे काम करने वाला मजिस्ट्रेट कैसे
आच कर सकता है? जो मजिस्ट्रेट गोली
चलाने के लिए जिम्मेवार है उस के साथी
को जाच का काम सोपने से तथ्य कैसे
सामने पा सकेंगे? ॥

अध्ययन महोदय, एक बात सुन कर आप
को हुःच होगा—इस गोली काष्ठ में जिसकी
मृत्यु हुई है, उस के परिवार को गुजरात के
बग्बनर ने 5 हजार रुपये दिए हैं। मुझे रुपये
देने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है—लेकिन
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में रनमलपुर
में दो हरिजन मारे गये, उन की हत्या कर दी
गई, उन्हें देने के लिए राज्यपाल के पास केवल
एक हजार रुपया था। क्या इसमें भी कांग्रेसी
झीर गैर-कांग्रेसी का भेद किया जायेगा।
जो उपद्रव करते हुए पुलिस गोली से मारे गये
उन के परिवार को 5 हजार रुपया दिया गया
लेकिन जो अत्याचारों से पीड़ित हरिजन थे उन
के परिवार के लिए वे केवल एक हजार रुपया
दे सके।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The same Governor imposed punitive punishment on the whole village.

बी अलम विहारी बालबेदी : भ्रष्टक जी, हरिजनों के लिए इनके पास 5 हजार रुपया नहीं है। क्या इस सरकार में जान की कीमत भी भ्रष्टग-भ्रष्टग है?

यह मरी जी ने ठीक कहा है—कि इन में सब कालेश वाले नहीं थे, ऐसी भी यही जानकारी है। जब वो इस बहा रंगी ही रही थी और सोल यहाँ चले आये थे तो कालेपुर में अपराजितलाल बन्हव हो गए थे—यह कालेपुर के जिला अफसरों ने वह कारों को बताया है

कि दो दिन से अपराध विलक्षण कम हो चए हैं। जिस अफतरो ने यह नहीं कहा कि अपराध करने की दिल्ली बड़े गए हैं, वेदीका दिल्ली में रेली का हीला—और कानपुर में अपराधो का न होना अगर इन दोनों को जोड़ दिया जाव तो यह कौन सा नहमा बेल करता है?

प्रध्याल महोदय, श्री दीक्षित जी तिर्फ गृह मदी ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के वरिष्ठ नेता भी हैं—मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ—आज जब देश सकट में है, हर तरफ लार्ज कम करने की बात हो रही है तो इस रैली का उपयोग क्या था, यह रैली किन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए की गयी थी। प्रधान मदी जी इस समय महा होती, तो उन को पता चलता कि और बाजारी और मुनाफाकोरी को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली में जो भीड़ इकट्ठी की गई थी उसमें कैसे-कैसे हीरे, मोती और जवाहर आये थे।

श्री उच्चा शंकर दीक्षित सबसे पहला सबाल माननीय सदस्य ने यह किया है कि 8 ग्रंथस्त को कुछ बटनाए हुई बताई जाती हैं, जब आपके पास उनकी सूचना भी तो आपने उस पर ध्यान देकर तैयारी क्यों नहीं की। जहां तक हमारा सबाल है, हमारे गृह मतालय का सबाल है, हमारे पास पहले दिन जब वहां से ट्रेन आई तो रास्ते में कोई बटना हुई इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं आई। हमको कल सबसे पहले राज्य सभा की सदस्या श्रीमती सुन्दरीला शादिवरेकर ने बताया कि उनको दो भाइसांगों ने बम्बई से टेली-फोन करके बताया है कि इस तरह से हमारा या। लेकिन हमारे पास उसकी कोई सूचना नहीं थी वरला वास्तव में बैठक यही नहीं कि हम उस पर ध्यान देते, बल्कि उसका प्रबन्ध थी ही सकता था और यह बटना ही नहीं होती। लेकिन जिसकी हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है उसके बारे में पहले से तैयारी की बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

बी अटल विहारी बाजपेयी :: रेल मंत्रालय के बांध सूचना होती ।

बी अटल अंकर विलिंग : उसका मुझे पता नहीं है। हमारे पास तो रात को बाबर आई और उसके बाद बराबर चीफ सेकेटरी से, पुलिस से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया, टेलीफोन किए और आज सुबह यहा आने के 1 घंटा पहले तक टेलीफोन किया। आप ऐसा समझते हैं जैसे कोई बहुत समय बीत गया हो, और हम समाचार इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाये, यह हमारे साथ अन्यथा है। आपने थोमसु, कल कालिंग प्रटेन्शन स्वीकार किया, परसों रात को बढ़ना हुई। जब आप ने आज्ञा दी तो जितने भी समाचार और सूचनाये हम ला सके वह लाकर पेश कर दी। इतने समय में और अधिक मुख्य समाचार तथ्य के रूप में रख सकते यह सम्भव नहीं था, लेकिन आप हमे बतायें जो कमी हो वह आगे रख सकेंगे।

जहा तक प्रेस का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने कहा है, उनको आपत्ति हो तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन कोई भी सज्जनपुस्तक, कोई भी अनुभवी अवित्त यह मानकर नहीं चलेगा कि जो भी अखबार में निकलता है सब ठीक होता है। कम से कम मुझे अपने बारे में बहुत सी बातों का पता है और बाजपेयी जी को भी पता होता। यदि अफसर अपना बयान निकाल देतो हम उसको मान लेंगे चाहे जिस अखबार में भी वह निकले लेकिन अखबार बाले जो लिखते हैं अफसरों से मिलकर, कही न कही से पूछ कर लिखते हैं, परन्तु उसको किस तरह से लिखते हैं, कोन चीज आगे कोन चीज बीचे, किसको हाईकोर्ट करना है, किसको बचाना है—जह पक्को की आपनी कला है—जिसमें दावावित भी होती है और प्रकाशित होती है। चूंकि वहाँ में कुछ प्रकाशित हुआ है इसलिए उसको हम मानते हैं, तो वे आधिके के लिए सेवार नहीं हैं। कोई

समाचार ऐसा प्रकाशित हो जिसमें वस्त्रीय आलोचना या आरोप लगाये गए हो तो उसके बारे में जो हमारे साक्षम है उनके अरिये से, हम सत्य का पता लगायेंगे और सत्य होगा तो स्वीकार करेंगे। अभी जांच नहीं हुई है। रात तक लोगों को दीड़ाया गया, जो अस्पताल में कुछ लोग में उनके पास आकर पूछा गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि चूंकि अफसर के नाम से समाचार दिया है इस लिए हम उसका जवाब दें—यह उचित नहीं है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि तथ्यों को लिपाया गया और उसके समर्थन में एक तार पढ़ कर सुनाया। जिन्होंने तार भेजा है उनको जरूरी कुछ जानकारी होती।

बी अटल विहारी बाजपेयी : वे खुद भौजूद थे गाड़ी में।

बी अटल अंकर विलिंग : किसी भी मामले में केवल एक ही वर्सन नहीं होता है। कुछ प्रकृति का ऐसा नियम है, आप कहे तो कह दू कि भगवान का नियम है कि अगर पाच आदमी किसी एक बटना को देखेंगे तो उसको एक तरह से ही नहीं कहेंगे। (अखबान) मेरा तो यही अनुभव है। आप तो नेता हैं, आप बटना के बारे में बयान दें तो उसमें मैं अन्तर दिखा दूँगा। (अखबान) इसलिए मेरा मत है कि जबकि हम आपने साधनों से, जिनके ऊपर हम निर्भर करते हैं, उसकी पुष्टि न करा लें हूमनिश्वर पूर्वक कुछ नहीं कह सकेंगे। और न हमारे लिए कहना सम्भव ही होगा कि सब कहा या सुठ कहा है। यह बात अकर है कि कोई जिमेदार आदमी कुछ कहेगा तो उसमें कुछ न कुछ तथ्य होगा लेकिन हम जाव करने के बाद ही कह सकते हैं कितना तथ्य है।

आप ने कहा कि दिल्ली में अस्तक और लेकिन हमारे पास और लंबाय

‘ श्री उमा लंकर दीक्षित

मालाह हैं उसके कही यह गिराव नहीं है लेकिन हम ने कहा भी कि अक्षयरारो में जो कुछ बिकता हो उसको बढ़ा लो । माला सुवह हमने कहा, कभी तो मालूम नहीं था । हम नहीं कह सकते लेकिन अगर बिका हो तो वह जल्दी बिन्दनीय कार्य है । किसी दुकान वास्ते के किया होवा तो वह बच कर नहीं जा पायेगा—वह बहे कालेम वालों पर करे का दूसरों पर करे । हमने कभी भी पुलिस की जापती को नहीं छिपाया है और कभी ऐसा करेंगे भी नहीं कि वह कोई ऐसी गलती करे और हम उसको छोड़ दें ।

‘ श्री घटल बिहारी बाजरेवी : गया मेरे छिपाया ।

‘ श्री उमा लंकर दीक्षित : गया मेरे—मुझे उत्तर नहीं देना चाहिए—लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि 8 मूल्य हुई है लेकिन किसी ने कहा 17 किसी ने 100 और किसी ने 200 । मैंने बार-बार कहा कि भाजपीय सदस्य मुझे लिख-ठर बताये । १८ कानपीय सदस्य जिनका नाम मैं नहीं लू पाए, एक युवक नेता ने मुझ से कहा पटना मेरे, उस युवक से गोपनीय रीति से जानना चाहते थे और जापह किया कि एक मूल्य भी अधिक हुई हो, 8 के बजाय 9 हुई हो, तो बता दे उस युवक के कहा, मैं कैसे बता दूँ, मेरी जानकारी 8 की ही है । इस प्रकार, मैंने जो मुख्य बटनाएँ कहीं थी उनको अभी तक किसी से काढ़ा नहीं है ।

‘ श्री घटल बिहारी बाजरेवी : 8 की तादाद द कम है ?

‘ श्री उमा लंकर दीक्षित : 100 और 17 से तो कम है । (अवक्षण)

दूसरे इन्होंने कहा कि ३०० रुपये मीण्ड भी जब यह फायरिंग हुई । बास्तव में बंहा ३०० रुपये है 11.50 मिनट पर जो रेल पट्टी थी 12.20 बिल्ड

पर 15-20 बिल्ड में सब बट्टा हुई । उनके सामने यह बट्टा नहीं हुई । उन्होंने एस० डी० एम० को फायरिंग की आप के लिये नियुक्त किया कि उसमें कोई अनीचित्य नहीं था । हमने सिर्फ यह कहा है कि दूसरी बट्टायें एक जगह पर नहीं हुई हैं । बेस्टने रेलवे जिन जगहों से गई है वहां बट्टायें हो सकती हैं । वहां पर जहां कही बट्टायें हुई होंगी वहां के तथ्य जानने के लिये हम वहां के मुख्य मत्रियों की अनुमति से वहां के शासन से या जो सम्बन्धित अधिकारी होंगे उनसे पता लगाकर यह करना चाहते हैं कि सी०बी० आई० देव ले तो तथ्य निकल आयेगा ? बरता एक राज्य वाले दूसरे राज्य का पता नहीं लगा सकते हैं । इसीलिए हमने सी०बी० आई० की बात कहा है । आप कहते हैं कि जुडिशियल इंवेस्टिगेशन करे लेकिन मैं इस सदन में दो दफा अपना मत दे चुका हूँ और निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि उस में लम्बा टाइम लगता है, साल दो साल भी लग जाते हैं तब तक परिस्थितिया बदल जाती है याद भी नहीं रहता और मुकदमें भी नहीं चल सकते हैं । हमारी दिलचस्पी इम बान में है कि जिन्होंने गलती की है उनका पता लगाकर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये अगर दोषी हो तो सजा दी जाये ।

‘ श्री घटल बिहारी बाजरेवी : मैंने कहा था कि जिनकी मत्थु हो गई उन्हें 5 हजार रुपये दिये गए हैं लेकिन जो हारिजन मर गए उन्हें एक-एक हजार दिया गया—यह आपकी मीति है ।

‘ श्री उमा लंकर दीक्षित : मैं इसका पता कराकर उन्हें इसमें अन्तर नहीं करना चाहिए । राज्य वालाओं-बल्लभ शर्मा ने नियम रखते हैं लेकिन एक रेलवे के दो प्रकार के बिल्ड नहीं होते जल्दी-जल्दी में इनीकार करता हूँ । जो सामने बहा है उससे भी बाच

कहना और वर्णनर महोदय से बहुत अस्त कहना। वर्णनर महोदय ने मुझ से यह कहा था कि उनको हो मृत्युमय की सुखना भिन्नी है इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसको एनाक्स करना चाहता हूँ तो मैंने कहा आपको निवारण हो तो अवश्य करिये। मुझे परम्परा का समरण नहीं था। इसके लिये मैं अवश्य बात कहना और मैं चाहता हूँ इस विषय में दो प्रकार के विषय न हों।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there were reports that tea was sold at Re. 1.

MR SPEAKER: This has taken double the time. I am not going to tolerate it. Please sit down.

13.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FOURTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AGREEMENT ON THE DELIMITATION OF CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BETWEEN INDIA AND INDONESIA.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): An Agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary between India and Indonesia was signed at Jakarta on the 8th August, 1974, in course of my visit there in connection with the fifth annual meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

A draft of the Agreement had been initialled in Delhi on the 7th February, 1974, at the end of the talks between the Delegations of experts and officials of the two countries.

The Agreement will come into force upon the exchange of Instruments of Ratification which will take place in Delhi shortly.

The Agreement constitutes an important landmark in relations between India and Indonesia who have an unbroken history of peace and friendship from time immemorial. It characterises furthermore the earnest desire and resolve of the two countries not merely to avoid any possible disputes in the future at sea but to extend the area of cooperation between them.

The boundary so far delineated extends for 48 nautical miles, joining four points which are equidistant from the outermost island belonging to either country, and constitutes the true median line. The distance between Great Nicobar (India) and Sumatra (Indonesia) is approximately 90 nautical miles.

With the signing of the Agreement with Indonesia each side can now proceed with its plans for developing the seabed resources on its side of the boundary line. It has also been agreed that where any geological structure or field of natural gas, petroleum or other mineral stretches across the boundary line, the two sides shall exchange information and reach agreement on exploitation and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from it.

This Agreement will contribute towards bringing India and Indonesia still closer together and towards the maintenance and promotion of the traditional ties of amity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

With your permission, Sir, I lay a copy of the Agreement on the Table of the House. A copy of the map which forms an annexure to the Agreement has also been placed in the Library. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8188/74].

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) HANDCUFFING OF SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY, M.P. BY BIHAR POLICE

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आवाज से नियम 377 के अधीन एक विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार विधान सभा के सामने मैं और हमारे कुछ सत्त्वाप्राही बन्धु प्रदर्शन करते हुए गिरफ्तार हुए थे। हमको 10 बजे गिरफ्तार किया गया। गिरफ्तारी के बाद जेल जो कि वहाँ से केवल 6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है तक पहुँचाने में साढ़े सात घंटे लगा गए। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हम को साढ़े सात घंटे तक रोके रखा गया। हम नोगोंने जेल के अन्दर कुछ आमिया देखी। बहाँ और बाजारी और अष्ट तरीके इस्तेमाल में लाये जाते देखे। कैदियों के खान-पान की जो वस्तुएँ थीं उन की नाजायज ढंग से चौरी हुआ करती थीं। हम से यह देखा नहीं गया और हम लोगोंने माकेतिक बारह घंटे का जध्येवार अनशन करके सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करने का प्रयाम किया। किन्तु इसका फल दूसरा ही निकला सरकारी अधिकारियोंने, जेलर, महायक, जेलर जमादारोंने यह सोचा कि संयापियों को कैदियों से पिटवाया जाए। जब मुझे इसकी जानकारी मिली तो मैंने यह जानकारी जेलर को दी और इसकी प्रतिलिपि सुपरिटेंटडम्यूर आई जी. को भी भेजी और कहा हम को जान से मार देने की धमकियां दी जाती हैं, इस पर तत्काल कायं-वाही होनी चाहिए। जो दस्तखत की हुई कापी है, वह मेरे पास है।

अध्यक्ष अहोदय : आप ने तो हैंड काफिंग के बारे में लिखा है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : उसी पर मैं आ रहा हूँ।

अैसे ही यह सूचना मैंने उनको दी उसके दूसरे दिन एक बयानकार बटना बढ़ा। जेलर और लहराक जेलर ने बाली बलोच की आवाज में लहर करनुम्ते कहा कि यह एसीकान आवाज

ही है और उन्होंने मेरे पेट और पीठ में मुख्ये लालाएं। अपनी आवाज बचाने के बाल ने मैं बाईं लम्बे 4 मैं चला जया और वहाँ जिसे लारज सी। इसी बीच में वहली बंटी बड़ी। हिन्दुस्तान के हितहात में यह पहली ही बटना होली कि पहली बंटी बजने के बाद कैदी और पुलिस एक साथ आक्रमण कर पूरन चंद, मूतपूर्व विद्यावक और आधिकारी कुमार चौबे, छात्र नेता उनको बक्का देकर अम्बर से गए बटकनी लगा दी और उनको हताई बुरी तरह से कैदी और अधिकारियोंने मारा, दीटा कि वे बेहोश हो गये। इतनाही नहीं बहोशी की अवस्था में उनके, मरियनी कुमार चौबे के शरीर को जलाया गया।

दो महीने तक जेल में रहने के बाद पहली बार 5 अगस्त को हथकड़ी लगाकर मुझे और अन्य सत्याप्राहियों को बिहार के मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर किया गया। कैदियों को रस्सी में बाष्प दिया गया था। चूंकि रस्सी खत्म हो गई थी इस वास्ते मुझे शायद उमर में नहीं बाधा गया। शाम को जिम हालत में गए थे उसी हालत में हथकड़ी लगाकर हमको कोट्टे से बापिस ले आया गया। जब जेल से निकल नहीं थे तो मेरी आर जेलर की नियाह आपने मेरी मिली। इस पर जेलर कहने लगे कि यह डिवीजन में रहता है इसको हथकड़ी नहीं लगनी चाहिए। लेकिन हथकड़ी लगी रही और वह किकर्तव्य विमर्श देखते रहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि दुर्भावनावश तथा अपमानित करने की भावना से ये सारे बाम किए गए हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि को हथकड़ी अगर लगाई जाती है तो इसका उद्देश्य उसको जनता के सामने अपमानित करने का ही होता है। मैं आगने बाला आदमी नहीं था और न इस उद्देश्य से जेल जया था। मैं स्वेच्छा से जेल गया था। कौल और शक्तव्य ने अपनी किताब में स्पष्ट बातों में लिखा है कि हथकड़ी लहरी को अबी चाहिए जिन कैदियों के आग जावे की संभावना हो। लेकिन चूंकि हम स्वेच्छा से नहीं बैठे इस वास्ते हमारे आवाज की संभावना नहीं थी। यह मेरी

[ओम मंत्र लिखने]

ही मानहानि नहीं हुई है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका के जितने भी चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं उनकी मानहानि हुई है। मैं आर्थिक करता हूँ कि आप भूमि संरक्षण प्रदान करें और इस वीज को उचित स्थान पर भेजने की कृपा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप गृह मंत्री से कहें कि वह तथ्यों का पता लगाएं। बात यह है कि 1957 में और फिर 1959 में गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सूचना दी थी कि आम तौर पर हवालातियों को हथकड़ी नहीं लगानी चाहिये। केवल उन्होंने लोगों को लगाई जाए जिन के भाग जाने का डर हो या जो हिसा पर उतार हों। मैं जानाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इस निर्देश को बदल लिया है? क्या सत्याप्रहियों को हथकड़ी लगाई जाए, यह आदेश दिया गया है? पालियमेंट के मेम्बर और एक ग्राम आदमी में मैं फँक करना नहीं चाहता हम अपने विशेषाधिकारों के लिए नहीं लड़ रहे हैं इस समय। लेकिन सत्याप्रह के लिए स्वेच्छा से जेल में जाते हैं, जिन के भागने का सवाल नहीं है क्या उनके बारे में बिहार की सरकार को ना आदेश दिये गए हैं? गवर्नरमेंट तथ्य वहाँ से मंगाए और उन तथ्यों से आप सतुष्ट न हो तो आप फिर विशेषाधिकार भंग के रूप में इस मामले को उठाने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं। जेल में दुरव्यवहार की बटमाएं स्पष्ट हैं। हथकड़ी लगाना, जेल में भारपीट करना।

श्री अर्जुनिंदय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर)
दो महीने रोके रखना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस ट्रीटमेंट, ये सब बातें हुई हैं। आप इस सब के बारे में गृह मंत्री से बधान देने को कहें और तथ्यों को दें और फैसला करें और भूमि प्रिवेलेज का आमला उठाने की इजाजत दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you and I would take just one minute to make my submission Sir, you had been to many countries, and you know that legislators enjoys certain immunities from court and police action. Here, Mr. Ishwar Chaudhuri was....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर की बात मत करिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since many of us criticise the police and the administration, they have a special wrath for us. Therefore, whenever they get an opportunity, they try and show their vindictiveness. Here is a clear instance where a sitting Member of Parliament representing 15 lakhs of people in the country was handcuffed, detained in jail for two months and beaten up, and a rope was tied round his waist. What more can the police do on a people's representative? We want protection from the Chair and we want suitable action taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I would make only one point. This issue had been referred to the Committee of Privileges in the past and the Committee had come to certain conclusions about this. One of the conclusions was that MPs would be treated as better class prisoners—and there are other persons included in this category of better class prisoners. There had also been a communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs that ordinarily, the prisoners in general—I am not speaking of MPs alone, but ordinarily the prisoners—would not be handcuffed. Then they have also got this category of better class prisoners.

So we would like to know if the Committee of Privileges had already given its conclusions and recommendations that MPs should be included amongst the better class prisoners who would not be handcuffed. If so, in this case how was it resorted to?

Then may I also refer you to Halsbury's *Laws of England* where it is

said that a prisoner who is handcuffed without reasonable need has a right of action for damages? That is the rule in England. How do we stand in this matter? When according to your Committee of Privileges we are to be treated in the category of better class prisoners—and we are not alone in that category—then this of course becomes a matter of privilege in that sense.

श्री अशुलिम्बे (बांका) : मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं बिहार की जेलों में कई बार हो चुकी हैं और केवल पालियामेंट के सुबस्टो को ही नहीं बिहार के मान्य नेताओं के साथ भी दुर्घट्टहार हुआ है, उन को भी पीटा गया है। इसलिए इस मामले को मेरी गय में विषेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेज दिया जाय।

MR SPEAKER I am very sorry this has happened. As I see from the previous practice, Government had issued instructions not to handcuff MPs and specially satyagrahis who go there voluntarily. They would not run away. The man is not a thief to run away. I am really surprised at this. Besides this handcuff, what matters is the humiliation it causes. In political life, many people have their own views. They may not agree with the party which is ruling. Even partymen sometimes do not agree amongst themselves and they offer satyagraha.

Personally I feel so much resentment at this. I remember in 1945, when I was a prisoner, they would handcuff me and always take me right from the jail through the length of the road and back. I have not forgotten my resentment even up to this day.

श्री अशुलिम्बे : प्रधान में मेरे समय सन् 1950 में पहले बिहार किंवा बक्से में 59 की बात कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking of the period 1944 to 1947, the British period. Whenever I remember how they paraded me in the streets and brought me back to the jail, I feel strong resentment. After all, I was a political prisoner.

So I feel that now that we have our own government, at least we should have some code to be followed if a Member of Parliament is not handcuffed and he runs away, I do not think anybody will approve his conduct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Quite right.

MR SPEAKER. I do not think in this country people are such that they will put the Government in the wrong. They will not put the Government in the wrong, they will put that fellow who runs away in the wrong.

So we must consider it. I will ask for the Home Minister's statement on it. Later on we will sit together and see as to how to settle this affair.

13.55 hrs.

(ii) DROUGHT IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER: There are many Members. Sarvashri Mavalankar Jadeja, Arvind Patel, Vekaria and Shri Chavda. I have followed strictly this procedure in the case of Mr. Madhu Limaye or in the case of the hon. Member here on this side. I have mentioned their names and I will call only the first Member in the order of receipt.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I was the first man to put it into the box.

MR. SPEAKER: He came first out of the box and the first man will speak on behalf of all of you. I have mentioned the names.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am grateful to you

(Shri P G Mavalankar) I am permitting me to raise the question of the serious drought which is facing Gujarat today. I am expressing these views on behalf of all my colleagues from Gujarat to whichever party they belong. The situation in Gujarat is so desperate that it becomes almost impossible to imagine what would happen if the rains did not come within two days from now on. The situation is so serious that the Governor Mr K K Viswanathan has had to issue a statement that the "At Home", in connection with Independence Day celebrations, which the Governor normally gave every year, had been cancelled. The Governor says "In view of the scarcity conditions obtaining in the State of Gujarat" he said he had to cancel the "At Home". I am not saying that in other parts of the country Independence Day celebrations should not take place. I want the House to remember that tomorrow in Delhi and in other parts of the country the Independence day "At Home" another celebrations would be taking place but the people of Gujarat will have to face this spectacle of drought. About a week ago the Adviser to the Governor, Mr H C Srin, had said that if rains did not come within a week or so there would be scarcity conditions in many parts of the State. More than ten days have passed by, I came back after spending three days in Ahmedabad and other areas, I came only yesterday, it was pathetic to see that there was no rainfall in Saurashtra or Gujarat or Kutch. Kutch is a chronically drought affected area. Every alternate year there is drought. This year Kutch has had so far a rainless season. There is no water in Saurashtra. Then, South Gujarat is also facing some difficulty. Every day 15 wagons of grass are being sent to the cattle sanctuary of Barani in South Gujarat. The water supply problem is acute in Saurashtra. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and many other places in Saurashtra are not having adequate supply of water. In Ahmedabad itself too, water short-

age has become very acute. The water levels in Gaurishankar lake and Khodar lake, the sources of supply to Bhavnagar, have fallen precariously low and may dry up. If the Shetrunjay reservoir goes dry Bhavnagar may go completely without water. Rajkot is facing a similar problem. For many months Jamnagar is also facing an identical problem. Therefore the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture should kindly give full facts and details to this House, especially because Gujarat is under President's rule. We have no other forum at present except this Parliament where we can have this problem focussed. Then, again I will not be satisfied merely by statements from the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Home Minister. I would like the ministers concerned to hold an urgent meeting with all the MPs belonging to Gujarat. Not only that. There should be an emergency meeting of the Consultative Committee for Gujarat which you have already appointed. The next meeting is on Monday the 26th August but I do not think we can wait till then. Let there be an emergency meeting of the consultative committee next week so that these problems can be discussed there. There is no possibility of sowing and getting anything. Hopes of saving what has been sown have also disappeared. There is no fodder and cattle are dying. Gujarat needs the attention of the entire country. I am saying this with great anguish on the eve of our independence day. After 27 years of independence, and when we are entering into the 28th year let it not be said that Gujarat is entering into another bad year of drought and difficulties. I hope this Parliament will do something quick. I request you Sir, to direct the Ministers concerned to hold an emergency meeting as I have already suggested.

14 hrs.

SOME NON MEMBERS rose—

श्री दयुलिमणी—आप लोगों को प्रकाश रहना चाहते हैं, उन को भी दे दीजिये।

मन्त्रालय बहुदय : 377 को आप ने राहट लगा दिया है। वीर मन्त्रु लिखदे ने मूरु मूरु में इस की छोड़ा था, उस के बाद आप तो बते गये थे, लेकिन वह बहता रहा।

बी मन्त्रु लिखदे : मैं तो बहुत ही संयम बरतता हूँ। जो संविधानिक मामले हैं उन को ही उठाता हूँ।

14.0 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
DISCUSSION RE. REPORT OF THE BANKING COMMISSION & WORKING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the discussion on the Report of the Banking Commission and the working of the nationalised banks

बी मन्त्रु लिखदे (बाका) : उपर्युक्त मन्त्रालय, इसके लिए 5 बंटे का समय निर्वाचित किया गया है इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि सभी लोगों को पूरा समय दिया जायेगा।

एक अंते के बाद इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का हम लोगों को भीका भिला है, इसलिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। बैकिंग कमीशन की रपट सरकार के पास लगभग अद्वैती साल पहले आई थी। उसके बाद रिकॉर्ड बैक आफ इंडिया ने, इस रपट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उनका अध्ययन करके सरकार के पास अपनी एक रपट भेजी। उसके पश्चात इस संसद की एस्टिमेंट्स कमेटी ने, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैस है उनको मतिविचिंहों के बारे में अध्ययन करके अपनी रपट भी पेश की है। लेकिन अपकोली की बात है कि इहने दिनों के बाद यह जो तीन रपट सरकार के सामने आई है उनके बारे में सरकार के अपनी विनियोगी अपनी तक बीचित नहीं किए हैं। आबद्ध माला कर रहा हूँ इस बहुत का जब चित्त बच्ची जी

बच्ची बें तो बहुत का जब सरकार के निर्णय भी सदन के सामने रखेंगे। पहले रखते हो जायांग बच्चा बंद।

बच्ची पहले मैं आपका आवाज बिल मंत्रालय के तहत जो बैकिंग विभाग है, डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी ओर बीचना चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में यह एक अनावश्यक विभाग है, इसकी ओर इरुरत नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे यहां रिकॉर्ड बैक है, इंडियन डेवलपमेंट बैक भी अलग से बनते जा रहे हैं, स्टेट बैक आफ इंडिया भी है तो ऐसी हालत में डिपार्टमेंट के निर्णय की क्या आवश्यकता भी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस डिपार्टमेंट में 30 बडे पदाधिकारी हैं—इनमें से कुछ हैं जब इट सेकेटरीज, एड. गनल सेकेटरीज सेकेटरीज—फिर इसमें मेंग ब्यॉल हैं 4 डाइ-रेक्टरसं हैं 6 डिप्टी सेकेटरीज हैं, 9 अधरेसेकेटरीज हैं और 4 संशोधन और खोज करने के लिए आफिसर्स नियुक्त किये गए हैं। तो इनमें से अधिकार लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको बैकिंग का कोई अनुभव नहीं है और आधिक विकास को क्या प्रायर्टीज रहती हैं उसका उनको जान नहीं है लेकिन जो नीवःराहाही के विस्तार का भिलभिला आजादी के बाद चल पड़ा है उसके चलते बैकिंग डिपार्टमेंट का निर्माण किया गया है। तो क्या मैं बित मन्त्री जी से यह उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ कि जब प्रशासनीय बच्चा बढ़ाने की आज आप बात करते हैं तो सबमें पहले इस विभाग को बदायत करके पूरे देश के सामने और सरकार के सामने एक अच्छी विसाल पेश करेंगे। मेरी राय में इस विभाग से कोई भल्ला काम ही होगा। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों के बारे में हम लोग उम्मीद करते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सारी जामकारी बनता है सामने और संसद के सामने रखी जावेंगी लेकिन आज भी मैं देख रहा हूँ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों के बारे में चुप्पी साझने की ही नीति यहां जब रही है। जैसे एस्टिमेंट्स कमेटी की रपट गीर के पढ़ी है। इस चुप्पी का नतीजा

यह हुआ है कि हमारी प्राक्कलन समिति पर भी इसका असर हो गया है और जिन तथ्यों को उन्होंने प्रकाश में लाना चाहिए था । निर्बंधता के साथ उनपर लीपा-पोती करने का ही प्रयास किया गया है । इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बारे में सारी जानकारी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के जरिए प्राप्त इस संसद के सामने और जनता के सामने रखें । गैरे इनके सभी 15 बैंकों के जो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हैं वह पढ़ें हैं और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि हमको उनके बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी नहीं दी जा रहा है । जैसा कि प्राक्कलन समिति ने कहा है और उन्होंने भी इसको कबूल किया है कि राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों का मुनाफा जो कुल पूँजी लगाई गई है उसके अनुपात में घटता चला जा रहा है । यह भी आपकी अकार्यक्षमता का द्योतक मानता हूँ । कई बैंकों एसे हैं कि वर्षों हो गए लेकिन उनके जो एकाउंट्स होते हैं उनका उसे रिकंसिलिएशन कहते हैं—अभी तक रिकंसिलिएशन का काम नहीं हुआ । स्पष्ट शब्दों में इसका भलव है कि उनके एकाउन्ट्स ही तेयार नहीं हैं । आप साफिविटकेटेड भाषा में रिकंसिलिएशन की बात करते हैं लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कई बैंकों के एकाउन्ट्स के बारे में ए अत्र में रिकंसिलिएशन नहीं हुआ है ? एक बैंक का उल्लेख एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने किया है कि सात साल हो गए है उसके एकाउन्ट का रिकंसिलिएशन नहीं हुआ है । तो आप इन बैंकों के ऊपर लोकमत के द्वारा या संसद के द्वारा कैसे निर्वाचन रखेंगे जब उनके एकाउन्ट्स का ही ठीक डंग से पता नहीं है ? बहुत सारी रपट मैंने देखी और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि जानकारी देने के बाये तथ्यों को छिपाने का काम यह एनुकल रिपोर्ट करती है । इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक की एक रपट है, जो उन्होंने तथ्य दिए हैं उनके बारे में जहाँ वहाँ है वैसिक सभी रपटों में वही बात है :

"They disclose such matters as were required to be disclosed by virtue of the provision of the 1949 Act as read with the related provisions of the Companies Act, 1956."

पुराना जो नियम है, कानून है उसके अनुसार ही सारे तथ्यों का उद्घाटन हो रहा है । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बारे में क्या यह अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है कि ज्यादा तथ्य सामने आने चाहिये बनिस्वत जो पुराने कानून के तहत आते थे उसी तरह इसी इंडियन ओवरसीज की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"No provision has been made for any probable doubtful items of agricultural loans or small loans due for these years."

मेरी राय में हर बैंक के लिये यह नियम बनना चाहिये कि इस तरह की सारी आवश्यक जानकारी और अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में दें और सरकार और स्टेट बैंक को लेकर और जो चौदह बैंक हैं उनके बारे में एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट दे दे जब तक लोकमत का प्रभाव बैंकों के ऊपर नहीं पड़ेगा तब तक उनमें परिवर्तन अचलाई के लिये नहीं होने वाला है । बहुत सी बाने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के द्वारा हम लोगों के मामने आई हैं । इन से पता चलता है । ह कृषि के क्षेत्र में जहाँ तक महायता करने का काम हैं तीन राज्यों को छोड़ कर अन्य राज्यों में यह काम बहुत ही असनाय जनक है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कोई योजना नहीं बनायेगे ताकि अन्य राज्यों में कृषि का जो क्षेत्र है इसके लिये भी अधिक से अधिक बैंकों के द्वारा उत्पादक कामों के लिये ज्ञान दिये जा सकें ?

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने यह भी कहा है कि जहाँ तक हृषि ज्ञान का सबाल है वह बहुत ही अतरनाक बात है कि पवास श्रीतार्थ से अधिक कर्जी रिकवर करने का, बहुत करने का, कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा

है। कुछ राज्यों के बारे में तो जिन का नाम उसने नहीं बताया है यह कहा है कि 25 प्रतिशत से भी कमें इन ऋणों की वसूली हो रही है। मैं आहता हूँ कि इन सब राज्यों के नाम बताये जाए यह भी पता चलता चाहिये कि कोई बैंक है जो इस तरह चल रहे हैं। एस्टी-मेट्स कमेटी ने इन बैंकों के तथा इन राज्यों के नाम क्यों लिखाये हैं। सभी से भी आता है। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने का मौका हमें नहीं मिलता है। एक मिनिसिया एक ढाचा बन गया है। व्यरोकेटिक डग से और एक दूसरे रग्हीन डग से यह सारी रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती है। लिखने का उद्देश्य शायद यह रहता है कि दो दोनों के बाद आदमी बोर हो जाय और रिपोर्ट का छोड़ दे। जारा डग से सी, पी, ए सी, पी यू सी अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखने का काम करे। इन राज्यों का, और बैंक का नाम में जानना चाहता हूँ। अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक तत्वों के दबाव के चलते गलत लागा का उत्पादन के कामों के लिये नहीं गलत कामों के लिये गलत उद्देश्यों के लिये इधिं ऋण के नाम पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं और नीति यह होता है कि कारोंसिया के दबाव के चलते इन ऋणों की वसूली नहीं हो पाती है। बड़े राज्यों में ऐसा हुआ है। मुझे मालूम है कि बड़े कर्जे लेने वाले जो लोग ये उनकी कमी वसूली नहीं होती है, जिन को पाच मी या हजार बैंक करण या तकादी के रूप में मिलता उन्हीं से वसूला जाता है।

यह खेद की जात है कि परिवर्ती बगाल में अस्सी प्रतिशत जो हृषि के बढ़े में कर्जा दिया गया है वह चाय के बायानों का दिया गया है। जैसे वहाँ किसान जान ला जूट पैदा करने कला करते हैं जो नहीं। इन चाय-बायानों में शायद इनके बीच वहाँ प्राप्त भी गोड़काका जी जरूर होगे। स्वयं एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा है

कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद प्रथम बैंक में जिन को ये लोग प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर कहते हैं, यानी उत्पादन की दृष्टि से जिन लोगों को बरीयता या प्रायमिकता देवी चाहिये, उन सेक्टरों को कर्जा देने के बारे में बड़ी प्रगति हुई लेकिन उसके बाद यह गति धीमी हो गई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन बैंकों में कर्जा देने से पैदावार बढ़ सकती थी उनको कर्जा नहीं मिल पाया। अक्सर ये लोग डिपाजिट्स की जो रकम बढ़ रही है उसके बारे में अपनी ही पीठ घपघपाते हैं अपने आपको शावास बढ़ावे हैं लेकिन इनकी तवज्ज्ञ हैं इधर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के ही नहीं गैर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का भी डिपाजिट्स तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या बैंक डिपाजिट बढ़ने का यह कारण नहीं है कि देश में इन्फ्लेशन है मूद्रा स्फीति की स्थिति है? असल मवाल यह है कि क्या जो डिपाजिट्स है उन रा इस्तेमान तेजी से पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया है हृषि के क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है या नहीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामाएं यानन व बारे में या हृषि उत्पादन के निह ऋण देने के बारे में जो गत धीमी हो गई है उसको तेज करने का आप प्रयास गरे।

बैंकें श्रीट्स में जो जानकारी डी जाती है वह पूरी नहीं होती है, सही नहीं होती है। एक एक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा जाता है कि अधिकांश शाखाओं के एकाउट्स की किसी आर्डर द्वारा जाव नहीं हुई है। मुझ पता नहीं रिकर्बं बैंक ने कोई नियम बनाया है कि उन्हें बैंकल सैम्प्ल भवें की तरह सैम्प्ल शाखाओं के एकाउट्स की ही जाव करनी चाहिये। इसका खुलासा होना चाहिये। विनत साल से बब्लैंड के अन्दर जो भलूक काम किये जाते हैं—कई भागों में नेहरी नेही लिनो से उठाये हैं—और उन जो एक बुद्ध भलूक लीटी सी जगह है जहाँ पर 71 लाख रुपये-का एक कास लिया गया या और उसकी जानकारी जब

वित्त मंत्री को दी गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह की बदल कोई बड़ी बैंक के तहत हुई ही नहीं है लेकिन बाद में दो तीन बार, इनको सिखने के बाद और किर प्राप्ताकारण का प्रस्ताव जब लिया गया तो बच्चाण साहब ने कहा कि 71 साल रुपये का मास्ता.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): You had asked me whether anything had happened in the branch of Baroda bank in Bombay

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Bombay region.

आपको मालूम होगा कि रिजनल आक्रिमिस बदलते रहते हैं आपने भी कड़ल किया है कि इससी वजह से ग्रान्टफ़ॉम्सी हुई है जो भी ही हम लोग बड़ी मुश्किल से जानकारी लाते हैं। जब आप दुकान देंगे कि दम नहीं है उसमें नौ जानकारी देने वाले जो कुछ भले लोग बैंकों में बैठे हैं वे भी जानकारी देना बन्द कर देंगे।

मैं बोलकर और निखिलरथन गया हूँ। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी, इन बैंकों के ऊपर पुराने जो पूजीपतियों के गुट हैं गुप्त हैं, इनका इतना जबरदस्त अमर है कि कई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाक्तियें इन गुटों के एजेंटों के रूप में काम करती हैं। एक उदाहरण कानपुर की नयागंज शाखा का मैं बार बार देता आया हूँ। सुशीला जी कानपुर से इस सदन में प्रतिनिधि है। मेरा छायाल था कि वह ज्यादा इस में दिलचस्पी लेंगी और चोरी को पकड़ने के काम में हमारी सहायता करेंगी लेकिन अफसोस है कि यह नहीं हो रहा है। या उनको छुट नहीं मिल रही है। जो भी हो रिजनल मैनेजर का एक पंक्त मेरे पास आया है। कानपुर सर्केल का जिस में उन्होंने नयागंज के मैनेजर को सरोकारिंय करते हुवे कहा है

"We know that through an oversight you allowed a drawing power

of Rs 12.07 lakhs against stock in process as against the sub-limit of Rs. 5 lakhs fixed by the head office. Likewise, through an oversight you allowed them a drawing power of Rs 23.81 lakhs as against the sub-limit of Rs 7 lakhs fixed for the purpose by the H.O. authorities. Your action being highly irregular cannot be confirmed by us, and neither we can recommend to the H.O. to condone this irregularity. Please send us the explanation of the person at fault in duplicate for our necessary further action

"We would once again advise you to let us know the source of the funds with which the party has closed their hypothecation account with you, together with the name of bank and the security offered to them as the information has still not been sent by you."

इस तरह के और भी दो चार डाकु-मेट्रस में आपकी इजाजत से सभा कर्त्ता पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You give the documents to me I will see

श्री नव लिमये आपकी अनुमति में ही नौ रखा जायेगा। टेबल पर मेरा थोड़े ही अधिकार है? आपका है और मदन का अधिकार है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I said you give the documents to me I did not say that you lay them on the Table of the House.

श्री नव लिमये उसी तरह पजाब नेशनल बैंक के एक मैनेजर ने मुझे पत्र भेजा है जिस में यह जानकारी मिली है

"Nationalised banks discount bills drawn on mills and factories for goods consigned to the sidings of these units. The mills and factories use the goods for the manufacturing process, sell them, and after realising the sale proceeds, retire the

[बी जन् लिखे]

bills. These malpractices involve millions upon millions of rupees"

अप्रावाल जी भाषी इस पर बोलने वाले हैं तो वह इस पर जरा प्रकाश ढालने की कृपा करेंगे क्योंकि इस की बे जरा ज्यादा जानकारी रखते हैं, जानकार आशयी हैं।

तो इन सारे गुटों के ढारा इस तरह बैंकों के फँडस का जो दुरुपयोग होता है उसकी भी भेरी राय में जांच होनी चाहिए। बैंकोंकि इस का नतीजा होता है कि डबल फाइनेंस एक माने में यह हो रहा है गैर-न्कानूनी तरीके से क्योंकि कच्चा माल आता है, उसका पैसा देना चाहिए, लेकिन वह देने के बजाय उसे पक्का बनाया जाता है, बेचा जाता है, जब उस का पैसा आता है तब बिल रिटायर करने वारेह की बात आती है। डालभिया नगर की बटना है, कानपुर की बटना है, जयपुरिया मूप है, जैंको० मूप है, किंतु गुटों का नाम मैं लू, सभी इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं।

बैंकों के घंटर जो दुर्ब्यवहार चल रहा है उस के बारे में मैं आप का व्याप नागरवाला कांड की ओर बिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस समय मैं इस सदन में नहीं था। लेकिन सदन की कार्यवाही को मैंने पढ़ा है यहां पाने के बाद और बिल मंत्री जी से भी मैंने बात की है। उन्होंने यवामपत्र मूँह समझाने का प्रयास किया है कि यह तो एक वर्षतापूर्ण काम है, इसके पीछे कोई बड़नक्ष बरेह नहीं है। ठीक वही कहा था न आपने। मैं आप की मिसकोट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ यह सब पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि यह मूँहतापूर्ण या ऐसा कोई काम नहीं है। यह बास्तव में एक बहुत बड़ा बड़नक्ष है और इस की पार्सियामेंट्री कमेटी के ढारा जोब करने से जो इनकार सरकार बराबर

करती रही है ऐसे मेरी इस कानूनी की, इस सन्देश की पुस्ति होती चली जा रही है। ये से इस कांड के जो अधिकारी कहिए या जो कुछ भी कहिए, नागरवाला साहब और दूसरे कर्मचारी साहब जो पुलिस अधिकारी थे, ये दोनों जब इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं और जो मलहोत्रा जी हैं उन्होंने अपने व्याप में यह कहा है, मैंने यह बयान पढ़ा है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और दूसरे अखबारों में कि हमारे बैंक में यह परिस्थिती थी कि कर्सेसीचेस्ट से हम लोग डैलीफोन के ऊपर विशेष बाटियों के लिए पैसा निकालते थे और बाद में वह लिखित भेजते थे और वह रेश्मकाइज हो जाता था। इसका कोई जबाब मुझे पता नहीं . . . (अवधार)

अब वह माता जी की एक कहानी मैं कहने चाला हूँ। 1972 में भेरी गिरफ्तारी इलाहाबाद में होने के बाद मैंने एक याचिका सुधीम कोर्ट में दी थी और उस सिलसिले में उन्होंने मुझे तिहाड़ जेल में भेजा था। जिस बांड में हम लोग रहते थे उसमें एक नागा विद्रोही था। उस से बात करते हुये जेल अधिकारियों ने मुझे देखा। क्या देशब्रोह की बात मैं उन से कर सकता था? क्या मैं उन को यही समझाने की कोशिश नहीं करता कि आप की जो तकलीफ़ है, पीड़ाएं हैं, बर्मान संवैधानिक ढांचे के घंटर ही उस को हल करने का आप प्रयास करें लेकिन जेल सुपरिलेंडेंट को और अधिकारियों को यह अच्छा नहीं लगा। दूसरे दिन, उस बेचारे को भगा दिया। उस को मैंने कल बरेह भेजा था। तो वह बोला कि 6 महीने के बाद हम ने यह फत्त चले हैं। बंगला देश में वह पकड़ा गया था। तो आप लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि विद्रोहियों को आपने साथ करवा जाए। उस बांड में बर्म लेजर नाम के भी एक हैंडी थे। उपायम बहोदर, मूँहे यह पढ़ा नहीं कि आप जेल में रहे हैं या नहीं, लेकिन वित्त

मंदी जी सो भाई बार जेल में रहे हैं और बित्त मंदी जी मेरी इस राज की सुषिट करने कि जेल में चाहे भर्डर हों या उकेत हों यह उन के मन में ज्ञाहिन होती है कि जब इस तरह के राजनीतिक लोग आते हैं तो उनके पास जाकर वे बात करें। अकसर यह होता है। हालांकि वर्ष तेजा के मामले को बिस्कोट करने में मैं आजे रहा हूँ लेकिन मेरी यह अपेक्षा थी कि वह मुझ से आकर बात करेंगे और अपनी सफाई देने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन आप विश्वास कीजिये, मेरे जेल जीवन में यह एक अनीखी बटना हुई, वह नुस्खे कभी विश्व भी नहीं करते थे और जब अबबार लाते थे तो मेरे सेल के बाहर रख कर आते थे। मैं सोच रहा था कि ऐसा क्यों है? बाहर में जब मैं रिहा हो कर आया तो उनका एक प्रिस्टेडार मुझे मिलने के लिए आया, उसने कहा कि मधु जी, आपको गलतफहमी हुई होगी लेकिन मही बात यह है कि वर्ष तेजा को कहा गया था कि यदि मधु लिमये के साथ आप किसी तरह की बात करेंगे तो आप को ढही रास्ते से जाना पड़ेगा कि जिम रास्ते न नागरबाला और कम्पयग गए हैं। इस तरह का आज कल अवधियां दी जाती हैं। यह सही बात है। कोई गलतव्यानी करने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है। चलाज साहब ने भी भाना है कि जेल की एक साइकोलाजी होती है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह मुझसे कोई बात करते तो मेरे ऊर कोई असर होने वाला था। लेकिन यह हो सकता है कि वह कोई ऐसी जानकारी मुझे देते जिस से प्रधान मंदी को या उनके सुपुत्र को तकलीफ हो तो वही कारण मुझे लगता है। और कोई कारण नहीं हो सकता। तो नागरबाला कांड के बारे में ज्ञानी जी मेरी संतुष्टि नहीं है और मेरी यह मांग है कि पालियार्मेट की एक कमिटी इसकी अवूर जांच करे।

यह बैंकन कमीशन बनावा गया। इनका

बहुत व्यापक कार्य—जेल था। लेकिन विदेशी बैंकों के बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। उन्होंने भी यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ी होगी। इसमें तीन बार वाक्य हैं केवल और युक्त आश्वर्य सवा कि सरकार के निर्णयों का कभी कभी कमीशन के ऊपर भी कैसा असर होता है? क्योंकि सरकार का मन बना हुआ है कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जायगा, इसलिए केवल तीन लाइंस हैं इस में और यह 760 सफे की रिपोर्ट है। केवल इतना इस में दिया है :

"As regards foreign banks they may be allowed to continue at present since their branch expansion in any case limited to 4 towns and since their share in the total banking business in India is fast diminishing.

सवाल यह नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आज ये विदेशी बैंक विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी में और रीपेट्रिएशन में एक बहुत बड़ा गलत रोल दा कर रहे हैं और इसलिए विदेशी बैंकों का नियन्त्रण करना बहुत ही जरूरी हो जाता है। जिनने भी दूसरे विदेशीय यहां पर आ रहे हैं कम्पनीज एक्ट में संशोधन हुआ है, कौरन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन एक्ट में संशोधन हो गया है, लेकिन इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं है और यह सोचने की बात है कि जहां राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की प्राफिट-विलिटी कम होती चली जा रही है, इन लोगों के मुनाफे और उसका अनुपात बढ़ता जा रहा है। और सब बाते ये दिखाते भी नहीं हैं। नेशनल एंड प्राइवेज के मामले कई बार हम लोगों के द्वारा उठाए गए थे लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही इसके बारे में नहीं की जा रही है।

इतने में इस विषय को लेकर एक बात मुझे कहनी है कि यह जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की रिपोर्ट्स हैं इन का अध्ययन

[बी बद्दु लिमये]

किया और इस बृहि से किया कि इसके जो बेयरमेन हैं इन को बेतन भरना आवि कितवा दिया जाता है। क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री को यात्र होता उस समझे के बिल मंत्री नहीं थे जो किन बड़े बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल वहा आया था तो मैं ने कहा था कि पुराने जमाने में बैंकों के पुराने अधिकारियों को जो एमाल्यूमेंट्स दिए जाते थे अब वहीं सिलसिला बतेगा तो इन बैंकों के द्वारा कोई सामाजिक कार्य नहीं हो पाया। लेकिन कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं। प्रथा है। यह 14 बैंकों की रिपोर्ट है। इस में 467, हपये से शुरूआत होती है। न्यूनतम यह है और अधिकतम 1 लाख 32 हजार। कुछ रिपोर्ट 73 की हैं कुछ 72 की है। लेकिन 46 हजार से लेकर 1 लाख 32 हजार हपये तक इन लागों के एमाल्यूमेट्स हैं। बेतन तथा उपलब्धिया है।

बैंकों के बारे में अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जो सेवा है उस का बजी गिरता चला जा रहा है। कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है और यह भी जिकायत सुनने को मिली है हालांकि एस्ट्री-मेट्स कमेटी ने एक बार ऐसे उसको खत्म कर दिया, औवरटाइम का सवाल

(बोलबाल)

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi)
You are quoting one by one the findings of the Estimates Committee and still you are casting aspersion on the Estimates Committee that it associates with the Banking Department to cover and hide things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I have a right to criticise.

मैं उनकी बोलाफ़इंडीज के बारे में लहरी कह रहा हूँ। मैं उनकी जो गलतिया हैं कह रहा हूँ। क्या हम बोले हैं

टप्पे हो गए हैं... (बोलबाल) के उनकी नीति पर सोच नहीं कर रहा हूँ। एस्ट्रीमेट्स का बदल कर रहा हूँ। कैंपिक्युल मक्के बायरे के बदल रहा हूँ और कह रहा हूँ कि एस्ट्रीमेट्स कमेटी को इसका विस्तृत जारी करना चाहिए कि। जो मक्की बदले कही है वह भी मैं कह रहा हूँ और जो उन में कुटिया है वह भी कह रहा हूँ। आप बोल एस्ट्रीमेट्स कमेटी के सदस्य हैं तो यह नुकताबीनी आप एस्ट्री-मेट्स कमेटी के सदस्यों के सामने लक्षित हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को इतना टची नहीं होना चाहिए, जब तक विसी की नीतियां पर, मोनिक्पर शक नहीं किया जाता है। मैं तो यहां नि वहता हूँ कि अखदारों को, मदम्यों को, इस सम्बन्धों को किटिसिज्म का उच्चार होना चाहिए।

मैं बह यहां पर कर्मचारियों के अमेड़र-टाइम के बारे में शिकायत आ रही है। मैं काई पेसेकर ट्रेड-यूनियननिस्ट नहीं हूँ मैं स्पष्ट ज्ञानों में बहना चाहता हूँ— औवरटाइम के बलते अगर बैंकों की बरबादी होती है तो मैं इस का कभी समर्थन नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक शिखर पर पैसे की बरबादी होती, शिखर पर 1 लाख 32 हजार रुपया इमोल्यूमेन्ट्स के रूप में बेयरमेन को दिया जाया, तब आप के पास कोई नीतिक अधिकार नहीं है कि एक साधारण कर्मचारी और उसे अफसरों को कहे कि आप फलूबद्धर्मी कर रहे हैं। क्या मसी बहोबल बड़े लोगों के इमोल्यूमेन्ट्स को असिक्क-सक्क को महेनजर रखते हैं अथवा क्या जोरी बहते हैं?

इसके साथ साथ जो ट्रेड यूनियनज के लोग हैं—क्योंकि आप जानते हैं हम मैंने सदोषन रखा था कि मज़हूरों के, कर्मचारियों

के, आटिजन्ज के, दूसरे लोगों के प्रतिनिधि बैंक के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स पर होने चाहिए और मेरा यह संशोधन इस सदन ने कहूँ भी चिया था—इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हम इन लोगों के उचित प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए लड़ेंगे, वहाँ अगर कोई गलत काम होता है तो उसका भी हम लोग विरोध करना चाहेंगे। मैं अपने ट्रेड यूनियन के साथियों से कहूँगा कि जहाँ उच्चस्तर पर जो फॉनलखर्जी चल रही है, उसके खिलाफ जरूर लड़िये, लेकिन प्रोवेन्ट-टाइम के बारे में भी कुछ संयम के साथ हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए—यह मेरी स्पष्ट राय है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं कृषि के बारे में बहुत संक्षेप में अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज भी यह बात मही है कि व्यापारियों को वितरण के काम के लिये या स्टाक रखने के लिये जितना ऋण बैंकों के द्वारा मिलता है या बड़े उद्योगपतियों को आज भी मिल रहा है, उस की तुलना में छोटे उद्योगवालों को, कारीगरों को और खास कर कृषि को, किसानों को नगन्न ऋण मिल रहा है। मैं अक्सर सोचा करता हूँ—क्या इस के बारे में कोई इस तरह का प्रावधान आप नहीं कर सकते कि ये जो 15 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं तथा दो अन्य बैंक—रिजर्व बैंक तथा इण्डस्ट्री-यल डब्ल्यूमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया—इन सब को मिला कर कोई “पर्मिग सैट कार-पोरेशन” की स्थापना की जाये, जो किसानों को कृषि के ऋण देने के बजाय टर्न-की-बेसिज पर बोरिंग कर के छोटे ट्यूब-बेल और पर्मिग सेट लगा कर उन के हवाले कर दे? इस के लिये, मैं चाहता हूँ बड़े पमाने पर कार्यक्रम बनाया जाए।

हमारे देश में खाद की कमी है। आज सबैरे ही बोर्ड-गैस-प्लांट के बारे में सवाल

आया था। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन इस बारे में बहुत ही निकम्भा साक्षित हुआ है। क्या ये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक गोर्ड-गैस-प्लांट के निर्माण का काम बड़े पमाने पर नहीं कर सकतीं? इस से क्या लाभ होगा—गैस के चलते फ्युश्नल में बचत होगी साथ ही खाद भी मिलेगी। आज आप से बड़ी सिचाई बोजनाओं के बारे में, रसायनिक खाद के बारे में सवाल पूछा जाये कि इन की क्या स्थिति रहेगी, तो आप कोई भी सन्तोष-जनक जवाब नहीं दे सकते। क्या आप के ये 15 बैंक, रिजर्व बैंक और इण्डस्ट्रीयल डब्ल्यूमेंट बैंक—ये सब मिल कर कोई ऐसा कारपोरेशन बनायेंगे जो बहुत बड़े पमाने पर इन कार्यों को करे?

एक जमाना था जब हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया था कि आप पर्मिग सैटों का एक व्यापक सामुदायिक कार्यक्रम हाथ में लें। यद्यपि उस समय के दामों में और आज के दामों में बहुत फर्क हो गया है, लेकिन यदि उस समय एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सुझाव को माना जाता तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में आज जितनी खराब हालत है, उतनी खराब हालत न होती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी राज्य की नुकतानीनी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ—महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक दफ़ा शिवाजी पार्क में बोरिंग की थी—प्रधर तीन बर्षों में महाराष्ट्र को अनाज के मामले में पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनाऊंगा तो मैं फांसी पर चढ़ जाऊंगा। इतने साल हो गये, क्या वे रोप (डोरी) की खोज में हैं, उन को अभी तक रस्ता नहीं मिली है। इस सदन में एक अर्पण पहले मैंने कहा है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कृषि के बारे में कह दिया हो-हस्ता शुरू हो गया।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

शायद मूल्य मत्री जी रोप की खोज में हैं जो उन को अभी तक नहीं मिली है। मैंने इस सदन में बहा है कि महाराष्ट्र सब से अमीर राज्य है, ग्रोथोगिक वृद्धि से प्रगतिशील राज्य है। क्या हम लोगों के लिये यह शर्म की बात नहीं है—आप 1960-61 तक महाराष्ट्र के मूल्य मत्री रहे, 1962 में यहा चले आये, क्यों आप ने 1962 के बाद बैठकर इस बारे में सोचा है। आज कृषि के मामले में गन्ने को छोड़ कर महाराष्ट्र वा रिकार्ड बहुत ही शोचनीय है, गन्दा रिकार्ड है।

आखरी मुद्दा यह है कि 27 सालों में देश में बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं। 1966 में 1971 के बीच में पश्चिमी भारत में गेहू का उत्पादन दबल हो गया। स्वतन्त्र भारत का सब से अच्छा कार्य ! 1971 के बाद आप का यह हा-हल्ला शुरू हुआ, दो-तिहाई बहुमत आ गया, प्रधान मत्री जिन्दाबाद के नारे शुरू हो गये, 1971 के बाद कृषि के विकास के काम में आप ने रोडे अटकाने शुरू किये। उत्तर-पश्चिमी भारत में 6 वर्षों में गेहू का उत्पादन दबल हुआ, अगर आप बैकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद पूरे देश में इस आधुनिकीकरण को फैला देते तो बास्तव में इस देश में हरितकान्ति हो जाती, लेकिन 1970-71 के बाद इन की हरितकान्ति कागज पर रह गई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारा देश आज फिर पी०एल० 480 की ताक में है।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अधिकारी) सूचा पड़ा, लगातार कई बारों तक सूचा पड़ा।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह चर्चा वा विषय बड़ा गम्भीर है, अगर आप अन्तररम्भी नहीं होता चाहते हैं तो मैं क्या बहु, आप के लिये कहे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री बसन्त साठे : सूचा॒ई को मजूर की जिये—क्या मूला (इउट) नहीं पड़ा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या पूरे देश में इउट या ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : महाराष्ट्र में, आन्ध्र में—बहुत से राज्यों में या।

श्री मधु लिमये : इउट ही के लिये तो खेती की सिचाई के बात कह रहा हूँ। कूकि इउट की स्थिति हमारे देश में रहती है, अभी भी मौसम के ऊपर आप की खेती निर्भर है, इस लिये मैं सुशाव दे रहा हूँ कि इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों को इया काम में लगाइये—आप इन सी बात भी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

यदि अन्तर्रम्भी हो कर कृषि के विकास कार्यों को पूरे देश में फैलाते, लैंड रिफार्म दृढ़ निश्चयी हो कर करते तो यह नीबत न आती। किसीगर साहब कब आयेगे पी० एल० 480 का कार्यक्रम कब बरेगा—इस ज्ञान में न रहने।

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar)
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have raised this discussion on working of the nationalised banks so that people can judge the performance and the working of the commercial bank after nationalisation. Nationalisation of fourteen commercial banks in the year 1969 was a major event. We were committed to it and it has political context also. I do not want to deal with this vital economic matter in that political context but I will deal with its performance, its economic aspects and its impact on the economy and its results and the service rendered after the nationalisation, in a dispassionate manner.

Sir, the House will recall that State ownership and control over the commanding heights of economy was found necessary in the year 1969 and therefore, the fourteen banks were nationalised. The major objective of nationalisation was to reduce the disparity and inequality between the

different categories of borrowers as well as different categories of regions. It was also in order to encourage the development of the under-privileged sections of society and the different under-developed areas of the country.

This bank nationalisation was thought to be a powerful weapon to gear the economy towards an all-round balanced economy. Various Government pronouncements and the annual reports of the Ministry of Finance indicate the objectives in this regard. They are as follows:

- (1) to mobilise deposits on a massive scale throughout the country and not in cities and large towns only;
- (2) accelerate lending to productive endeavour of diverse kinds, irrespective of size and social status of borrowers, particularly in hitherto neglected sectors such as agriculture, small industry and exports and promote rapid growth thereof;
- (3) sustain and generate gainful employment in the direct and indirect manner on a much larger scale than before;
- (4) secure a more equitable distribution of credit throughout the country by having a balanced programme of branch expansion particularly in States and areas which have lagged behind or were unbanked/underbanked;
- (5) encourage new entrepreneurs and contribute to the development and growth of all backward areas;
- (6) serve as active catalysts in viable development in as many sectors of the economy

as possible and provide improved and extended services to the general public.

Now, let us examine whether the objectives have been achieved, and if so, to what extent and whether the working has improved or deteriorated and what its total impact has been on the general economy, on the under-privileged sections of society and the under-developed regions.

So far as the deposits, the expansion programme and extending the banking facilities to the non-banking areas are concerned, the position is this. The amount of deposits in 1969 was Rs. 620 crores, and at present it has increased to about Rs. 2000 crores. The number of branches has increased from 8000 in 1969 to about 17,000 at present. The number of mofussil centres has increased from 1860 to 6000 now. This is a good progress so far as deposits and expansion are concerned. But at the same time, the lending rate of interest has also increased. It was 9.5 per cent in 1969 but at present it is between 13.5 to 15 per cent. This factor has added very much to the cost of production.

So far as the financial picture is concerned, out of fourteen banks, six of them are running on losses and two are on the borderline. Government have preferred to hold the bank employees responsible for this situation. They say that the agitation of the staff is responsible for this deterioration in service. But I would ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he is not responsible and whether Government are not responsible for the deterioration of the industrial relations in this very important sector. Are you not responsible for maintaining the harmony, the lack of which has so badly affected the working of the banks? I would like to warn Government that industrial relations in this sector are at their lowest ebb and

(Shri P. M. Mehta)

Government should take precautionary measures to smoothen them.

I will give a comparison of the progress or development of the backward areas and developed areas before and after nationalisation. The average annual growth rate in backward areas before nationalisation was 21.7 per cent and the annual growth rate after nationalisation is 21.5 per cent. That is, it has declined. In the same way, the growth rate in developed areas before nationalisation was 16.6 per cent and after nationalisation it is 16.2 per cent. Here also it has declined. This is the progress.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): What is the source of the figures he is quoting?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: *Economic Times*. Nationalisation has not been able to make any dent in the existing favourable balance of trade position in developed area *vis-a-vis* backward areas, as regards deposit mobilisation and banking assistance. Throughout the period 1966-72, the developed areas have contributed a relatively lower proportion to the total deposits mobilised by the banking sector as compared with its relatively larger share, in the total advances made by the banking sector. In other words, the backward areas have contributed towards the financing of economic activities in developed areas, instead of it being the other way round. The aim was that deposits would be raised and advances would be made to develop the economy of the backward areas and it would help the local people in their economic betterment. But the results show that deposits from the backward areas have flown to the developed areas. This is the net result. It has adversely affected the rural economy after nationalisation.

The *Economic Times* has observed:

"The continuing poor assistance deposit ratio in the backward areas and the pace of the economy in fact indicates in a sense the negative role of the nationalised banking sector. By diverting the backward area deposits to developed areas, it prevents the operation of the consumption multiplier to the full extent in the backward areas. Had the mobilisation of deposits not taken place in these areas"—

this is very important—

"the same volume of income would have either been invested in fixed assets or consumed. In either case, a large part of the money would have circulated within the region, giving to some extent a boost to the economy".

Now, what has happened? The nationalised banks have exploited the rural population. This is the net result of the functioning of the banks. I should like to refer to the speech made by Shri Mohan Dharia, the hon. Minister of State for Planning in Poona on 14-7-1974. It is reported in *Deccan Herald* dated 15th July 1974:

"Poona, July 15: The Union Minister of State for Planning, Mohan Dharia today lashed out at the custodians of some nationalised banks of India 'who were obstructing the success of the nationalisation'. Inaugurating a seminar on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the nationalisation he said that the custodians had opposed imposing social control of banks and even today they have been ridiculing the decision of nationalisation. They should better be relieved of their responsibilities. He said that some directors and chairman have been working in the same way as in the past. Government was also not prepared to

delegate responsibility to the banks completely and this had retarded their stipulated progress, he said. Mr. Dharia said: Corruption mal-practices and in effective administration seriously affected the performance of national vision. Mr. Dharia said: that he himself had a bitter experience of the banks in connection with the Planning Commission's scheme to provide jobs to the educated unemployed. What is the use of nationalisation if the banks are obstructing the process of development instead of resolving them, he asked. The Seminar was organised by the bank users' association and the Bank of Maharashtra Chairman presided."

The Minister of Planning had commented this way on the working of the nationalised banks in this country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): He told this in his individual capacity.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I do not accept it. He has no individual capacity. He says his proposals were negatived and Government is not behaving properly. Who nominates the chairman and directors? In the same way who prevents from stopping them or removing them? You do not do because it politically suits you. You always make appointments according to your political convenience. This result in the deterioration of the working of the banks.

I shall give some instances and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of them. A TT was sent from Bombay to Calcutta transferring a big amount of a client. Maybe a lakh or so. It took 17 days to get payment. Common men, small farmers, artisans and retailers and Harijans do not get advances from nationalised banks according to their requirements. Over and above they experience harassment in getting ad-

vances, when they do get them sometimes. Recently I had a talk with the Deputy Manager of the State Bank of Saurashtra, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India at Bhavnagar. I referred one case of a Harijan who had asked for a credit of Rs. 2000 only for some small industry. The Deputy Manager said, "It is not possible for us to give him any credit at present, because we have no money." In the same way, I referred two or three cases of agriculturists of village Nonghanbadar and another village, which is a part of my constituency. He politely said, "We have no money. Even if they come in a number of ten and if we adopt that village, even then we have no money to lend". This is the position of the nationalised banks. They have no money to lend to the small farmers, small artisans and Harijans.

The procedure followed by the banks in granting loans and advances to farmers and small industrial units in the country should be properly checked up. The proper procedure prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India has not been followed by the Bank of Baroda, Jamnagar and Junagadh branches in granting advances. It is a fact that agents of these banks in connivance with the staff have sanctioned loans of Rs. 80 lakhs to on partnership firm without prior sanction of the Reserve Bank and without consulting the Central Bank during the period July 1972 to December, 1972.

Now I will refer to some unfair practices adopted by the Bank of Baroda, Junagadh branch. In almost all cases, advances were given to the borrower through third party (not the farmer). There were selected touts who came to the Bank of Baroda for getting finance to the farmers. They were charging brokerage of 10 per cent for the sum advanced. No personal verification of the lands were being undertaken by

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

the responsible officer. At times, one watchman used to visit some places and on his recommendation, the next day advance was being given. Proposals were scrutinised by one clerk and sub-staff along with the agent. No priority list was being maintained by the bank. No authority was obtained from the higher authority and payment was also not made by the bank, for letter of undertakings which were got printed in the local press. One watchman got the prescribed forms of the bank printed in some private press and he was selling those forms. On those forms, the whole procedure was going on. There are a number of cases where there is impersonation is done. Loans are sanctioned but the payment is not taken by a third person.

A person who was involved in a conspiracy case and who was in jail has been sanctioned a loan. When he was in jail how could he execute the documents? So, there are a number of cases where corruption and unfair practices are going on in almost all the branches.

16 hrs.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has referred to the issue of overtime. The amount of overtime paid from January 1973 to June 1974 comes to Rs. 415 lakhs, which is a big amount. Why do they not make appointments according to the workload and thus do away with overtime? Why do they not streamline the procedure in such a manner that the banks are not required to make their employees do work overtime? I would say that it is not the fault of the employees but of the management that they require their employees to work overtime. I would say that there should be a survey of the workload and that they should streamline the work in such a manner that the employees are not re-

quired to work overtime. The amount which is being paid as overtime is a huge one and it is adversely affecting the financial position of the banking industry.

Lastly, I would refer to a very small point. I had occasion to telephone to the Manager, Nalbazar Branch of the Union Bank of India. I had received one communication from the hon. Finance Minister and on that reference I wanted to know the latest position regarding one case. So, I telephoned to the Manager of the Union Bank of India, Nalbazar Branch, Bombay. His Excellency said "I will not talk on telephone". Then I told him that I am not pleading that he should give a loan to the party concerned, there he may do whatever he likes, I have nothing to do with it but he should reply to me in connection with the communication I have received from the hon. Finance Minister. He refused to hear the contents of the letter of the hon. Finance Minister. This is the behaviour of the Bank Manager..

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, he will be promoted.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Certainly

The Bank Managers are duty bound to speak in a courteous language and to hear the people. He should have noted the reference and then verified it. He had no business to say, "I will not hear you or I will not listen to the reference that you are making."

After the nationalisation of Banks I would say, the overall impact on the general economy is practically nil. We have seen the prices going up; we have seen the costs going up. It has not benefited the small farmer, the small artisan, the people in the backward areas, the Harijans and others. On the contrary, the deposi-

of the backward areas are diverted to the developed areas. The other day, in the Rajya Sabha, the answer given to one question indicates that 75 big houses are given a major portion of the borrowings. This is the way in which the nationalised Banks are functioning today. It requires immediate attention of the Government. I do not know whether this Government is capable of controlling the nationalised Banks.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, two of our Opposition Members have said many things regarding our nationalised Banks. We had nationalised the Banks with certain objectives. Nationalisation was a means to an end. To that extent, we can examine in terms of the final achievements we have made, related to expectations we had of the banks.

I do not want to go into details because of limited time at my disposal. I can say this much that we have a long way to go and I would make a few constructive suggestions.

The Banks have two primary objectives. One is, of course, production. Finance is the basic necessity for increasing production. In the light of that, we can examine our agricultural and industrial production, a certain amount of stagnation and inflation. For that matter, we have to go into some of our methods. I do not want to talk of Banks as a third party. After all, the Banks form part of the Indian economy. To that extent, we have to organise our house in relation to our own objectives and to meet our own obligation. Therefore, in relation to our approach to the finance, we may say that in the matter of deposits that have been collected from certain areas deposits that have been advanced to certain other areas and the productivity per capita of investment, return in terms of production, in absolute terms or in

terms of G.N.P., we have not kept track of watching it. Analysis might help us in reaching a certain advantages lending system which might mean some more production itself.

Now, an important point which our friends made was with regard to agricultural finance or financing agricultural sector. Here again, I might say that we have to do a lot because the fact is that deposits have been collected from agricultural sector which has been deprived of its earnings, because monies are invested elsewhere. It is well known that all the money that lies in American banks today had its origin in the farms. The American economists have recognised this; economists like Barbara Ward have made it very clear that had it not been for initial generation on the farm front, the American economy would never have been what it is now. This by itself is an example for us to regenerate our economy which we are today finding difficult to make good.

Another area is the industrial sector. Here I would say that a lot of lending, is going into stagnant investments. This must be curtailed and a certain amount of rotation or fast turn-round should be done so that the funds generate more wealth than we are presently having and our per capita income is so increased.

There has been some talk about our banking delays. Just now hon. Member, Shri P. M. Mehta, talked about the approach of one of the Bank Managers. Here I would like to narrate one of my recent experiences. 15 days back in England I talked to the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and casually asked them how they financed their industry. I did not tell them the fact that I was a Member of Parliament; I just talked to them as a commoner. They put me

[Shri D. D. Desai]

to one Dr. Cross. He talked to me. The next day morning I received a bunch of papers from them giving the various details about how they lend in the United Kingdom. In the whole of western world, in fact even in developing countries in South America and North African countries, the feeling of urgency does exist and there is a certain amount of quick disposal of matters. The persons in our banks must be advised or briefed that time is a costlier commodity and that we have to see that the time is not lost in wasteful ways.

Then there is the question of reconciliation of accounts. Mr. Madhu Limaye made a reference to that. Here I would say this much that our Government must insist on quarterly balance sheets. There are many banks and many companies in the world which give quarterly dividends. In other words, they close their accounts every quarter. In fact, some of the foreign banks in India reconcile their accounts weekly and the head offices prepare their balance sheets quarterly, and some distribute the dividends after approval by the Direction body. Therefore, for our banks not to have balance sheets for three or four or five years is something which we should not tolerate. (*Interruption*). I am saying quarterly because if you give them a higher target, then they might try to do something. This is one of the areas in which, I think, we should insist on some performance, because, after all, it is from the balance sheet that we can operate business or industry. If there is no balance sheet, then we would not know which direction we are going in. It is more or less a radar or a compass by which we know the working of an organisation. One of the biggest financiers told me that we should never invest in a company which does not issue balance sheet in six months from its closing

the accounts because that is a sure sign of its founding on something.

Now we have talked about deposits and disbursements. There again the centralised system should not mean manipulation. This is what worries some of us. We have seen that formerly the accent was on the Directors and the Chairman in the Banks. They used to use money for their own or friends benefits. Now, after the nationalisation of banks we have seen that this privilege has gone to the officials. We find that regional allegiance, linguistic affinities, religious affinities and casteism-all these things are distorting the central operating mechanism. Therefore, the Government should see that there is justice in distribution. Recently I was reading in the paper that the UP Government was sore about the big deposits that are being received in the State but less of them being disbursed in that State. Same is the case with regard to Gujarat. In Gujarat, the deposits received by 4 nationalised banks are about Rs. 700 crores and the advances given are only Rs. 400 crores and there is a gap of Rs. 300 crores. There are certain States which deposit Rs. 400 or 500 crores but get loans to the extent of a couple of hundred crores of rupees more. Some people say that these States can use the money better. But you can rest assured that a State or person who generates money has a better capability to utilise the money and has also a better means to make it more productive and profitable. Therefore, any question of intelligence, knowledge or education is no guarantee for an effective execution of any scheme, because, in my personal experience. I have found that knowledge and intelligence and education have nothing to do with the ability to perform. Therefore, the mere argument of qualification does not

work in practice. Therefore I would urge upon the Ministry to see and issue strict instructions, as, after all injustice would result in tendency on the part of the States to make firstly claims, then demands and ultimately agitations for more autonomy, because once the people see that the central apparatus operates in favour of only a few States, the confidence will be lost and present position or advantage of having a federated India or a united India and a big unit will be lost and it would lead to unnecessary fragmentation. This is what we should prevent at all costs. That is why I am just putting this before the Ministry. Do justice to all.

There has been a suggestion by the Banking Commission to have rural subsidiary banks. I do not know what the Ministry or the Banking Commission has in its mind about the manner of execution. The value of lessons could be learnt from the large amounts of monies that have been advanced in a very good number of countries where in effective actions have been taken on the rural sector. Somebody would say: why make such a general statement? Recently I was visiting a large number of countries in Europe, South America and North Africa early this month as also last month. I saw actual situations existing there. Unfortunately for us, we are looking small because we are lagging behind. I also observed that the respect for us has gone down. As a person who had seen how respect for Indians had changed abroad in the forties, fifties and the sixties I can safely say that the respect for India and Indians was the highest in 1949-50 and the respect for India and Indians, to-day, in 1974 is at the lowest. This particular things I am not saying for the purpose of any criticism but I want that we must have some introspection and we should try to see how

we can get over the present deficiencies we have.

There has been deterioration in the banking services. This again I would tell you from my experiences in the United States and elsewhere, it takes hardly a minutes to cash your cheque and most of the documents you can do in matter of a few minutes. In India we have found that when we want to cash a cheque it takes a lot of time. It takes 6 months to get a paper pushed through. I am not talking about grant of loans. If one deposits money and completes formalities of the documents, etc, it takes about 8 months and even one year to forward.

I now come to the subject of inflation. Fiscal policies are understandable but they alone will not solve the problem.

When we heard that in Indonesia they were paying 15 to 17 per cent of interest we thought that it was something unusual but now in our own country we are facing a similar situation and we are paying now about 15 per cent interest in order to hedge inflation.

So, what I suggest is that not only fiscal measures are necessary but we should have production and more production and that appears to me to be the only way out of the present difficult situation which is facing us (ends).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Today we are discussing the Banking Commission's recommendations. The report was submitted in January, 1972. It is fit and proper that after 5 years of the nationalisation of banks the House should consider how banks have been working and what benefits the common man of the country has got. We supported nationalisation. The common people of the country supported it with the great

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

expectation of getting the real benefits out of the nationalisation of banks. In 1969, when the banks were nationalised the Government came to control 83 per cent of the deposits and advances in the country and 80 per cent of the working of the commercial banks in this country, and these came under the direct control of the Government.

When the Nationalisation Bill was introduced and discussed in the House the then Finance Minister, namely the Prime Minister of the country, said as follows:

"Financial institutions are amongst the most important levers that a society has at its command for the achievement of its social and economic objectives.. "

These high-sounding objectives are very good. Let me quote her further. She said :

". It is in recognition of this fact that we nationalised the Imperial Bank of India over a decade ago. It shall be our endeavour to ensure that needs of production sectors of the economy and in particular those of farmers small-scale industrialists and self-employed professional groups are met in an increasing manner. It will be one of the positive objectives of nationalised banks to actively foster the growth of new and progressive entrepreneurs and to create fresh opportunities for the hitherto neglected and backward areas. By severing link between the major banks and big industrial groups steps will have been taken to bring about development of professional management in the banking field."

And then she said :

"Our sole consideration has been to accelerate development and thus make a significant impact on the problems of poverty and employment and bring about progressive reduc-

tion of disparities between rich and poor sections of our people and between relatively advanced and backward areas of the country."

A very laudable objective. But the question is how far the Department of Banking of the Government of India has been able to achieve any part of these objectives. The question is whether any reasonable amount of success has been made in achieving this.

Let us take the disparity position between the different States in this country and different regions. So far as relative backwardness of the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country is concerned, it is so wellknown and pronounced—I am very sorry to say so—that whenever I raise a question from time to time, a stock answer comes, namely, that we are looking into the matter and we are giving a direction. But nothing has been done. After five years there has been statistically a lot of improvement in the banking facilities. We have numerous branches, some required and some not required, and when I raised it in the Consultative Committee meeting, I was told that in a residential area within one furlong there are five branches of different banks what for I do not know. The statistics show that there are numerous branches and there have been a large deposit mobilisation and comparatively a large amount of advances is being given. Who are the real beneficiaries? Are they being distributed in accordance with the needs of different areas and of different sections of the people? Are the backward areas getting the real benefits so that they can develop? Has that been achieved or not? From the point of view, you can consider whether nationalisation which we all support and want it to be successful full has achieved its objective?

So far as population figure per office, that is, branch in west and South India is concerned it is 30,000 per office while, in Assam it is 90,000 per office. In Bihar and in Orissa it is 100,000 per office. But so far as rural areas are concerned, the disparity is still greater. Against the national average population of 92,000 per office in the rural sector it has been more than 2 lakhs in a majority of the States in the Eastern and North-eastern regions.

Surprisingly, even in the intra-State distribution of banking facilities, there has been a marked disparity. If you will kindly see the Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India on banking statistics, in northern region which comprises of Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh etc., you will find that Delhi takes a lion's share of the advances. In northern region, the total amount of advance has been of the order of Rs. 443 crores out of which Rs. 267 crores is for Delhi alone while, in the whole of Himachal Pradesh it is Rs. 2.49 crores and for the entirety of Jammu and Kashmir, it is Rs. 2.03 crores. So far as North-eastern region is concerned, I am sure you will also be interested to know that, that is, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram which constitute north eastern zone for the purpose of banking facilities, it is Rs. 17.78 crores as against Rs. 443 crores in the northern region. The Eastern region gets Rs. 435 crores, that is Bihar, West Bengal and Andaman. In the western region, it is Rs. 1,295 crores, that is, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In the southern region, it is Rs. 581 crores. This is the disparity which I am reading from the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin, April, 1973.

I was saying how in a particular region, the disparity is there. It will be seen therefrom that in Maharashtra less than 25 per cent of the district has

got 60 per cent of the facility of banking. One-fourth of the district has only 10 per cent of the banking facility. Therefore there is concentration of 60 per cent of the bank offices in the developed areas in Maharashtra. One fourth of the area of the State is enjoying sixty per cent of the banking facilities. The rest of 75 per cent of the district has got only 40 per cent of the banking facilities. Unfortunately, although one of the major objectives has been to help in the development of the backward areas the tendency has been to go for an easy profiteering in the matter of lending. That has happened. I believe the hon. Finance Minister has said in the other House that five major business houses are enjoying about 75 to 80 per cent bank advances.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

Is that a desirable thing? Was that the purpose for which the banks were nationalised? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us how you have helped the backward areas to progress; what facilities you have given for agricultural production; how has this huge amount lying with the banks been utilised to increase fertiliser production? If I may read from the hon. Finance Minister's last speech while introducing Finance Bill No. 2, he said:

"Fundamentally, the imbalance that now exists in our economy can be removed only through sustained increase in agricultural production though this is not going to be an easy task because of inadequate indigenous production of fertilisers and steep increase in their import price."

What role have the nationalised banks played in increasing the agricultural production in this country? I would

like again to quote from the Reserve Bank of India bulletin:

"Out of the public sector funds advanced to priority sector the position as on June 1972 was that 8.4 per cent was advanced for agricultural purposes out of the total amount of credits granted."

This is the position. This disparity has not been removed. The stress on agricultural production and on farming loans has not been given. Though there is increase in the advances to priority sector I find that from the report that there has been almost significant increase in the share of the priority sector in the total bank credit in June, 1974. Although amount-wise it has increased, proportionate-wise it has decreased.

The whole of the eastern and north-eastern region shared only 11 per cent of the total credit loan to priority sectors. It is a very sorry state of affairs. You cannot have proper and adequate development of the country by keeping areas and areas perpetually backward. You do not think western India alone will bring all-round development of the country.

No doubt, there has been an enormous increase in the number of branches but, Sir, we have to see that these branches become a commercial proposition and that it is not just for the purpose of record that this bank has so many branches. We have to see their commercial feasibility. We have to see how far it has commercially helped. I am not saying you open branches only with profit motive. You have to open branches in the rural areas which have remained backward, but the stress should not be only on the number of branches opened in a year. Our people know that a mere increase in the number of branches does not help in their difficulties.

So far as the functioning of the nationalised banks is concerned, I think the greatest defect has been that they have failed to create one of the most urgent necessities, namely employment potentialities or employment opportunities. A scheme had been recently indicated to the people, I believe in the last year's budget, in regard to self-employment. We would like to know how it has worked, and how much employment opportunities has been created with the help of the banks. We would like to know the statistics in this regard. It is no use merely trying to give ideas to the people without telling them what the actual result is. We would like to know categorically how far the nationalised banks have helped in the creation of greater employment opportunities. What is the extent of employment given so far?

Their second failure is that they have not been able to broaden adequately the entrepreneurial base in this country. That means, so far, their stress has been on or their love continue to be with these monopoly houses. They do not make loans available to the small and honest entrepreneurs. Those who have larger amounts are able to run away with large amounts for so many purposes from out of public money, and Government are allowing them to do so in order to keep them in good humour.

The third failure that I would like to mention is that they have failed to increase the agricultural productivity in this country. There has been a system called the differential interest rate system.

So far, it appears that the scheme has not been a success at all. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us whether the scheme has been a success and whether it has helped the common people or the poorer sections of the people.

So far as farming and agricultural production are concerned. I demand that adequate finances should be made available to the persons who really need them, not the big jottadars or zamindars. The burghadars or the share-croppers or the persons who actually till the soil are not getting the benefit. We would like to know how much money has been spent on making irrigation facilities available to them, on making fertilisers available to them and so on. Let the hon. Minister please have a look at some of these aspects also which are most important aspects. Merely coming to Parliament for getting more and more taxes levied on the basis of their admitted failure to increase agricultural productivity will not justify the continuance of this attitude. They must justify nationalisation and fulfil the people's hopes and aspirations. They want these banks to flourish and flourish for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of their monopolist friends. Therefore, it is essential that these things should be made available with the help of the banks' resources which are public men, and Government should immediately address themselves to this aspect.

In conclusion, I would make a brief reference to foreign banks. These foreign banks have developed an instrumentality for repatriating foreign exchange; as regards the methods of dealing in foreign exchange, how they are doing it etc. It is very difficult for this Government to keep pace with it, and I am sure they have not got the mechanism for that purpose. Large amounts of money are being repatriated as earnings and profits by these foreign banks. Why should they be treated separately? If we can generate resources on our own, why should certain foreign banks get certain privileges to take money out of this country? There has been quite a considerable expansion of the business of these banks. They may not be

opening new offices or branches at the rate at which the other nationalised banks are doing. But they are still attracting larger amounts of deposits. If we compare we find that the increase in the deposits and advances in their case is no less than that in the case of the nationalised banks. Why should we allow these foreign banks with some dubious record in the past and also the present, and which will no doubt continue to be so in the future? Why should we allow them? Why should they not be treated in the same fashion? Why should they not be nationalised, and why should the resources at their disposal also not be treated as public resources?

I would request the hon. Minister to explain it. I believe he has expressed his disappointment very recently about the slow progress in achieving the objects of nationalisation. Then what is being done for the poorer section of the people, for increasing agricultural production, for the self-employed professional and for the small entrepreneur.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): As we all know, the banking system in this country is an important financial intra-structure. Ownership, control and the credit policies in respect of commercial banks very much influence the volume and pattern of investment. Sir, the criteria of evolution, therefore, must be based on norms of social cost-benefit analyses in a wider perspective. The achievements of the public sector banks in the recent period of course, in that sense, have been quite significant.

In a short period of five years, the deposit mobilisation and branch expansion have been as much as, what could have been possible in nearly two decades during pre-nationalisation period. It is also evident from the phenomenal rise in the number of borrowers' accounts that lending operations cover a much larger variety

[Shri P. Gangadeb].

of people. For instance, from a small figure of 2.6 lakhs in 1969, the number of such accounts now is as high as 20 lakhs. This shows an increase, a good increase, by a few hundred per cent.

The priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade, small business, etc. have received much greater attention than it was possible during the pre-1969 period when big business controlled the destiny and operations of the commercial banks. From the reports we find that between June 1969 and June 1973, the share of these priority sectors has increased from Rs. 441 crores to Rs. 1297 crores. This is the correct picture as we see the reports.

I will further add that public sector banks have made rapid strides. They are moving in the right direction. But we should look at its dispassionately. In certain fields, however the progress has not come up to public expectation in so far as the role of the public sector banks in our egalitarian society is concerned. This is true specially in the sense of regional imbalances. There I have a grouse.

Then a study of credit-deposit ratio for different States and Union Territories reveals that less industrialised States do not get their full and legitimate share of bank deposits for investment purposes. For example, according to the 62nd Report of the Estimates Committee, the credit-deposit ratio varies between 105.1 per cent in Tripura and 107.95 per cent in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore low per capita-income States or for the matter less developed States like Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, it is invariably less than fifty per cent. So, Sir it appears that either because of the control exercised by industrial magnates, or because of inadequate preparation of viable schemes of investment, that the deposits, are not

made available to flow for investments in poor States and backward areas.... (Interruptions). Therefore, it is extremely important that planning in the matter of credit operations is started at the grass roots. This is a matter of national importance and in fact this will help establish in my opinion industrial democracy at the grass root level in the country. I am inclined to the view that many unimaginative bureaucrats work with outmoded traditional norms of capitalist society. Therefore the setbacks to progress have been taking place. Therefore, it is important that the traditionalism of the bureaucrats is changed into social dynamics and geared to the objectives and goals of socialism. I suggest therefore in broad outline the following to be considered by the hon. Finance Minister. Firstly a series of orientation programmes for the bank employees will be of great help. Secondly, the procedure regarding hypothecation and guarantee documents for making advances should be more simplified; it is simplified to a certain extent but it should be simplified more. Thirdly, the fear of decreasing profitability from a larger degree of risk in the matter of repayment, must not stand in the way of making advances to weaker sections of the society. Fourthly the capitalist norms for socialist role of public sector banks is a contradiction in terms. This aspect should be looked into and the needful should be done at an early date. In conclusion, I say that there is every reason for the right thinking members of the House to congratulate the Government for their thought to achieve the desired goal through nationalisation of banks. I am confident, Sir, that whatever the leeway it shall be made up very soon.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): The earlier speakers who have participated in the debate have covered quite a good area. I feel that

the Banking Commission was constituted much earlier than the banks were nationalised and their terms of reference became irrelevant the moment the banks were nationalised. I really do not know what purpose would be served by a debate on their report. Of course the hon. House must discuss the functioning of nationalised banks during the last five years and that is what I should like to do now.

The banking system has played a vital role as an effective instrument of economic growth and social welfare all over the world. I have had occasions to go through their functioning in certain developed countries. I was really amazed how a country like West Germany which was almost devastated could succeed in such a short time in building up its economy with the help of hundred billion dollars given under the Marshall Plan by the United States. The credit for building West Germany. I feel, goes to none else but the banking system. What have we done in our country in the last 27 years? Banks were placed under social control and then this Banking Commission was appointed. In 1969, 14 commercial banks were nationalised. Of course, it is a debatable point whether the banks were nationalised for political reasons or economic considerations. My personal view is that the banks were nationalised entirely for politically considerations. Bank nationalisation was undoubtedly a major event in the history of free India. It had or used the aspirations of the people. There was a feeling at that time that nationalisation of banks would prove a panacea to all our economic problems. The common man got an assurance that he would get the required credit to keep his business going. The nationalised banks have functioned for last five years. Today let those who were responsible for nationalisation ask whether the objectives for which banks were nationalised had been served. Your own Finance Minister concedes now and then in various parts of the country the banks

have failed to serve the national objective. The other day a junior minister for Planning talking in Poona had said that bank nationalisation was the greatest failure because it did not serve the national objective. These are hard facts. It is no use being a part of the band wagon without seeing the repercussions and the consequences. Bank nationalisation, unfortunately, had not improved matters. If you make a very objective study of it in respect of profitability, efficiency productivity or any aspect of the banking system, you will find it has deteriorated and the depositer has suffered greatly. Let me put a question not to the Finance Minister but to the Congress members who hail nationalisation whether the banks in this country have proved to be an instrument of economic growth and as social change and whether they have helped in any way to arrest the spiral of galloping prices. Make an objective study, go deep into the problem and answer yourself. Then speak what your conscience expects you to say. There is no doubt that the nationalised banks have done wonderfully well so far as branch expansion is concerned. During the first year between June 1969 and December 1972, the number of branches opened had gone up from 8,000 to 14,000. It was a very happy development though of course, it is a question of doubt whether they were opened in the right areas in the backward areas, or in rural areas where they were expected to be opened. There is another aspect to the same problem and that is whether it has not increased the administrative costs to such an extent that the depositor who had put his money into the bank cannot get a fair return. I personally feel that the branch expansion was a good move in the right direction but, because of the enthusiasm, we have gone at such a rapid pace that the administrative cost has gone up very high. Further the deposit collection from the new branches was not very encouraging; it was quite poor

[Shri Virendra Agarwal].

There is another aspect to judge the situation, and that is the aggregate deposits as percentage of national income, and that is low. While we feel happy that the deposit mobilisation has been very very high. We have also to see the rate of money supply in the country, because bank deposit has got a direct relation to the money supply in the country. Therefore, we cannot afford to forget one aspect of the problem when we judge the total situation objectively. I do not feel very happy there.

The previous speakers have laid a great deal of emphasis on the fact that the commercial banks, or the nationalised banks, have not served the priority sectors adequately and effectively. It has been conceded by the Finance Minister that the nationalised banks have failed in this respect. I need not go into it at all because it is an accepted situation in the country today that the banks were nationalised to serve the priority sectors that is, the agricultural sector, the small-scale sector and schemes for the self-employed. Shri Mohan Dharia has said in Poona that the scheme for the employment of five million has failed, and failed largely because of the inefficient functioning of the nationalised banks. Therefore, I need not comment on that point.

On the agricultural front the nationalised banks have failed us. The agricultural production is going down rapidly every year. I think we have to blame the nationalised banks to some extent, if not fully. Between June 1972 and March 1973 the proportion of lending to priority sectors to total lending rose only by less than one per cent. I think the banks need to gear up their administrative competence and effort in this direction.

Then while these nationalised banks have raised their bank credit to the government sector by 14.5 per cent

from Rs. 7,491 crores to Rs. 8,581 crores between January 1973 to September 1973, the commercial sector has been denied a fair share of the credit. The whole of the resources have been directed to the Government sector. So the credit to the commercial sector has declined by 2 per cent from Rs. 1,954 crores to Rs. 1,915 crores. I believe this is one factor which has been largely responsible for the galloping prices because the bank credit to the Government sector mostly goes to unproductive spending while any loan or credit to the commercial sector cannot afford to go to the unproductive sector.

Even the total bank credit as percentage of the total deposits has declined sharply from 78.98 per cent in 1969-70 to 69.85 per cent in June 1973.

This is the situation about profitability. It has been greatly emphasised that the profitability has gone down. I need not lay any more emphasis on that.

17 hrs.

I want to say that the depositors in this country have suffered a great deal because of bank nationalisation. Why? It is because depositors have been denied a fair rate of interest on their deposits. Whereas lending rates have been raised, interest rates on deposits have not been raised. I feel, there should be a difference in the rates of interest between lending and deposits by 4 per cent.

About the Board of Directors, it has not been constituted according to national objectives. I feel depositors, workers, economists, small agriculturists, small entrepreneurs etc., should be represented on the Board of Directors. Are we doing it? No. At the moment I feel, the Finance Ministry has been distributing patronage to their own favourites.

The bank efficiency is one of the major casualties today. We all know that

out-station clearance which used to take three days now takes more than a month. We take about an hour to get a cheque cleared.

At the moment, indiscipline in banks is so rampant that it is very difficult for any Bank Manager to get the job done. The Bank Managers feel helpless. I suggest that banking should be declared as an essential service.

There is a lot to say on this subject. But I would just mention two points more. One is that the farmer for whom the banks were nationalised is required to fill up such a series of forms that it has been calculated—let the Finance Ministry calculate for itself—if he wants to have one rupee of credit from any nationalised bank, he requires to spend 35 p. on filling up the forms and, actually he gets 65 p.

Finally, I would say, from the speeches I have heard that we have reached a point when the Government must constitute a high-powered judicial commission to go into the functioning of the Reserve Bank and also the nationalised banks. This is absolutely essential if we really want to understand whether bank nationalisation has succeeded or not. If it has not succeeded as it is admitted at all hands, then, why should we not do something constructively and positively to improve the functioning of the Reserve Bank and nationalised banks? I feel that the Reserve Bank should be an independent monetary authority in this country and its advice should prevail at the Government level. If it does not, then the Reserve Bank should have a right to come before Parliament and tell that its advice has not been followed.

These are some of my points. I feel that if we fail to re-organise the banking system on modern lines which should serve our national objectives in respect of giving necessary adequate credit to agricultural sector, small farmer, small entrepreneur, we will not

be able to build an economy at a time when our economy is wholly stagnant. I personally feel that bank nationalisation was one factor responsible for economic stagnation and galloping prices.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी एक बात ज़रूर है कि हम बैंकों की तरफ जाते हैं तो देखते हैं वहूँ मुन्दर-मुन्दर विलिंग्ज है बहुत अच्छे अच्छे मकान बने हैं। विलिंग के अन्दर जाने के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि इतना अच्छा फर्नीचर होता है कि पूछो मही। लाखों रुपये का कमिंवर वहाँ पर दिखाई देता है। किमी भी बैंक में आप जाये तो वहाँ पर बैंठने की तबीयत आपकी करेगी। लेकिन वहाँ जाने के बाद वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार कैमा है वह वित्त मन्त्री जी बतायेगे। उनके बोलने में शिष्टता है, उनमें सम्भवता है, उन्होंने मुलामियत है या नहीं है यह तो भगवान जाने लेकिन किमी भी बैंक में आप जाये वहाँ लाखों रुपये का फर्नीचर आप को मिलेगा। मालूम नहीं किस बात के लिए यह लाखों रुपये का फर्नीचर खरीद लिया गया है।

सभापति जी एक कमेटी बैठी थी जिसकी ट्रैवेलिंग पर ही 12 लाख रुपये खर्च हो गये पता नहीं उस की कोई मीटिंग दुर्बिन है या नहीं। यह देख कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि इस तरफ का अव्यय कौन रोकेगा। यह कमेटी जो बैठी थी जिसको आपने मुकर्रर किया था उस पर खर्च हो गया 12 लाख रुपया बेवल ट्रैवेलिंग पर। उस ने क्या जांच की है?

इस ने लिखा हुआ है :

"It has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs 12 lakhs on travelling and other expenses of the Committee."

यह मिंग्राम एम्प्रेन्युर है, सेंट्रल बैंक आप इंडिया के रिटायर्ड चेयरमैन। यह

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

चतुर साहब जो हैं उनकी बैठक कब समाप्त हुई और क्या उनकी कोई रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं ? उसके बाद उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ? आप समय कम देंगे इसलिए मैं ज्यादा डिटेल में जा नहीं सकता हूँ ... (व्यबधान) ।

मैं आपको यह बता रहा था कि बैंकों के होने से हमको लाभ तो होते हैं । बार-बार कहा गया है इन बैंकस में ओवरटाइम एलाउनस बहुत आता है । बैंक बालों ने 1963 में 4 करोड़ 95 लाख ओवर-टाइम लिया, 1971 में 6 करोड़ 14 लाख लिया, 1972 में 7 करोड़ 11 लाख लिया और 1973 में मेरी करीब 12 करोड़ हो गया । इस हाउस ये यह बार-बार कहते जाते हैं कि हम खर्च कम करने की बात सोच रहे हैं लेकिन यह बड़ी खूबी की बात है कि ओवर-टाइम 4 करोड़ से बढ़ते बढ़ते 12 करोड़ हो गया । 1963 में यह ओवर-टाइम शुरू हुआ था । दूसरी तरफ यह बैंक्स ओवर-स्टाफ्ड भी ने । (व्यबधान)

MR CHAIRMAN: You have only ten minutes. Please try to conclude within that time. Do not have overtime yourself.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मूल को ओवर-टाइम कहा मिलेगा । बैंक्स में डायरेक्टर्स हैं, एम्लाई डायरेक्टर्स हैं । अभी अखबार में खबर निकली है एक डायरेक्टर ने लिखा है ।

"Most of the employee-directors among officers have suffered and gone through a deep emotional trauma at the chaotic state of affairs in the organisation.

"They have become totally dis-couraged finding every interest group ganging up and sneering at the honest officer-director for being a 'stupid idealist' instead of follow-ing the whole tribal norms.

"In this particular nationalised bank, the Chairman himself, who could have played a major role in integrating the board and disciplining it first of all by his own exemplary discipline, follows the line of least resistance and knowing the various interest power centres does a drift exercise of siding with one or the other power interest as the case may be."

This is the condition of the management. अब आप दतान् कि बैंकों की क्या हालत है ? आपने बड़े गांवों में बैंक्स खोले हैं । एक गांव है आदिवासी एरिया में कोटी, वहाँ भी सेन्ट्रल बैंक की विलिंग है लेकिन वहाँ पर काम कुछ नहीं कराया है । उसका किराया है 600 रुपए ? यह मेरे पास श्री पी० निरसिम्हा रेण्डी है इनके आंध्र प्रदेश में चित्तूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक छोटा सा गांव है । वहाँ पर पाच मौ रुपये महीने पर मकान किराये पर लिया गया है और तीन सौ रुपये का चौकीदार रखा है । यह इस गांव का खर्च तो बड़ा बधाया है और काम वहाँ पना नहीं कुछ होता भी है या नहीं होता है । आपने आज की दर दो प्रतिशत बढ़ाई है । अब आपने चौदह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं और सब ने अन्नग्राम लगातार होने के लिए एडवटाइजमेंट दिए हैं । कोई यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं है । कोई सिस्टम तो होना चाहिए, कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिए क्या इस नरग से काम हो सकता है ? बैंक्स में आदमी लोन लेने के लिए जाते हैं । अब एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो कुछ लिखा है उसको आप देखें । उसने कहा है :

"The backward man is at first afraid to approach the bank, when approached tries to run away from it, when pursued feels suspicious".

यह हालत है। लोन लेने में कितना समय लगता है इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये

"If a person wants to take a loan of say Rs. 5000 for purchasing a diesel engine set for his farm, it might take 6 to 8 months; and there is a whole chain of officers and personnel who have to be satisfied; and the number of forms and performance to be filled up is really amazing."

इतना समय ध्यो लगे? नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद एग्रिकलरिस्ट को, गरीब आदमी को लोन मिल जाए, यह नहीं हो सकता है। राजस्थान का जहां तक तालुक है उसको तो आप देते ही नहीं है। राजस्थान को कितना भिला है यह भी आप बताए।

Of the total advances given to the agricultural sector upto September, 1973, 42 per cent had been given to three States—Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Similarly, in the small-scale industries sector, 35 per cent of the credit has gone to Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

राजस्थान का मानूम ही मही है। जो उद्देश्य नेशनलाइजेशन का था वह यही नो था।

Development of backward regions—how will this object be fulfilled.

यह जो आपका उद्देश्य था क्या यह पूरा हुआ है? क्या बैंकवर्ड निज को कुछ मिलेगा? मैं मानता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आप ने बहुत ज्यादा चार्चिंज खोली है। कमेटी का कहना है :

"The Committee also note that while the progress, made by public sector banks after nationalisation in areas like deposit mobilisation and branch expansion, has been somewhat satisfactory, in other important and vital areas like lending to weaker or priority sectors, particularly agriculture, removal

of regional disparities in banking development of backward areas, provision of improved service to the public—which were the main objectives of nationalisation, the progress has been slow and has rather fallen much short of requirements and public expectation."

शायद सोलह हजार के करीब आपने चार्चिंज खोली है। लेकिन गरीब आदमी जो सोचता था कि मैं ऊचा ऊ जाऊगा लोन बैंक स लेकर क्या उसकी इच्छा पूरी हुई है? उस को कर्ज आमानो से नहीं मिलता है जो गर्भवत काश्तकार है वह अभी भी मरीनैडर, बनिंग के चककर में फंसा हुआ है। वहे आदमियों को ही यहां से कर्ज मिलते हैं। उनकी तादात बहु सीमित है। मैनेजिंग एजेंट, डाइरेक्टर या दूसरे बड़े लोग ही कर्ज ने पाते हैं। जो बैंकों में काम करते हैं उनको माकूल तन्त्रवाह मिलती है, कलर्क को भी चार पांच सोःपया मिल जाता और श्रोबरगटार्टम भी बहत मिलात है। लेकिन काम भी देश के लिए वहा होना चाहिये। विस अर्चर्ड होर्न चाहिये। देश के साथ जो गहारी चल रही है, यह कब तक चलेगी, भगवान जाने।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): It is now 5 years since banks were nationalised in the country. This is an appropriate occasion for us to review and assess the functioning of these nationalised banks. When the fourteen major Banks were nationalised the Prime Minister spelt out the aims of nationalisation. She suggested a reorientation of credit to fulfil social objectives, carrying banking to common man, providing institutional credit to small and hitherto neglected sectors both in agriculture and industry and helping priority sector to grow.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]
 These were the objectives which were

outlined at the time of nationalisation of banks. Five years have passed. During this period the nationalised banks have no doubt done something which is creditable. For example in the matter of expansion of branches there have been branch expansion in the rural side in the country as a whole. From 8321 in the year 1959, now it has come to 60,503 branches. Deposit mobilisation has come from Rs. 4,669 crores then to Rs. 8962 crores now. Banking operation in rural side has increased by 50 per cent. Commendable performance was there in certain other sectors too. This is one side of the picture the bright side of the picture regarding the work of the nationalised banks. When we take all these aspects into consideration we have to take vital aspects of the functioning of nationalised banks. We were told in 1969 that banks were nationalised to de-link economic institutions from the grip of monopoly houses.

To-day it is with all justification that we can ask you a question as to how far we have succeeded? On 6th August, this year, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, said while answering, a question, that five business houses in the country, namely, Tatas, Birlas, Martin Burn, Mafatlal and Bangur—these five big business houses—have amassed an amount of money by way of credits. Rs. 18,610 is the total amount of money in lakhs they have amassed. But, the same companies, in 1969, had only Rs. 15,725 lakhs. It has now gone up, and to-day these big business houses in our country are getting a little more than 75 per cent of the credits which had been given to the organised industrial sector. This is not a very commendable situation. This shows that one of the major objectives of delinking of the industry and of the monopoly houses from the financial institutions could not be achieved successfully by the nationalised banks.

Another interesting thing is this. You may look into that. On 10th May, 1974, the accumulated amount of credits given to the private industries in our country comes to Rs. 9,379 crores whereas the interesting aspect of credits that Government have taken from the banks comes only to Rs. 9,018 crores—nearly 300 crores of rupees worth of credit have been given to the private industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan, earlier you gave some figure. Will you kindly check up whether it is Rs. 15,000 crores, 18,000 crores or Rs. 1,500 crores?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This was an answer given in reply to a question on 6th August, 1974 by Shri Chavan. It may not be taken as an argument. The answer has been given by him in the House. The point here is that we did not succeed in delinking the bank from the monopoly houses. That is the point I want to make. Another objective which was stated at that time was to help the weaker sections and the undeveloped areas. I do not want to go into the problems of the undeveloped areas as my friend, Shri Chatterjee, has already dealt with it. I would, however, like to bring to your notice as to what is happening to the weaker sections. They are badly neglected. They are as badly neglected as before. Though I cannot use the word 'worse' I use the words 'as badly as it was before'. Shri Naik is not here. Otherwise he would have fought with me when I say all these things. A statement made by the Directorate of Land Development said that in the matter of returning loans promptly the share-croppers and much better than even the jottdars. They set an example. For example, 75 per cent of the share-croppers in West Bengal returned the loan in time. They did not use the loans for any other

purpose. They used the money for increasing their production of paddy by 77 per cent. This loan was given for agricultural purposes. The State says that it is extremely difficult for the share-cropper to get loans because his credit-worthiness is always in question. This is the age-old concept which we are having regarding credit-worthiness, that is you must have either immovable property or a third-party guarantee. You require so many things when you are giving to a poor share-cropper because he cannot produce land-record.

Now, you take the case of lands owning cultivators. They took loans and returned only 40 per cent. The poor share-cropper whose credit worthiness is challenged, returned in time and used the money for productive operations. Another figure may be interesting in this regard. During the last five years the fourteen nationalised banks gave short-term and long-term loans to farmers holding below 2-1/2 acres of land only 24 per cent, and farmers having above 2-1/2 acres 66 per cent, whereas farmers having more than 10 acres got 34 per cent of the loans. This is about short-term loans. When you come to long-term loans, the situation is still worse. Those having 2½ acres got only 5.1 per cent; above 2½ acres got 94.9 per cent and those above 10 acres got the maximum share, that is, 02.3 per cent.

The greatest indictment on the bankruptcy of the policy comes from the Public Accounts Committee. I may quote:

"The Committee are not convinced that the nationalised banks have been able to meet the genuine requirements of the credit for the weaker sections of the society in whose name the nationalisation scheme was implemented."

Now, this is happening. There is big number of bureaucrats for running the whole institution. It will be correct to say that instead of nationalising the banks the Government has bureaucratised the whole set-up. If you want to touch the problem, first of all, the Reserve Bank of India should be re-structured. The persons on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India—I will not say they are agents—are serving their own cause. Mr. Chavan said the other day that he will not touch them because of the hoary situation. This Board of Directors is analogous to the Railway Board set-up, namely, the same concentration of mediæval type of bureaucracy in the highest-policy-making body. When they give loans, they should take into account the needs of the poorer sections. They should not give loans to the blackmarketeers, hucksters and profiteers. Last year there was a case when we were faced with tremendous hunger and starvation in the country but food materials were hoarded by certain people and yet money was advanced to them by the Reserve Bank. There have also been cases where big business houses were favoured on the instruction or at the instigation of the Reserve Bank. When Goenka approached the bank for a huge loan when there was a CBI inquiry against him, the employees' representatives in the Reserve Bank opposed it and said that it should not be given, but the Reserve Bank said 'No, it can be given'. Again, when Government were about to announce their credit squeeze policy, R. 3 crore. was given as loan to a big millowner. The employees' representatives opposed it but the Government representatives did not say anything in the regard at the meeting of the board of directors

There is no point in accusing the employees in the name of discipline and in the name of overtime, for the

failure in functioning the nationalised banks. They have done good work as employees and as directors of the nationalised banks. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what has appeared in the Capital dated the 20th June, where the employees of the banks in Calcutta have offered and said that they are ready to reduce the overtime which they are taking at present. They said that they were ready to come to an agreement with the bank so that the overtime could be reduced. But the answer that has been given is that it should for part of a package deal and so it was rejected with the result that overtime is going on as before and more and more employees are again being accused of that.

Lastly, I would point out that Government are favouring their own trade union in the nationalised banking industry. There are many instances brought to the notice of the Government where they were asked to intervene effectively but they have failed to do so. What is it that is preventing the Government from bringing these nationalised banks under the control and purview of the Public Undertaking Committee so that there will be some accountability on their part to Parliament?

I hope that Government will favourably consider all the suggestions which I have made.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA (Amritsar): Shri Mehta had said that the banks had exploited the rural areas or the rural people. If investing Rs. 501 crores in the agricultural sector and Rs. 275 crores in the plantations could be called exploitation, I do not know what he means. Is this exploitation or giving help to the rural sector? Similarly, Shri Somnath Chatterjee had said that the banks had failed to bring about removal of regional disparities.

In some areas like the northern region, the people have come forward to take advantage of the facilities offered by the banks, but in some areas like Manipur, Assam etc. the people have not come forward in sufficient numbers to take advantage of those facilities. But still this thing cannot be done overnight. It is taking time. More and more people are taking advantage of it because of the awareness, and they are having the advantage.

Shri Agarwal said that by nationalisation we have achieved a political aim and we had never wanted to have any economic aim. If small people are being helped or branches are opened in unbanked areas or in backward areas, if this is politics, then certainly we want to help the poor people. We want to help the small man. We want to help those areas which have been neglected so far.

" I feel that any assessment of the progress in the public sector banks has to be viewed with a full understanding and appreciation of the fundamental objectives that we have. Changes were extended to the precepts, concepts and outlook in the process, in fact to all the dimensions of the operations. Our main objectives in nationalising banks were extension of the banking facilities to the backward and unbanked areas, expansions of credit to the neglected sectors of our society, to the priority sectors and thirdly, bringing about a development-oriented system of banking. We have to see whether we have been able to achieve these objectives or not. When we see the figures, we feel very much satisfied that nationalisation of banks has made a tremendous amount of progress. In regard to opening of branches, we find that 6,224 new branches have been opened mostly in

unbanked areas. The majority of these have been opened in areas where there were no banking facilities available. We also find that the majority of the branches have been opened in the rural areas to provide facilities to our rural people who had hitherto been denied these facilities.

It has been said that in some areas banking facilities have not been adequate. But as we see the figures, we find that in 1969, in an unbanked area like Himachal Pradesh, there were only 41 branches, but in 1973, there were 173 branches; in Assam there were only 74 branches and now the number is 174; in Manipur, there were 2 in 1969 and now there are 9. So more and more branches have been opened in areas which deserve this kind of service.

In rural areas also we have been able to open 3,832 branches. Fifty per cent of the improvement in the improvement in the banking facilities is in the rural areas alone. We have also been able to open 134 agricultural branches in the rural areas to provide service to our rural people.

The nationalised banks also started the lead bank scheme under which the demand of a particular area is assessed; the commercial banks and other financial institutions and the State Governments all co-operate to see that investment is made in the private sector. This is a kind of facilities which the banks have offered which was never done before.

While we see the deployment of funds, we find that the large scale sector is still getting the major part of the investment.

When we nationalised our banks, we found that most of the money had been invested in the large-scale sector. It was felt that more money should be made available to the small scale and agricultural sector, artisans, transporters and the educated unemployed. Sufficient money has been placed in the hands of the banks at

the time of nationalisation. They had then Rs. 2500 crores; now it is more than Rs. 8500 crores. This increase of money that was made available to the banks should have been deployed in various sectors which really deserved it.

Banks have been told to invest much in small scale sector; they deserve it because 45 per cent of production in the private sector is in the small scale sector. With one lakh of investment, they could provide jobs for seven persons whereas with similar amount the large scale industry can provide only one man with a job. Since the small scale is job oriented it should be strengthened. Banks have also invested in transport 16,000 trucks and 14,000 taxies have been given loans; there is room to help small people more.

A large amount of money is lying with the banks. It should be invested in the rural sector. We want that the rural sector should be strengthened but we find that nationalised banks have not taken care of this sector. This is a neglected sector. There is room for further investment and I am sure if more is invested in this sector, there will be more production to the overall good of the country. But service in the banks had gone down. People who go to the banks are not satisfied with the behaviour of the staff and the functioning of the bank. I suggest that there should be some kind of an enquiry into this problem to see that people who are dealing with the banks are serviced better. There are numerous example. If we give cheques they are not cleared for days together. A man applying for loan has to wait days together. The Finance Minister must see to this side of the picture. Maybe it is due to there not being inter-relationship between staff and management. Whether the staff should also be given a share in the management so

[Shri Raghuandan Lal Bhatia]

that an improvement may be seen in this sphere—is a matter for him to consider. I also suggest that there must be regular conference of senior officials with the Ministry so that proper guidelines could be given for the proper functioning of the banks. These fourteen banks have their respective managers and agents and they are working according to their own ways. There is need for co-ordination in this matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): In 1969 when Banks were nationalised, great hopes were raised in the country. The banking commission in its report says:

"It was expected that the nationalised banks would endeavour to ensure that the needs of production efforts of diverse kinds irrespective of their size and the social status of the borrowers and in particular those of the farmers and small scale industrialists and self employed professional groups are met in an increasing measure and to create fresh opportunities in backward areas in different parts of the country."

This in a nut-shell is the purpose. It is time that we examined what actually happened later. Can the Finance Minister say with honesty that even 10 per cent of the objectives have been achieved? It is a pity we could not fulfil the hopes of the people due to various reasons. The main reason is, after the nationalisation, we allowed the same structure, same management to continue. Earlier the banks were connected with and controlled by the monopoly houses and the same pattern was allowed to be continued even after nationalisation. That is why the banks could not fulfil the expectations of the people.

There is no doubt branches have expanded greatly. About 11313

branches have been established. But it is a pity that in villages the expansion of branches is meagre. For 91,000 villages with population below 5000, the number of branches is only 596. For villages with population between 5000 and 10000 the number of branches is only 1000. More than 10000 branches are situated in urban areas. Our national economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture, but unfortunately in this sector, the banking operation has been completely neglected. We have set huge targets for rice, wheat, pulses, etc. in the fifth plan. Rice is 54 million tonnes and wheat is 38 million tonnes. I do not know how we are going to achieve these targets without the help of agricultural credit. Only Rs. 711 crores have been given as loan through cooperative societies. The condition of the cooperative societies in this sector is pitiable. At page 21 of its report, the Banking Commission says:

"Though agriculture has been the most important sector in the country, it received very little credit from the commercial and cooperative banks."

In the name of reorganisation, the number of cooperative societies was reduced from 2 lakhs to 1.65 lakhs and no proper attention is given to them. They are more eager to help the industrial sector. This is a matter to be examined. I fully agree with Mr. Chandrappan that the bank managements are more connected with monopoly houses. I do not want to repeat the figures quoted by him. The Finance Minister told the Rajya Sabha that 1 million and odd small sector people have been given only Rs. 364 crores whereas a handful of big business houses get a bulk of the amount. The fact that one million small scale industrialists have been given a meagre amount only shows your tendency.

Mr. Desai spoke about the share of the cities. Five big cities—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi made a total investment of about 44 per cent but got a credit of 59 per cent. They are taking more than what they have put into the banks. The figures have been given at page 51 of the report. It is not correct to complain that cities have not got their due share. The major cities have taken more than their deposits. The monopoly houses situated in the cities are taking more share. They are ignoring the backward areas, backward States, like, Kerala. They are completely ignoring the rural sector. The people in the rural sector cannot get money and they cannot improve their agriculture and other small enterprises which they want to develop. This is the position.

The other point is about the pattern of loans. The Government adopted the policy of foodgrains trade take-over where it needed a major effort. I admit that the Government retreated from that programme. The money has been advanced by the banks to private traders, it seems, to the tune of about Rs. 131 crores, who indulge in hoarding, black-marketing and profitcereing. The banks are not expected to help them in the name of their regular business. It is the duty of the banks to cooperate with the Government to see that the black marketeers, the profiteers and the hoarders do not use the facility of bank credit for the exploitation of the poor people. Even the Report says that.

Then, I come to another point the Reserve Bank. I believe, the Reserve Bank needs to be re-structured. Unfortunately, I disagree with the Finance Minister's contention that the Directors are appointed on the basis of their knowledge. My contention is that they do not represent the

Government views. They represent the views of the monopoly houses. They are the people who consistently oppose every policy of the Government. You are putting them in the Reserve Bank to run as a parallel Finance Ministry itself.

There is another contrast. The Finance Minister has introduced a Bill—I will not deal with it now—and I believe, there is an attempt to find a post for somebody in the name of separating the long-term credit policy from the Reserve Bank. If you think that the Reserve Bank is so sacrosanct, that it cannot be touched, why such an attempt is being made. I say, the whole structure of the Reserve Bank has to be re-organised.

Then, about labour, I have got experience about labour. I disagree with my hon. friend, Shri Chandrapan. There was an agitation in Kerala. There demand was that the employees' sons and relatives must get appointments in the banks. Is it going to be the monopoly of the employees of the banks? My complaint is that the management is so coward to kneel before these people. I am not against organised labour. I am for the collective bargaining. But the collective bargaining of the organised labour which is a minority should not encroach upon the rights of the unorganised majority, the poor people. This is my contention. The agitation in Kerala was for this purpose I told the Manager, "What is this? There are millions of unemployed people in the country. You should not sign an agreement with them." But he is helpless. Many of the nationalised banks have signed such an agreement with the employees' unions. Should this be the policy? No. There are millions of unemployed young people in the country. I appeal to the hon. Minister to scrap these agreement. We do not want this.

There is a problem of clearing houses. I wrote a letter to the Fin-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

ance Minister that cheques worth about Rs. 40 crores have not been cashed in Kerala because there is a dispute between two unions. There may be a dispute. But that should not make the public suffer. Even the Government employees could not get their salary. I appeal to the Government that while this kind of Union dispute affects the public it is the duty of the Government to act.

Lastly, I come to the State Bank branch of Travancore. When I referred the matter to the Finance Minister a few days ago, he gave a very patient hearing. He agreed with me to extend possible help. They have been launching agitation in Travancore and other places in Kerala for help. Ordinary fishermen need only Rs. 500 for a bicycle and for the purchase of fish. Many of them are helpless. I am very glad that some of the managements of the nationalised banks were good enough to give help. But unfortunately the biggest bank's subsidiary, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Travancore, completely ignored this and they said, 'You bring two government servants or produce landed property' just for a loan of Rs. 500. It is not possible. It cannot be done.

In this connection I have to say that you have to discipline your own employees through better management. I have a complaint to make to the Finance Minister. There has been a lot of criticism in the House against the Chairman of the State Bank of India. I do not know what inquiry has been made. He made 24 trips to Pondicherry Ashram within a few months. The hon. Finance Minister has not taken full account of the feelings expressed in the House. On the other hand, his term has been extended by three years. So many allegations have been made

against him, but no enquiry has been conducted. You will not have the moral courage to discipline your own employees if the Head of the Bank is a person of this type. I would like to point out that the Chairman of the State Bank of India thinks that he is living in his own empire, he is living in his own world; he would not care even for the Finance Ministry. This is the sort of attitude that he has.

I support Mr. Chandrappan in what he has said, that banking should come under the purview of the Public Undertakings Committee where the Parliament has the right to examine the whole functioning of the banks.

With those remarks, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, participating in the discussion on the functioning of 14 nationalised Banks I would like to express my views.

Sir, I would like to state at the very outset what the hon. Finance Minister mentioned on the floor of this House at the time of nationalisation of 14 major commercial Banks. These 14 commercial banks were just the handmaid of big monopolists in the country and a major portion of the credit facilities offered by them had been appropriated by these big monopoly industrialists of the country; that was why the Government had thought it imperative to nationalise these 14 major commercial banks. This was what the Finance Minister stated then. I would like to ask of the Finance Minister whether the objective of removal of this social injustice has been achieved during this period after nationalisation. If it has not been achieved, was that statement just an election propaganda, was it just in the interest of the ruling Congress Party or was it

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

a deliberate intention on the part of the Congress Party to deceive the people of the country, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister.

I would like to give certain statistics to show that even after nationalisation: only these big monopoly industrial houses have continued to derive major financial benefits from these nationalised banks: I will be happy to hear what the hon. Finance Minister has to say in this matter, especially in the background of his statement at the time of nationalisation that it had become imperative for the Government to nationalise them because of appropriation of large percentage of credit facilities extended by these banks by the monopoly industrial houses of the country

In 1971 the aggregate amounts of outstanding advances from the 14 nationalised banks to 50 large industrial houses was Rs. 464.96 crores, and this swelled up to Rs. 511.94 crores in 1973. In 1969, at the time of nationalisation, the outstanding advances due from these 50 large industrial houses were only Rs. 399.74 crores. In three years, after nationalisation, the outstanding advances from them went up to Rs. 511.94 crores; that is to say, during the three years after nationalisation the advances from the nationalised banks to them had gone up by Rs. 112 crores. If I charge this Government that even after nationalising these 14 commercial banks the large industrial houses have been allowed to enjoy greater credit facilities than that obtained during pre-nationalisation period, I do not think it can be contradicted by the Government lightly. If, on the other hand, these nationalised banks had recovered more money from these large industrial houses and given more credits to small farmers and small entrepreneurs, the objective of nationalisation of these banks

would have been possible of achievement. Is it fair and just that in three years after nationalisation these large monopoly industrial houses should have been given by the nationalised banks Rs. 112 crores more as advance at the cost of small farmers and small entrepreneurs. These figures have been given by the Finance Minister in reply to Question No 291 raised on 9th August 1974.

18 hrs.

Sir, this answer gives details of outstanding advances from each of the 50 large industrial houses I will refer only to a few of them. Take for example, Birlas. The outstanding advance as on 18-7-69 was, Rs. 5430.17 lakhs and if you see whether it has declined in 1973, you will be surprised to find that as on 29-6-73 the outstanding advance has gone up to Rs. 7726.27 lakhs. Instead of declining after nationalisation, the outstanding advance has mounted to Rs. 7726.27 lakhs. In the case of Martin Birla, the outstanding advance on 18-7-69 was only Rs. 273.50 lakhs, but on 29-6-73 it was Rs. 1367.62 lakhs. In the case of Suraj mull Nagarmull from 304.23 lakhs on 18-7-69, the outstanding advance has gone up to 403.71 lakhs on 29-6-73. Take again Sarabhai. The outstanding advance as on 18-7-69 was only Rs. 986.41 lakhs and on 29-6-73 it was as high as 2099.99 lakhs.

In this answer, the outstanding advances of 50 large industrial houses have been given by the Government. I would like to know the reasons for the outstanding advances from them going up year after year. I am no doubt proud that more and more branches of nationalised banks are being opened throughout the country. But, I would like to know whether more and more credits are being made available to the poor agriculturists and small scale industrialists.

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THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): If you permit me, I will make one point clear.

The hon. Member is trying to compare the absolute amounts of 1969 and 1973. The better way of comparison is not comparing the actual total amounts but the percentages of the total credit that is given. If you think in terms of percentage, because, as the quantum of credit grows, the rate of growth grows every year and naturally the economic activities sometimes grow. It would be wrong to compare the figure of 1969 with the absolute figure of 1973. What you have to compare is: what is its size as part of the total available credit.

I hope I have made my point clear.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Besides the nationalised banks, the State Bank of India also has been giving more and more advances to 75 large industrial houses during the past three years. The outstanding advances to the 75 large industrial houses by State Bank of India as on 31-12-71 were Rs. 268.31 crores and on 31-12-71 this has gone to Rs. 304.97 crores. My contention is that the large industrial houses continue to enjoy large credit facilities, as these statistics of outstanding advances reveal. The total outstanding advances from them, both from nationalised banks and from the State Bank of India, come to Rs 816.91 crores

If the Government had taken energetic steps to recover these outstandings from them and spent substantial sums on agricultural sector, the country would not be facing today the crisis on the food front. Similarly, the intensity of the financial crisis would also be comparatively less. If we had given substantial credit facilities to small industries, we would have had widespread industrial

growth throughout the country. I am not objecting to the policy of nationalisation and in fact I advocate the policy of nationalisation for social good. Though many branches have been opened after nationalisation, these branches do not seem to have enough money for giving credit to small farmers, small industrialist and others. Under one pretext or the other, the monopoly industrial houses continue to appropriate large credit facilities from the nationalised banks, which were nationalised on the plea of their being the instrument of exploitation for the large industrial houses. Now, after nationalisation, it seems that the Government have also become a slave to these large monopoly houses. That is why they are giving greater credit facilities to these monopoly houses, and no constructive steps have been taken by the Government for reducing their outstandings. I have to make this charge on the basis of statistics given by the Government. Probably, without their support, the ruling party will not be able to survive in power. The ruling party is running the Government with the support of these industrial houses. The ruling party does not want to help the poor and small men as they do not seem to need their support in administering the country. Only with the support of the rich people, the Government want to run the administration of this country.

The Estimates Committee of the House has pointed out that the profit of these nationalised banks has been declining year after year. Inspite of the fact that more branches have been opened and more credits have been given to the monopoly houses, what are the reasons for the declining profit? I can only say that the banks, even after nationalisation, are being run by the same top personnel who had served the private management. The very same people are in and commerce.

the new garb of Chairmen of these Banks. These old crocodiles are gobbling up everything that is available. That is the reason for the declining profit. These crocodiles are gobbling up everything that is available. That is the reason for the declining profit. These crocodiles must be removed at once. So long as the employees are not represented on the Board of Management of these Banks, these Banks are not going to make profits. Unless the employees are enthused with participation in the management, you cannot expect the Banks to make profits. The Government proclaim that they are for the people. In order to bridge the gap between profession and practice, why should not the employees be given representation on the Board of Management of these banks? Why should the Government carry on with the old people? I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister that greater check should be exercised on the programme of credit facilities of these banks.

In the end, I would refer to the fact that the Banking Commission has referred to the Foreign Banks in the country and its remarks are confined to three lines. Sir, these foreign banks have become the instruments for smuggling the valuable foreign exchange out of the country. I cannot understand the hesitation on the part of the Government to nationalise these foreign Banks. Do the Government any foreign aid on this score? Sir, I will conclude by saying that these foreign banks must also be nationalised if the Government are keen to stop the smuggling of foreign exchange out of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before Shri Mahajan speaks, I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs as to how much more time he wants to have for this because, originally, five hours were allotted. Now, we will need some more time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU

RAMAIAH): Three hours and ten minutes are over. I suggest—every Member from the Opposition side has agreed with me—that we shall sit till 7 O' clock so that whatever balance of time is left we shall see afterwards. We shall fix up another day for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means the Finance Minister will not be replying to-day?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Not to-day.

18.11 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTH-SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.12 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE REPORT OF THE BANKING COMMISSION AND WORKING OF NATIONALISED BANKS—contd.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the nationalisation of the fourteen major banks on 19th July, 1969 marks the end of an epoch and the beginning of a new rhythm in the economic life of this nation.

As a result of these important policy measures, the Government came to occupy a commanding position in the banking field. It obtained control over 83 per cent of deposits and advances and 80 per cent of branch net-work of all commercial banks in the country. Besides, the widespread cooperative credit structure was already under the guidance, supervision and control of the Reserve Bank of India.

Commercial Banks in India grew up under the British regime and served fairly large-scale and medium-sized industry and wholesale trade

18.13 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

Though India is predominantly an agricultural country, the credit requirements of millions of farmers and small self-employed people were neglected. Besides, these banks were concentrated in urban areas. Their policies and programmes lacked development orientation; they made no efforts to broaden the entrepreneurial base or increase productivity in the vital sector of agriculture. The objectives of nationalisation were spelt out by the Prime Minister in these words:

"It shall be our endeavour to ensure that needs of productive sectors of the economy, and in particular, those of farmers, small-scale industrialists, and self-employed professional groups are met in an increasing manner. It will be one of the positive objectives of nationalised banks to actively foster the growth of new and progressive entrepreneurs and to create fresh opportunities for the hitherto neglected and backward areas."

She, however, made it clear that all this emphasis on priority sectors and the rectification of the existing regional and sectoral imbalances in the country's credit structure will not be at the expense of considerations of economic viability.

Now that five years have passed since this historic change, we can take of the position and assess how far the banks have succeeded in achieving these objectives.

By far the most impressive achievement of the nationalised banks has been the extension of banking to unbanked or underbanked areas which are mostly rural areas. Since nationalisation the number of branches has more than doubled, almost half of the new branches being in the rural areas.

The branches in the rural areas have increased from 1860 in 1969 to 6023 in December 1973. The average population per branch has come down from 65,000 persons in 1969 to 33,000 persons by the end of 1973.

But there has been a slackening in the pace of branch expansion during the last two years, due to scarcity of trained and experienced personnel, the increasing cost and the fact that it takes about three to four years for a new branch to break even. Equally impressive is the nationalised banks' record in securing deposits. They have succeeded in doubling their deposits from Rs. 3885 crores to Rs. 8450 crores by February, 1974. Another important objective of bank nationalisation was to meet increasingly the needs of agriculture and other priority sectors. The advances of public sector banks to priority sectors have increased from Rs. 440 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 1326 crores in December, 1973. Their share in public sector bank credit has thus increased from 14.9 per cent in June 1969, to about 24 per cent in December 1973. Out of this amount Rs. 475 crores went to agriculture for both direct and indirect finance and Rs. 645 crores to small scale industrialists.

In quantitative terms, the performance is creditable, and marks a considerable shift in the sectoral allocation of credit towards the priority sectors.

Having said this, it is necessary to point out the qualifications to this impressive performance and the directions in which bank nationalisation has not fulfilled our expectations.

The disparities between different States and regions continue and have not been reduced to any considerable extent. The relative backwardness of eastern and north-eastern regions persists even after 4 years of hectic branch expansion. The population per

office in Assam, the only major state in the north-eastern region, was as high as 90,000 in June 1973 and in Bihar and Orissa in the eastern region it was 1,00,000. The disparities in banking facilities particularly between rural and urban or metropolitan areas equally great. As against the national average population of 92,000 per office in the rural sector, it was more than 2,00,000 in a majority of States in the north and north-eastern regions. Disparities of banking facilities between different districts in the same State are also very great. A few districts account for substantial proportion of bank offices. In West Bengal, for instance, 25 per cent of the districts account for 67 per cent of bank offices in the State as on June, 1973.

The ratio of bank credit to bank deposits is 48 per cent in the rural areas, 42 per cent in the semi-urban areas and 77 per cent in the towns and cities. The imbalance means, in effect, that money deposited by villagers is being used to finance investment in the towns. Is this not exactly the reverse of what we had expected?

As regards credit to priority sectors we find that its proportion increased from 14.9 per cent in 1969 to about 24 per cent in December, 1973. But here also the same story is repeated. Six states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Mysore, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh account for 63 per cent of the total credit to priority sectors by the nationalised banks, whereas the whole of eastern and north-eastern region receives only 11 per cent of the credit. As for intra-state distribution between various priority sectors, it has been observed that adequate care has not been taken of rural needs. In Maharashtra, there are complaints that only 3.6 per cent of the total advances has been made available to the agricultural sector. On closer observation it will be found that much of this has been taken away by the relatively

further prosperous farmers and the small fry has been left in the cold. This situation calls for a fundamental change in the orientation of the banks' lending policies.

Lastly, there is one point on which all bank customers are universally agreed, namely that the customer service in the nationalised banks has deteriorated considerably. Some customers have even complained of rude behaviour and courtesy on the part of the bank staff. Trade unions which clamoured for bank nationalisation now do not care for the quality of the services rendered by their members to the customers. The matter needs urgent attention on the part of the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry.

The Banking Commission made some important recommendations regarding (1) the coordination of the working of nationalised banks with the cooperative sector, (2) the setting up of merchant banking and (3) the regulation of non-banking financial institutions. These have not received due consideration at the hands of the Government. These reforms are necessary to transform banking into an efficient instrument for mobilising resources and diverting them into priority sectors and giving the Government greater control over the monetary and banking habits of the people.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao). Recommendation No. 32 of the report of the Banking Commission is that the rural banks should set up and maintain godowns and supply inputs to agriculture. This is representative, I think, of the malaise that plagues most of our policies. For, on the one side we expect our institutions to do things which should logically be completely outside their purview, and on the other, we do not pay any attention at all to the policies that would lead them to perform the functions that they are

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

really supposed to perform. We all know that banking begins with the mobilisation of savings. I would like to ask the Finance Minister what he is doing to encourage savings. Today, the interest rate for a 51-month or 61-month deposit is 10 per cent. I am talking of fixed deposits. The rate of inflation is between 27 and 30 per cent why should anybody deposit money in the bank if at the end of five years the value of his principal is going to be so thoroughly eroded by inflation? How do you expect an interest rate which is one-third of the rate of inflation to give him any incentive for saving?

In this situation, I would like to ask the Finance Minister how long it is going to take the Government to arrive at the conclusion that they must now go in for the system of indexing, where at regular intervals, the value of the principal in deposit is increased to neutralise the eroding effect of inflation, and where the man is assured that once he puts his money in the bank, he will get uneroded principal at the end of the period, and a reasonable rate of return, which could be lowered from the present ten per cent.

As things stand now, the obvious choice is to put the money in goods rather than in savings.

On the side of utilisation, I would like to ask Government what they are doing in the way of innovation to create and nurture widespread growth, because I find every Minister preaching from the house-tops that 'We are encouraging new entrepreneurs and we are encouraging widespread ownership', and yet the first question that is asked of anybody who goes to the bank for a loan is 'what security can you offer?'. .

And what is the definition of security? Assets A qualification is no security. A good project is no

security. A ready market is no security. The likely capacity to repay is no security. And yet if you have an old house that will fetch you in the real market much less than the market value you have taken into account, or if you have a large balance of accounts receivable most of which you could not collect, that is security. How do you expect any diversification in growth, if this is the policy you follow in lending?

We all know that resources are few, and that maximum use must be made of them. And yet the most prevalent system of lending to business is the outmoded and completely unrelated system of cash credits, where the money is allocated and often remains unutilised. Where it is unrelated to need and again related to the great concept of security, this great conservative concept that is still ruling our country.

We all know that all goods are in short supply, and that hoarding must stop, whether of food or of raw materials. And yet again the most current system of lending for raw materials is hypothecation. No relationship to monthly requirements; just the capacity to own and to hoard. Security again.

And yet 'the bill market' scheme, which is far more related to a quick turnover, which is far more related to the needs of production, and which would result in a much quicker utilisation of the little money that we have lies on the book, but languishing.

There is reason, I think, for Government to really start thinking, and to ensure that on the one side it makes it worth while for people to save, and on the other it is possible for them to utilise the money that is available, very much faster than they are utilising now.

Where does the money come from, and where does it go? I will give you the example of Goa. A tremendous amount of deposits has been collected. And yet the advances are a minimal percentage of the deposits that have been collected. You know why? Goa is rural. So the money is collected there. Where does it go? To the urban centres. It goes from agriculture into Industry.

It is a repetition of Goa all over this country that has produced the imbalance, that has produced the indiscriminate substitution of available men with machines, the Unemployment, and the completely lopsided economy that we have in this country today. This is another policy that Government will have to change. Money will have to go primarily to agriculture and only then into industry.

Now how is this going to work, unless there is in banking decentralisation? Until the day when the agent at the bank is given a directive on the amount of money he can lend, perhaps a sectoral division of that money? But it is left to him to decide the credit; who he is going to give credit to and how much. Because banking can no more be run from a group of offices in North Block, than can this entire country be successfully run from one single office in South Block.

भी नवल किशोर शास्त्री (वीसी) में उन मिलों से सहमत नहीं हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि वैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हम को असफलता ही असफलता हाथ लगी है। अब तो इन पाच सालों में जो हमारी आक्रमणीय उनकी पूर्ति नहीं ही पाई लेकिन यह कहना कि यह हमारा एक्सपैर्सनेंट असफल रहा है बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए इंडिपेन्नेंशनल आनेटरी फंड में जो कुछ राय दी है, उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। उसने कहा है:

Bank nationalisation in India has been a success and holds good prospects for future progress.

इसमें शक नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो प्रावलेम्ज हमारे समने आई या देश के समने आई उनका नियन्त्रण जिस तेज रफ्तार से किया जावा चाहिए था वही किया जा सका है उसकी गति अधिक रही है। फिर भी यानना पड़ता कि इन पाच सालों में इन बैंकों ने जो कार्य किया है, चांहे बाज खोलने की बात हो रख एवं व्यापार में या किसान या छोटे व्यापारी या छोटे इकाईयों द्वारा नियन्त्रण को फ्रैंडिंग देने की बात हो, उस दिशा में सुधार हुया है। अब बाकीहों में जान्म नहीं चाहता। हमारे देश में करीब छ लाख गांव हैं। जहाँ बांग्नेचुंज काफी बहुनिवृत्ति लेकिन आज भी करीब 33-36 हजार आदमियों के करीब को एक आबाद सर्वे करती है। यह काफी बड़ी संख्या है। इस में कठीनी की युक्ति है। इस दिशा में काम भी किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण का उद्देश्य यह था कि जो ट्रेडिंगनल तरीका है वैंकों के काम करते व्यया या लोगों को मदद करने का और एक प्रटिकूलगत्वा को ही उससे कायदा पहुँचता है उसको तोड़ा जाय। प्रायः इस काम में जहर हमें सफलता मिली है। बैंकों ने किंसानों को कर्जी दिया है और वह कर्जा 1969 के बुकावले में करीब दुनाना हुआ है। स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज को 5.26 करोड़ मिला है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में 4.04 करोड़ हुआ है। ट्रांस्पोर्ट आप्रेटर्स के बास्ते 5.0 करोड़ हुआ है जबकि पहले उन को बिन्कूल नहीं मिलता था। स्माल विजिने समेत को 8.2 करोड़ हुया मिला है। प्रोफेशनल्ज को भी कुछ मिला है। लेकिन यह सही है कि इस दिशा में हमें जितनी उम्मीद थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है पिछले चार पाच सालों में डिविजिट्स में जितनी बढ़ियां हुई हैं उसके अनुरूप जितना छन इनको मिलना चाहिए था, प्रायोरिटी सेंचर को मिलना चाहिए था, नहीं मिला है इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह बात मैं

[श्री नवल किंचोर शर्मा]
नहीं कहता हूँ। स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने इसको स्वीकार किया है और कहा है :

I am not satisfied with the progress due to the teething troubles.

यह सही है कि शुरु-शुरू में मुश्किलात होती है। लेकिन यह टीविंग ट्रूबल की बात बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चलनी चाहिए। हमें हर बात में टीविंग ट्रूबल का नाम लेने की आदत सी पड़ गई है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हाँवि स्पाल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज, उचोग बैंकों आदि कि जो प्रोयोगिती थीं उन में काम करने की बहुत ज्यादा गुजाइश है और इस दिशा में बैंकों ने आशानीत काम नहीं किया और इससे आम लोगों को निराशा ही हुई है। जो जोश लोगों के मन में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में तब था वह अब दीरे-दीरे कम होता जा रहा है। यह शुभ सक्षण नहीं है। इन बीमारी का इलाज होना चाहिए, इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। जो हमारा उद्देश्य था उसकी पूर्ति की ओर हमें तेजी के पर बढ़ाने चाहिए।

मैं जयपुर की एक बात कहना चाहत्य हूँ। वहां पिछले साल अकाल पड़ा था। वहां के कॉमेंटर तथा लोगों ने भिलकर यह फैसला किया कि पांच हजार कुए अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बनाए जाने चाहिए। इसके लिए बैंकों से बात की गई। उन्होंने तब कर लिया कि हम इतने कुएं के लिए काफ़िनेस करेंगे, 2500 हजार रुपया प्रीकुप्या देंगे। उसके बाद कुछ बैंकों ने तो अच्छा काम किया। पजाब नेशनल बैंक बहुत बड़ा बैंक है। उसकी तथा और दूसरे बैंकों की यह हालत रही कि बराबर वे रोड़े मार्गकाते रहे कि किसी तरह काम न हो, किसी तरह कर्पया लोगों को न भिले। किसान परेशान होते रहे बाबूजूद इस बात के कि स्थारे कह सारा काम डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट बोर्ड की ओरेंजे रेल में हो रहा है। कोई शुर्काइस तहीं भी कि किसी तरह सभे का दुरुपयोग हो।

बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट रुपका था जाते हैं तो उसकी कोई परवहा नहीं करता। लेकिन फिलान जो आपनी जनीन मिट्टी रखता है, सिस्ट्रॉटी के ग्रीनस्ट रुपका चाहता है उसको रुपया नहीं, मिलता है। यह कैसी नीति है? क्यों हम उसको रुपका देने से कहतराते हैं?

आजकल एक नई बात चल रही है। बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने एक सर्करी लैनिंग है कि दस भील के एरिया से ज्यादा मे लैनिंग नहीं किया जा सकता है। अब बैंकों को एक बहाना मिल गया है जोन न देने का। जिसको मर्जी होती है वे देते हैं वर्ता कह देते हैं कि दस भील की पाबन्दी है, उससे आगे हम नहीं जा सकते हैं हालांकि इसका मतलब यह नहीं था। यह बात तब चलनी चाहिए यीँ जबकि हमारे देश में दस भील के एरिये को केंटर करने वाली ब्रांचिंज हों। लेकिन जब इतनी ब्रांचिंज नहीं है तो इस तरह का बेट्वारा सर्करी लैनिंग का मतलब गालिबन यह नहीं था जारी करने की क्या जरूरत थी। इसकी बजाह से एक छकावट ही पैदा हो रही है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिए।

लीड बैंक के बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत अच्छी बीज है। लेकिन लीड बैंक का जो आपने सिर्फ़ क्षमता किया है जिस तरह से एलाटमेंट हुआ है उसमें बहुत बड़ी गलती हुई है। बैंकिंग कमीशन ने भी प्रणीत रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि लीड बैंक के सिलेक्शन के बहत यह व्यापार रखा जाना चाहिए कि हैड आफिस से ज्यादा दूर लीड बैंक का डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन हुआ क्या? हूसरे इलाकों में भी हुआ होगा लेकिन जयपुर में स्ट्रेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर है बरसों से वह काम कर रहा है उसकी बहा जालाये बहुत हैं लेकिन उसको काम न देकर के बुनाई रेल कम्पनियल बैंक को दे दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि काम की रफ्तार में फर्क आया।

मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों की सर्विस गिर रही है। यूनियन्स के पेशेवर नेता इस बात का यहाँ नहीं है। मैं उनसे कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनियन्स की बजह से देश का बैंक गर्दं होता जा रहा है। डिसिप्लिन गिरता जा रहा है सर्विस गिरती जा रही है। उनको इस उरफ छाया देना चाहिए। मैं इसका हाथी हूँ कि मजबूरों को संगठित होते कर अपनी बात को कहने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। उनकी बारगेंग पावर होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसका हरचिज यह मतलब नहीं है कि वे 19 करोड़ का बोर्ड टाइम एक साल में बैंकों से प्राप्त कर लें। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आम जनता जो उनकी मालिक है उसके साथ वे प्रभुद व्यवहार करें। एक सर्वे हुआ था 141 कम्पनियों का उसके मुताबिक 81 कम्पनियों के लोगों ने यह राय दी है कि बैंकों की सर्विस गिरती जा रही है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात बहुत काफी है इस बात को विवाने के लिये कि सर्विसेज में सुधार की जरूरत है और अपेक्षा करता हूँ यूनियन के उम नेताओं से जिन्होंने बहुत कहा था राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये हम बैंकर सर्विसेज देंगे मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि और वित्त मन्त्री जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी काम की एफिशिन्स की वित्ती जा रही है और वह भी बैंकों में काम करने वालों की। आज बैंकों के अन्दर काम करने वाले हाइएस्ट पेड एम्प्लाईज हैं आप एस आई सी को डॉड वें और इडियन एमरलाइन्स को डोड वें तो उसके बाद ये हाइ-एस्ट पेड एम्प्लाईज हैं जिनका भी एफिशियंसी अधार गिर रही है तो यह अब आप में बदरीत के काविल नहीं है। मैं चक्काण साहब से इतना ही कहा चाहूँगा हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय जो हमने लोगों में आजावे और अपेक्षाएं जागृत की थी वेरोज्वाररें को शोजायर देने की कृति के विकास में और देश के उत्पादन में

योगदान देने की उनको पूरा करने के लिये आप को क्लीवरकट डायरेक्टर देने पड़ते। यह नहीं चल सकेगा कि आप यह कहें कि हम को ज्यादा देना चाहिए। आप को टारगेट फिल्स करना चाहिए। अले ही कुछ बाटा भी चला जाय कुछ बसूल भी न ही तब भी वह ज्यादा चिन्ता की बात नहीं होगी क्योंकि वह वैसा देश के उत्पादन में लगा हुआ पैसा कभी भी बाटे का सोदा नहीं होता। इसलिये क्लीवरकट डायरेक्शन दीजिये कि इतने परसेंट डिपाजिट का इस प्रायरिटी सेक्टर में आप लोगों को हर साल खर्च करता पड़ेगा और इतना ज करने, इतना क्रेडिट न देने की शक्ति में उनसे जबाब तलब हो तब जाकर काम सुचारू रूप से चल सकेगा। उसके लिये कुछ पावर्स आप को लोकल मैनेजेंस को देनी पड़ेगी और उसके साथ आवश्यक समझा जाय तो मैं कहता हूँ कि बैंकों के काम का लेखा जोखा भी हर साल पालियामेंट में लाना चाहिए।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr Chairman, Sir, in a flamboyant message, I should say, to the "New Trends in Banking", the Finance Minister has said:

"The bold step for nationalisation of banks in 1969 evoked a positive response from the common people. The public sector banks have been endeavouring to fulfil the objectives of bank nationalisation."

This debate provides us an opportunity for evaluating as to how far the operation of the nationalised banks has been able to fulfil the aspirations of the people mentioned by the Finance Minister.

In that context, I should say, one major achievement of the nationalised banks has been corruption. Not much complaint was being heard regarding corruption in the banking

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

sector before the nationalisation of banks had taken place. But during 1972-73, the Central Vigilance Commission received as many as 181 vigilance cases and 455 complaints concerning bank employees. Another batch of 88 vigilance cases and 351 complaints were brought forward from the previous year. From this, one can very well assess the volume, the extent of corruption that is prevalent today in the nationalised banks.

During the year, one Manager of the Punjab National Bank, one Manager of the Central Bank of India and one Staff Officer of the Bank of Baroda have been removed from office. A large number of vigilance cases have, however, not been disposed of as yet. In that context, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that all the 14 nationalised banks and seven subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India have accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission. But the State Bank of India and the Reserve of India are still reluctant to accept the Central Vigilance Commission's jurisdiction. This has been mentioned in the report of the Central Vigilance Commission. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should overrule this kind of objections, so that the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India are brought under the jurisdiction of the Vigilance Commission. Otherwise, the number of people growing every day who can do favour to parties, cases of corruption are bound to increase and that will completely frustrate and negative the objectives of the nationalisation of banks.

While corruption is on the increase, the overall profits of the State Bank and its subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks are on the decline—it has declined by about 20 per cent.

The total net profits of the 14 nationalised banks declined to Rs. 3.53 crores from Rs. 4.18 crores in 1972.

To make available banking facilities to the rural people was one of the basic objectives of nationalisation of banks. But the branch expansion of the scheduled commercial banks, including the nationalised banks is passing through a slump at present. Leading commercial banks have not been able to keep up even 10 per cent of their commitment. I come from an underbanked State, Orissa. I know that even the projects which have been cleared do not materialise. A major difficulty experienced by the bank administration in this respect is stated to be the unwillingness of a large number of persons to shift to rural areas. I believe, the Government can provide a corrective to this situation by drafting the personnel who have no difficulty or who have no inhibition to function in the rural areas. With the amount of unemployment we have today, it cannot be said that, because people are not willing to go to the rural areas branches of the State Bank or of the nationalised banks cannot be opened in rural areas. The existing banking system being urban-oriented, it becomes all the more necessary for the Government to provide this corrective so that the rural sector also receives the benefits of bank nationalisation.

Though banking has been recognised as an important tool to help in the development of the economy as a whole, experience has shown that there has been diversion of funds from the backward regions to more advanced regions and from rural areas to cities. If you take into account the deposits which have been received in any year, say, in a State like Orissa and compare it with the advances that have been granted to

parties in that State, you will find the difference.

The banking credit system in India continues to favour the industrialised States and is greatly contributing to regional imbalance. According to published statistics, 77.5 per cent of the total credit of the commercial banks was invested in only five States and the Centrally administered areas. The favoured States were Maharashtra, from which the hon. Finance Minister hails—whether it is overdraft or bank advance, Maharashtra always takes the lead—next to Maharashtra comes Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Maharashtra was the biggest beneficiary with the credit accounting for 28.6 per cent against its deposits of 23.7 per cent. With all humility I am capable of, I would beg of the hon. Finance Minister to compare this figure with that of Orissa, and then he will come to his own conclusion; I do not have to impose this on him. The least-banked States are Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Nagaland. Whereas there is a bank for every 30,000 persons in India, in Orissa there is only one bank for every 93,000 of the population. In that context, I will request the hon. Minister to kindly see that underbanked States like Orissa are not denied the opportunity of having branches under the specious plea that personnel are not available to move to the rural areas.

One point more and I have finished. In spite of the unprecedented increase in the number of bank branches, the share of rural branches, in the total of branches rose only from 22.1 per cent at the end of June 1969 to 36.1 per cent by December 1972. It is not much of an achievement and I would like to emphasize this point to see that more branches are opened in the rural areas.

My last point is that large borrowers are deriving greater advantages from the nationalisation of Banks. In other words, bank nationalisation has helped the big houses in becoming bigger, while the smaller units and the rural sector have been ignored. The nationalised banks' aggregate advances to large industrial houses as on the last Friday of June 1973 was Rs. 568.79 crores. As against Rs. 568.79 crores to a few big business houses, in the sector of agricultural lending, the amount involved during the same period was Rs. 469 crores. Therefore, on an objectives analysis of the implementation and operation of the nationalised banks one comes to the painful conclusion that it has not been able to achieve the objectives for which the banks had been nationalised. It was, of course, more political than economic. However, now that the banks have been nationalised, it is the moral responsibility and also the administrative responsibility of the Finance Minister to see that these nationalised banks are re-organised in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people and achieving the objectives for which the banks had been nationalised.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I want to emphasize only the co-operative sector. My other friends have said that nationalisation of the banks has benefited only the existing big business-houses or big industrialists. Of course, there is a set back in the opening of branches in rural sector and other defects are also there. But the manner of approach is also there.

I had tried my best in my constituency and I can say that we have been benefited on account of bank nationalisation. I started a co-operative sugar factory and I waited after collecting nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. I first went to the Industrial Finance Corporation and other similar

Shri K. Suryanarayana—contd.

bodies but they were willing to advance only Rs. 60 lakhs whereas we needed Rs. 100 to 150 lakhs. But finally I succeeded soon after bank nationalisation when the Finance Minister wrote to the Reserve Bank when the IFC and other bodies are advancing loans, to the people why the nationalised banks are not giving. So, thereupon I got the required amount from the Union Bank and with Rs. 25 lakhs I collected from the share-holders we completed the project.

One more thing about the rural sector. There is no money in the rural sector to purchase even pump sets. Here, we got advances from the nationalised banks and even from co-operative banks and all that we have to pay is 25 per cent and the balance the nationalised banks give us and in this way, nearly 4,000 wells have been energised in my constituency. The approach is also there; there are defects in every sector but let us not start controversy about defects; the benefits are also there. The nationalisation motive or purpose is to increase production in rural areas as well as start other industries. This approach must be there. Several friends have said that they have not been given interviews by the bank officers etc. I have gone there and without any difficulty I got what I wanted. The rickshawala and taxiwala and fishermen are there in my constituency and they have started cooperative after borrowing money from commercial banks. But one thing I have got to say and it is this. The rural farming societies are not working properly. The Commission has recommended Cooperative societies. There are three sectors, that is, the village society, the district Central Banks and the State Banks. They are having their own separate identity and independence and there is

no coordination with the profits and losses etc. We have got fourteen nationalised banks; let us have 14 co-operative banks for the whole of India. Let all the cooperative organised banks open their own branches in the rural areas in place of central banks and the rural credit societies which are not beneficial at the present stage. This is my submission.

The Andhra Bank is a very great financial institution which has exceeded over Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores of deposit which has been set as the limit. Why should you hesitate to nationalise the Andhra Bank and other banks like that which have exceeded the amount stipulated by Government as deposits including foreign banks? I hope that the Government will do the needful in this regard.

Now I wish to prefer to the Report of the Banking Commission Report. In Page 223 it says:

"The Commission feels therefore that from the point of view of ensuring a unified monetary and credit policy, uniformity of laws relating to credit supplying agencies and ensuring a high quality of encouragement of these agencies through programmes of training and exchange of information, Co-operative credit should be transferred to the Union or the Concurrent List."

To support this policy Government has to come forward with an Act which can be enforced from the Centre. This is my submission. At present cooperative laws are controlled by the State Governments. But what we see is that politics also comes in there.

10 hrs.

So, the Cooperative Act should be applied throughout India. Otherwise

there is no meaning for having a cooperative act in each State. Why is it that even though you are advancing to State Governments, they have not been able to utilise the funds properly? We have not reached our objective. That is the discontent in the country. So, I request the Government of India to think over the matter while considering the recommendations of the Banking Commission Report whether they can modify the Cooperative Act also and apply it universally for the entire country.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have decided to adjourn at 7 O'clock. But, I have before me a list of three more speakers. I hope the House will have no objection to sit for another twenty minutes. Please cooperate with me.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, originally we were to adjourn at 7 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right. Therefore, I am requesting the House to sit for another twenty minutes. There are three more speakers. Let each of them confine to seven minutes only. Let us give them the chance to express their views.

Mr. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that this debate on a vital subject has taken place to-day. The report of the Banking Commission was laid on the table of the House as far back as 17th March, 1972. More than two years have passed. We have not been able to discuss that Report at all. To-day's debate is meant for a discussion on the report of the Banking Commission as well as a discussion on the working of the nationalised banks—both these have been combined. I should have thought that Parliament had some definite and detailed opportunities to discuss these matters.

Therefore, I want to start with my brief comments, where my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan left almost as his last point, I would like to know one thing. Why is it and how is it that we are not able to have a sort of Parliamentary scrutiny or control over the working of the nationalised banks? As I understand it, the working of the nationalised banks is not within the purview of the Parliamentary scrutiny or control. But my point is that all these banks should have their working examined by a Parliamentary Committee. I would suggest that we bring the working of the nationalised banks within the purview of the parliamentary scrutiny and control; and I also feel that the Reserve Bank's role needs to be looked into or examined in this regard.

I find increasingly that the Reserve Bank is becoming an extended arm of the Government. I quite see the fact that the Reserve Bank which is the bankers' Bank—Central Bank—has to function in tune with the government's clearly laid down policy in financial and economic matters. But, surely, it cannot become a mere department of the Government.

So, having said that, I want to say that the role of banking is crucial and vital in any economy, particularly, a developing economy. The Banking Commission Report has rightly stressed this role as "achieving the desired level and rate of economic growth." The nationalisation of banks took place—although it was a political decision, I think a large number of people in the country and, I think in this House, all have welcomed the decision of nationalisation of banks—because of this fact that commercial banks were not delivering the goods, so to speak, to the community and the community's interests and the social obligations of the commercial banks were not looked into by them and therefore, we nationalised them. I

Shri P. G. Mavalankar—contd.

want to ask the Finance Minister—would he really not look into the question of having some kind of a systematic assessment of the working of the nationalised banks over a period of five years? Would he not consider the desirability or feasibility of having some kind of a report—an objective assessment of the failures and achievements? I do not think, there are all failures and no achievements! There are certain achievements also. Why not Government go into it by some sort of a Committee to look into all matters and come out with a report so that wherever there is an area for improvement, we can go ahead in that respect and wherever there are difficulties or failures, we shall admit them candidly and then try to improve. I say this because I feel even after nationalisation we have not achieved certain things. For example, has social control been achieved through nationalisation; has there been rapid economic growth; has there been sound financial house-keeping; have we been able to push up economically backward and financially handicapped sections and, also, have we been able to achieve a balanced regional development? If you examine these questions the answer would be largely in the negative and, therefore, I feel some objective analysis should be made followed by a studied report which would be helpful and constructive.

About nationalisation in general there is an all-round deterioration. In reply to my question on March 22, this year, Shri Chavan gave a very shrewd account. I compliment, of course, the person who has drafted the reply. My question was:

"(a) whether since nationalisation, the banks have deteriorated in their all round services; and

(b) if so, the urgent remedial steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?"

In his reply Shri Chavan admitted that there was deterioration. Then he says:

"It has, however, been their constant endeavour to take appropriate measures to improve the quality of service to their customers, such as, changing suitably the scope and content of the training programmes, recruitment of technically qualified staff, simplification of forms and procedures, decentralisation of the administrative structure, delegation of powers at regional and branch level and promotion of better relations between the employees and the management with a view to improving customer service."

It is a good answer by an examinee, but I wanted a practical answer to improving the situation. These are the points on which the hon. Minister has admitted that there were areas where a lot of improvement was needed. Therefore, I would like the Government to look into the matter and maybe in his reply he can elaborate what kind of improvement he is suggesting because I find almost everything is getting loosened and almost everybody becoming lethargic at all levels! Even after nationalisation the service to the customers has become very poor. Customers keep on waiting helplessly to get certain services which they were getting slightly better previously.

Sir, just a word about overtime and then I have done. I think overtime has reached scandalous proportions and we must be very strict with regard to this business of overtime. Further, Sir, there is a lot of political interference. Trade unionism and trade-unionism warfare have projected themselves into the working of the nationalised banks. I feel this aspect may also be looked into.

Finally, the hon. Finance Minister would see that there are number of

citizens banks opening up at many places to serve the community. It is also a kind of reflection on the said state of affairs in the nationalised banks, because in the name of public sector expansion, what is happening is that the public sector is becoming rapidly a pampered sector and a kind of a parasite sector!

I want to conclude by saying, let us not look at this problem from a political or a purely ideological angle. Nationalisation is good, but wherever it has not achieved the purpose, I hope, Government will do something with a view to setting the matter right.

श्री शिवलाल सिंह (मुमूनू): राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्य की समीक्षा एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है और इस थोड़े से समय में उसके सभी एसपक्ट्स पर रोशनी नहीं डाली जा सकती है। इस वास्ते में अपनी बात को एग्रिकलचर नथा समाज के दबे हुये तब के तक ही भी मिन रखूँगा जिन्होंने बैंकों का नाम भी पहले नहीं मुना था। हालांकि बैंकों के पास राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले भी समाज का हपया होता था लेकिन तब इन्होंने बैंकों का नाम भी नहीं सुना था सहायता इनको मिलने की बात तो दूर रही। छोटे लोगों का तथा इनको बैंकों से उधार मिल सकेगा इसलिये बैंकों के गण्डीयकरण का स्वागत किया गया था। इसके बग्र खेती की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है।

देखना यह है कि जिन उद्देश्योंको लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था आम जनता में जिस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हुई है आकांक्षा बड़ी थी क्या उसकी पूर्ति हुई है। जो अच्छा काम हुआ है उसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन जो कमियां हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाना हमारा फज़े हैं ताकि उनको दूर करने का आप प्रयास कर सकें।

जहां तक बांधे बढ़ाने का संबंध है जो बांधे बढ़ी है उनमें से अधिकांश रूरल एरियाँ

में खुली हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। उनमें से 51 प्रतिशत रूरल एरियाँ में बढ़ी हैं। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। एग्रिकलचरल सैक्टर को जहां पहले निल लोन मिलता था आज नो प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन आप देखें कि एग्रिकलचरल सैक्टर बहुत बड़ा है और इस पर देश की सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी निर्भंग करती है। इसको जब तक बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जायगा तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो पायेगा। आपने लीड बैंक की स्कीम जारी की। एग्रिया एप्रोच की स्कीम जारी की। दूसरे माध्यन मुहैया किये ताकि काश्तकार को छण मिल सके। लेकिन वास्तविकता उलटी है। काश्तकार को, लैड लेस को छण नहीं मिलता है। जो माध्यन सम्पन्न है उन्हीं को मिलता है। आपने छोटे किसान के लिये मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज के लिये स्कीम बालाई और उनके लिये टटोरेस्ट रेट भी कम रखा। लेकिन आप देखें कि छोटे छोटे लोगों को क्या आज भी छण मिल पाता है? आपको सिक्योरिटी चाहिए दूसरे आदमी की। क्या इम्प्रेबल प्राप्टी की मिल्योरिटी वह को सकता है? आपने मैनेजर्स को आदेश दिये हैं कि एक दो एकड़ बाला जो किसान है उसको बिना गारंटी के बिना सिन्योरिटी के लोन दिये जायें। लेकिन प्रेक्टिस में क्या यह हो रहा है? मैनेजर यह देखता है कि वसूली नहीं होती तो यह चीज़ उसके गले पड़ेगी। इस वास्ते वह आपके इन आदेशों का पालन नहीं करता, जानबूझ कर नहीं करता। उसके दृष्टिकोण को जज करने की आवश्यकता है। बड़े लोगों को रूपया देना वे ज्यादा आसान समझते हैं किर चाहे वह वापिस हो या न हो और उन्हीं को दिलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन रेहड़ी बाले को, तांगे बाले को, स्कूटर बाले को, छोटे किसान को लोन देना वे परम्पर नहीं करते हैं। आपको देखना चाहिये कि उनके दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हो।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

एरिया एप्रोच के अन्वर आपने कहा है कि कुछ ब्लाक्स के लिए एप्रिकलचर के वास्ते द्वाचिक होणी इसका मुख्य प्रेविटकल एक्सपी-रियंस है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक तहसील ऐसी ली गई है जिसके अन्वर एप्रिकलचर की बाँच है। वहां बारह लाख रुपया देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था लेकिन केवल ढाई लाख ही दिया गया है। इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि जो सिस्टम है उसको बदलने की जरूरत है। बैंक मैनेजर के दिमाग में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। वे इन लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति रखेंगे तब कुछ हो सकेगा।

आपने जो व्याज के रेट्स रखे हैं वे ऊचे हैं लेकिन किसान के लिए कुछ कम किए हैं। 11-12 प्रतिशत के करीब वह होता है। भी चाहता हूँ कि आप आपने खर्चों को घटाएं और यह रेट भी कम कर। रजिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च स्पाट विजिट का खर्च लीगल एक्सपेसिस ये सब जो खर्च हैं ये बैंक को बरदाष्ट करने चाहिये, काश्तकार से नहीं लेने चाहिये।

बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को कम कोडिट मिला है लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि नौ परसेट लोन एप्रिकलचरस्टिस को एडवाम हुआ है और 64 प्रतिशत बड़े बड़े इंडिस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को हुआ है इसको आप को घटाना होगा।

कंज्यूमर गुडज के अग्रेस्ट एडवांस देना आप बन्द करे यह बिल्कुल बन्द होना चाहिये। इनसे इनफ्लेशन कम होगा, प्राइसिस कम होगी। यह जीव होर्डिंग की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा देती है और वे लोग इन गुडज की जब कीमते ऊंची होती हैं तब बेचने हैं। इस वास्ते कंज्यूमर गुडज के जिलाक एडवांसिस आप बन्द करें। किसानों के लिए बनाई गई स्कीम्ज को आप लिवरल करें और उनको अधिक लोन देने की बोधा करें।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, bank nationalisation should, in my opinion, be called the Magna Carta of the Indian people. It came at a momentous time when the entire country was passing through an economic and political peril and Shrimati Indira Gandhi took a bold lead to usher in probably the first step to socialism in this country.

I want to impress on the hon. Minister one aspect of bank nationalisation. That is to change the attitude of the bank executives. This change in the attitude of bank executives is of paramount importance now at least to satisfy the psychological aspect of bank nationalisation. A writer has written only a few months this about the bank executives:

"They should be people who are convinced that the future prosperity of the economy is highly dependent on the hitherto underdeveloped regions, particularly having bankers committed to the objectives of nationalisation"

This commitment should not only be found in the bureaucrats IAS, ICS and so on, this commitment to the welfare of the people—I do not say commitment to the party ideology should be of paramount importance in regard to bank nationalisation. Unfortunately, it is not seen in the bank executives. May I suggest that these executives should undergo a refresher or training course wherein they should be told how to participate in the planning of new India, how to help the people, how to feel oneness with the rural people?

I have seen when people go to the bank managers in what uncouth manner the latter treat these poor people. There is probably a letter still lying

with the Deputy Minister, Shrimati Rohatgi, on specific allegations against some bank managers.

Then the bank managers must know the local language. Unfortunately, in Orissa I have seen that they do not know the local language. If you say that the IAS officers before being posted to an area have first to learn the local language, this should apply equally to the bank executives. When they go to Orissa, they should know Oriya; some may go to Gujarat, Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and so on. They should know the local language. People come to them and talk in their mother tongue. If these executives do not know the local language, that rapport will not be there. So I would impress on the hon. Minister to see that before they are posted to a particular State, they first learn the local language.

Then there should not be disparity in advances as between the urban areas and the backward areas. There has been gross disparity as far as the advances are concerned. This being so, naturally there will be a psychological warfare between the two sectors.

As far as banking assistance is concerned, the average annual growth rate of banking assistance has deteriorated in both the developed sector and in the backward areas. In the backward areas, before nationalisation it was 21.7 per cent, but after nationalisation it is 21.5 per cent. In the developed areas, before nationalisation it was 16.6 per cent and after nationalisation it is 16.2 per cent. Between 1966 and 1972 the developed areas have contributed less as far as the deposit is concerned. It is really the backward people tribals, Harijans and illiterate people who have contributed to the deposits of the banks but you do not find

the growth of industrialisation in the backward areas. There is a feeling that the urban areas are developing more and the backward areas are lagging behind. The State of Maharashtra has progressed a good deal compared to other States in the matter of industrialisation. Why cannot be ask the banks to give technical know-how to the people to start small industries or develop colleges or build hospitals. I saw a report that in Orissa a bank gave a loan for a cinema picture taking the risk that the picture might be a flop also. If that risk could be taken, it means they have imagination, new ideas and perspective. Let us not go back to the old British days when there were fixed definite ideas inherent in the banking system. The country is trying to have a resurgence. If we go to the Gandhian economy, the village should be the economic unit; the district should be the economic unit. Why not ask the bank managers to develop village areas or districts and make them industrially advanced. By that we can develop the country. This is new awakening, resurgence and that could be done by the bank executive. I hope a lead will be taken by our hon. Minister in whose hands the finances are safe.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

MR CHAIRMAN: The House would have the benefit of the hon. Finance Minister's views on a subsequent day. The House now stands adjourned.

19.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the August 16, 1974 | Sravana 25, 1896
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