

Friday, March 24, 1972
Chaitra 4, 1894(Saka)

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Fourth Session



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 24, 1972/Chaitra 4, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps To minimise Dependence on Foreign Aid.

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*141. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to minimise dependence on foreign aid in view of its stoppage by some countries recently ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to para 27 of my Budget speech of 16th March, 1972 wherein I have indicated the steps being taken by Government to minimise dependence on foreign aid. Government are making all possible efforts to be progressively independent of external assistance through increased indigenous production, import substitution and export promotion. The recent suspension of a part of the economic aid by the United States only underlines the need to vigorously pursue our objective of achieving self-reliance as early as possible.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what was our original estimate of getting foreign aid in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and after pursuing our efforts for achieving self-reliance, how much less we have reduced

foreign aid in these two years respectively so that we will be a little more self-reliant ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the suspension of aid is concerned, I should say it is confined to USA-not with regard to most of the other bilateral aid, whatever agreements were thought of and entered into and as far as the other agreements are concerned which are multilateral because the World Bank has to do it. But, as far as American aid is concerned, to the extent of 87 million dollars worth of aid is affected.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : My question was a little more specific.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I know.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Yesterday I was going through the various documents like Economic Survey supplied with the Budget papers—yesterday was Ram Navami and we had a holiday. So I could find some time to read the Budget papers—and to my mind, all our efforts for achieving self-reliance can be compared to the wanderings of Sri Rama in the wilderness. What I find is that as indicated in the Budget papers, external assistance required during the Fourth Plan period has gone upto Rs. 4595 crores or Rs. 464 crores more than originally envisaged in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan. Now, our exports also are not as per targets and they have gone down, and so far as import substitution is concerned, it has also not come upto expectations, while we need Rs. 464 crores more of external assistance. In the light of these things, I would like to have a specific answer from the hon. Finance Minister. In 1972-73 and 1973-74 and at the end of the Fourth Plan period, to what extent we are going to reduce our Foreign aid ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In these matters it is difficult to quantify the

amounts, but certainly our direction of efforts is very clear because we have said that we will have to certainly increase our exports. Secondly, import substitution is being pursued very vigorously. I should say that it cannot be quantified because it depends upon each and every item. Certainly, when I say that we will not depend on aid and when we say that we have to depend upon ourselves and increase our exports, it means that we have to earn the foreign exchange necessary for us. Our idea is not that you can completely isolate yourself from the international commerce. But it is very difficult for me to quantify the amount.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : In view of the stupendous nature of the problem may I know whether Government would consider certain other proposals which were not mentioned in the speech which the Finance Minister was mentioning? Our country has been increasingly entering into foreign collaboration; also foreign investment in this country during this period has been increasing, and we are paying almost Rs. 100 crores worth of money to other countries by way of profit, dividends, commission, royalty fees, etc. If the Government takes a decision — I do not know whether you can stop it forthwith — to have a policy to do away with this sort of aid gradually, this sort of arrangement gradually. That proposal has not been mentioned in this. Repayment of foreign debts is a drain on our economy; we have a big amount of foreign debts...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : The question is very clear. What I want to know is whether we have a policy to do away with those foreign collaborations gradually and also to know whether we have a policy to declare a moratorium on payment of foreign debts. Also we had an unfavourable trade balance of Rs. 400 crores...

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question; do not side-track.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : In order to increase our exports, what are the positive

steps which Government would take? This is what I would like to know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, I was trying to explain the Government's policy. Actually that is explained in paragraph 2 to which I had made a reference. As the hon. Member very rightly said, certainly there is a large amount that is going out of the country by way of repatriation of investments in this country. That is true. That is, exactly, why we are thinking in terms of self-reliance. I would explain the trend. For example, in the last three or four years we find that, ultimately, the net aid that we are absorbing is getting less and less. Really speaking, that shows, to that extent, the internal strength of our economy is growing, is building up. We will pursue this process further. As far as the question of foreign collaboration is concerned, certainly we are not running after collaboration, but in some critical areas of our economic development, if we have to have some cooperation from the other countries, certainly we should not completely deny to ourselves that position. But we should not depend on them. This is the main point. We should not give them the feeling that we cannot do without them, particularly those countries which are rather trying to show it off.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सरकार की नीति विदेशी सहायता पर भारत की निर्भरता को कम करने की है। लेकिन बजट के सम्बन्ध में जो आँकड़े सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, वे दूसरी ही कहानी कहते हैं। एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरैंडम के पेज 63 पर लिखा है : “एक्सटर्नल ऐड (अदर दैन पी० एल० 480) 1971-72 बजट : 540 करोड़; 1972-73 बजट : 614.73 करोड़।” पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में हम इस वर्ष 75 करोड़ की अधिक विदेशी सहायता ले रहे हैं। यही स्थिति अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में है। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है और ऐसे देश हैं, जो विदेशी सहायता का उपयोग हमारी नीतियों को प्रभावित करने के लिए करते हैं। इसमें लिखा है : “एक्सटर्नल डेट—नान पी० एल० 480 लॉन्ज :

यू० एस० ए० : बजट 1971-72 : 1,36,90 लाख ।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस एक्स-प्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम से स्पष्ट है कि हम इस वर्ष अमरीका से अधिक सहायता की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कर रहे थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या थे आँकड़े ठीक नहीं हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : ये पहले बने थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह मानेंगे कि इस समय देश के भीतर जो वातावरण है उसका लाभ उठा कर विदेशी सहायता को बन्द करने के बजाय परदे के पीछे सहायता देने वाले देशों से चर्चा हो रही है ? क्या यह वातावरण को दूषित करने वाली बात नहीं है ? अगर इस समय हम विदेशी सहायता को बन्द करने का संकल्प नहीं कर सकते तो कब करेंगे ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, कि इसमें से अधिकांश कर्जा देने में खर्च हो रहा है तो क्या हम यह फैसला नहीं कर सकते कि हमें जो भी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है वह इंटरनेशनल मार्केट से हम लेंगे, हम टाइड ऐंड नहीं लेंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Normally it is our intention and it is our effort also to depend upon the institutional loans and not depend upon bilateral loans. This is the approach. Now, he has mentioned certain figures. Whatever plan was made that remains intact. But its implementation depends upon their political attitude, and certainly our political attitude. There are certainly matters to be considered, but we

should not read more meaning into the figures than what is necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I will have to go to the other side. Shri Arjun Sethi—absent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very sorry to say, you want to save the Government form being embarrassed. There are very specific issues. We don't expect this from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do it; forget about it. Shri Arjun Sethi, absent; Shri E. R. Krishnan, absent. Shri Chittibabu, absent. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you want me not to ask the question, I will sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? You are a good man.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask what is the annual interest and service charges that they are paying out of their export earnings in the foreign trade ? I want to ask that question...

MR. SPEAKER : Budget debate is already going on. If there was no opportunity, I could have allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly do away with the Question Hour.

Allowance to Air Force Officers

*145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on the 14th June, 1971 regarding allowance to Air Force Officers and state the reasons as to why qualification allowance, special disturbance allowance and field service benefits are denied to the personnel below Officer rank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The structure of pay and allowances of commissioned officers and other ranks is not uniform. Thus, certain allowances and benefits admissible to Service personnel below officer rank are not available to commissioned officers, and *vice versa*. This is due broadly to (a) difference in the terms and conditions of service, (b) different manner in which the entitlements to monetary allowances were arrived at, and (c) difference in functional roles.

2. "Qualification allowance" is granted when commissioned officers acquire certain special qualifications which are particularly useful to the Services.

3. Special Disturbance Allowance is admissible to the commissioned officers because they are subjected to frequent transfers and, as such, put to additional expenditure on account of move of families.

4. Field Service benefits are admissible to personnel below officer rank also. They do not get Separation Allowance, but are given a special compensatory allowance which is not admissible to commissioned officers. Grant of separation allowance is restricted to officers, since an element on account of liability for service anywhere in the world is already included in the pay of personnel below officer rank.

5. The Third Pay Commission are inquiring into the structure of emoluments of Armed Forces personnel, having regard to the terms and conditions of their service. The Commission will no doubt consider the extent to which the existing arrangement should be rationalised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are glaring instances, although the service and risk and the endurance are the same, and

glaring instances of discrimination are there. Whereas a Commissioned officer, with a service period of 6 years or so, gets Rs. 880, the AC-2, the airman, gets about Rs. 62. There is no justification for such discrimination. There is gross discrimination and therefore I want to know whether they would appoint a Committee specifically to see that this discrimination between the officers and other ranks is removed as early as possible.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There are well-reasoned arguments for keeping the difference, and we have tried to state about the position in the statement. If he sees para 5 of the statement he would see that we have submitted the entire scheme to the Pay Commission and they are going into the entire matter; I am sure they will definitely consider all matters of rationalisation and utilisation wherever necessary, and if there is any discrepancy or difficulty I am sure the Pay Commission will definitely point out such cases. We know that this is a thing that has gone on over some years. These things have been fixed with certain views and objects...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : British colonial outlook.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Therefore we feel that before the Third Pay Commission gives its view on this matter we should not take any further action on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how soon the Third Pay Commission is expected to submit its report ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Minister of Finance has told the House several times that they expect the report soon. I cannot really say when exactly the report will be with us.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether Government have any intention to pay officers or jawans according to their needs and not according to the ranks ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As a matter of fact, all these matters are taken into consideration before the pay scales are fixed.

Performance by Indian Submarines during War

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*146. **SHRI P. GANGADEB**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the Indian submarines was found satisfactory during the war with Pakistan; and

(b) whether the present fleet of submarines is sufficient to guard the vast Indian territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present fleet of submarines is considered quite effective. Further steps to strengthen the submarine arm are in hand.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know the strength of the fleet, that is, the number of submarines, and whether all the submarines are equipped with modern equipment ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The number of submarines is a classified information, which I am sorry I cannot disclose here. The equipment which they have is also classified information which also I cannot disclose.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wanted to know whether the equipment was modern.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : These submarines are modern, and they have proved their utility during the recent conflict, by keeping the enemy ships and hostile ships

away from our coast and effectively by checking the movement of ships in the Arabian Sea and also in the Bay of Bengal.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : May I know whether we can expect to own nuclear submarines, and whether there is any proposal to train our officers and sailors in collaboration with the USSR because we have a nuclear adjustment treaty with them ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : At present, there is no proposal to acquire or to own nuclear submarines. As far as the officers and sailors who man the submarines are concerned, we have a plan according to which we keep on training our officers and men in handling the submarines that we acquire.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider a proposal to increase the number of submarines and locate some of the submarines in South India at strategic points, because the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean have to be guarded ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that North India needs any submarines.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In reply to part (b) of the main question, I have stated :

"Further steps to strengthen the submarine arm are in hand."

This answers the first part of the hon. Member's question. Regarding the second part of his question, I would like to say that we always locate submarines at convenient places.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि हमारी पनडुब्बियों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण कुछ अरब देशों के कर्मचारियों के साथ हो रहा है, तो क्या हमने इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि इस संबंध में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की कमी न हो ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आपने जो कहा है मैं उसकी पुनः जाँच करूँगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि किसी दूसरे देश के निवासियों को इनके साथ सम्बन्धित किया है। फिर भी मैं इसको एक बार देख लूँगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी काम हम करते हैं, छोटा, बड़ा या मध्यम श्रेणी का, उसमें सबसे पहले अपनी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखते हैं, बाकी चीजों का बाद में।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I have seen the extremely difficult conditions under which our officers and sailors work in submarines. We all know that men count more than the machines. So what type of facilities and amenities are they providing to these men? If not, what do Government propose to do for these brave young men?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : At present, I do not have any information if any special allowances or particular facilities are demanded by the officers and sailors serving in the submarines. As far as I know, there is no discontent on any particular matter. Most of them go there as volunteers from the Navy and there is no difficulty as far as the officers and men are concerned.

सरकारी उद्योगों को हुए लाभ और हानि

*149. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान सरकारी उद्योगों में कितना लाभ हुआ अथवा कितनी हानि हुई?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As on 31st March, 1971, there were 97 undertakings directly under the management of Central Government, including 8 under-

takings under construction, which had not gone into operation and one undertaking which had just commenced functioning. Excluding these, and the L. I. C., the performance of 87 running concerns (including promotional undertakings) has shown an improvement as compared to the previous year; the overall net loss being Rs. 3.4 crores, as against Rs. 4.9 crores in the previous year. 50 enterprises had made a net profit of Rs. 74.91 crores, after depreciation, interest and taxes, while 37 undertakings incurred a net loss of Rs. 78.29 crores.

In the case of L. I. C., the results of the Eighth valuation, as on 31st March, 1971, covering the period from 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1971, has disclosed a distributable profit of Rs. 115.98 crores. Of this a sum of Rs. 110.18 crores has been allocated to the participating policy-holders, and a sum of Rs. 5.80 crores to the Central Government.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : ये जो 87 प्रतिष्ठान चालू हालत में हैं, उनपर कुल पूँजी की लागत क्या है?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The total investment in 97 public sector enterprises at the end of 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 4682 crores.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : इस लागत पूँजी पर व्यापारिक आधार पर ब्याज का लाभ जनता के रुपये पर मिल सके, ऐसी स्थिति कब निर्मित होगी तथा इसके लिये आपने अभी तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं और भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Taking into account the various undertakings which have made profit and loss, the overall nett loss is Rs. 3.4 crores against Rs. 4.9 crores in the previous year. Out of these, 50 undertakings have made a profit of Rs. 74.91 crores as against Rs. 70.97 crores last year. It is necessary to point out that the nett loss of Rs. 3.38 crores has been arrived at after allowing Rs. 188 crores for depreciation and

amortisation, Rs. 126 crores interest payment and Rs. 23 crores for taxation. Further, some of these undertakings have also given dividends. During 1970-71, 28 undertakings declared a dividend amounting to Rs. 15.08 crores as against Rs. 12.65 crores in the previous year. The rate of dividend varied between 1 and 20 per cent.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The statement shows that 37 undertakings incurred a nett loss of Rs. 78.29 crores. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government have studied why these losses have occurred, and what are the reasons ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : From time to time, we have informed the House about the various steps that have been taken with regard to bringing profitability to the various public sector undertakings. Now, for the question that the hon. Member has asked, each industry will have to be studied, and it has been studied by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and by the various committees set up, and very recently, the Government have set up a very high level action committee which is going into the various questions about the losses of public sector undertakings.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether in reckoning the losses, the Minister has taken into account certain facilities which are available to the public sector undertakings and enterprises such as no-tax and other such concessions, and which are not available to the private sector undertakings, and when you withdraw all those concessions, how much would be the loss and how much would be the interest gained by these undertakings ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a very specific question which the hon. Member has asked, and that is why I gave the figures saying that this loss of Rs. 3.38 crores has been arrived at after meeting some of the requirements like depreciation, amortisation and payment of interest and taxation.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's question is, have you counted the lack of

facilities which are denied to the private sector and which are given to the public sector.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. For instance, there is a heavy capital investment as far as the public sector is concerned; it is not there in the private sector. Again, for the township administration, Rs. 34 crores have been spent, which the private sector does not spend.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : The Minister has admitted that 37 undertakings incurred a net loss of Rs. 78.29 crores. For how long have these undertakings been incurring a loss, and how long will it take for the entire capital to be wiped out at this rate.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is in respect of 1970-71. That is the specific question and he has answered it.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : For how long have these 37 undertakings been incurring a loss, and at this rate, how long will it take for the entire capital to be wiped out ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a very pessimistic question which he has put. There is no denying the fact that we have incurred a loss of Rs. 3.4 crores as against a loss of Rs. 4.9 crores in the previous year. 50 undertakings have made a profit this year while 48 made a profit last year.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : सामरिक क्षेत्र के 37 ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान हैं, जिनमें 78 करोड़ 29 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घाटे के विरोध में जो संचालकगण हैं, क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है या उन्हें एन्फ्रेज किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा न हो ? अगर घाटा होगा तो उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जायगा, यदि नफ़ा होगा तो उन्हें इन्सेन्टिव दिया जायगा—क्या ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही आपने की है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In studying the losses, the Government, the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the various industrial undertakings and the administrative ministries have located the causes of the loss and have given guidelines for the removal of those lacunae and various other factors that are there. As far as the employees are concerned, the administration is concerned, they have been given. The only thing I would like to submit for the hon. Member's consideration is that in running these huge public sector enterprises which have Rs. 4,000 crores of investment, we cannot just penalise a particular individual, except that the totality of factors has got to be taken into consideration.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : 37 उद्योग जो घाटे चल रहे हैं या जिनमें पिछले साल घाटा हुआ है, उनमें देश की कुल लागत कितनी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में तो बता चुके हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : लागत बताये बिना उन पर कितना घाटा है, इसका पता नहीं चलेगा ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I do not have just now the figures of the 37 undertakings which have incurred losses, I have given the total investment in all the 97 undertakings.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Unless we know the total investment in these 37 undertakings which are running at a loss...

MR. SPEAKER : The question was too general. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to supply that information later on.

Over-Stocking of Raw Materials in Public Undertakings

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*151. **SHRI VEKARIA :**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inventories of 17 public undertakings show that they are over-stocking raw materials; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The main factors, which contributed to such over-stocking, are :

- (i) Slippages in the planned production programme;
- (ii) Non-phasing of deliveries to suit the monthly production programme;
- (iii) Maintenance of higher safety stocks (to ensure uninterrupted production) for scarce materials like steel, non-ferrous metals, etc. for which the deliveries are uncertain; and
- (iv) Non-introduction of modern materials management techniques.

The units have been advised on the lines on which remedial measures should be taken to bring down the level of inventories not only of raw-materials but also of work-in-progress, finished goods, etc.

श्री बेकारिया : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जिन पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग में ओवर स्टॉकिंग रहता है उन सबके नाम क्या हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Some of the public undertakings which carried excess over one crore were : HEIL...

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table of the House; it takes too much time. Hon. Members also should not ask questions that would require a long list. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री बेकारिया : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब सारे देश में रा मॅटीरियल की कमी के कारण इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट नीचे जा रहा है तब पब्लिक अन्डर-टैकिंग में रा मॅटीरियल का ओवर स्टॉकिंग रहा है जिसके कारण

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट जो बढ़ना चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ा तो क्या सरकार पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग के अफसरों के खिलाफ, जिनके कारण इस देश को नुकसान सहना पड़ा कोई स्टैंप्स लेना चाहती है या नहीं? यदि लेना चाहती है तो कब से और नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Committee which went into the question of excess inventories have given some guidelines. Their recommendations are. The undertakings should draw up realistic production schedules and proper techniques should be developed to arrive at accurate requirements. They should take efforts to reduce the cycle of production of their products. Marketing organisations have to be streamlined with a view to reduce finished goods and the disposal of construction stores that are surplus are to be expedited. The undertakings have to develop proper industrial base with small-scale and auxiliary sectors in order to reduce imports and thus become self-sufficient. (Interruptions.) I have to give a specific answer.

SHRI B. R. KAVDE : It is said that there is overstocking. It means that there is to be an average. What is the percentage of overstocking compared to average stocking?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have some figures. On 31-3-1971 the inventories were Rs. 1,040 crores, production expenditure for the manufacturing concerns or others Rs. 2206 crores. Therefore it is 57 per cent.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : I want to know whether any one of these industries comes with in the 37 undertakings which have incurred a net loss of Rs. 78.29 crores and since how long the overstocking has been there?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants, which are running at a loss, are included in this. They have been having extra inventories of Rs. 25.6 and Rs. 18.3 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In view of the malpractices involved in stocking

and distribution of raw materials, does the Government propose to entrust the Corporation with wide powers of procuring, stocking and equitably distributing raw materials so as to avoid the chronic trouble of underutilisation of industrial capacity?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Certain guidelines have been given. He has made a suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a specific question. If you have no specific answer, you may say so and I would be satisfied.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether the Government have taken into account the recommendations of the three Financial Committees of Parliament — the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee? If their recommendations had been given effect to, this sort of thing would not have happened.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : After the recommendations of the Committees and also the ARC, a special committee was set up which went into the question of overstocking, and they made a study of the 17 undertakings to which the question refers.

Financial Assistance for Flood Relief Works in Kerala

*152. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala for more financial assistance for flood relief works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). within the total ceiling of Rs. 309.78 lakhs adopted for purposes of Central assistance, the Government of Kerala had sugges-

ted certain *Inter-se* adjustments to provide for a larger expenditure on relief works. This has been considered and the ceiling of expenditure on relief works has been revised from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPAN : In view of the fact that the Government have revised amount, may I know what was the amount that the Kerala Government had demanded, and whether Kerala has been given its legitimate due in the matter of flood relief? Have any proposals been made for flood control by the Kerala Government, and if so, have they been accepted by the Centre?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The Kerala Government had asked for Rs. 100 lakhs by way of adjustment for flood relief work. Even the Chief Minister had written to me about it. We had the matter discussed. The Planning Commission team which goes into this matter, discussed the matter with them, and after the discussion, it was found that this increase of Rs. 54 lakhs would be enough, because the money intended for flood relief is distributed among different types of work. For example, there were certain programmes for the panchayat road works. We thought employment could be given on that basis, but giving employment is one thing and giving gratuitous relief is another. We, therefore, thought that the relief that was asked for, namely Rs. 100 lakhs, was not necessary. About the proposals for flood control, a separate question may be tabled.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The Finance Minister was saying that it was found that Rs. 100 lakhs was not necessary. I do not know whether the Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Planning Commission are deciding the question on the pattern of the floods in North India. In Kerala, the floods are of a different character. The floods will not last for more than 24 or 48 hours, but it will wipe out all the houses. So, he should consider Kerala as a special case and he should give, if not the full amount, at least what is required.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You have not followed the content of my

answer. The ceiling of Rs. 309 lakhs was provided, in which there was a large chunk of money provided for building of houses also. We have not touched that part of it. The real plea of the Kerala Government was to increase the quantum provided for gratuitous relief. I found to my surprise, and would be surprised also, that the original ceiling provided for building houses has not been fully utilised.

Recovery of Arrears of Income Tax and Other Taxes

***154. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3194 on the 25th June, 1971 regarding the recovery of arrears of taxes and state :

(a) whether information referred to therein has since been collected and if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir. It will be placed on the Table of the House before 7-4-1972.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : May I know whether any names have been published as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3194 in June last year of the persons who had not paid taxes over certain prescribed limits? May I know what are those limits and who are those persons and whether any publication has been made about their names?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In June, the hon. Member had asked for specific names of persons whose arrears are more than Rs. 5 lakhs. We have already finalised the information and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को वह मिल गई है तो फिर दुबारा क्यों उसे पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री अमरनाथ चावला : वह तो अभी नहीं मिली है ।

"Publication of names of assessee who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits."

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There are 960 names and we are supplying these names. We are fulfilling our assurance.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : I want to know whether the names have been publicised. What does he mean by "publicised" ? Does it mean publicised in the daily press or placed on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : When it is laid on the Table, it is publicised. It becomes a public document. It will be printed and it will be in your hands.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कृष्णाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों से सरकार को बकाया आयकर लेना होता है और वह बकाया बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है तो क्या इसके साथ ही सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रिफंड भी करना होता है और ऐसे लोगों की क्या संख्या है जिनको कि सरकार द्वारा वंसा रिफंड किया गया है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I require notice of this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will he tell us how many of these defaulters are non-Indians in origin ? It might be easier to tackle those who live in India, but in the case of those who are foreigners they will run away from this country and will never get the money.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There are 900 people who have defaulted and it is very difficult to give the specific names.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it not a fact that it was mentioned in the other House that the Minister of Industrial Development was involved in income-tax evasion ? How far is it true and what action has been taken against the Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He has to give notice of a specific question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When an allegation has been made on the floor of the house it has to be looked into. They cannot ignore them.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The allegation has been made only recently.

MR. SPEAKER : The total number of persons given there is 900. If there is any allegation against an hon. Minister, as he knows, there is a separate procedure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : His name was not included among those 900. It is in addition to the 900.

MR. SPEAKER : If his name was not included in that, then I am sorry I cannot allow this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When an allegation is made on the floor of the House they cannot remain silent like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Minister has given a list of 900 names. My information is that a Cabinet Minister is also a defaulter. I want to know why his name is not included in this.

MR. SPEAKER : If he knows the name of the Minister, he can give separate notice; not a supplementary on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जबकि सरकार के एक मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा दाँव पर लगी हुई हो तो उनके लिए उचित है कि जल्द से जल्द उस आरोप का खंडन करें या फिर उसकी पुष्टि करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मिनिस्टर के ऊपर कोई आरोप करना हो तो उसका प्रोसीज्योर अलहुदा रक्खा गया है और उस पर माननीय सदस्यों को चलना चाहिए। अब उनका नाम 900 नामों की सूची में नहीं है और इसीलिए माननीय सदस्यों का इस तरह से ऐक्साइट होना ठीक नहीं है। उसका एक अलग प्रोसीज्योर है।

Nationalisation of Audit

* 155. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of nationalising Audit has been considered by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) The question of nationalising audit is not at present under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that private business houses indulge in malpractices with the help of private auditors, may I know whether the Government are thinking of controlling these malpractices by nationalising audit ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : There is a system of pre-auditing in private business houses and sometimes the malpractices are due to that. Attempts are being made to cover up those malpractices. We are considering several suggestions. We are thinking of having a rotation of auditors so that we can see that the auditors do not become attached to a particular house or a particular company for a long time.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is the Minister not aware of the fact that some big firms of chartered accountants monopolise the entire field with the result that some of the smaller companies and individual auditors are not able to get any assignment ? It also gives rise to a lot of complication in auditing. May I know what the Government propose to do to get audit freed from the grip of big audit houses and break this monopoly and thereby help the smaller firms and also remove the malpractices ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We are having a study in the research section of our department in regard to this matter. We are trying to find out how much concentration is there in regard to audit work. It is a fact that there are some large audit houses which are attached to big business houses and Government is considering this matter also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a fact that what are popularly known as big business houses in this country, particularly the houses which figure in the list of 75 monopolies, have themselves started various auditing concerns which are more or less their own subsidiaries; if that is so, in view of the great need for self-reliance now and conserving our own resources to the utmost, what is the Government's thinking; are they satisfied that tax evasion on a big scale by the corporate sector can possibly be avoided if auditing is left in the hands of such bodies ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Our information is not that these houses have themselves started audit firms but that there are some big audit firms which are attached particularly to some houses. We are trying to take all these things into consideration when proposing certain amendments to the Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When do you propose to bring those amendments ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : As early as possible we are going to propose certain amendments to the Companies Act for deconcentration of audit work. But it does

not certainly include nationalisation or anything of that type.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The reply of the Government is that the question of nationalisation is not on the agenda. Is the Government not aware that there is no alternative which appears feasible today in order to check this sinister understanding and conspiracy going on between some auditing firms and big houses, which is now the main or the biggest cause for the evasion of income-tax ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We are studying this matter. All the facts that were placed before us, including the suggestions made before us, were placed before the House in answer to a previous question. There was a discussion between the Minister of Industrial Development of the Government of India and the Industries Minister of Maharashtra on this matter. Also, a suggestion was made that the auditor should be appointed either by the Government or by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. All these suggestions have come before us and we are studying them. But it is too early to make a decision on the matter, because all the facts are not at our disposal yet.

भारत में काला धन

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

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का अनुमान क्या है कि इस समय देश में "काला धन" कितना है; और

(ख) काले धन को बाहर निकालने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) While there can be no doubt that large amount of black money is in circulation, it is difficult to quantify its exact extent. Various individuals and

Committees have examined this question but have made varying estimates of the extent of black money.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps in the past. The problem is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. It is not possible to state in advance the steps that are under consideration of the Government. The recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee are, however, under examination. Some of the recommendations have already been incorporated in the Finance Bill, 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जवाब दिया कि भिन्न-भिन्न व्यक्तियों तथा समितियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग मत दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन के बारे में किन किन व्यक्तियों ने और किन किन समितियों ने कितनी कितनी मात्रा बतलाई है। क्या इसको समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार बड़े नोटों का प्रचलन समाप्त करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने गवर्नमेंट का असेसमेंट पूछा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समितियों ने इसकी मात्रा के बारे में भिन्न भिन्न मत दिये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन समितियों ने और व्यक्तियों ने अपनी राय दी है और उसकी कितनी कितनी मात्रा बतलाई है। क्या सरकार बड़े बड़े नोटों के बारे में ऐसा विचार कर रही है कि उनके चलन को समाप्त किया जाये ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The specific reply to the hon. Member's question is this. For instance, Prof. Kalder had estimated the income-tax loss through tax evasion at Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. Then this matter was also gone into by the Tyagi Committee which also took into account the various estimates that were given by Prof. Kalder and they came to the conclusion that the estimate given by Prof. Kalder was on the high side. It was also gone into by various

other tax experts, and the last Committee the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, whose report has been recently submitted to the Government and a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House, have estimated the income on which tax was evaded in the year 1968-69 at Rs. 1,400 crores, i.e., the income on which tax had been evaded; the tax, of course, will be less than that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नोटों के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। वह काले धन को बाहर लाने में बड़ा सहायक हो सकता है। क्या 100 और 1000 रु० के नोटों को बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no such proposal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बम्बई में कितने फिल्म ऐक्टरों के पास प्राइवेट लाकर हैं ? कहा यह जाता है कि काफी लोगों के पास लाकर है और उनमें वह लोग जेवर आदि नहीं रखते बल्कि काला धन रखते हैं। क्या सरकार इसकी जाँच करने के लिये तैयार है तथा जो इस प्रकार काले धन का व्यापार करते हैं उनके धन पकड़ने के बाद उनके लिये कोई सजा निर्धारित की गई है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The first information is very relevant to our Department. We will ask our Department to find out about the information supplied by the hon. Member.

As far as the second question is concerned, about prosecutions, recently the Direct Taxes Board has started prosecutions. We are not agreeing to compounding all the various evasions and concealments; cases have come; many cases are before courts of law.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The Finance Minister has admitted that the black-marketeers are running a parallel

economy in this country. That means, Government is in a position to find out how much money is there in the black market. What does Government propose to do to prevent it if they are running a parallel economy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका ही तो जवाब उन्होंने दिया है।

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : I am happy to hear that attempts have been made by Government to assess the amount of black money in circulation. I would like to know what are the main bases on which this estimate has been arrived at.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These estimates have been arrived at by committees, and the last committee was the Wanchoo Committee whose report has been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : How did arrive at this ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That means studying the whole working of this parallel economy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question is a very brief one. How many reports or recommendations on the issue have been received during the last two years ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He has no information. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Interest Rate in Life Insurance Corporation

*142. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of operations or expense ratio of Life Insurance Corporation

has gone high as a result of which the interest rate had to be increased from $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 7 per cent; and

(b) how much money has been spent during 1969-70 and 1970-71 towards over-time payment ?

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

(b) The Corporation sanctioned over-time payments of Rs. 56.53 lakhs and Rs. 70.36 lakhs respectively in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Statement

(a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the increase in the rate of interest charged on loans granted on the security of life insurance policies.

The rate of interest has been increased from 6% to $7\frac{1}{2}$ % from July, 1970. The lower rate will continue to be charged unless an additional loan is taken under the same policy. The reasons are :

- (i) Yields on other investments have risen lately; for example, first class debentures yield over 9%, shares between 9% and 12% and bank deposits 7%. Further, banks which grant loans against insurance policies charge between 9% and $10\frac{1}{2}$ %.
- (ii) The effective rate of interest realised on policy loans, that is, the rate after allowing for office expenses, is being eroded by rising costs of servicing the loans.
- (iii) Therefore, to the extent the effective interest realised falls short of what might have been earned had the money been invested otherwise, a benefit is secured by policy-holders who raise loans at the expense of

those who do not. This militates against equity.

- (iv) The L. I. C. feels that it is the wealthier policy-holders who resort to these loans now, not because money is needed by them but merely for investing the money at higher rates of interest.

Loans given to entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu for Construction of Tourist Hotels

***143. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given so far by India Tourism Development Corporation to entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu for the construction of Tourist Hotels during the last three years; and

(b) the names of places where such hotels are being constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Loans for construction of Tourist Hotels are given by the Department of Tourism and not by the India Tourism Development Corporation. Loans to the tune of Rs. 2.25 crores have been approved for five projects at Madras, and will be disbursed in instalments after the companies complete the legal and other requirements.

Committee on Self Removal Procedure in Central Excise

***144. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in submission of the Report of the Committee appointed by Government in October, 1971 to review the Self Removal Procedure (SRP) in Central Excise;

(b) when the Committee is likely to finish its work and submit its report; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee and the period given to it for submitting its Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee is required to submit its report by the 30th June, 1972.

A copy of the Resolution No. A. 11013/E/134/71-Ad. IV, dated the 11th October, 1971, containing the Terms of Reference to the Committee and the period given to it for submitting its report is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1544/72].

Concession to officers and families of Armed Forces by Indian Airlines

*147. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to give some concession to Officer and families of Armed Forces; and

(b) whether the concession given now is more than the previous concession and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines was allowing 25% concession in air fare to personnel of the Armed Forces and their families since September, 1968. With effect from 26th December, 1971, this concession has been increased to 50% in respect of officers and other ranks.

Stoppage of imports under PL 480 Programme

*148. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop imports under PL 480 programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount likely to be saved annually as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). India has been importing wheat, cotton and soyabean oil under PL 480. The import of wheat on concessional terms has been stopped after December 1971, as at the current level of production of wheat, Government has been able to build adequate stocks to meet normal public distribution requirements and also maintain an adequate buffer stock.

There have been no discussions with the US on the import of cotton and soyabean oil under a new PL 480 agreement after the US suspended a part of their economic assistance to India with effect from 6-12-1971.

(c) On the average of the last three years, PL 480. Food imports have been 2 million tonnes per year, at an estimated value of Rs. 110 crores, and this may be taken as representing the annual saving. Compared with the earlier years when the import of foodgrains was of a larger order, the saving in imports would be a much higher figure.

Working of Industrial Finance Corporation

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

(a) whether Government propose to tone up the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation is an autonomous public sector financial institution under the supervision of the Industrial

Development Bank of India. Government and the Industrial Development Bank of India have representatives on the Board of the Corporation. The Corporation has been reviewing its working from time to time and taking a number of effective steps to streamline its procedure such as setting up its own legal department, standardising its legal documents etc. and thus reducing the time taken in the processing of applications for financial assistance and its disbursement. The Corporation has also opened regional offices at a number of State capitals recently to render more effective service to its clients.

Silver Refinery, Calcutta

*153. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the building and machinery of the Silver Refinery, Strand Road, Calcutta will be put to some other use by Government after its closure;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the building and machinery will be used; and

(c) when the alternative project will be set up at the present premises of the Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The question whether, after the completion of the residual work of extraction of silver at the Silver Refinery, Calcutta, the premises and the equipment there could be used for setting up a public sector undertaking has been engaging the attention of Government. No viable proposal has emerged so far.

Progress made to provide suitable jobs to unemployed pilots

*156. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed trained pilots in the country;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to employ some of the unemployed pilots and whether efforts were made to help them to find jobs with the Ministry of Agriculture also for spraying operations; and

(c) the progress made so far to provide them with suitable jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of pilots holding different categories of commercial licences as on 1st March, 1972 was 1034, out of whom 816 are known to be employed professionally.

(b) and (c). Government have taken the following steps to deal with the problem of unemployment amongst commercial pilots :

(i) The rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer have been amended to include a Commercial Pilot's licence as one of the acceptable qualifications. A requisition for recruitment against 78 posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers has been sent to the UPSC for selection of candidates.

(ii) At the instance of the Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop-spraying operations.

(iii) Indian Airlines and Air-India have been asked to utilise unemployed pilots on ground duties wherever possible. Furthermore, Indian Airlines propose to recruit about 20 pilots.

Payment of Pension to Ex-servicemen through Money Order

*158. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the non-inclusion of the Ex-Servicemen in the scheme of payment

of pension to Government pensioners by Money Order;

(b) whether a request has been received by Government regarding the payment of pension to Ex-Servicemen or the dependents of those killed in action through Money Order; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The scheme of payment of pension to Government pensioner upto Rs. 100 p. m. by Money Order at Government expense has been extended to Ex-Servicemen. This facility is at present available to the Armed Forces pensioners who draw their pension through Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries and Pension Pay-masters. It has been decided to extend the facility also to the pensioners who draw pension through Post Offices. Clarificatory orders will be issued shortly.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer against (a) above, (b) and (c) do not arise.

Places in Bihar proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres

***159. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Bihar proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres; and

(b) the schemes proposed to be implemented in the State during the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to take up the construction of a Tourist Reception Centre at Patna and cafeterias at Rajgir and Nalanda in the next financial year, as soon as the sites selected for these buildings are transferred to the Department of Tourism.

Centre-State Financial Relations

***160. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government for re-allocation of taxation powers between the Centre and the States to enable them to enjoy more fiscal powers; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any action in the matter and if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Some State Governments have from time to time been writing to the Central Government on various aspects of financial relations between the Centre and State Governments including matters like sharing of Central revenue receipts, repayment of loans, allocation of Plan assistance for State Plans etc. The existing constitutional frame work is sufficiently flexible and provides full scope for the consideration and periodical review of all such matters.

Recruitment in Reserve Bank, Ahmedabad

1097. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were selected during 1971 for appointment in Clerical Grade II and III in the Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad Branch and how many were informed of their selection and how many have still not been given any appointment order; and

(b) whether the candidates selected but not yet appointed will be given letters of appointment before the next recruitment notice ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The

requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1545/72].

(b) The Reserve Bank has reported that the selected candidates, who have not yet been offered appointments, will be offered appointments for the posts for which they have been selected if and when their turn for appointment comes on the basis of the 40-point roster.

Setting up of Branch of RBI in Kerala

1098. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Branch of the Reserve Bank of India in Kerala is pending before Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India does not require prior permission of Government for opening a branch of the Bank in India. Excepting the General Side, all the Departments of a branch of the Reserve Bank are already functioning in Kerala. The addition of other Departments towards making it into a full-fledged office is under the Bank's consideration.

Exploration of Oil Resources in Jaisalmer

1099. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target for exploration of oil resources in Jaisalmer has been laid down;

(b) if so, what is the target;

(c) whether the work for exploration is being pursued haltingly and if so, the reasons for the same and the steps Government pro-

pose to take to accelerate the pace of work; and

(d) the prospects of availability of oil in this region and by what time work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). ONGC had been conducting surveys in the Jaisalmer area over the past few years and had also done shallow drilling. They intend to continue seismic surveys in certain parts of that area in which these surveys have not been carried out intensively so far, and to initiate been delineated by seismic survey. The specific schedule of work in this area, for the future, is likely to be recast and finalized in the near future by ONGC in the light of decisions to be taken on the techno-economic study on oil prospects in the country, which has recently been made by ONGC and Soviet experts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On geological considerations, Jaisalmer area is considered worth exploring. It is not possible to indicate how soon the exploration work will be completed, as that will depend on the results therefrom, as obtained from time to time. However, it appears reasonable to assume that the work will continue for several years.

Crisis of Lagging Investment in the Industrial Sector

1100. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether while addressing a luncheon meeting of the Financial Writers' Forum at New Delhi on the 1st February, 1972 he expressed concern over the 'crisis of lagging investment in the industrial sector' and 'paucity of public savings';

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken any intensive study to find out the causes for the phenomenon; and

(c) the rate of fall in savings and investment in industrial sector discerned during the last three years, year-wise, the causes therefor as revealed in the study and the various steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The underlying factors impeding growth in industrial investments have been analysed in the Fourth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal as well as the Economic Survey for 1971-72 which have been presented to Parliament. The latter in particular refers to the fact that "investments in the public sector have been pivotal for generating momentum elsewhere in the economic system". The Budget for 1972-73, therefore, proposes a considerable increase in Plan outlay. Inclusive of the Budgetary provision, internal resources of public enterprises and other extra-budgetary resources, the total Plan outlay on Plan schemes in the Central sector is expected to increase from Rs. 1,823 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 2,307 crores, i.e., by about 27 per cent. In addition, the Plan outlay of the States and Union Territories is expected to be Rs. 1,666 crores in 1972-73 as compared to Rs. 1,440 crores in 1971-72.

Formation of a New Company for New Petroleum Projects

1101. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of forming a new Company which will undertake the management of the new petroleum projects that are likely to come up shortly; and

(b) whether the existing Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited will be converted into the new Company or another Company will be formed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and

(b). No decision in this regard has been taken by the Government.

Units Sold by Unit Trust of India

1102. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the first quarter of last year—July to September, 1971 the Unit Trust of India sold Units of the face value of over rupees eight crores, compared with the sale of over rupees thirteen crores in the corresponding quarter of 1970;

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

(c) the total number of new investors during above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the first quarter of the Unit Trust of India's current financial year (i.e. July-September, 1971) units of the face value of Rs. 8.84 crores were sold as against Rs. 13.65 crores during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The fall in the sale of the units is primarily attributable to the change in the scheme of tax concessions and to a certain extent in the increase in interest rates in rival channels of investment. As against an earmarked exemption from income-tax on income from units upto Rs. 1000 available till the end of March, 1971, the income from units was bracketed with income from certain other specified categories of investments viz. deposits with banks, shares of Indian companies, national savings certificates etc. for purposes of an aggregate exemption upto Rs. 3000 allowed with effect from 1.4.71. This change removed the special attraction of units from the point of view of saving on income tax. At the same time, the rates of interest offered by banks on fixed deposits improved after the raising of the Bank Rate to 6% in January, 1971. There were increases in the rates offered on the national savings certificates also. Units being an equity type of investment, also suffered because of the relatively depressed

state of stock markets during the larger part of 1971.

(c) During the quarter July-September, 1971, 29,284 applications were received by the Trust as against 37,196 applications during the corresponding period of the last year.

Loans to Bihar

1103. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Bihar has not been able to get loans according to its demands and requirements during the last two years and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Central assistance to States, in the shape of loans and/or grants is given for a number of purposes. On plan account loans and grants are provided according to the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. On non-Plan account, loans and grants are given for such items as rehabilitation, short-term loans for fertilisers and seeds, loans given against small savings collections etc. Assistance is also given to States where expenditure on relief measures undertaken on account of natural calamities exceeds the normal expenditure taken into account by the Finance Commission in their scheme of devolution. State Governments also raise loans in the open market.

Several States, including Bihar, have from time to time represented for larger loans and grants assistance for the State Plans, for expenditure on natural calamities relief and for other non-Plan purposes. The Government of Bihar had also last year sought permission to raise larger loans in the open market than had been indicated to them.

Central assistance to States, whether for Plan or non-Plan purposes, and whether in the shape of loans or grants, is provided on the basis of criteria which apply to all States. Borrowings in the open market are similarly determined for individual States in the light of prevailing market conditions, past trends and the development requirements included

in the State plans. The requests of States for additional loans and grants have to be considered in the light of the above circumstances and keeping in view the constraint of resources at the Centre.

Managing Agents Working on Higher Posts in Private Companies

1104. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that erstwhile managing agents are installing themselves as executives, directors, advisers and representatives on very high salaries and perquisites in the private sector companies;

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

(c) the names of the former managing agents who have so installed themselves as such after the abolition of the managing agency system ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of some of these practices. The entire matter is under consideration.

Moratorium on Payment of Interest and Loans to U.S.A.

1105. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to stop repayment of interest and loans to the U.S.A. and freeze funds under P.L. 480 in response to stoppage of U.S. credit to India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government do not see at present the

necessity to stop repayments to the U.S.A. on account of capital repayments/interest charges of freeze funds under P.L. 480, consequent on the suspension by the United States of a part of her economic aid to India.

**Purchase of Air-Taxis
from Abroad**

1106. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to purchase Air-Taxis from abroad;

(b) if so, from which country and the type of the aircraft proposed to be purchased;

(c) the expenditure involved; and

(d) the manner in which these will be made use of ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Air-Taxis between Smaller Airports
to Improve Tourist Traffic**

1107. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 129 on the 19th November, 1971 regarding Air-taxis between smaller airports to improve tourist traffic and state at which stage the matter stands now ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The matter is not being pursued for the time being.

Loans Sanctioned to Collieries Producing Metallurgical Coal

1108. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many collieries, producing metallurgical coal, have been sanctioned loan of Rs. 5 lakhs and above since 1969;

(b) what extra production of metallurgical coal and increase in employment are envisaged by these loans; and

(c) the names of collieries producing metallurgical coal and the amount of loans disbursed to them and when these were disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the term loans sanctioned since 1969 by the all India long term public financial institutions to industrial concerns producing metallurgical coal. Since 1969 a foreign currency loan of Rs. 7.4 lakhs to one colliery viz. M/s. West Bokaro Ltd. has been sanctioned. The disbursement has not yet taken place. As the loan was for importing machinery to improve its haulage operations no additional production of metallurgical coal or additional employment as such is envisaged as a direct result of this financial assistance.

**Loans for Development of Coal
Mines in West Bengal
and Bihar**

1109. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1888 on 11th June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding loans for development of coal mines in West Bengal and Bihar has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reason for delay in collecting the information ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The information has since been collected and the assurance is being fulfilled.

Relief to the bereaved family of Shri Fauji Ram killed in road accident in Delhi

1110. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 11 on the 15th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have received any petition regarding the hardships being experienced by the family of the deceased Shri Fauji Ram (ex-civilian labourer in Shakur Basti Depot, Delhi) in getting his pay for September, 1971, Provident Fund and other dues from the Department in the absence of Death Certificate;

(b) the action taken to save the bereaved family from the aforesaid hardships; and

(c) whether Government have granted pension to the bereaved family for only three years and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1741/- was paid to the widow of the late Shri Fauji Ram on the 16th November, 1971, from the locally constituted Death Benefit Scheme of the Depot. The Treasury Officer was requested on the 13th January, 1972 for disbursement of an anticipated death gratuity of Rs. 990/- The audit authorities were also asked on the 19th February, 1972, for making payment of GP Fund accumulations. Dues in regard to his pay and allowances are being pre-audited for payment.

(c) Pending grant of family pension for life, anticipatory pension award of Rs. 45 p.m. was made and the Treasury Officer informed of the same on the 13th January, 1972.

Facilities to Importers

1111. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the stoppage of U.S. aid to India, Government have stopped the facility of Letters of Credit to importers;

(b) the facilities to be provided to those importers who have already placed orders for import of goods from U.S.A.; and

(c) the facilities to be provided to those licence holders who have not opened their Letters of Credit for U.S.A. to import from other sources ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government have stopped the facility of opening Letters of Credits against four U. S. non-project aid agreements (Nos. 386-H-200, 386-H-207, 386-H-212 and 386-H-601) as the utilisation of the amounts under these four agreements for which irrevocable letters of credit had not been established by December 6, 1971 was suspended unilaterally by the U. S. with effect from December 6, 1971.

(b) and (c). Alternative sources of financing are being arranged either from rupee payment areas or from other available credits and where imports have necessarily to be made from the United States, free foreign exchange is being released, to the extent possible.

Expansion of Foreign Firms

1112. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new formula for expansion of foreign firms has been drawn up;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have recently devised guidelines to govern the dilution of foreign shareholding to be secured in foreign majority companies whenever they are granted expansions under the industrial licensing policy of the Government. A copy of the press note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT— 1546/72.]

(c) All expansion proposals of foreign majority companies are now dealt with in accordance with these guidelines.

Set-Back to Industries due to Suspension of Aid from U. S. A. and other Countries

1113. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of industries have been adversely affected due to the suspension of foreign assistance from U.S.A. and some other countries during the recent Indo-Pakistan war;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment in this regard; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to import the required machinery from alternative foreign sources to ensure implementation of projects undertaken with U.S. collaboration before the conflict ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Only the United States suspended a part of her non-project aid to India following the Indo-Pakistan war. To meet the urgent needs of industry, Government are arranging alternative sources of supply from rupee payment areas or from other available credits and where imports have necessarily to be made from the United States, free foreign exchange is being made available, to the extent possible. Every effort is being made to ensure that the implementation of projects and production in industry is not

affected on account of stoppage of aid by the U. S.

Triveni Tissues Ltd. and Mollins India Ltd.

1114. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital structure of Triveni Tissues Ltd., and Mollins India Limited;

(b) the number and names of Directors on the Boards of Directors of these two companies, separately; and

(c) the performance of the companies during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The required information in respect of M/s. Triveni Tissues Ltd. is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1847/72.]

Foreign Aid for 1971-72 Plan

1115. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign aid promised for the current year of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some countries have decided to cut down or stop earlier commitments made by them for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be affected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) At the Aid-India Consortium Meeting held in Paris in June, 1971 the Members of the Consortium endorsed the assessment made by the World Bank and agreed that for the year 1971-72, fresh commitments of about

\$1150 million (Rs. 862 crores) in the form of project and non-project (including debt relief) assistance would be desirable. As against this the agreements signed so far for the year 1971-72 amount to \$694.6 million (nearly Rs. 521 crores).

(b) Only the United States suspended a part of its economic aid to India following the recent Indo-Pak conflict. The credit thus suspended is of the order of \$87.5 million.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase self-reliance by increasing indigenous production and promotion of exports to pay for the imports needed for the implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition, alternative sources of supply from other credits and from rupee payment areas are being located; and where this is not possible, allocation of free foreign exchange is being made to the extent possible. Implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan programme is, therefore, not likely to be affected.

Pay Commission for P. & T. Employees

1116. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been put forward by various Trade Union Organisations working among the P&T employees for setting up a Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). As the Hon'ble Member is aware the Third Pay Commission is examining the entire question of the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees including P&T employees. Some trade union organisations of P&T employees put forward a demand in 1970 for appointment of a sub-Commission under the Third Pay Commission for specifically examining the wage structure, emoluments, conditions of service etc. of the P&T employees. This

demand could not be agreed to as the Third Pay Commission is in any case going into all these matters.

A demand from the unions of P&T employees was also made for a separate Pay Commission for Extra-Departmental Agents. This demand was duly considered and a one-man Committee was appointed in Oct., 70.

Exercises of U. S. Ships in Indian Ocean

1117. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Times of India' of the 30th December, 1971 that the U. S. A. had arranged anti-submarine exercises in the Indian Ocean within three weeks of Pakistan's murderous attack on the citizens of Bangla Desh, to gain knowledge of the less familiar area of this region; and

(b) whether Government had taken at that time any measures to counteract such exercises in our territorial waters ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

1118. M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings and statutory bodies have not been very keen in implementing government's orders regarding the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of these undertakings and statutory

bodies were filled by others, even when candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were available;

(c) if so, how many such cases have been reported to Government so far; and

(d) what action has been taken in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Government have decided that the orders regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be strictly followed by all public sector undertakings and statutory bodies. In the case of Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, the orders are mandatory, the Articles of Association/ Statute of the company concerned being amended, wherever necessary for this purpose. The question of public sector undertakings and statutory bodies not being very keen in implementing the Government orders on the subject does not, therefore, arise

(b) to (d). According to these orders vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be filled by general candidates only in cases where suitable candidates from the reserved community are not available. Such dereservation of vacancies can be done only if the procedure prescribed for recruitment which includes advertisement in news-papers, reference to employment exchange, etc. has failed to offer suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates and after the matter has been considered and approved by the Board of Directors in the case of Class I and Class II posts and in other lower categories of posts by the Managing Director, who is also to report such decisions to the Board of Directors. According to information reported by the major administrative Ministries in 1970 as against 22% of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates that should have been recruited, 16% were actually recruited and dereservation was sought for 6% of the vacancies for which suitable candidates were not available. The corresponding number is roughly 1400. Attempts are being made to

ensure that even this quantum of dereservation does not take place in future.

Wherever representations against non-observance of these orders are received, their validity is examined by the appropriate authorities and necessary steps taken. In the enterprises where number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes personnel has been found below the prescribed percentages, the enterprises have been asked to take planned and concerted steps to reach the prescribed norms. Concrete suggestions have been made to them in this regard by Government. The position in this regard is kept under review. It has also been decided that training of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees should be given adequate attention both by public enterprises and by Government in order to ensure that dereservation is kept to a minimal figure and also to improve their suitability for higher posts.

Central Assistance to Orissa as a Result of loss due to Cyclone

1119. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grants, loans and other forms of assistance given to the Government of Orissa to meet the situation created by cyclone, tidal bore and floods in the year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the total requirements of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Orissa Government did not ask for any assistance for flood or cyclone relief measures in 1970-71.

During 1971-72, the State Government had approached the Government of India for assistance towards relief measures necessitated first on account of floods and then in the wake of the cyclone. The State Government had estimated the expenditure on flood relief measures at Rs. 7.80 crores (plus 0.43 crore through a supplementary request) and on the cyclone relief measures at

Rs. 49.75 crores during the financial year 1971-72. The requirement of funds has been gone into by the Central teams which were deputed to the State for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. The Central teams have recommended the following ceilings of expenditure for flood and cyclone relief measures in 1971-72 :

	(Rs. in crores)
Flood relief measures	3.90
Cyclone relief measures	19.33
Total :	23.23

The ceilings recommended by the Central teams were accepted and communicated to the State Government. Central assistance is being sanctioned in the light of progress of expenditure which the State Government are expected to report periodically. So far, an amount of Rs. 10 crores, including Rs. 3 crores, as short-term loans for agricultural inputs, has been released to the State Government.

The State Government had recently made a proposal for revising the ceilings in respect of certain items and for continuance of certain relief measures in 1972-73. On their request, a Central team is presently visiting the State to review the position.

Steps to bring down prices of Life Saving Drugs

1120. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of life-saving drugs are prohibitively high; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to make available such drugs at prices which the vast majority of people could afford ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The selling prices of all bulk drugs and formulations are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Under the said order, the prices of many of the bulk drugs and formulations have been reduced. This reduction has benefited the community to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores in an annual turnover of drugs of about Rs. 220 crores.

Medical Facilities in Military Hospitals

1121. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity and medical facilities in the military hospitals were not found sufficient for the treatment of the injured military personnel during the recent Indo-Pak War ;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the various Military hospitals to meet such an emergency in future;

(c) whether some more Military Hospitals are also being established, particularly in the border Districts for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The medical establishments are capable of meeting the requirements both for peace and emergency. These facilities are also expanded, according to need, during an emergency.

Proposal to Transform Kaziranga Sanctuary in Assam into a National Park

1122. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to transform the Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam into a National park; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Assam National Park Act of 1968 has already received the President's assent on 20-4-1969 and further implementation of the scheme by the State Government is under process.

Export of Opium

1123. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are exporting Opium to some foreign countries and if so, the names of the countries to whom it is being exported;

(b) the quantum of exports to each country during the last three years; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during this period, yearwise and country-wise ?

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

The names of the countries to which opium is being exported are as under :

"United Kingdom, United States of America, U. S. S. R., France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Taiwan, Argentina, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Czechoslovakia."

(b) The information is furnished in the attached Statement.

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

Statement

S. No.	Name of Country	1969 Quantity Kgs.	1970 Quantity Kgs.	1971 Quantity Kgs.
1.	U. K.	2 34,800	2,47,940	2,60,220
2.	U. S. A.	1,34,348	1,83,378	1,91,586
3.	U. S. S. R.	95,000	1,15,000	1,10,000
4.	France	80,000	75,000	1,00,000
5.	Italy	44,500	49,500	46,000
6.	West Germany	24,000	60,050	89,000
7.	Japan	43,000	27,000	35,000
8.	Bulgaria	2,000	3,000	5,000
9.	Switzerland	2,010	5,000	14,500
10.	Taiwan	1,000	—	—
11.	Argentinase	2,000	7,000	7,000
12.	Belgium	—	3,800	7,500
13.	Holland	—	12,000	7,000
14.	Spain	—	20,000	18,000
15.	Czechoslovakia	—	—	3,000
Total		6,62,658	8,08,668	8,93,806

**Repayment of Debt Liabilities to
Yugoslavia**

1124. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a dispute between India and Yugoslavia over repayment of certain debt liabilities by India to Yugoslavia and whether this dispute was referred to the International Monetary Fund;

(b) whether the verdict of the International Monetary Fund has already been published and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the additional liability of the Government of India as a result of the verdict ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). After the devaluation of the Pound Sterling in November, 1967 the Government of India and the Government of Yugoslavia differed in the legal interpretation of the exchange variation clause in the Credit and Trade and Payments Agreements. The two Governments mutually agreed to obtain legal advice through the good offices of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. On the advice of the Managing Director, International Monetary Fund a joint reference was made by the two Governments to Professor P. A. Lalive, Dean of the Geneva Law School, Geneva for giving the correct legal interpretation. Prof. Lalive's opinion was received by the two Governments in October, 1971. This opinion, which does not uphold our interpretation, however, is not binding on either Government as neither the International Monetary Fund nor Prof. Lalive were asked to arbitrate in the matter. The question of any additional liability as a result of Prof. Lalive's opinion does not, therefore, arise. The matter has to be settled now by negotiation between the two Governments. An Indian delegation led by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade visited Belgrade from 28th February to 4th March, 1972 and, *inter alia*,

discussed this matter with the Yugoslav Government. No decision has been reached yet. The matter will be further discussed towards the end of this year.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को
मकान किराया भत्ता**

1125. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रह रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा के एक्जीक्यूटिव आफीसों को उनके वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत और विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिपिकों को उनके वेतन का केवल 15 प्रतिशत ही मकान किराया दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान सामान्य आदेशों के अन्तर्गत, मकान किराया भत्ते की मंजूरी के मामले में लिपिकों और अन्य वर्गों के बीच कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता। उसका विनियमन वेतन स्तरों के अनुसार होता है। तदनुसार, दिल्ली में काम करने वाले लिपिक एवं अन्य कर्मचारी, अपने (मंहगाई वेतन सहित) वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं, बशर्ते वे निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों। संभवतः "कार्यकारी अधिकारी" पद से माननीय सदस्य का आशय दिल्ली में तैनात केन्द्रीय खुफिया ब्यूरो, केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो और दिल्ली पुलिस के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों से है। इनमें से जो कर्मचारी किराया मुक्त आवास पाने के हकदार हैं परन्तु जिन्हें इस प्रकार का आवास नहीं दिया जा सकता, उन्हें उसके बदले में किराये के आवास पर वास्तव में खर्च की गई रकम की सीमा तक मकान किराया भत्ता

दिया जाता है, जो अधिक से अधिक उनके वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है परन्तु यह तब जब अन्य निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हों। उक्त व्यवस्था उन कर्मचारियों के बारे में है जो किराया मुक्त आवास पाने के हकदार हैं और यह दिल्ली पुलिस कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है परन्तु उपर्युक्त सामान्य आदेशों के अंतर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों के संबंध में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से
मकान किराये की रसीद लेना**

1126. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन कार्यकारी अधिकारियों से, जिन्हें वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत मकान किराए के रूप में दिया जाता है, और जिनका वेतन 620 रुपये से कम है, मकान किराए की रसीद मांगी जाती है;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को इस आशय के परिपत्र जारी किए हैं कि उन कर्मचारियों से जिनका मासिक वेतन 620 रुपये से कम है, मकान किराये की रसीद न मांगी जाये; और

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) में दिए गये निदेशों को लागू करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) संभवतः "कार्यकारी अधिकारी" पद से, माननीय सदस्य का आशय दिल्ली में तैनात केन्द्रीय बुफिया ब्यूरो, केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो तथा दिल्ली पुलिस के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों से है। इनमें से जो कर्मचारी किराया-मुक्त आवास पाने के हकदार हैं परन्तु जिन्हें इस प्रकार का आवास दिया नहीं जा सकता, उन्हें उसके बदले में

किराये के आवास पर वास्तव में खर्च की गई रकम की सीमा तक मकान किराया भत्ता मंजूर किया जाता है जो अधिक से अधिक उसके वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत हो सकता है परन्तु यह तब जब अन्य निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हों। जिन मामलों में इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत मकान किराया भत्ते के रूप में 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक की रकम का दावा किया जाता है, केवल उन्हीं में संबंधित कर्मचारी द्वारा मकान किराये को रसीद पेश की जानी होती है।

(ख) वर्तमान आदेशों के अंतर्गत, (मंहगाई वेतन सहित) 620 रुपये तक वेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी, निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर, मकान किराये की रसीदें पेश किये बिना ही मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार होते हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) में उल्लिखित आदेशों के अनुसार, कुछ सीमाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, मकान किराया भत्ता, वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत देय होता है। इस सीमा तक भत्ता देने के लिये, उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों के मामलों में, किराये की रसीदें पेश नहीं करनी पड़ती हैं। इस मामले में मकान किराये भत्ते की मात्रा को उनके वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 25 प्रतिशत करने का आशय बूँकि भत्ते की मंजूरी को, वेतन के अधिक से अधिक 25 प्रतिशत तक किराये संबंधी वास्तविक देनदारी के साथ जोड़ना था, इसलिए मकान किराये की रसीद पेश करने की व्यवस्था को, जो किराये की वास्तविक देनदारी तय करने के लिये आवश्यक है, छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

Self-Reliance

1127. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what positive steps have been taken

to translate the slogan of 'Self-Reliance' into action;

(b) whether all the political parties have been taken into confidence and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether a definite programme has been chalked out, and if so, the salient features of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). The reduction of dependence on foreign aid and its eventual elimination is one of the principal objectives of the country's Fourth Five Year Plan. This objective has acquired renewed urgency in the context of certain developments in the wake of the outbreak of the hostilities last December, and has led the Government to take more determined efforts in order to mobilise domestic resources, augment industrial and agricultural production, promote import substitution and intensify export efforts. A major emphasis is being laid on increasing the production of cotton and non-traditional oilseeds and on the fuller utilisation of installed industrial capacity. Studies have been initiated in various Ministries and Departments for promoting self-reliance in the different areas of the economy; fiscal and import policies are being increasingly oriented towards that end.

(b) The Government formulates and implements its programmes and policies under full responsibility to Parliament and hence the question of taking all the political parties into confidence does not arise.

Infiltration of Anti-National Elements in Palam Air Port

1129. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to anti-national activities by some persons in our Defence Establishments the enemy could infiltrate into Palam Airport during the last war; and

(b) whether Government have taken any measures to punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Notes Seized by Police in Madras

1130. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether some persons have been recently arrested in Madras in connection with 100-rupee counterfeit currency notes and how many fake notes were seized by the police; and

(b) if so, an account of the persons arrested and the seizures made and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Non-adjustment of premium deposits in the Divisional Office of L.I.C., Cuttack

1131. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is huge accumulation of work and non-adjustment of LIC premium deposits in the Divisional Office of L. I. C, Cuttack (Orissa) and;

(b) if so, the persons responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Rewards to employees of Life Insurance Corporation

1132. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has kept a record of its employees who did not participate in any agitation and strike since 1968 and given some special rewards to them for their loyalty; and

(b) if so, how many of the employees from Eastern Zone have been rewarded so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent in Tamil Nadu for development of Tourist Centres

1133. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Tourist Centres developed in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on their development ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Tourist bungalows have been constructed at Kanyakumari and Tiruchendur, the Central Government's share in their cost being Rs. 1.85 lakhs and Rs. 1.48 lakhs respectively. The India Tourism Development Corporation has established a transport unit at Madras at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs and has also taken up the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Mahabalipuram at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs.

Companies gone into liquidation in Tamil Nadu

1134. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which have gone under voluntary liquidation during the last three years in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any study has been made of the circumstances leading to such voluntary liquidation;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The information regarding the names of companies which have gone into voluntary liquidation during the last three years viz. 1969, 1970 and 1971 in Tamil Nadu are given in the statement Laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1548/72.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction in refining capacity by private refineries

1135. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private Refineries have reduced, of their own, their refining capacity;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the consequent short-fall ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). The price of crude oil is posted in terms of

Dollars. Soon after the recent devaluation of the dollar, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries asked the oil companies to increase the "posted" prices of crude oil to the extent of the devaluation. After protracted negotiations an agreement was reached between OPEC and the oil companies whereunder the "posted" prices of crude oil have been increased by 8.49%. The private Refineries of Burmah-Shell, ESSO and Caltex have intimated that their crude oil suppliers have consequently increased crude prices by 11.6 to 11.7 cents per barrel effective from 26th January, 1972 as these amounts represent the actual increases in the tax realisation of the oil producing countries. The Government have not accepted this increase, and are releasing foreign exchange to these foreign oil Refineries on the basis of the earlier price. However, these Refineries are importing lesser quantity of crude by charging the higher price, resulting in the reduction in their refining capacities by about 9%. This reduction in the production of petroleum product is being made good by imports.

Ad-hoc appointments of Income-tax Officers

1136. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-Tax Department has recently recruited Class I Officers on an *ad-hoc* basis;

(b) whether they were confirmed on the day of their appointment against the prescribed rules; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making such an exception in their case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Reduction in crude imports by foreign oil companies

1137. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to meet the situation arising, as a result of the reported decision by Burmah-Shell, ESSO and Caltex to reduce their Crude import by about 10 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The resultant reduction in the production of petroleum products is being made good by imports.

Allocations made by Financial Institutions in Backward Regions

1138. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made by Financial Institutions, State-wise, for the development of backward regions, during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the amount actually disbursed, State-wise, during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) the total amount actually utilised by each state during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No State-wise allocation of financial assistance is made by the all India long-term public financial institutions. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the financial institutions to the industrial concerns located in the industrially less developed districts/areas of the different States specified by the Planning Commission. Information in respect of the institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Assets of Big Business Houses

1139. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of paid up capital, total assets, turn over, gross profits and net profits of the 75 large business houses in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the share of each of the 20 large houses in the total paid up capital, assets, turn over, gross profits and net profits of 75 large Houses in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

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

Arrears of Central Taxes Outstanding against Firms and Individuals in West Bengal

1140. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies and individuals in West Bengal with assessed income exceeding Rs. one crore;

(b) the total accumulated arrears of Income-tax, Corporation-tax, Estate Duty, Wealth-tax and Gift-tax remaining unrealised with each of these Companies and individuals till date; and

(c) the steps taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The requisite particulars regarding companies, firms and individuals assessed in the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal—I to V and Calcutta (Central) in whose cases latest assessed total incomes as on 29.2.1972 exceeded rupees one crore, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Setting up of Single Member Prize Courts to Adjudicate on seizure of Merchant Ships during War

1141. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up three single-member Prize Courts to adjudicate on the seizure of merchant ships by the Navy during the recent War;

(b) when these Courts are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Two single-member Prize Courts have been set up to adjudicate on seizure of contraband cargo captured by the Navy during the recent hostilities.

(b) The courts are functioning

Loss suffered by Tourist Industry due to War with Pakistan

1142. SHRI P GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) the total loss suffered by the tourist industry due to the recent war with Pakistan; and

(b) the fall in foreign tourist traffic and the consequent loss in foreign exchange since December, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is not possible to quantify the total loss suffered by the tourist industry due to the recent hostilities with Pakistan, however, tourist arrivals declined by 12,059 (42.6%) in December, 1971 and by 5,262

(18.6%) in January, 1972 compared to the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Scheme to run Tourist shops at Important Tourist Centres

1143. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to run Tourist shops at important Tourist Centres has been given final shape; and

(b) if so, the names of the Centre and items to be sold there ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH).

(a) No such scheme is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Farmers and Shopkeepers in Kerala

1144. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced to farmers, shopkeepers and low-income groups, separately by the nationalised banks in the State of Kerala after bank nationalisation to date; and

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Excepting for the amount of loans advanced to farmers, the banks do not maintain figures separately for the categories specifically wanted in the question. The following Table broadly gives the figures of loans advanced and interest charged by the nationalised banks to priority sectors, including loans to shopkeepers and low-income groups, in Kerala State.

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Category	As at end of June, 1969		As at end of December, 1971*		Rate of interest (per cent per annum)
	No. of A/Cs.	Balance outstand- ing	No of A/Cs.	Balance out- standing	
Direct Agricultural Finance to farmers	9429	269.99	54202	653.64	9% to 10½%
Road Transport Operators	155	22.64	558	56.16	10% to 11%
Small Scale Indus- tries	2552	1579.70	3797	3180.86	9% to 11%
Retail Trade	1606	109.20	4164	209.30	10½% to 11%
Small Business	462	2.25	2330	16.68	9½% to 11%
Professional and self-employed persons	769	10.42	4442	51.56	8½% to 11%

*Provisional.

**Loans to Small Cultivators
in Kerala**

1145. SHIRIMATI BHARCAVI
THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small cultivators of Kerala State who had applied to the State Bank of India for loans during the year 1971-72 and who have been given loans so far;

(b) whether small cultivators have to face difficulties in getting loans; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Resignation of Comptroller and
Auditor General of India**

1146. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the resignation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Shri S. Ranganathan, before his actual term has ended; and

(a) if so, the Government's decision there on and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; although his tenure would normally expire on the 14th August, 1972, the Comptroller & auditor General of India had written to the President in terms of Second proviso to Section 4 of the Comptroller auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, on the 21st February, 1972 tendering his resignation from this office w.e.f. the afternoon of the 26th March, 1972. Acting on the advice of Government, the President has

accepted his resignation. Although he has not given any reasons in his letter to the President, he had indicated to Government that in his view it would administratively be of advantage to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department if the new incumbent were inducted into office now rather than in the middle of August, 1972.

**Introduction of non-Smoking Sections
in Indian Airlines and Air
India Flights**

1147. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign air companies have decided to introduce non-smoking section in their Boeing 747 Jumbo flights; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce non-smoking sections in Indian Airlines and Air India flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes Sir. Some airlines, such as Pan American Airlines, Trans World Airlines and Air France have introduced non-smoking sections in their Boeing 747 flights.

(b) Our airlines have given careful thought to this matter, but have decided not to introduce non-smoking sections as the blocking of seats for non-smokers could result in appreciable loss of revenue.

**Financial Assistance from
World Bank**

1148. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 1st March 1972 to the effect that World Bank is prepared to give aid to India for various pro-

jects, but India is not sending its projects to the World Bank for aid; and

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

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

(b) In the current fiscal year of the World Bank we have signed a loan agreement for \$60 million from the Bank. In addition, we have also signed agreements for IDA credits amounting to \$189 million for six projects. The Directors of the Bank have approved proposals for further credits amounting to \$127 million for 3 more projects. A number of projects have been proposed for IDA assistance and are under various stages of discussion. There is, therefore, no question of India not sending its projects to the World Bank or IDA for aid.

Cost structure of Drugs

1149. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4 on the 29th March, 1971 regarding Cost structure of Drugs and state :

(a) whether the report of the Working Group constituted for the purpose has since been received;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the report of the working Group is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is understood that the report on the cost-structure on certain bulk drugs is almost ready and may be submitted shortly.

Incidents of Dacoity, Loot and Cheating in Nationalised Banks

1150. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3212 on the 25th June, 1971 regarding the incidents of dacoity, looting and cheating in Nationalised Banks and state whether the required information has since been collected; and if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1549/72.]

Tourist Traffic to Calcutta

1151. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourist traffic has increased of late, to Calcutta and there are signs of further improvement,

(b) if so, whether Government have any concrete plan to stimulate this process; and

(c) if so, a broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Tourist statistics are compiled on all-India basis and not place-wise. It is, therefore, not possible to give figures for Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Continuous publicity is undertaken to attract tourists to all places of tourism interest including Calcutta. However, there are indications that international air traffic to Calcutta will pick up.

Self-Sufficiency in the Manufacture of Fertilizers

1152. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly demand and production of fertilizers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of fertilizers; and

(c) the time by which the country is likely to be self-sufficient in the manufacture of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) The required information for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1550/72.]

(b) Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production of fertilizers by (i) maximising capacity utilisation in the existing units; (ii) creation of additional capacity by setting up new fertilizer plants; and (iii) expansion of operating units, where feasible.

(c) On present estimates, it is expected that the country might achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizers by about 1976-77.

Difficulties Experienced by Pensioners

1153. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre and States have increased the Dearness Allowance for their employees but nothing has yet been done for the pensioners, many of whom do not get any Dearness Allowance;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the pensioners; and

(c) if so, the steps envisaged to meet their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Central Government have increased the dearness allowance of their employees from time to time and have also granted them interim relief. No information is available regarding the increase in the dearness allowance granted by the State Governments to their employees. The Central Government pensioners are not, however, eligible for the grant of dearness allowance or the interim relief.

(b) and (c). Small pensioners have already been given some relief by the grant of *ad hoc* increase in pensions. The last such increase was granted in September, 1969. Government propose to consider, in due course, the question of grant of relief to pensioners in the light of general recommendations of the Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Government servants.

गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह पर व्यय

1154. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 के गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह पर सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया है; और

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष किया गया व्यय गत तीन वर्षों की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोहों पर दिल्ली में 1969 से 1971 तक (क्लाईपास्ट को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्रमशः 16,60,000 रुपये 17,12,000 रुपये तथा 20,17,000 रुपये व्यय किए हैं। 1972 के गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोहों के लेखों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप

नहीं दिया गया है, लेखों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा किए गए व्यय के एक विवरण को सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता

1155. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत को 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों में विदेशों से कुल कितने डालर की वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : विदेशों से 1970-71 में 100.137 करोड़ डालर तथा 1971-72 में अब तक 120.474 करोड़ डालर तक की सहायता के करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं।

Pension to Reservists

1156. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government for increasing the amount of pension to the Reservists; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The memorandum is being examined.

Defence Colonies for Ex-Servicemen

1157. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Defence colonies for the rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in various States;

(b) if so, the number and locations of the colonies contemplated to be set up next year; and

(c) the criteria fixed for selecting the location of such colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (b). Housing colonies for defence personnel are being planned to be set up at Jullundur, Simla and Panchkula (Haryana). Such colonies have already been set up at Bangalore, Secundrabad, Goa, Poona, Churu (Rajasthan) and Hissar. These colonies are set up depending upon local effort and with the assistance of State Governments.

Loan given for setting up of Industries in Backward areas of Bihar

1158. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan given for setting up industries in the backward areas of Bihar State by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the number of such industries set up in the backward areas, with their names, in Bihar State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the last three financial years, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 29-2-1972), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India received two applications for financial assistance from the concerns located in the industrially less developed districts of Bihar State specified by the Planning Commission. They are from (i) M/s. Purnea Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Purnea for an additional loan of Rs. 25 lakhs which has been sanctioned and (ii) from Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. for an additional loan of Rs. 100 lakhs which is being processed by the Corporation. The Corporation has, during the period, also disbursed Rs. 20 lakhs to Messrs. Purnea Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd out of the loan sanctioned to it earlier.

**Setting up of Autonomous Corporation
for Procuring and Distributing
Essential Commodities to
check rise in Prices**

1159. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an autonomous Corporation charged with the responsibility of procuring and distributing certain essential commodities at fair price to the consumers with a view to check rise in prices;

(b) if so, whether selection of the commodities has been made;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme and when it is likely to be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (b). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to prevent any undue rise in prices. There is already in existence a net-work of fair price/ration shops for distributing major foodgrains and sugar. The question of extending the scope of the public distribution system, and of devising suitable operational arrangements in this regard, is under consideration.

**Rural Credit Service Schemes in
Nationalised Banks**

1160. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently advised the Nationalised Banks to start rural credit service schemes to provide an integrated agricultural credit service to the farmers in the country;

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

(c) how far this scheme will benefit the farmers ?

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

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

Oil Struck at Dabka (Baroda)

1161. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "Indian Express" dated the 22nd February, 1972 regarding the high quality Oil struck at Dabka near Baroda;

(b) if so, the estimated reserves likely to be found; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to commence at the site ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Estimates of reserves will be known only after some more wells have been drilled in the area and tested.

Sustained production testing of this particular well is likely to commence within three months. Drilling of additional wells in that area is expected to commence at the end of the Rainy season after certain essential preparatory steps, like acquisition of land and construction of drill-sites and approach roads, have been under taken.

Oil and Gas found at Jorajan (Assam)

1162. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Gas have recently been struck during drilling by Oil India at Jorajan in Assam;

(b) if so, the estimated oil and gas likely to be found in these reservoirs; and

(c) the time by which the production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will be possible to make reliable estimates of oil and gas reserves after tests are completed and a few more wells are drilled.

(c) The production programme will be planned on the basis of findings from the tests which have been initiated by Oil India Limited.

Fertilizer Plants set up During 1971

1163. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of fertilizer plants have been set up in the country during the year 1971;

(b) if so, their location and production capacity; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase production in the existing units during the year 1972 and, if so, a broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). During the year 1971, two plants went into production and, in addition, a number of projects were in different stages of construction; details of these are given below :

Name of the Company	Location	Capacity Nitrogen	('000 tonnes) P ₂ O ₅
1. <i>Plants Completed and Production Commenced :</i>			
1. Madras Fertilizers Limited.	Manali, Tamil Nadu.	164	85
2. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.	Alwaye (IVth Stage Expansion), Kerala.	22	10*
II. <i>New Projects on which Construction started :</i>			
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	Durgapur	152	—
	Barauni	152	—
	Namrup Expn.	152	—
	Sindri Modernisation	—	156
	Talcher, Orissa	229	—
	Ramagundam, A. P.	229	—
2. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Cochin Phase I	152	—
	IVth Stage	—	10
3. Zuari Agro-Industries.	Goa	175	42
4. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited.	Kalol/Kandla, Gujarat.	215	127

*Production of P₂O₅ not yet started.

(c) Government are constantly reviewing the production performance of the existing fertilizer units and have been impressing upon them to overcome the various constraints to production like (i) operational and maintenance problems, (ii) design deficiencies, (iii) power interruptions/voltage dips and also to maintain industrial harmony. Where necessary, particularly in matters like water supply, labour situation, etc., the assistance and cooperation of the States also being enlisted.

Decision to Appoint an Indian as Chief Executive by Burmah Shell

1164. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Burmah Shell has decided to appoint an Indian as its Chief Executive in India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to persuade other foreign Oil Companies in India to appoint Indians as their Chief Executives ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Following the receipt of information from Burmah-Shell to the effect that they will be completing the process of Indianisation of top posts by May this year, Esso and Caltex have been asked to indicate their plans/proposals in this regard.

Increase in Deposits and Opening of Branches by Nationalised Banks

1165. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total increase in deposits, new branches in non-banking areas and the amount of credit given to the priority sector by the individual nationalised and non-nationalised banks since July, 1969; and

(b) the total amount in terms of foreign exchange taken abroad by the foreign banks operating in India in the form of profit, dividends and salary during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information in such detail as desired by the Hon'ble Member is not available. This is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Defence of Borders in Jammu and Kashmir

1166. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to defend the borders in the Jammu and Kashmir State in view of the over support given by the Chinese Prime Minister to the so called struggle of the people for self-determination; and

(b) whether Government propose to strengthen the hands of the State Government in maintaining law and order within the State ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) These developments have been taken into consideration and adequate steps have been taken by Government to defend the borders of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) All assistance has been given to the State Government in maintaining law and order within the State.

Admission to Sainik Schools

1167. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for admission to Sainik Schools so far as representation of different States is concerned; and

(b) the number of boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

admitted to the Sainik Schools during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Admissions to Sainik Schools are made through an All India Entrance Examination. 67% of vacancies in each School is filled by students belonging to the State/Centrally administered area catered for by the School. Any shortfall is made up by admitting students from other States/areas. 33% of seats are filled by children of Defence personnel; most of them belong to the same State/area in which the School is situated.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1962 और 1965 के युद्धों से प्रभावित लोगों को सुविधाएँ

1168. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पिछले भारत-पाक संघर्ष में मृत सैनिकों के परिवारों और अपंग सैनिकों को सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ इससे पहले के दो संघर्षों में मृत सैनिकों के परिवारों और अपंग सैनिकों को भी दी जायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी हाँ, युद्ध में मारे गए अपंग हुए कर्मिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा सुविधाओं के अलावा यह विचाराधीन है।

Ceiling on Remittances by Foreign Investors in India

1169. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal for fixing a ceiling on remittances by foreign investors to meet debt repayments; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to Government's present policy there are no restrictions on the remittances of profits or dividends earned by foreign investors from their investments in India. There is no proposal to make any change in this regard.

Amendments to the Companies Act

1170. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a provision in the Companies Act, a person can hold the Chairmanship/Directorship of 20 companies simultaneously;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to alter this provision; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Section 275 of the Companies Act, 1956, governs this matter.

(b) and (c). A proposal to amend Section 275 of the Companies Act is under consideration of Government.

Assessment of the Capacity of Defence Forces to Defend the Country

1171. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a reassessment of the capacity of country's defence forces, particularly the Air Force and Navy, to defend the country, after the recent Indo-Pak War;

(b) if so, an outline thereof; and

(c) whether any measures are contemplated to further strengthen our Air and Naval forces to meet such an eventuality in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). After the recent Indo-Pak conflict a reassessment of the capacity of all our forces is being made. Necessary steps have also been initiated to make up deficiencies wherever noticed.

Need of Modern Arms for Defence Forces

1172. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had been found in possession of superior armaments supplied by U. S. A. and other countries during the recent Indo-Pak war;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to procure or manufacture equally sophisticated arms for the country's defence forces to strengthen them against any foreign aggression in future; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide modern arms to the Indian defence forces "

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Efforts to equip the Army with modern weapons are a continuous process. The requirements of such weapons are met through indigenous manufacture and import, where necessary.

Daily Air Service from Calcutta to Cooch-Bihar by the shortest Route

1173. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any

assessment of air traffic on Calcutta-Cooch Behar-Calcutta route;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to introduce daily service to Cooch-Bihar by the shortest route; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the air fare on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A traffic assessment has been made by Indian Airlines.

(b) Indian Airlines will consider this matter when its fleet position improves with the receipt of more HS-748 aircraft.

(c) No, Sir.

Scheme for Popularising Darjeeling

1174. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to send some experts to Darjeeling and neighbouring areas to finalise a scheme for popularising Darjeeling from tourist point of view; and

(b) the steps taken to create tourists' interest in Darjeeling ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) It is proposed to construct a youth hostel and add 10 additional rooms to the tourist lodge in Darjeeling, besides providing 2 mini-buses and 2 jeeps there for the use of tourists.

Darjeeling is also being adequately publicised by the Department of Tourism as a tourist attraction.

Payment to Local Officials at Darjeeling for Arranging Tourism Festival Fortnight

1175. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have paid the agreed amount to local officials at Darjeeling for arranging Tourism Festival Fortnight; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No financial commitment has been made by the Department of Tourism for this festival. It is, however, understood that the State Government have made certain payments.

Scheme to Develop Cooch Behar Airport

1176. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any scheme to develop Cooch-Bihar Airport; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

“एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक” में भारत का अंशदान

1177. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक में अपने अंशदान में वृद्धि करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने, बैंक की शेयर पूँजी में 150 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने के एक प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। इसमें से केवल 20 प्रतिशत राशि चुकता पूँजी होगी और शेष बाद में माँगी जा सकेगी। इस आधार पर, भारत द्वारा देय हिस्से की राशि 20.925 करोड़ रुपया (8.37 करोड़ रुपया परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में और 12.555 करोड़ रुपया, रुपयों में) बटेगी जो 3 वर्षों की अवधि में अदा की जानी है। भारत द्वारा देय अंशदान के बारे में, एशियाई विकास बैंक को सितम्बर, 1972 तक सूचना देना आवश्यक है।

Technical Assistance to Nigeria for Exploration and Development of Oil Resources

1178. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to give technical assistance to Nigeria for the exploration and development of the latter's oil resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). During the visit of a Nigerian Delegation to India in February, 1972, this subject was discussed with them generally, but no concrete proposals have emerged so far.

Arrears of Income-Tax

1179. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Income-tax arrears in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of Income-tax realised and the expenditure incurred on realisation of the tax during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The outstanding net arrears of Income-tax as at the end of the last three financial years were as under :

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Outstanding arrears</i>
(Figures in Crores of Rs.)	
1968-69	435.49
1969-70	507.91
1970-71	499.68

(b) Total revenue collections of Income-tax and Corporation-tax during these years were as under :

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Total Budget collection</i>
(Figures in Crores of Rs.)	
1968-69	678.24
1969-70	801.48
1970-71	839.64

Separate figures of expenditure incurred in the collection of income-tax are not maintained. However, total expenditure incurred on the collection of all the direct taxes during these three years was as under :

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
(Figures in Crores of Rs.)	
1968-69	13.67
1969-70	16.16
1970-71	19.44

Evasion of Income-Tax

1180. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate amount of evasion of Income-tax during 1970-71;

(b) the Income-tax arrears during 1970-71;

(c) the number of assessments pending since 1970-71; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to complete the assessments of a particular year in the same year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) While there can be no doubt that large amount of black money is in circulation yet it is difficult to quantify its exact extent. Various individuals and committees have examined this question but have made varying estimates of the extent of black money.

(b) The net arrears of Income-tax outstanding at the end of 1970-71 were Rs. 499.68 crores.

(c) The number of Income-tax assessments pending at the end of 1970-71 was 12,38,823.

(d) The time limit for completion of assessments has been reduced from four years to two years from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable where such assessment year is 1969-70 or later year. Further, with the introduction of Summary assessment procedure with effect from 1.4.71, large number of assessments are being completed on the basis of the returns filed without calling the assessee.

Installing of more Pumps and Equipment on Gauhati-Barauni Pipeline

1181. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to instal more pumps and other equipment on Oil India's Gauhati-Barauni Pipeline to reduce the Crude import which is likely to cost Rs. 270 crores a year from 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : M/s Oil India Ltd. had already installed, in March, 1971, larger plungers at the Moran pumping

station of their Crude Oil Pipeline to enable upliftment of 900 to 950 tonnes per day of ONGC crude oil from Assam fields. Proposals for a further expansion of capacity of M/s Oil India Limited's pipeline, specially in Gauhati-Barauni Sector, would be decided upon in the light of the requirements of crude oil to feed the proposed Bongaigaon Refinery, the likely oil reserves, in future years, in Oil and Natural Gas Commission's and Oil India Limited's fields, and allied factors.

**Taxes levied for Relief to Refugees
from Bangla Desh**

1182. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various taxes imposed for refugee relief will continue; and

(b) if so, how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On present indications, the levies are expected to continue for 1972-73 Financial Year.

**Setting up of Project Administration
for Kovalam-Beach Resort Project**

1183. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up the Project Administration for Kovalam-Beach Resort Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Project Engineer has been appointed to look after the construction work at Kovalam. The post of the Project Administrator has been advertised.

**Promotion of Industrial Workers in
Ordnance Factories**

1184. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of the Industrial Council taken in 1971 regarding promotion of industrial workers in Ordnance Factories stagnating at the maximum of their pay-scales for ten years or more has since been implemented; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Instructions have already been issued by the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories on 10th February, 1972 that the people stagnating in the various grades in the industrial establishments should be considered for promotion. It has been provided that while the day workers can be promoted after being trade tested, the piece workers should be promoted only if promotion does not involve increase in the cost of production. Cases of those who have been stagnating for more than 10 years should be considered for promotion without delay.

**Token Strike by General Insurance
Employees of Bombay**

1185. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Insurance employees of Bombay observed one-day token strike in the month of February, 1972 in support of their long outstanding demands for standardisation of wages and service conditions;

(b) whether the employees also demanded formation of a single Corporation instead of four Regional Corporations as proposed by the Government; and

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

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Standardisation of wages and service conditions will take time as it can be done only after the nationalisation of the General Insurance Companies and after a very careful examination of all relevant factors and implications.

As for the formation of a single Corporation or more than one Corporation, the matter is under consideration.

Construction of a New Airport at Kanpur

1186. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to construct a new Airport at Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the Air Force authorities have agreed to handover the land for this purpose to Civil Aviation Department; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The construction of a Civil Enclave at the Kanpur (Chakeri) airport is already under consideration. A site has been selected and further action will be taken soon.

Air Service from Kanpur to Bombay

1187. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Organizations in

Kanpur have demanded air service from Kanpur to Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether this question is being considered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Some requests in this regard have been received.

(b) The traffic potential does not justify such a service at present.

Hijacking of Pak Military Aircraft to India

1188. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pak military aircraft had been hijacked by a Pak citizen and it landed in India; and

(b) if so, the board outlines of the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A Pakistani army reconnaissance plane made a forced landing near Maili and Sarangwal villages in Hoshiarpur District on 4.1.1972. The plane had on board 2nd Lt. Hamayun Raza, a Bengali Pak Officer and the dead body of another Pak Officer, Major Qasim. While 2nd Lt. Raza was taken into police custody, the dead body of Major Qasim was handed over to Pak authorities on 7.1.1972.

Differential Rates of Interest on Loans

1189. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce differential rates of interest for loans to different categories of people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). I propose to lay a statement on the Table of the House shortly outlining the policy of government on differential interest rates.

Collection of Central Taxes

1190. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of direct tax collections during the current year and how they compare with the budget anticipations;

(b) its percentage to the total demand this year; and

(c) how much is expected to be carried over as arrears to the next year and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The collection of direct taxes upto the end of February, 1972 and the sanctioned budget figures for the financial year 1971-72 are as under :

	(In crores of rupees)			
	I. T. & C. T.	W. T.	G. T.	E. D.
Collection upto the end of February, 72	755.67	20.06	2.81	6.73
Sanctioned budget	902.00	30.00	2.00	7.00

(b) The figures of total demand raised and the collection therefrom from 1.4.1971 to 31.12.1971 are as under :

	(In crores of rupees)		
	Demand raised	Collection	Percentage
I. T. & C. T.	491.37	355.67	72.40
W. T.	10.11	4.90	48.47
G. T.	1.99	0.65	32.66
E.D.	3.77	1.06	28.12

(c) As the current financial year 1971-72 is not yet over the arrears of taxes expected to be carried over to the next year cannot be computed at this point of time.

Arrears of Central Taxes

1191. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of direct taxes at the beginning of this year;

(b) how much of it has been realised during the year;

(c) the amount proposed to be written off and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any method is being evolved to avoid the mounting of arrears from year to year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The amount of arrears of direct taxes as on 1.4.1971 and the realisation therefrom upto 31.12.1971 are as under :

		Arrears as on Realisation upto	
		1.4.1971	31.12.1971
		(In crores of rupees)	
Income-tax	...	499.68 (net)	75.33
Wealth-tax	...	12.27	2.25
Gift Tax	...	2.47	0.51
Expenditure Tax	...	0.16	0.0034
Estate Duty	...	14.44	1.31

(c) The unrealisable arrears of taxes are generally written off in the following circumstances :

- (i) Assesseees have died leaving behind no assets.
- (ii) Assessee companies have gone into liquidation.
- (iii) Assesseees have become insolvent.
- (iv) Assesseees are untraceable.
- (v) Assesseees have left India leaving behind no assets.
- (vi) Assesseees who are alive but have no attachable assets.
- (vii) Amount written off as a result of settlement with the assesseees.
- (viii) Demands found not due on the basis of subsequent information, such as duplicate demands, demands wrongly made, demands being protective, etc.
- (ix) Amount written off on grounds of equity or where the time, labour and expenses involved in legal remedies for realisation are considered disproportionate to the amount for recovery.

Only after all avenues of recovery are exhausted a case is considered for write off. In view of this it is not possible to specify any amount proposed to be written off.

(d) During the recent years, the Government has taken the following specific measures to check the growing tax arrears :

- (i) Prior to 1961 recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-contained Revenue Code and made provision for Tax Recovery Officers who could be Departmental Officers. The Departmental Officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.
- (ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work. Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range.
- (iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.
- (iv) Publication of names of assesseees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.
- (v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and

collecting the net demand due from the assesseses.

- (vi) Five Tax Recovery Commissioners have recently been posted in Calcutta, Kerala, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad. In addition to administrative jurisdiction over Tax Recovery Officers, they will also have appellate jurisdiction with effect from 1.1.1972 to hear appeals against the orders of the Departmental Tax Recovery Officers. Further some Additional Commissioners are in exclusive charge of recovery work.

- (vn) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collection) were sanctioned last year by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demand.

- (viii) The time limit for completing the assessments has been reduced to two years after the end of the assessment year.

- (ix) The Wanchoo Committee have made a number of recommendations which are under examination.

Tata's Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

1192. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have given final clearance to the Tata's Mithapur Project to manufacture fertilizers and ammonia; and

- (b) if so, what will be the annual production of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Commencement of Oil drilling near Bhuj

1193. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether oil drilling near Bhuj has commenced;

- (b) if so, whether the oil drilling near Bhuj has been found very expensive; and

- (c) the total amount spent on the project and how far the oil drilled from this well will be useful ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Import Substitution in Defence Production

1194. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have decided to launch a fresh drive for accelerating import substitution in the manufacture of equipment, arms and ammunition required for defence forces; and

- (b) if so, the steps being taken to manufacture all types of arms within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Statement is attached.

Statement

We have achieved adequate self-sufficiency in small arms and light artillery weapons and their ammunition. For medium artillery weapons and ammunition, which are

replacing the traditional weapons in that range, capacity is being established. We are still dependent on foreign sources for special type of non-ferrous metals and special steels.

2. The Ordnance Factories are today producing the self-loading Ishapore rifles, light and medium machine guns and mortars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns and medium artillery, besides a large range of ammunition.

3. Some important projects which have been approved by Government recently are as follows :

- (a) Indigenous manufacture of Indian Field Gun in place of 25 Pdr. Gun of World War II vintage.
- (b) Indigenous manufacture of 9 mm self-loading Pistol for the Services with a versatile capacity for the manufacture of .32" Pistol for the civil use.
- (c) Project for the establishment of indigenous manufacture of ammunition in the Ordnance Factories for the imported equipment.
- (d) Indigenous manufacture of new MMGs required for the Infantry and Tanks.
- (e) Special steels plant to provide all types of special steels of high specifications required by the Ordnance Factories. In the past because of the high specifications and restricted quantities that were required, these had to be imported from abroad. With the special steels plant going into production within the next 4/5 years Ordnance Factories will be self sufficient in this important raw material.
- (f) Production of propellants with the latest process of manufacture to meet the requirements of high calibre and sophisticated weapons and ammunition.

4. A large number of non-lethal portions of arms and ammunitions are being developed and produced by trade firms. Notable amongst these are Bomb Bodies and Fuzes of different types.

Request by Sweden for Indian Ships

1195. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the request made to India by Sweden to build ships for her; and

(b) the number of ships Sweden has asked for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Negotiations are still continuing between M/s Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta and M/s Stena A. B. Sweden, in regard to technical requirements and commercial conditions of the proposed order.

(b) Originally, M/s Stena A. B. had indicated a requirement of 8 ships. It is now understood that they have placed orders for 4 ships on other yards. Thus they have now have a requirement of only 4 ships.

New Attractions for Tourists Visiting India

1196. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of 4 lakh tourists visiting India upto 1973 will be achieved as anticipated;

(b) the number of tourists who visited upto December, 1971;

(c) whether any new attractions have been provided for the purpose; and

(d) if so, a broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The target of 4 lakh tourists is likely to be achieved in 1973.

(b) 3,00,995 tourists visited India during 1971.

(c) and (d). A beach resort is being established at Kevalam and a summer-cum-winter resort at Gulmarg. Selected wild life sanctuaries and Buddhist centres are being provided with improved facilities. Tourism facilities are also being provided or improved at a number of other places in the country.

"Committee on Distribution of Confiscated Goods"

1197. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 19th February, 1972 regarding the existence of a racket in the distribution of articles seized by the Customs all over India;

(b) whether the Committee appointed to review the procedure for disposal of confiscated articles has submitted its report; and

(c) If so, what measures have been taken to rectify the defects in the distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes. The Government have seen the News Item appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 19th February, 1972.

(b) Yes. The Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, has submitted its report.

(c) The report is in final stage of consideration by the Government.

Decline in Tourist Traffic to India During the last Two Years

1188. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Tourists visiting India has been on the decline during the last two years;

(b) whether it is due to the lack of facilities to the Tourists; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. On the contrary there has been an increase, as is clear from the following figures :

Tourist arrivals

1969	244,724
1970	280,821
1971	300,995

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, continuous steps are being taken to improve and strengthen the tourism infrastructure.

Increase in Air India's Foreign Exchange earning due to Formation of a Separate Corporation

1199. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the estimated increase in Air India's foreign exchange earnings as a result of the formation of a separate Corporation for operating Charter flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The gross foreign exchange earnings of Air-India Charters Ltd. during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 2.86 crores.

Report of Malaviya Committee on re-organisation of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1200. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaviya Committee has submitted its Report on the reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and whether these will lead to economy consistent with efficiency;

(c) whether the Committee has recommended that a bulk foreign exchange allocation be made to ONGC permitting it to make adjustments to facilitate uninterrupted exploration and drilling work; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Completion of Survey of Bombay High and Adjoining Areas by French Firm

1201. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seismic survey of Bombay High and adjoining areas has been completed by a French Firm;

(b) if so, whether on the basis of the survey, the exact location for exploration has since been decided; and

(c) when the work of drilling will be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir; these surveys cover the 'Bombay High' and some of the adjoining areas.

(b) The data obtained from the surveys are now being processed by the French firm at its data processing centre in France. Selection of the location (s) for drilling of wells will be made after completion of processing and subsequent interpretation of this data.

(c) Drilling in 'Bombay High' area is to be done with the help of a Mobile 'Platform' which is presently under construction in Japan. As per schedule, the Platform is likely to reach Bombay some time in November 1972. Drilling is expected to commence soon afterwards.

Liquidation of Companies

1202. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Limited companies registered under the Companies Act which went into liquidation during 1971;

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Three hundred and eightyseven companies, limited by shares, ceased functioning during the year 1971. Of them 225 companies went into liquidation and 162 were struck off the register under Section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and Dealerships to Widows and Relatives of Armed Personnel

1203. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the outline of Government's policy regarding the allotment of petrol pumps and dealerships to the widows and relatives of soldiers and other armed personnel who lost

their lives during the recent armed conflict between India and Pakistan;

(b) the number of cases in which the offers have already been made and accepted; and

(c) the arrangements made for giving them financial assistance to enable them to run the pumps and dealerships?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) For a period of one year starting from 28th December, 1971, Indian Oil Corporation is giving preference in the award of its dealerships for the Corporation-owned retail outlets; agencies for kerosene and light diesel oil; and distributorships of Indane Cooking Gas to defence personnel unable to continue in active service due to injuries and to the dependents of those who have died or are missing in action. The lists of entitled persons under this scheme are finalised by the Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence and Director General, Border Security Force.

(b) 25 offers have already been made and accepted upto 7.3.72.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been allocated for giving the requisite financial assistance to those beneficiaries under this scheme who require such assistance.

Visit to POWs Camps in India by International Agency

1204. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether any representative of international agency has visited the P. O. Ws. camps in India and if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The Delegates of International Committee of Red Cross in India have visited several Prisoner of War Camps and have expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the authorities to comply with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

They are also satisfied with the conditions in the Camps.

Income-tax paid by Foreign Owned drug Manufacturing Companies in India

1205. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign owned drug manufacturing companies in India as have foreign equity capital exceeding 50 percent; and

(b) the amount of Income-tax paid by each of these companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached. Many of these firms are manufacturing several other items besides drugs and pharmaceuticals.

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

Statement

Names of firms in India manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals having foreign investment, either direct or indirect, exceeding fifty percent (As on 24th March, 1972).

1. Alkaf & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Anglo French Drug Co. Ltd.
3. Bayer India Ltd.
4. Beecham India Ltd.
5. Boots Company Ltd.
6. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.
7. Burroughs wellcome & Co.
8. Ciba of India Ltd.
9. Cyanamid Ltd.
10. German Remedies Ltd.
11. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.

12. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
13. May and Baker Ltd.
14. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.
15. Parke Davis Ltd.
16. Pfizer Ltd.
17. Smith & Nephew Ltd.
18. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.
19. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
20. Roche Products Ltd.
21. Sandoz India Ltd.
22. Searle India Ltd.
23. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.
24. Abbott Laboratories Ltd.
25. Anglo Thai Corporation.
26. G. W. Carrick Ltd.
27. Chesebrough Ponds Ltd.
28. Cooper Laboratories.
29. Dental Products Ltd.
30. Ethnor Ltd.
31. Franco Indian Manufacturers Ltd.
32. C. E. Fulford Ltd.
33. Indian Scheering Ltd.
34. John Wyeth Bros.
35. E. Merck Ltd.
36. Lab Grimault Ltd.
37. Nicholas of India Ltd.
38. Smith Kline & French & Co.

**Foreigners and Indians working in
Foreign Owned Drug Manufacturing
Companies in India**

1206. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of persons, both foreigners and Indians, in the service of foreign owned drug manufacturing companies in India who are drawing a salary of more than Rs. 3000/- P. M. (including perquisites) and the assignments held by them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Additional Revenue being earned
by Indian Airlines**

1207. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines capacity has increased during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) what is the additional revenue being earned consequently; and

(d) whether in spite of the additional revenue, Indian Airlines continue to be in the red and if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated capacity during 1971-72 is 268.122 million ATKMs showing an increase of 29% over 1970-71.

(c) The estimated revenue during 1971-72 is Rs. 57.24 crores as against Rs. 44.89 crores during 1970-71.

(d) The estimated loss of Indian Airlines during 1971-72 is Rs. 5.20 crores. The main reasons for this are :

1. substantial increases in wages following wage settlements;
2. disruption of services on account of Pakistani aggression;
3. the adverse impact of the monetary crisis in the west on tourism.
4. increase in insurance rates to cover hijacking risks;
5. increase in the price of fuel and other operational costs;
6. the inhibitory effect on foreign travel as a result of the foreign travel tax; and

7. additional expenditure on account of circuitous flying to avoid Pakistan territory.

However, it is expected that the financial performance will substantially improve in 1972-73.

Performance of Nationalised Banks

1208. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the fourteen nationalised banks during 1971 and beginning of 1972 in regard to additional deposits and depositors new branches opened and the extent to which agricultural sector received more financial assistance from the nationalised banks;

(b) whether the deposit growth in nationalised banks slowed down in 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Between the last Fridays of 1970 and 1971, deposits of the 14 nationalised banks increased by Rs. 614.2 crores. In percentage termed the growth rate during this period worked out to 19.1 per cent as against 16.6 per cent between the last Fridays of 1969 and 1970.

As of the last Friday of February, 1972 the deposits of these banks stood at Rs. 3870 crores as against Rs. 2625 crores at the time of nationalisation.

The number of deposit accounts (including saving bank accounts) with the 14 nationalised banks which stood at about 187 lakhs in June, 1969, went up to about 237 lakhs in September, 1970. Later figures are not available.

Since nationalisation up to the end of 1971, the outstanding advances of the nationalised banks to agriculture have increased by about Rs. 161 crores as indicated by the figures given below :

Advances of nationalised banks to agriculture

	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
June, 1969	60.44
Dec., 1969	99.15
Dec., 1970	186.90
Dec., 1971	221.52

(b) It is too early to judge the trend of deposits during 1972.

(c) Does not arise.

उन्नत शस्त्रों के निर्माण में धीमी प्रगति

1210. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या लोक लेखा समिति (चौथी लोक मण्डा) ने अपने 26 वें प्रतिवेदन में उन्नत शस्त्रों के निर्माण की धीमी गति पर असंतोष प्रकट किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो धीमी गति के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उत्पादन की धीमी गति का मुख्य कारण उन्नतशील तकनीक के कारण अतिजटिल तथा नाजुक प्रकार के शस्त्रास्त्रों, भारी संख्या में पुर्जों का होना तथा सेना के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक अन्य भारी शस्त्रास्त्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता को अस्थायी रूप से परिवर्तित करना तथा शस्त्रास्त्रों के क्रमशः स्वदेशीकरण के सम्बन्ध में आई समस्याओं के कारण थी । सरकार के द्वारा की गई सुधारात्मक कार्य-वाहियों के फलस्वरूप काफी प्रगति हो गई है । सरकार की आशा है 1973-74 तक योजना लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया जायगा ।

**British Proposal to send a Flagship
to Bay of Bengal**

1211. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had received any information from the British Government, or otherwise, regarding the British proposal to send a Flagship to the Bay of Bengal during the Indo-Pak War; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The British Government had during the recent Indo-Pak hostilities, sought Government of India's agreement for the evacuation of their nationals from Bangla Desh by Ships of Royal Navy. The proposal, however, was withdrawn by them when the British authorities agreed that satisfactory arrangements had already been made for evacuation of the British and other foreign nationals and any other step was unnecessary.

**Surrender by Gen. Niazi during
Indo-Pak War**

1212. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a despatch by Mr. Jack Anderson, published in the "Indian Express" dated the 14th February, 1972, stating that surrender by General Niazi averted the world war;

(b) whether Government have examined the implications of various disclosures made by Mr. Anderson in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen the Press report.

(b) Government do not wish to comment on these disclosures.

**Demonstration by Labourers before
the Branches of Reserve Bank
of India**

1213. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on a call given by the All-India Trade Union Congress, Labourers had staged demonstration before some of the branches of the Reserve Bank of India on the 16th November, 1971 and also submitted memoranda to the bank authorities;

(b) if so, the names of the branches where demonstrations were held and the contents of the memoranda; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Demonstrations were held in front of the Reserve Banks offices at Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur under the auspices of All-India Trade Union Congress on 16th November, 1971. A copy of the memorandum handed over by the demonstrators to the Manager of Nagpur office of the Reserve Bank of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1551/72.]

(c) The Government has noted the views expressed in the memorandum.

**Memorandum from Gurudwara
Prabandhak Committee for
Development of Patna
City as a Tourist
Centre**

1214. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has sent to him any memorandum in regard to the development of Patna City as a tourist Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A request for establishing an information Centre and a Tourist Rest House near the Gurudwara at Patna was received in 1966. The Department of Tourism had then already proposed the construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Patna in the Fourth plan. The site for it has also been selected in consultation with the State Government keeping in view the overall requirements of tourists visiting Patna.

Inclusion of Khagaul in Patna for Grant of Facilities to Central Government Employees

1215. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patna in Bihar is a Class B2 city;

(b) whether Khagaul (Danapur Railway Station) in Bihar is within 8 Kms. of limits of Patna Municipal Corporation and the Civil authorities have certified that Khagaul is fully dependent upon Patna and Danapur for all purposes except fuel; and

(c) whether Government propose to treat Khagaul as part of Patna for the purpose of granting allowances and facilities to Central Government employees residing there on the lines of Howrah and Liluah which are treated as part of Calcutta for the purpose ?

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

(b) Khagaul Municipality, within which Danapur Railway Station falls, is within a distance of 8 Kms. from Patna municipal limits. According to the civil authorities, it appears that the residents of Railway colony within the local limits of Khagaul Municipality are generally dependent upon Dinapore and Patna for their essential supplies, except fuel.

(c) Government have no proposal at present for treating Khagaul as part of Patna for the purpose of granting allowances. Khagaul is a separate municipality, not contiguous to Patna and does not qualify for the grant of allowances in accordance with the general principles formulated by Government. Howrah and Liluah were treated as part of Calcutta for purposes of compensatory allowances under certain special orders which have been in existence since 1924. They have accordingly been continued to be so treated, as exceptions to the general principles.

Foreign Capital Investment in Defence Production Units

1216. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign capital invested in the various Defence production units; and

(b) its break-up, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA) : (a) The amount of foreign capital invested in the various Defence production Units is 'Nil'.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to meet the Shortage of Caustic Soda

1217. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the country will be facing an acute shortage in Caustic Soda if proper steps are not taken immediately; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to meet this shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As against an estimated demand of 4,40,000 tonnes in 1972 the production is expected to be of the order of 4,10,000 tonnes. Thus there may be a shortfall of approximately 30,000 tonnes.

- (b) (i) Actual users have been permitted to import caustic soda on restricted basis to supplement the indigenous availability.
- (ii) Applications for the establishment of additional capacity have been invited recently by means of a Press Note, for ensuring more production as a long term solution, and the applications are under consideration.

Scheme for a Marine Drive from Veli to Kovalam, Kerala

1218. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to take up the scheme for a Marine Drive from Veli to Kovalam (Kerala) as a part of Kovalam Project;
- (b) whether the Central Government have received any representation from Kerala Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government had in 1965 proposed the inclusion of a marine drive from Veli to Kovalam in the Central Sector.

(c) The prohibitive cost of this scheme, estimated at that time at Rs. 214 lakhs, precluded its inclusion in the over-all scheme to develop Kovalam as a beach resort.

Schemes for Resettlement of Ex-Service Personnel

1219. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes formulated by the Directorate General of Resettlement for rehabilitation of Ex-Service personnel during the last three years;

(b) the number of Ex-Service personnel who secured employment in public and private sectors during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of loans and grants released by the Directorate to the State Governments during the last three years for the Ex-Service personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Apart from the various other measures of rehabilitation normally available for ex-service personnel three land colonisation schemes, 16 training schemes (pre-release, per-cum-post release and post-release) for JCOs/ORs and 22 training courses for retired officers and released ECOs to improve their employability in civil life were formulated by the DGR during the last three years.

(b) According to statistics readily available 44,630 ex-service personnel of all ranks, including released ECOs have secured employment in public sector including Central/State Government Departments and the private sector. Separate break up is not available.

(c) No loans have been given. However, grants/allocations as mentioned below have been made during the last three years :

(i) Rs. 20,75,826.37—

From Defence Services Estimates towards 50% of the expenditure on maintenance of DSS & A Boards.

(ii) Rs. 49,01,120.08—

From Flag Day collections for welfare of ex-servicemen.

(iii) Rs. 27,45,964

From the States share of Rs. 76,80,000 out of the Central Governments contribution to States/Union Territories who have paid their individual contribution. The balance would be paid to the remaining States/Union Territories when they pay their matching contribution.

Research by Defence Research Laboratories

1220. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of items of civilian use, which have been developed successfully as a result of research done by the Defence Research Laboratories during the last three years;

(b) the number of items of Defence use successfully developed by these laboratories during the last three years; and

(c) the number of items which have been taken up for mass production during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No items have been developed specifically for civilian use. The number of items developed for Defence use is 228. Out of these, 89 items can find application for civilian use also. Know-how on 26 items of these has already been passed on to National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation and others are being examined.

(c). 145.

Realisation of Income-Tax from Film Stars

1221. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases instituted against the film stars during the last three years for realising Income-tax along with their names;

(b) whether some of these film stars have made certain agreements with Government and cases of some others have been decided;

(c) the number of cases still pending and since when each such case is pending and the reasons for these cases pending disposal for such a long time; and

(d) the special measures adopted by Government to ensure early disposal of all the pending cases of Income-tax recovery and when these are expected to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of film stars against whom certificate proceedings for recovery of tax were started during last three financial years are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(b) and (c). The particulars of stay/instalments granted for payment of taxes, the cases already decided, the cases still pending and the reasons for their pendency are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(d) The particulars of the measures adopted to ensure early disposal of the pending cases referred to in part (c) are also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. It is, however, not possible to give any specific dates for disposal of such cases.

ESSO Company

1222. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of capital investment of M/s. Esso Company in India;

(b) the number of petrol pumps which are owned by the Company or for which the Company has given dealership;

(c) the extent of expansion granted to them in the various fields during last three years; and

(d) the profit remitted abroad by them during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) The total capital invested by Esso Marketing and Refining as on 31.12.1970 was Rs. 2901.7 lakhs.

(b) M/s. Esso's retail outlets in the country as on 1.1.1971 were 1928.

(c) No expansion of refining capacity has been allowed during the last three years.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shares held by ESSO in Petro-Chemical Industries

1223. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of petroleum and petro-chemical industries wherein the ESSO is having shares directly or indirectly; and

(b) whether Government now propose to restrict its activities in India and also check the further remittance by this Company abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) Esso Eastern Inc., U. S. A. has investment in the following companies operating in India :

1. Lsso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.
2. Lube India Limited.
3. Esso Eastern Inc.—Marketing branch operations.

(b) No expansion of Lsso's refining capacity is contemplated for the present. While it is not proposed to ban remittances by any of the foreign oil companies, Government reserve the right to look into the propriety of specific amounts claimed for repatriation.

Utilisation of PL. 480 Funds

1224. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any check over the money spent out of the PL. 480 Funds in India; and

(b) the present balance of PL. 480 Funds in India ?

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

(a) Consultations are held with the U. S. Embassy before the beginning of each year to ascertain the level of their estimated expenditures, which under the PL. 480 agreements can be financed from the US rupee holdings in India. These include their expenditure on embassy and consular functions. The U. S. also consults the Govt. of India before authorising research grants, technical assistance and other similar programmes.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Details of Rupee Holdings of the U. S.
in India as on 31.12.71

(Rs. crores)

1. PL. 480 Funds :

1. Un-disbursed PL. 480 import deposits earmarked for loans and grant to India and for Cooley loans. 75

2. Unexpended PL. 480 import deposits and repayments accrued on PL. 480 loans, earmarked for US use* 214

11. Non-PL. 480 Funds :

3. Repayment and interest payments which have accrued to the US in respect of Non-PL. 480 rupee loans to India. 320

4. Interest paid by GOI on US rupee deposits in Special Securities, and Miscellaneous. 130

Total US rupee holdings : 739†

† Of these, Rs. 669 crores were held as deposits in the RBI in Govt. of India's securities and the balance was on deposit with commercial banks.

दानापुर में कार्य करने वाले रेल श्रमिकों को मकान किराया भत्ता देना

1225. श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे में दानापुर (खगोल) में काम करने तथा रहने वाले रेल श्रमिकों को वर्ष 1967 से लेकर मार्च 1970 तक मकान किराया भत्ता दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विरोध किये जाने के कारण उक्त भत्ते का भुगतान बन्द कर दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का विरोध किया गया था, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त भत्ते का पुनः चालू करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हाँ, उक्त भत्ते की अदायगी फरवरी, 1970 तक की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). दानापुर (अहंता-प्राप्त शहर) और दानापुर के नामों के बीच भ्रान्ति हो जाने के कारण उक्त भत्ते की अदायगी गलती से की गई थी और जब यह पता चला कि आदेश गलती से लागू किये गये थे तो उक्त भत्ते की अदायगी बन्द कर दी गई थी। प्रवर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, उक्त भत्ता किसी नगर-पालिका के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को तभी देय होता है जब वह स्थान भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिए वर्गीकृत शहरों/नगरों में से एक हो अथवा किसी वर्गीकृत शहर के समीपस्थ हो। खगोल, जो स्वयं एक पृथक नगर-पालिका क्षेत्र है, इनमें से किसी भी शर्त को पूरा नहीं करता।

*The US uses include normal embassy and consular functions, research and development grants to Indian institutions, freight charges on gift commodities, technical assistance support costs and limited conversions into other currencies to the extent provided in PL. 480 Agreements.

(ब) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

quisites by the present incumbent in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-1972 in India and abroad; and

Terms and conditions for Appointment of Managing Director of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division)

1226. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions governing the appointment of the Managing Director of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) including salary, allowances and other perquisites;

(b) the amount of money drawn by way of salary, various allowances and other per-

(c) whether the term of the present incumbent has expired ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) The terms and conditions of appointment of the Managing Director, Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) are laid down in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals letter No. F. 20(3)/66/IOC(2) dated 10th June, 1966, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1552/72.]

(b) The amount drawn year-wise by way of salary, allowances etc. are as under :

	(in Rs.)				
	Basic Salary	City Compensatory Allowance	Bonus	Medical Expenditure	Entertainment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1969-70	40,000.00	900.00	—	6276.96	2250
1970-71	41,500.00	900.00	1800	6399.02	1750
1971-72	42,000.00	900.00	1800	2822.79	2750
(Upto 20.3.72)					

The totals for each year of the amount shown in Col. 1, 2 and 3 above are gross figures subject to recovery of income tax; the amounts indicated in Col. 4 and 5 are based on the actual expenditure incurred.

The travelling allowances, (excluding fares) drawn in India and abroad are shown below :

Allowances Drawn				
Year	In India	Abroad		
	Rs.	£	\$	Rs.
1969-70	921.00	330	—	1080
1970-71	1873.50	385	315	2150
1971-72	3443.00	110	1145	1400
(Upto 20.3.72)				

These amounts cover the expenses incurred by the incumbent while on official duty tours.

(c) No, Sir.

**Proposal for a New Airport
at Cochin**

1227. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for a new airport at Cochin;

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

(c) whether the newly constituted International Airports Authority has proposed the development of Cochin Airport into an international airport ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Construction of a new aerodrome for Cochin cannot be taken up in the near future as funds for airport development are already fully committed.

(c) No, Sir.

**Proposal to Earmark Additional
Funds for Development of
Tourism in Uttar Pradesh**

1228. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to earmark additional funds to Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of Tourism in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The funds provided in the Fourth Plan having already been committed, it is not proposed to earmark any additional funds for the development of tourism in Uttar Pradesh.

**Development of Tourism in Hill
Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

1229. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Government to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the deve-

lopment of tourism in the Hill Districts of the State viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi;

(b) whether Government propose to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of these Districts from the point of view of tourism; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) In the fourth Plan a youth hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.37 lakhs will be constructed at Nainital by the Department of Tourism.

(b) No, Sir, not for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Bureau of Public Enterprises' Report
on Public Undertakings**

1230. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises is reported to have admitted that some of the public sector undertakings are not doing well;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings; and

(c) the steps envisaged to improve their workings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) It is true that the performance of some public undertakings has not come up to expectations. This has been due to both controllable and uncontrollable factors.

(b) Of the 79 enterprises engaged in manufacturing and trading activities as on 31.3.1971, the following have incurred losses during the last three years :

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.

2. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
3. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
4. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
5. Praga Tools Ltd.
6. National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
7. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
9. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
10. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
11. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
12. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
13. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
14. Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.
15. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
16. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
17. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
18. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

(c) With a view to improving managerial and operational efficiency, measures have been taken to have better investment appraisal, introduce performance budgeting, internal audit and comprehensive cost accounting system, reduce inventories, diversify production, adopt modern management techniques, improve labour productivity by training and better industrial relations, make greater sales efforts etc. The performance of these undertakings is constantly watched and suitable remedial action is taken, wherever necessary. Government have also appointed an action Committee recently to devise ways and means of improving the performance of public undertakings.

**British Plan to sell Anglo-French
Supersonic Jaguar Aircraft
to India**

1231. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has put forward a plan to sell the Anglo-French Supersonic Jaguar strike aircraft to India and sent a team to Delhi to finalise the proposal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(c) the outcome of the visit by the British team ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Proposal to Expand the Capacity of
Fertilizer Project, Gorakhpur**

1232. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the capacity of the Fertilizer Project, Gorakhpur with the help of World Bank; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Government have approved the expansion of the Gorakhpur fertilizer factory to increase its production capacity from 1,74,000 tonnes of urea to 2,85,000 tonnes of urea per annum. Against a total project cost of Rs. 11.82 crores, the World Bank (IDA) assistance amounts to \$ 10.00 million.

Proposal to construct a Civil Airport at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

1233. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Civil Airport at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) to cater for the needs of travelling public; and

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have sent a representation in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Some requests have been received for airlinking Gorakhpur, where an airport already exists. Indian Airlines will consider starting services when their fleet position improves. Approximately 5 acres of land have been released in favour of the Civil Aviation Department for the construction of a Civil Enclave at Gorakhpur aerodrome.

Facilities to Ex-Servicemen of Hill District of U. P.

1234. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the facilities provided to the Ex-Servicemen of the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Ex-Servicemen are entitled to following benefits/facilities in general :

1. Reservations in Class III & Class IV posts.
2. Preference for employment in jobs in Defence installations and paramilitary organisations.
3. Relaxation of age and of educational qualifications (in case of Class IV posts only).

4. Vocational training in ITIs etc. for which stipends are given.

5. Allotment of imported tractors.

6. Purchase of surplus vehicles of Defence Ministry before they are notified to DGS&D for disposal.

7. Quota of commercial vehicles (Ambassador cars, 3-Wheeler auto rickshaws and tempo) for allotment on priority basis.

8. Loans from Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen for starting business ventures.

9. Preference for allotment of surplus military lands for cultivation.

10. Preference in the matter of allotment of waste lands by State Governments.

These benefits/facilities are also available to ex-servicemen belonging to Hill Districts in U. P.

Slow Progress in Construction of Border Roads in Northern India

1235. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in construction of roads by the Director General Border Roads in the strategic areas of the Districts of Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi is very slow; and

(b) whether Government propose to speed up the road construction work in these border Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Director General Border Roads has been entrusted with construction and improvement of certain roads

(totalling 660 KM) in Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Almora and Pithoraguth Districts only. Construction and improvement of all the roads, excepting one road in Chamoli district where scope of works was curtailed for security reasons, have been completed by Director General Border Roads and they are opened to traffic.

(b) Does not arise

Fire in A. G. Office, Trivandrum

1236 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the approximate loss suffered as a result of fire in the Accountant General's office at Trivandrum (Kerala), and

(b) the causes leading to the said accident as per enquiry conducted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The loss suffered as a result of fire in the office of the Accountant General at Trivandrum on 24th November, 1971 has been estimated at Rs 1,95,600/- (Rs 1,25,000/- on account of building and electric equipments and Rs 70,000/- on account of furniture and machines)

(b) The matter has been referred to the Police and the results of their enquiry are awaited

अधिकृत विनिमय दर से अधिक कीमत पर
आयातित पुस्तकों की बिक्री

1237 श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में पुस्तक विक्रेता ब्रिटेन से आयातित पुस्तकों के लिए एक पौण्ड (स्टर्लिंग) की कीमत के लिए 20 रुपये मूल्य मांगते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अधिकृत विनिमय दर से अधिक मूल्य लेने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) जी हाँ। सरकार को इस प्रकार की कुछ रिपोर्टें मिली हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में, पुस्तक विक्रेता मोटे तौर पर दो कारण बताते हैं कि बैंकरो द्वारा बची जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की दरें सरकारी सम दरों की अपेक्षा सर्वदा काफी ऊँची होती हैं और रजिस्ट्री तथा टाक-दरों में वृद्धि होने के कारण बैंक द्वारा विदेशी डॉलर पर लिया जाने वाला प्रभाज बढ़ कर लगभग दुगुने हो गये हैं और रजिस्ट्री और टाक की दरों में वृद्धि हो जाने से पुस्तक विक्रेताओं द्वारा प्रकाशकों के साथ किए जाने वाले पत्र व्यवहार के संबंध में होने वाला खर्च बढ़ गया है। इन विषयों पर पुस्तक विक्रेताओं के साथ अभी और बातचीत की जा रही है।

औषध मूल्य निर्धारण संबंधी फार्मूले में
पुनरीक्षण का प्रस्ताव

1238 श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1972 के "इकॉनॉमिक टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकार का विचार औषध मूल्य निर्धारण संबंधी फार्मूले में पुनरीक्षण करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नये फार्मूले का कीमतों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

वित्त और न्याय तथा वेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले)
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) औषधि के मूल्यों के निर्धारण के संबंध में सूत्र (फार्मूला) का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए सरकार इस समय किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। किन्तु एक कार्यकारी दल (जिसके प्रधान, इण्डस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एण्ड प्राइमिज ब्यूरो के चेयरमैन हैं) इस समय, कुछ प्रपुंज, औषधियों के लागत ढाँचे, मूल्यों में परिवर्तन के लिए नामांश (माप-दण्ड), औषधियों के पैकेजिंग आदि, जिनका औषधि (कीमत-नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 में उल्लेख था, की जाँच कर रहा है। कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Encashment of Cheques with
Signature of Depositors
in Hindi**

1240. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Branch of Central Bank of India in Connaught Place, New Delhi the signatures of depositors in Hindi need extra verification while the signatures in English do not need such a verification; and

(b) whether this practice causes delay for cashing the cheques signed in Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). All signatures on cheques, whether in Hindi or English are verified. Specimen signature cards of Hindi and English are kept at two different counters and verified separately before the cheques are passed for payment. No extra verification is required for Hindi signatures. The time taken in verifying the signatures in Hindi or in English on cheques is more or less the same.

**Export of Refined Wax Produced by
Digboi Refinery**

1241. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of refined wax pro-

duced by Digboi Refinery was stopped last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to renew export from this year ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). During 1971, the demand for paraffin wax increased sharply. Consequently several measures had to be taken to meet the increase in the demand, and these included stopping of exports. The full impact of the measures taken will be felt only during 1972. Until there is surplus availability, export of paraffin wax would not be permitted.

**Memorandum submitted by Central
Government Pensioners**

1242. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Central Government pensioners who retired from service between January, 1967 and December, 1968;

(b) whether Government merged the Dearness Allowance with pay from 1st December, 1968 in the case of their employees and whether this benefit was extended to the aforesaid pensioners; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Following an agreement in the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery between the Government and staff sides a portion of dearness allowance is being treated as pay for certain purposes, including pensionary benefits, with effect from 1st December, 1968. The agreement was to apply the orders from a specific date and the

question of extending the benefit to those who retired earlier did not arise.

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

1243. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सितम्बर, 1971 से मार्च, 1972 तक का प्रति माह उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक कितना है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मंहगाई भत्ता आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये फार्मले के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949=100) के 12 महीनों के औसत में प्रत्येक 10 अंक की वृद्धि पर मंहगाई भत्ता देय होता था। मंहगाई भत्ते की दरों में पिछली बार 1-9-1968 से तदनुसार संशोधन किये गये थे। परन्तु, आयोग की अपनी ही सिफारिशों के अनुसार यह फार्मूला सितम्बर, 1969 से लागू नहीं रहा। जैसाकि तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की है, जीवन निर्वाह मूल्य सूचकांक की 12 महीनों की औसत के उच्चतर स्तर को हिमाब में लेते हुए सरकार ने उसके बाद दो अवसरों पर अन्तर्ग्रिम ग्राहक मंजूर की है।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1971 से जनवरी, 1972 की अवधि के दौरान अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949--100) के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित थे :

सितम्बर, 1971 — 238

अक्तूबर, 1971 — 238

नवम्बर, 1971 — 239

दिसम्बर, 1971 — 237

जनवरी, 1972 — 236

फरवरी तथा मार्च 1972 के महीनों के आंकड़े क्रमशः अप्रैल तथा मई 1972 के महीनों में उपलब्ध होंगे।

Escape bid by Pak POW's in India

1244. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani prisoners of war had attempted to escape from their camp in India; and

(b) if so, the facts of the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). There have been two cases in one station involving three Pakistani military Prisoners of War. Two escaped from the camp. Another, who tried to overpower a sentry on duty, was shot dead. Investigation by Courts of Inquiry is in progress.

Irregularities in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

1245. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some businessmen in collusion with some Officers of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited had pilfered sulphur worth Rs. one crore imported for the Company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) According to a Report received from the Management of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, a recent stock verification has revealed certain discrepancies bet-

ween the book balances and the actual stocks of rock-phosphate and sulphur.

(b) The Management of the company are further investigating the matter and their Report is awaited.

12 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (Query)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table. Mr. V. C. Shukla.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You know, Sir, the I.I.T., Kanpur has been closed...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I have not allowed it. If you speak without my permission, I am not going to allow it...*(Interruptions)*. The Member who speaks without my permission will not be recorded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it...*(Interruptions)*. There is ample opportunity. Budget Discussion is going on. The opportunity is available. You can refer these matters in the Budget Debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a call attention motion about Nagarwala's death in the jail. We have not been told anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have never been telling about call attention motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About Mr. Nagarwala's death in the jail...

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on making noise, nothing will come out...*(Interruptions)* I have not allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I simply want that the Education Minister may make a statement. After all this is the biggest institution in Kanpur...

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing, when I have not allowed it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This has been closed. Have pity on the 3000 students who are there and the 500 employees.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have not allowed the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Where can I go, Sir ? It cannot be raised in the UP Assembly. It can be raised only here.

MR. SPEAKER : When I say I have not allowed it...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

MR. SPEAKER : Please go on. This will not be recorded. I have not called you. If you go on arguing, it will not be recorded. This is not the way to raise the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We give call attention notices. Unless we are informed...*(Interruptions)*. We have got to be informed that they have been rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not informed, that means that it has not been accepted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Don't make me say that you want to suppress these things. You are more loyal than the king...*(Interruptions)*. Somebody has got to come and tell us...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has got a point. Uptill now the practice was that when a member's call attention was not admitted, he is always informed. The Lobby Clerk used to come and tell us, 'Your notice has not been ad-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

mitted'. Something should be there. The established convention should be followed. Otherwise, we think it has been kept pending.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very serious matter. It is causing anxiety in the minds of hundreds and thousands of people—how Mr. Nagarwala died in the jail and how the Police officer who was enquiring into it also met with an accident and died. This is all suspicious. We, the elected Members, have a right to ask about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Could I submit, Sir, that Parliament should not give an impression that things are being suppressed because in the Parliament to-day the Opposition is not numerically strong as it had been only lately...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is very much the case.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am sorry to have to intervene...

SHRI PILOO MODY : There was a time when you could never have done this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a complex from which you should not suffer.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is not a matter of complex. It is a matter of impression in the country that Parliament, if it is to uphold its traditions, should counter it. Here in Parliament we should have the opportunity of raising such important matters. For example, people are asking questions and if you tell us, 'Go and speak in the Budget debate', you won't allow me to speak on the Budget debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You will talk about relevancy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : After all the

Parliament should focus the attention of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is followed in the House and in many Parliaments and any Member can say anything on the Budget, when it is a General Debate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE—
rose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why has the earlier practice been discontinued *(Interruption)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When two people speak at the same time it is very difficult to follow anything. Shri Indrajit Gupta has just asked a question as to why the practice that was followed earlier has been discontinued. *(Interruption)* I want an answer, Sir.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Don't you know, it is a serious matter which causes anxiety throughout the country, throughout the length and breadth of the country; this fellow died, the inspector also died; it is not an accident according to certain persons. Notice of Call Attention was given. You have rejected. Nobody knows what prompted you to reject that. You have got your discretion, we don't deny that.

MR. SPEAKER : We have a Debate. We have got a Debate already going on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What has it got to do with the Budget Debate? Then why don't you do away with everything? Why did you allow a discussion on Cotton yesterday? We could have discussed that also in the Debate. In the Budget Debate the Minister is not called upon to answer all irrelevancies which we are entitled to say during the course of the Budget Debate; but for a specific motion on a specific subject the Minister has got to reply specifically to the points raised.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many Calling Attention Motions every day. It was more than 20 this morning.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yet there is not one today.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't be loud interrupting me. Kindly hear me. As far as the other Motions are concerned, which are not accepted, I shall go into the procedure as to whether the procedure was followed, whether they were informed, or whether only in case of accepted Motion, they were informed. As far as the case of Nagarwala is concerned, we have discussed in this House this subject for a number of times... (Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY : For an entire session we tried to raise a Debate on this very subject and you had not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After the death of that person, nothing has happened. We suspect foulplay on this and that is why we want this to be thoroughly discussed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : आप तो इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं, इससे सरकार की स्थिति और खराब हो रही है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि सरकार स्वयं इस मामले में स्टेटमेंट देकर सदन की विश्वास में ले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार स्टेटमेंट देना चाहे तो दे सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह दे नहीं रही है और आप भी उसको देने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। इससे यह कहने का मौका मिलता है कि जरूर दाल में काला है। सरकार स्वयं वक्तव्य नहीं दे रही है तो आप उनको मौका दें स्टेटमेंट देने का।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why can't you do it yourself ? You want to save the Government from embarrassment.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why are we prevented from raising this Call Attention Motion ? We have to exercise our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Everything can be discussed here. We are all elected Members; we are not nominated Member of the Chairman or somebody else.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : जो नोटिस हम देते हैं और जो प्रधान मंत्री के सेक्रेटेरिएट में संबंधित होने है, उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत में मवाला प्रधान मंत्री से संबंध रखते हैं और उनको उठाया जाता है लेकिन उनको आप स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं और हमें उनको उठाने का मौका नहीं देते हैं। क्या आपने अपने सेक्रेटेरिएट को आदेश दे रखे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री में संबंधित जब कोई मोशन दिया जाए, तो उसको स्वीकार न किया जाए ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is there anybody to speak on behalf of the Government ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Parliament has been in possession of this matter. What happened was, in regard to this Nagarwala matter, the Government could get away with it at that point of time because certain judicial processes had been invoked by certain combination of circumstances which are very doubtful in the minds of some of us. The judicial process has been sought to be invalidated and today there is no other alternative except discussion in Parliament. We ought to know about the whereabouts of the money. It is a very substantial sum of money which was involved, namely Rs. 96 lakhs, and heaven knows what else.

MR. SPEAKER : Would hon. Members please listen to me ? This question has

[Mr. Speaker]

already been answered in this House. On 22nd March, 1972, a question was asked in this House on this matter, and the hon. Minister said in reply to part (b) of the question :

"The sub-divisional magistrate is holding an inquest under section 174, Cr. P. C. into the cause of death."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was an unstarred question. The number of starred questions has been reduced from 30 to 20, and we are not allowed to put sufficient number of starred questions, but we have to put only unstarred questions.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is that the matter is *Sub judice*. It is for Government now to come out with the information whether this is still going on or whether this is *Sub judice* or not. The information that I have is only this that it is *Sub judice*. How can I admit any motion on a matter which is *Sub judice* ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : This House is not bound by matters that are *Sub judice*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The man has been killed in jail.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारे देश में संदेह किया जा रहा है कि नागरवाला को पायज़न देकर मारा गया है और इसी तरह श्री कश्यप को भी जान-बूझ कर मारा गया है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The judicial process has been rendered defunct by certain number of incidents happening.

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is already under inquiry.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The judicial inquiry is not there any longer, because the man is not there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I charge that this is a lame excuse that is being trumped

out in this House that the matter is *Sub judice*, and, therefore, it cannot be discussed. I know of no law which forbids us to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : Can we discuss *Sub judice* matters in this House ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The man has died in jail and the inquiry officer has also died.

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is *Sub judice*. I have no power to admit anything on a *Sub judice* matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then all that they have to do is to go on prolonging the case, now that the man is dead, for the next 25 years so that Parliament cannot discuss it according to your interpretation of Parliamentary law.

MR. SPEAKER : So far, the matter is under judicial inquiry, and I have no power to admit any question or any motion on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is in their interests to come forward with a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can ask Government to lay on the Table a copy of the *post mortem* report. That is not *Sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only when Government inform me that it is not *sub judice* that I can consider it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : First, you said that the budget was being discussed, and so, the question could not be taken up. Now you are saying that the matter is *sub judice* and, therefore, it cannot be discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Therefore, kindly admit a callidg attention-notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can ask Government to lay the *post-mortem* report on the Table of the House. That is not *sub judice*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I charge that this Government is guilty of crime, but you are not permitting that to be exposed on the floor of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All that we wanted to do through a calling-attention-notice was to make the Government make a statement on the floor of the House as to what they had to say about the death of Mr. Nagarwala and also the death of the DSP Mr. Kashyap, who was inquiring.

MR. SPEAKER : After this, I shall enquire from Government whether they have got any report about the.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They will obtain the report.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as the judicial inquiry is going on, I have no authority to admit anything on it. All that hon. Members can do is that through a question or in the course of a speech in this House on the budget, hon. Members can ask how long it will take. They cannot, however, discuss the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let there be no impression in our minds that you want to protect the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : How can we discuss it so long as it is *sub judice* ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Death is not *sub judice*. The accident that killed Shri Kashyap is not *sub judice*. We want Government to tell us how these two persons had died. What is wrong in asking for that information ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mysteriously.

MR. SPEAKER : As soon as the inquiry is over, it should be the duty of Government to inform the House as to its result.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये दोनों व्यक्ति कैसे मरे, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। देश भर में संदेह किया जा रहा है कि इन दोनों को जान-बूझ कर मरवाया गया है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : श्री कश्यप की मृत्यु भीसंदेहास्पद परिस्थितियों में हुई थी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want your ruling as to whether you are going to accept our call attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I am not sure whether it is *sub judice* or not I cannot do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do not create an impression that you are anxious to protect the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are creating an impression that you want to protect the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : If the matter is *sub judice*, it is my duty to protect them. How can I allow it ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : We do not want to discuss the merits or otherwise of the case. Nagarwala has died under circumstances which are very mysterious. Another man has also died in an accident. These two things happened. My question is : what prevents you from asking Government to submit the *post mortem* reports about these two people, nothing else. The rest is *sub judice*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Before fiddling with it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra)
The matter is in the court.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The matter is in the court of a sub-divisional magistrate. We can demand that the entire matter be referred to a High Court Judge.

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

We all know how sub-divisional magistrates in Delhi function. I do not want to cast any aspersion

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for the Speaker to say whether it should go to the High Court.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are entitled to ask why the matter was not referred to a High Court Judge

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask how long this will take.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know which rule of Parliament forbids discussion of such a matter here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Rule 197 under which we table call attention motions which you in your wisdom accept or reject, says...

MR. SPEAKER : I know it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am quoting to refresh my memory.

"A member may...call the attention of the Minister to any matter on a matter of urgent public importance..."

MR. SPEAKER : The decision is with the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some members in their wisdom have tabled a call attention in connection with the mysterious death of Nagarwala and another person. Some of us have tabled a call attention motion regarding the closure of IIT, Kanpur. These are for your consideration. These matters are, according to us, of urgent public importance. Neither of this has been accepted by you yet. In one case, the matter may

be *sub judice* according to the verdict of the court or according to your observations, but what is *sub judice* in the closure of the IIT ? An educational institution has been closed. Dr. Mathania, the Director has behaved in a dictatorial fashion at the instance of American imperialists.

Under rule 340, I demand that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss this matter of urgent public importance... **

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing what he says to go on record

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . **

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, it is for me to judge. You cannot force me like that. If you go on forcing me like that, I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . All important matters are being discussed in the other House. We are precluded from discussing them here. After all, we are all elected Members. There, many of them are nominated. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. Mr. Banerjee, kindly sit down. (Interruption) Two Members are holding the House to ransom I do not like that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारा देश संदेह कर रहा है कि पीयूजन देकर मारा गया, जान-बूझ कर मारा गया, सरकार जवाब दे इस बात का १०० (प्रश्नचिह्न)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order, I am very sorry. Do not try to exploit my patience.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVAL AND
AIRCRAFT PRIZE ACT, 1971 AND
NAVY ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE
PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. R. O. 1-E (Hindi and English versions) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 12th January, 1972, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Naval and Aircraft Prize Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1532/72.*]

- (2) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 69 in *Gazette of India* dated the 11th March, 1972, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1533/72.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, INCOME-TAX RULES, DELHI SALES TAX RULES, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and Auditor's Report for the year 1970-71 published in Notification No. F. 6 (10)/71-Fin. (Genl.) in *Delhi Gazette* dated the 1st February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act;

1951. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1534/72.*]

- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 252 in *Gazette of India* dated the 26th February, 1972, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1535/72.*]
- (3) A copy of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 5595 in *Gazette of India* dated the 30th December, 1971, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1536/72.*]
- (4) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (12)/71-Fin. (G) in *Delhi Gazette* dated the 10th February, 1972, under sub-section (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—1537/72.*]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G. S. R. 111 published in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th January, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 169 published in *Gazette of India* dated the 5th February, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 271 published in *Gazette of India* dated the 4th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1538/72.*]

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(6) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) S. O. 1 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972, S. O. 79 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1972, and S. O. 171 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 92 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) S. O. 301 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1539/72.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications

(Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :

(i) S. O. 178 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1972.

(ii) S. O. 179 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1540/72.]

PETROLEUM (STORAGE) ORDER, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum (Storage) Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 8 (F) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1541/72.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :

Fourth Lok Sabha

- (1) Statement No. XXXVII
- (2) Statement No. XXX
- (3) Statement No. XXII
- (4) Statement Nos. XXIX and XXX
- (5) Statement No. XIX
- (6) Statement Nos. XVII and XVIII
- (7) Statement Nos. XIX and XX
- (8) Statement Nos. X and XI
- (9) Statement Nos. IX and X

Fourth	Session,	1968.
Fifth	Session,	1968.
Sixth	Session,	1968.
Seventh	Session,	1969.
Eighth	Session,	1969.
Ninth	Session,	1969.
Tenth	Session,	1970.
Eleventh	Session,	1970.
Twelfth	Session,	1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha

- (10) Statement No. VI
 - (11) Statement Nos. VII, VIII, IX, X and XI
 - (12) Statement Nos. II and, III
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1542/72.]

First	Session,	1971.
Second	Session,	1971.
Third	Session,	1971.

INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Interim Report (Hindi and English versions)
of the Committee on Un-employment, on
Some Short-term Measures for Employment.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1543/72.]

12'23 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the
following message received from the Secretary
of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of
sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of
Procedure and Conduct of Business in
the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return
herewith the Appropriation (Railways)
Vote on Account Bill, 1972, which was
passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting
held on the 20th March, 1972, and
transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its
recommendations and to state that this
House has no recommendations to make
to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said
Bill."

12'24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73
GENERAL DISCUSSION
—Contd

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume
the general discussion of the budget. Shri
Sathe to continue his speech.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM
SATHE (Akola) : As I was saying the other
day, the principles and the philosophy of
socialism have been there inherent in our
heritage right since the Vedic times; not to
say that socialism was there in those days,
but socialistic ideas have been there ingrained

in our entire philosophy. Now, in the recent
times also, there was Karl Marx a seer of the
modern times, who also laid down the
philosophy in these few words when he said
"from each according to his capacity and to
each according to his needs."

But I might point out that even if we
take the definition of democracy, I would
submit that socialism is in fact an economic
democracy. It is economy of the people, by
the people and for the people. If that is
implemented in practice, then we will have
true socialism. In fact, socialism is the other
side of the coin of political democracy. There
can be no true democracy without socialism
and no true socialism without democracy.

I would submit that when we think of a
fresh outlook towards the theory and princi-
ples of implementation of this philosophy of
socialism, the first and foremost thing that
has to be considered in this country is the
production of goods. Ultimately what remains
of goods produced after consumption is the
surplus value, that is capital. Therefore,
production should be given priority and pro-
duction in our country should be need-orien-
ted, need-based, not profit oriented as it is in
the capitalist system. If that is done, we can
give employment. 57 crores of people in our
country need the basic necessities of life.
They need to be fed and clothed. But in the
capitalist economy we are catering to artificial
demands of those who have the purchasing
power. The entire production is oriented
towards consumer goods which meet the
needs of a small section of the people who
have the purchasing power. Why cannot we
allow the hands of crores of people to work
and to meet the needs of the people? If we
do that, we will give employment to all the
crores of people but that will also mean that
necessities will have to be produced on decen-
tralised basis, and you cannot do that if you
allow monopolistic control in private sector.

You ask a young man to start a small
industry and stand on his own feet. How can
he do it? Take for example production of
soap which anyone with a little knowledge
of chemistry can do. The monopoly house
produces Lux toilet, which contains only 20
paise worth of material but is sold at 80

[Shri Vasantrao Purshottam Sathe]

paise because of the publicity system of the capitalist economy. If every one active in the country says my complexion is good because I use this soap how dare any damsel in a village use any other soap produced by that young man? You have therefore to reorient the entire production of our economy so that it can be need-based. This will apply to all consumer goods.

Now what applies to individuals applies also to regional imbalances. You cannot develop a backward region because of this capitalist economy. One of our economists described our economy as a "puppy economy", what in Marathi we call 'pilloo economy'. If five pups are left free to eat together, the healthier one will eat more while the weaker one will get less, which means the healthier one will get fatter and the weaker one will get weaker. This is precisely what is happening in our economy in the name of free enterprise. The richer regions get richer. In the name of backward regions the State gets money but utilises it for the development of the already developed region.

Take my own State of Maharashtra. You must be aware of that colossal plan of the twin city of Bombay and they are going to spend Rs. 2,000 crores of national wealth in the coming 20 years. They say this is only meant for industrial growth. Now if that is done, how can other regions grow? In this 2000 crores, twenty backward regions of this country can be made to grow. But they argue: if you do not allow it to be done in Bombay, the industries will all go to Gujarat or Andhra. Is Gujarat or Andhra outside India? How long are you going to continue this parochial thinking in this country? Therefore, I submit that our entire economic consideration has to be positive in favour of the developing regions. I would say that if we have to think of socialism, we must think in terms of giving employment to the millions of young men of our country. That can be done if we take up big projects like linking the Ganga and the Kaveri. The whole concept is a great challenge! It will give jobs to at least a crore of young men. In previous times, Bhagirathi brought the Ganga from

Swarga. Now in modern times, the Bhagirathi of this Bharat is going to take the Ganga to the Kaveri. It will solve our problem of population for years to come. In the next 27 years the population of this country is going to be 100 crores. The only way in which this problem of population explosion can be solved is to have more irrigated land, and that can be done by this national grid.

Another problem is the problem of cotton in our country. I come from a tract which produces cotton. The most anomalous thing in this country today is that we are importing Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton, long staple, in the name of export, but the major part of it, about 80 percent, is consumed internally. The exported cloth is made out of coarse and medium cloth. You go and tell the cultivator in Vidarbha that he will get only Rs. 60 a quintal because there is no demand for his short staple cotton which can be used only for thirty and forty counts. This is the vicious circle that we have got into in regard to cotton. We import this long staple cotton in the name of export and it is used for producing finer cloth which is consumed internally by only a limited part of our society. Will they die if this finer cloth is not produced? Why can't we stop this import and divert that money to help the cotton cultivators? The other day the Minister was saying that Government does not have money to pay a proper price to the cultivators. On your appeal they produce more, and now you say that because they have produced 60 lakh bales, their price will go down. Will that encourage them to produce more next year? We have made a mass of our cotton economy. We have also made a mass of our sugar economy.

You know the sugar capitalism, the co-operative capitalism that has been created in this country, in my State itself. What is happening? You have made the sweet taste of sugar bitter for the children of the poor. Every time a mother slaps her child not to ask for more sugar, it is a slap in our face. To say that it is a luxury of the rich is wrong. They do not use it, as most of them suffer from diabetes.

You are imposing tax on kerosene and other things like fertilizers. How can we think of encouraging the Common man of this country by such measures ?

That is why I beg to submit with all respect that I was surprised at the logic given in the budget. I do not know who has drafted it, but the gentleman who drafted it cannot be a student of logic or law. I will give two examples. One is the reason given for imposing more excise duty on kerosene. There is a saying in Marathi "The saint is hanged for the fault of the thief".

श्रीरामा मोहन, सन्यासाला सुडी ।

चोर के लिये सन्यासी को फाँसी ।

Can that be a logical consideration for imposing a higher duty on kerosene, which is also the need of a poor home for giving light ? Another fantastic logic is given for imposing more tax on steel and fertiliser. Many of our basic industries, notably steel and fertilisers, are operating well below capacity and in order that they may operate at full capacity, you want to impose an additional tax. Is this logical or reasonable ?

So far as the budget is concerned, as the Prime Minister said, the other day, we must have an absolutely fresh outlook both about theories as well as implementation, wherein you must involve the younger people of this country and have faith in them. They can turn mountains, if you help them to do so. They can work miracles. There are the—

ब्रिटिश कोटि भुजे

All we need to have is to have faith in the young men in the country and we will have our problems solved. You must get out of this P. W. D. mentality for every calculation in our economics. Our intelligent civil servants can work miracles. They are so brilliant that at the same time they can prepare a budget both for USA and USSR. All that you need to give them is the guideline. That guideline must be faith and confidence in the people of this country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालियर) :

अध्यक्ष जी, इसके पहले कि बजट के संबंध में मैं कुछ कहूँ, जो माननीय सदस्य अभी बोल रहे थे, मेरा उनका अच्छा परिचय है। मैं श्री साठे को उनके सुन्दर भाषण के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। वह इस सदन में नए-नए आये हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि अपने तर्कपूर्ण भाषणों से वे इस सदन की गरिमा में वृद्धि करेंगे और विचार-विमर्श की जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसमें महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह एक बरफ के पहाड़ की तरह से है, जो जितना दिखाई देता है, उससे अधिक दिखाई नहीं देता। संक्षेपमें अगर कहना हो तो यह बजट जनता की आँखों में धूल ओंकने की एक चतुरतापूर्ण कार्यवाही है। चातुर्य के लिए मैं चत्ताना साहब को बधाई देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन धूल ओंकने का यह प्रयत्न सफल नहीं होगा। यह एक डिसेप्टिव बजट है, लोगों को धोखा देने का प्रयास किया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करे।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उनसे होने वाली कुल आमदनी के संबंध में कई सदस्यों ने भाषण दिये और कहा कि इस बार यह आशंका प्रकट की गई थी कि भारी टैक्स लगाए जायेंगे, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री ने करदाताओं को सस्ते में छोड़ दिया।

यह बात तथ्यों के विपरीत है। इस बार के बजट में 183 करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स लगाए गए हैं लेकिन ओंकिडे रखते समय वित्त मंत्री ने यह बताने का यत्न नहीं किया कि पिछले वर्ष जो अतिरिक्त कर लगाए थे, उनका इस बार आम आमदनी पर कितना बोझ पड़ेगा। यदि आप 1971-72 का बजट देखें तो करेंगे से जो आमदनी होने वाली थी, उसका अनुमान लगाया गया था—3607.86 करोड़। 1972-73 के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बजट में यह राशि बढ़कर 4228-50 करोड़ हो गई। इसी प्रकार गैर कर राजस्व में भी वृद्धि हुई है। 1971-72 के बजट में अनुमान किया गया था 4670-37 करोड़ की आय होगी जबकि 1972-73 के अनुसार यह आमदनी 5348-77 करोड़ हो गई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि कर राजस्व में 610 करोड़ रुपए की और नान-टैक्स रेवेन्यू में 110 करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। कुल मिलाकर यह राशि 731 करोड़ रुपए होती है।

लेकिन चत्वाण साहब ने चतुरता यह की है कि ओरिजिनल एस्टीमेट्स के बजाये रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स के आधार पर आमदनी जोड़ी है जोकि एक उचित कदम नहीं माना जा सकता। रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स में पिछले माल जो बोझ डाला गया था, उससे प्राप्त आमदनी भी शामिल है। रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स को अगर हम देखें तो 731 करोड़ रुपए की टैक्स से आमदनी नहीं होती, 323 करोड़ रुपए होती है। उन्होंने यह धारणा पैदा करने की कोशिश की है कि जो अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाए गए हैं उनसे 368 करोड़ की आमदनी हुई है। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि आमदनी उससे ज्यादा हुई है।

मेरा कहना है कि जो टैक्स लगाए गए हैं उनसे 332 करोड़ रुपए का भार आम आदमी पर पड़ेगा। 118 करोड़ रुपए एडीशनल इम्पोर्ट और कस्टम्स ड्यूटी के जो पिछले साल लगे थे, वह इस वर्ष में आम आदमी को देने पड़ेंगे। 31 करोड़ रुपया एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी का भी इस वर्ष देना पड़ेगा। कुल मिलाकर 332 करोड़ के टैक्स लगे हैं। इसके साथ 242 करोड़ का अनकवर्ड गैप छोड़ दिया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि यह घाटा बढ़ेगा। इस बात की भी आशंका है कि इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री कोई पूरक बजट लायेंगे। चुनाव के तुरन्त बाद विजय के प्रकाश में वे आँकड़ों की

चतुराई करके यह धारणा पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि सरकार आम आदमी पर अधिक बोझ डालने के लिए इस समय तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन यह धारणा गलत है। बोझ अधिक बढ़ा है और भविष्य में और अधिक बढ़ने की आशंका है।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात बजट को पढ़ने से स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि यह बजट विकास को गति नहीं देगा, यह बजट विकास को रुद्ध करेगा। पिछले तीन वर्ष से विकास की दर में कमी होती जा रही है। राष्ट्रीय विकास की दर घट रही है। यह कहना पर्याप्त नहीं है, जैसा कि चत्वाण साहब ने कहा है कि थोड़ी सी मंदी आ गई है, सच्चाई यह है कि 68-69 से विकास की गति निरन्तर कम हो रही है, यह बजट इस बात का आश्वासन नहीं देता कि विकास की दर बढ़ेगी। योजना के जो लक्ष्य हैं, उनमें भारी कमी हुई है। इस बजट की इस आधार पर प्रशंसा की जा रही है कि इसमें विकास के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में काफी रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन क्या केवल रुपया रखना काफी है? वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं अपने भाषण में माना है कि केवल रुपया रखना पर्याप्त नहीं है। यदि रुपया रखने के साथ ठीक तरह से कार्यक्रम बनाकर उनको अमल में लाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो रुपए का लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं उनके ही शब्दों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ :

“चालू वर्ष में हमें जो अनुभव हुआ है उससे एक बार फिर इस तथ्य की पुष्टि होती है कि प्रगति की रफ्तार, केवल वित्त व्यवस्था कर देने से ही कायम नहीं रह सकती। इसके लिए ठीक समय पर परियोजनाओं का रूपांकन और चुनाव करना तथा तेजी के साथ उनका कार्यान्वयन करना भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है।”

क्या यह अनुभूति वित्त मंत्री जी को पिछले साल के बजट में बेकारी के निराकरण के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपया रखने के बाद हुई है? ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेरोजगारी के निराकरण के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से केवल 1.5 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों के लिए जो 25 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे, उसमें से केवल 9 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया गया। कमी केवल साधनों की नहीं है। साधन जुटा लिए गए, आम आदमी पर उसके लिए टैक्स लगा लिए गए, वह साधन खर्च करने के लिए पालियामेंट की स्वीकृति भी ले ली गई लेकिन यह सरकार रुपए का व्यय नहीं कर सकी। इस बजट की केवल इस आधार पर प्रशंसा नहीं की जा सकती कि नए-नए क्षेत्रों के लिए रुपया खर्च करने का इंतजाम किया गया है। इस बजट से कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता कि उन क्षेत्रों में गहराई में जाकर विशिष्ट और ठोस योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं या नहीं। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बजट विकास को गति देगा। मैं इससे बचत के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और मैं इससे पूर्जा लगाने के लिए आदमी आगे आयेगा। तो फिर जो विकास की दर गिर रही है, जो चौबीस योजना के निर्धारित लक्ष्य से भी पीछे चली गई है, उसमें वृद्धि कैसे होगी? यदि विकास की दर नहीं बढ़ेगी तो लोगों का जीवन-स्तर कैसे ऊँचा होगा, गरीबी हटाओ के नारे को सार्थकता कैसे मिलेगी? रोजगार के अवसर कैसे बढ़ेंगे?

अभी मैं 'आर्थिक समीक्षा' देख रहा था जिससे पता लगता है कि 1970-71 में एंड्रिबिल आयुस्स की खपत 1964-65 की तुलना में कम हो गई, सूती कपड़े की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत भी 1970-71 में कम हुई है। कॉफी की खपत भी 1967-68 में प्रति व्यक्ति जितनी होती थी, उससे 1970-71 में कम हो गई। आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खपतें कम होती जा रही हैं और मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। नये टैक्सों का बोझ आम

आदमी पर पड़ रहा है। इस बजट में उसको आशा देने लायक कौन-सी चीज है? उसके मन में यह विश्वास कैसे जायेगा कि नयी राजनीतिक परिस्थिति में उसके जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जायेगी? यह बजट एक खोखला बजट है। यह एक निराशाजनक बजट है। यह बजट आर्थिक स्थिति में जो गम्भीर समस्याएँ हैं, उनका भी हल करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करता। आज सबेरे चर्चा हो रही थी विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता को समाप्त करने की मैं चाहता हूँ। सरकार की कथनी और करनी में कोई साम्य होना चाहिए। यह पाखण्ड कब तक चलेगा? पाकिस्तान को हमने परास्त किया, देश में विजय के अभिमान की भावना जागी, उस विजय की भावना में सुर मिलाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि हम विदेशी सहायता के बिना काम चला सकते हैं, लेकिन सारी योजनाएँ ऐसी बनाई जा रही हैं जिससे विदेशी सहायता बढ़े। मेरा आरोप है कि सरकार अमरीका के साथ पदों के पीछे विदेशी सहायता बढ़ाने के लिए बातचीत कर रही है। आज जब उनके सामने एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरैंडम रखा गया—तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा यह पुराने आँकड़े हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नये आँकड़े कौन से हैं। गतवर्ष की तुलना में इस साल 75 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी सहायता बढ़ेगी और हम बातें कर रहे हैं आत्म-निर्भरता की। हम किसको धोखा दे रहे हैं? अपने को धोखा दे रहे हैं या देश को धोखा दे रहे हैं? अगर आत्मनिर्भरता का संकल्प हमने इस समय नहीं किया, अगर जनता में स्वावलंबन की जो भावना जागी है, उसका प्रयोग हमने इस समय नहीं किया तो हम कभी स्वावलंबी नहीं हो सकेंगे। लेकिन सरकार के बजट आँकड़ों से तो इस बात का संकेत नहीं मिलता... (व्यवधान)... दमानी साहब जानते हैं कि अनाज की जो पैदावार बढ़ी है वह अब समस्याएँ पैदा कर रही है और जब उसमें से राजकीय सहायता कम कर दी जायेगी तो उसका लाभ उत्पादक को नहीं होगा

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

और उपभोक्ता को अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ेगी।

लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता कि अन्न की दृष्टि में हम आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हुए ? अन्न की दृष्टि से हम आत्म-निर्भर हुए हैं लेकिन केवल उम आत्मनिर्भरता से मारी अर्थव्यवस्था को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की जो हमारी कोशिश है वह पूरी हो सकेगी, इस मुगालने में हमें नहीं रहना चाहिए। मच्चाई यह है कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हम दूसरों पर निर्भरता बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी आर्थिक समीक्षा में सरकार ने माना है। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

“हान् की बटनाओ ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि आर्थिक सहायता कूटनीति का अन्य माधन भी है जिसे अत्यन्त आवश्यकता के नाजुक समय पर हमारे विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम ऐसी आर्थिक सहायता लेगे जिसके साथ शर्तें न होगी। क्या कोई ऐसी आर्थिक सहायता होती है जिसके साथ शर्तें न हों ? शर्तें कभी दिखाई देती हैं, कभी दिखाई नहीं देती। लेकिन जब राष्ट्र संकट में फँसता है तो वह शर्तें उजागर हो जाती हैं। वह आर्थिक सहायता हमारे निर्णयों को बदलवाने के लिए काम में लाई जाती है। सन् 1962 में यही हुआ। सन् 1965 में इस की पुनरावृत्ति की गई। 1971 में हमने, वही कटु अनुभव फिर से किया और आज फिर भी हम आत्मनिर्भरता के मार्ग पर आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं।

आर्थिक समीक्षा में यह भी कहा गया है कि जिनकी हम विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उसका अधिकांश जो धन हमने लिया है, उस का व्याज देने में खर्च हो रहा है। समीक्षा के अनुसार यह भी कहा गया है कि 70-71 में कुछ आर्थिक सहायता 248 करोड़ की है। भेरा

निवेदन है कि हम एक संकल्प करें कि हम विदेशी सहायता नहीं लेगे। कर्जा लेना हो तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूँजी बाजार में जाकर कर्जा लिया जा सकता है। यह ठीक है कि वह कुछ कठिन शर्तों पर मिलेगा। यह भी ठीक है कि उसकी अदायगी हमें शायद थोड़ा जल्द करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन वह बिना शर्तों के होगा। वह मशान सहायता नहीं होगी। आर्थिक समीक्षा में सब कहा गया है कि जो भी सहायता मिलती है उसका 90 फी सैकड़ा मशान होता है। हमें उन्हीं देशों से माल खरीदना पड़ता है जिनमें कि हमें सहायता मिलती है, उन्हीं भावों पर माल खरीदना पड़ता है जो भाव वहाँ पर प्रचलित है और अदायगी के लिए भी जो दाता देश है उनकी सुविधाओं का विचार करना पड़ता है। आज इस संकल्प का लेने की आवश्यकता है कि हम बिना विदेशी सहायता के काम चला सकते हैं और अगर सरकार ऐसा संकल्प करेगी तो फिर जनता त्याग और बलिदान के लिए तैयार की जा सकती है। लेकिन एक ओर स्वावलम्बन का नारा लगाना और दूसरी ओर अधिक विदेशी सहायता के लिए समझौता वार्ता करना, कभी प्रत्यक्ष, तो कभी अप्रत्यक्ष—यह भी राष्ट्र के मानस में एक दुविधा पैदा करने वाली बात है। यह राष्ट्र के व्यक्तित्व को बाँटने वाली बात है। इसमें से जनता का संकल्प पैदा नहीं होगा और बिना संकल्प के अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की बात कभी हमारे आचरण में नहीं आ सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बल्ले ही उत्पादन के लक्ष्य पूरे न हुए हों, न बचत के लक्ष्य पूरे हुए हैं लेकिन नीम क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने काफी लक्ष्मी की है। सरकारी खर्च को बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य जो 2 फीसदी था वह 9 फीसदी हो गया है। नोटों के छापने का लक्ष्य 7 फीसदी था जो कि 13 फीसदी हो गया है। कहा गया था कि वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में

माजिनल इनक्रीज होगी। अभी तक सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि माजिनल इनक्रीज क्या है? मैंने एक सवाल के जवाब में देखा कि माजिनल फार्मर की मदद के लिए जो रुपया रक्खा गया था, वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। वह क्यों नहीं खर्च हुआ। माजिनल फार्मर कौन है? इसके बारे में हम अभी तय नहीं कर सके। मूल्यों में माजिनल वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। गत वर्ष 10 फीसदी वृद्धि हुई है। अब जो टैक्स लगने जा रहे हैं, उनमें मेरा अनुमान है कि 8 फीसदी चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे।

कोई औचित्य नहीं है मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगाने का। क्या हम घरों में अंधेरा बटाना चाहते हैं? मिट्टी के तेल को पेट्रोल में मिलाया जाना है इसलिए मिट्टी के तेल का दाम बढ़ाना बंसा ही है जैसे कोई कहे कि पानी दूध में मिलाया जाता है इसलिए मिलावट को रोकने के लिए हम पानी का दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। इससे मिलावट नहीं बंकेगी लेकिन व्यक्ति के लिए पानी महंगा हो जायगा।

उर्वरक के दाम बढ़ाने का भी कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मैं एक पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमिटी की एक रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। उर्वरक के दाम पहले से ज्यादा हैं। नये शुल्क से हम 12 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उर्वरक को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले जाने में पिछले 3 वर्षों में हमने साठे 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। क्या यह ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि मद्रास के लिए फटिलाइजर उडीसा से जाता है और आंध्र का फटिलाइजर बिहार जाता है? इस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं? इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है? वैसे ही हमारे उर्वरक के दाम काफी हैं और अन्य देशों की तुलना में हम महंगा उर्वरक बेच रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान में अल्मोनियम सल्फेट 1282 रुपया प्रति मेट्रिक टन और यूरिया 1035

रुपया प्रति मेट्रिक टन है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ अल्मोनियम सल्फेट 2340 रुपये मेट्रिक टन और यूरिया 1822 रुपया प्रति मेट्रिक टन है। अमरीका की तुलना में भी हमारे फटिलाइजर्स के दाम पहले से ज्यादा हैं, अब उसे और महंगा बनाया जा रहा है। छोटे किसान अब उर्वरक का उपयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह हगित क्रांति में भाग नहीं ले सकेंगे। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विषमता बढ़ेगी।

मैं नहीं समझता कि किस के लाभ को देख कर उर्वरक पर, पावर ड्रिवन पम्प्स पर टैक्स लगाने की बुद्धिमत्ता दिखाई गई है। इसके साथ ही जो ट्रैक्टरों के दाम गृहस्थमय ढंग से बढ़ाये गये हैं, उसके लिए सरकार मदद को विश्वास में ले। पता नहीं इन धुनावों के बिना क्या क्या हुआ है। 11 फरवरी को अचानक ट्रैक्टरों के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये। किमान पहले ही ट्रैक्टरों पर नहीं रहे हैं और अब तीनों ट्रैक्टर उसकी पहुँच के बाहर हो जायेंगे। मेरा अनुमान है कि ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाली कंपनियों को 10 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ है। यह दाम बढ़ाने का निष्पत्ति कैसे किया गया? किसान के लिए हर चीज महंगी की जा रही है, अन्न की खरीद में राज सहायता घटाई जा रही है। यह बजट किसान विरोधी बजट है। इससे उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, विषमता नहीं घटेगी लेकिन एक ऐसा भ्रम जाल पंदा किया गया है कि आम आदमी बच गया है। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वह बचा नहीं है। इन टैक्सों के परिणाम दूरगामी होंगे।

मैं एक मामला उठा दूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाजपेयी जी एक, दा मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक बजे से थोड़ा एक, दो मिनट और आगे बढ़ जायेगा।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आज हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर आयकर की चोरी होती है। यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। वांचू कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी बहुत सी सिफारिशें यथार्थवादी हैं। जो काला धन है उसको निकालने की ही समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह भी समस्या है कि भविष्य में काला धन बनने से कैसे रोका जाय। अगर परिश्रम करके रुपया कमाने की अपेक्षा थोड़ी सी चोरी करना ज्यादा लाभदायक है तो आदमी परिश्रम करके कमाई करेगा वरन् थोड़ा सा टैक्सों की चोरी करके वैभव और बिलास की जिन्दगी बितायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वांचू कमेटी की सिफारिशों गंभीरता से सरकार के सामने अध्ययन के लिए आनी चाहिए। मैंने समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा कि किसी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एक बर्ड क्लाम रिपोर्ट है। अब जो उन्हें पसन्द नहीं है वह घटिया है और वह तीसरे दर्जे है। आर्थिक प्रश्नों पर निर्णय इस तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है।

लेकिन मैं टैक्सों की चोरी के संबंध में एक विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में आयकर की चोरी का एक बड़ा मामला पकड़ा गया है। लाखों रुपये की चोरी उसमें शामिल है लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति ने खबर दी उस व्यक्ति को आज जान से मारने की धमकी दी जा रही है। मेरे पास पत्र हैं जिसमें डिप्टी डायरेक्टर इन्कमटैक्स इंटेलिजेंस, इनकमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने होम मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है कि उस व्यक्ति की जान की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये लेकिन अभी तक पुलिस ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। उस व्यक्ति के द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इनकमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की इंटेलिजेंस ब्रांच ने वहाँ खानातलाशी ली थी। कई बही खाते उसके हाथ में आ गये हैं। डाई मौ घड़ियाँ वहाँ पर चोरी से लाई गई बरामद हुई हैं लेकिन पुलिस अगर उस व्यक्ति की जान की रक्षा नहीं

करेगी तो सारा मामला दबाया जा सकता है इस बात की आशंका है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पता लगावें कि गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है। जब वह व्यक्ति पुलिस में गया तो पुलिस ने उससे कहा कि तुम्हारी खैर इसी में है कि तुम दिल्ली छोड़कर चले जाओ। अब अगर टैक्सों की चोरी करने वालों के खिलाफ शिकायत करने वाले लोगों की हिफाजत पुलिस नहीं कर सकती है तो फिर यह टैक्सों की चोरी रोकने के सारे दावे महज एक पाखंड और दम्भ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय स्वयं विशेष रूप से जानकारी लें। राजनीतिक कारण उनके मार्ग में बाधक नहीं बनने चाहियें। टैक्सों की चोरी करने वाला कोई भी हो, उसे कठघरे में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिए, और जिसने जानकारी दी है उसे पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन पुरस्कार मिलना तो अलग रहा, यहाँ जान खतरे में है। यह तरीके नहीं हैं टैक्सों की चोरी रोकने के।

13 hrs.

मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट आम आदमी की आशाओं को पूरा करने वाला बजट नहीं है, यह बजट मूल्यों को बढ़ायेगा, यह बजट बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों से परेशान वर्ग के लिए यह आवश्यक करेगा कि वह अधिक बेतन की माँग करें, और फिर एक विषम चक्र चलेगा, अर्थ-व्यवस्था और भी संकट में जकड़ेगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कर प्रस्तावों में आमूल संशोधन किए जायें।

मेरी माँग है कि बंगला देश के बारे में जो भी अधिभार इस समय वसूल किये जा रहे हैं वह समाप्त कर दिये जायें। बंगला देश बन गया, हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता है, बिस्थापित वापस चले गये। अब बंगला देश के नाम से हमारे देश में टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये। यह बंगला

देश की स्वाभिमानी जनता के लिये भी ठीक नहीं है। हम भी और देशों से सहायता लेते हैं, मगर भारत के नाम पर कहीं डाक टिकट में नहीं लिखा जाता कि यह सहायता भारत को जा रही है। इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक है।

मिट्टी के तेल पर, फर्टिलाइजर पर, पावर ड्रिवेन पम्प और कच्ची तम्बाकू पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, उसे वापस कर लेना चाहिये और स्टील की ड्यूटी को घटाने के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। क्या हमने मान लिया कि स्टील में हर दम काला बाजार चलेगा? अगर स्टील के दाम 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ेंगे तो उसका प्रभाव हर क्षेत्र में पड़ेगा।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि कराधान के संबंध में सरकार आमूल रूप से विचार करे। छोटी आमदनी वालों को गहन मिलनी चाहिये और बड़ी आमदनी वालों को चोरी के लिये प्रोत्साहन न मिले इस तरह कर पद्धति में संशोधन आवश्यक है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha—He will start after Lunch.

We adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 2 P. M.

13'02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Five Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73— GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA
(Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise

to extend my full support to the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, I welcome this budget as a realistic budget, as a socialist budget. I am aware of the criticism that has been made in this House with regard to certain provisions in the Budget and I will at a later stage express my opinion about them.

A short while ago, we heard a very interesting and shall I say disconcerting speech by the Jan Sangh chief, Shri Vajpayee. He particularly stressed two points. One was with respect to our efforts for achieving self-reliance. The second was our efforts to help build up the economy of Bangla Desh or assist Bangla Desh to stand on its own legs. With regard to self-reliance, the nation has shown during the last 25 years that given time and infrastructure, we have been able to make ourselves self-reliant in many things. Foodgrains is only one and there are many other fields which can be quoted for the benefit of Shri Vajpayee.

I will not go into details, but I hope that government members also will have courage to point out that self-reliance cannot be achieved in everything. No country in this world is self-reliant in that sense, as we seem to think. There are many articles in regard to which for many years to come, despite our best efforts it will not be possible for us to be self-reliant. The question is where and how are we going to obtain those things.

As was pointed out by the Finance Minister this morning, we got these articles, metals, etc., not as aid or assistance from, say, the USA or other countries which have strings attached to it, but under bilateral arrangements with many countries and world financial institutions. There is nothing wrong in it, because there are no strings attached to it. This is what we have to bear in mind; otherwise, what speakers opposite say can create an atmosphere of disappointment and dejection in this country at some stage or the other in future.

Now, the second thing which Shri Vajpayee pointed out was with regard to Bangla Desh. Here, in this House, Shri Vajpayee and his other friends have said,

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times without number that it is our bounden duty to help our brethren in Bangla Desh not only to achieve freedom but also to assist them in standing on their own legs. We are doing a few things for them which we should and we will have to. If an atmosphere is created in the country against this kind of assistance which we are extending to Bangla Desh, I do not think it will be patriotic or even desirable from humanitarian point of view. These are two things about which he should be wary, lest an atmosphere of this kind is created which does some harm to these causes.

It is admitted, as Shri Manoharan pointed out, that the Opposition is a necessary ingredient of a democratic system. But unfortunately in this country the Opposition is in complete disarray. It is not for us here on this side to set their house in order.

The other day Shri Manoharan referred to charges that were made against him by two of the Central Ministers. All that the Ministers had asked was 'do you want a conference with the Centre or a confrontation?' This had very much angered Shri Manoharan. But may I humbly point out to him that what he is looking for is non-existent, that is, complete State autonomy and a federation in this country.

With your permission I will quote a small para from the report of the ARC which is very clear on this point:

"The Constitution that was framed was neither purely unitary nor purely federal. The word 'Federation' is nowhere found in the Constitution. To meet the requirements of the situation, the Constituent Assembly described India as a Union of States. This was deliberately done in order to discountenance secessionist tendencies and centrifugal forces. Residuary powers were conferred on the Union and not on the States and the right to secede from the Union was not recognised."

Now, this makes it clear that what he is looking at, he will never be able to get. The

Centre also can say if there are many fields in which it has no jurisdiction in the States and therefore the Constitution should be amended, will he like it?

So far as the confrontation part is concerned, the ARC has said—it is recommendation 15—that this should be settled in camera. I am afraid the DMK party attempts to take this quarrel to streets.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has all this got to do with the budget? What the other hon. Member said that day was irrelevant.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Was it irrelevant, Sir? Then, I will stop referring to it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those are political questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Speaker desired that the Nagarwala case can be referred to in this debate if we want, and so it will not be irrelevant we can refer to it (*Interruption*).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Actually, for two years, Mr Manoharan has not been mentioning the State autonomy. What has happened this year that he has thought of mentioning State autonomy again? That is what I have said. As I have said, the opposition party in this country is in a disarray. This election has but them on the run. I want to tell my friends that they should do some heart-searching.

For example, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's party lost heavily. Why should he have lost so much in West Bengal? He is blaming everybody in India. He said that his party lost very many votes because we prevented the voters from going to the booths. It was not so. It was because our voters in whom we instilled fearlessness by affording adequate protection came in large numbers to vote, which his people have been so far preventing. This sort of thing happens and more voters

came to the booth to cast their votes. This cannot be prevented. It is for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party to do some heart-searching about it.

Take, again, for instance, the case of my socialist party friends. It was the socialist party Chief Minister of Bihar who went to Bengal—it was then East Bengal—and came and reported to his people that the so-called Bihari Muslims were assisting, were helping, the Pakistanis in committing atrocities on Bengalis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That would be relevant in the debate on the President's Address; how could they be referred to in the present discussion ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : They would not allow me to speak on that and so, I am referring to them here. I would not take much time. Now, the socialist party Chief minister returned from Bangala Desh and told the people that the so-called Bihari Muslims were assisting the Pak forces in committing rape and loot on the people of Bengal. But the same gentleman told the people in the elections, that the Bihari Muslims are being butchered and they should be repatriated to India. This kind of thing cannot help them and make them beholden to the people of India, and this is what I am worried about actually because I want real democratic system to function.

Now, you have repeatedly warned me that I should speak on the budget. I had many things to say but taking the cue from your warning I shall try to be brief, and leave the other matters for some other friends of mine.

I was going to say something about the budget. In the budget it appeared that we have succeeded in achieving our target and have even exceeded it in regard to foodgrains. We have lagged behind in the matter of cash crops. This is what is really disconcerting, and we should do something about it. Why is it like that ? So long as we are not producing the raw materials for our factories, our industry is bound to suffer. One thing is very clear and that is, our irrigation projects are not making much headway.

There is a saying : “क्षेत सूखे, कारखाने भूखे ।”

If the fields are dry, the factories will remain hungry.

In this country we have created a large irrigation potential.

Now, how is it that that potential is not being used ?

There is a very interesting reason for this. At some point some unimportant thing occurs which prevents farmers from taking water. In the Gandak project, for instance, there are no field channels. Kisans are supposed to build these field channels. But in this area, irrigation is a new innovation and the kisans there do not know much about irrigation. Government would not construct field channels. If we have spent so much on this project, should we allow this small work to hinder the progress ? I do not see why that work can not be directly taken up by the Government so that the project may become useful as quickly as possible. The burden on the Government would not be high considering the entire cost of the project. So far we have been able to irrigate only 27.5 million hectares in this country. The land under cropping amounts to 156 million hectares. So, this is only twenty per cent. You can see how far we have to go and what amount of effort we have to put in to achieve our targets.

From the papers circulated in 1970-71 while the national income fell in mining sector and non-agricultural sector, it rose by 5.2 per cent in agricultural sector. Kisans are fulfilling their pledge to the nation. It is the other sectors which are going down. The agriculturists can do more provided more facilities are given to them.

We hear about agricultural tax now-a-days. It is a sensitive area. I am not against tax. Taxes will have to be levied. But glib talks about this kind of taxation is fraught with grave danger. This tax has to be collected, not from a few industrial houses or a few commercial establishments but from a

[Shri Nawa] Kishore Sinha]

large number of kisans spread all over the country. My experience has been that in such cases this kind of taxation becomes an engine of oppression, in the sense that petty government officials are entrusted with the task. I do not remember in which paper I came across this suggestion that farmers owning five acres of land or above should be taxed. This is what the Government should consider very carefully.

There are a few political parties who talk about land reforms. But it may surprise you that when many Members of this House go to people for asking their votes, they do not talk of land reforms because the rural social organisation is such that it is not safe for any political party to talk much about land reform. Not that I want that the monopoly should continue; we want that the influence which the landed class wields in the villages should be broken. If the above suggestion about five acre limit is implemented, it will bring within its gambit such a large number of agriculturists that it will be extremely difficult for the Government to explain this at many places. We have to be very wary how we levy agricultural tax.

There is the question of distribution of industrial commodities among the kisans. It is a very difficult proposition. You cannot distribute sugar. Are we responsible for distribution? No. The State Governments are responsible for distribution. You give certain quota to the States; it is they who arrange distribution through their agencies.

Sugar could not be properly distributed. Why? Not because we did not give them, but because they had no distribution channels. Even when the quota was sufficient they have failed, and we here are blamed. That is a point to which I have no answer under the present Constitution, but you all may think about it. So, some proper arrangement should be made for the distribution of industrial and other goods required by the agriculturists to see that they get them in proper time and at proper price.

I have to say something about unemployment also. We kept a sum of Rs. 50 crores last year for a crash programme for solving as far as possible the rural unemployment problem. Many Members are angry, and naturally so, that the money could not be spent. In the given situation, it could not have been different. The money went to the States in July. We are now in March. In all these months, in almost all the States the political and administrative set-up was unstable. Knowing it as we do, it was just not possible for the State Governments to spend the money.

Another point which is more important is, how they did spend the money at all. Roads and other items were taken up in the constituencies of MLAs in many cases where big projects had already been undertaken and the labourers were getting work. This programme could not attract people in many places because the labourers were getting higher wages from the contractors in those areas, and they would not come for lower wages. Again, this was the responsibility of the State Government. It was not the responsibility of the Government of India or of Parliament Members. For implementing all such programmes, whether it is Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 125 crores, there should be a committee of MLAs and MPs, headed by an MP of the district. The District Magistrate should be the Secretary. There should be a Parliamentary Committee to report directly to Parliament about the progress of such works. If you want the money to be spent properly, there is no other course. If Government adopts this course, you can feel a little safe about this money, the way in which it is spent and the outcome of the programme.

The setting up of the Rural Industries Commission is necessary for solving unemployment, or under-employment for the matter of that, in the rural areas. The Rural Industries Commission was recommended by the Asoka Mehta Committee. There is the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, but its work is much too limited. The Asoka Mehta Committee recommended

a much wider scope of work. I do not know what Government is doing about that report. It is a very valuable report, and I would recommend Government expediting the work of changing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission into the Rural Industries Commission.

Aluminium is taxed both in the general budget and the railway budget. It is an article used by poor people. So is kerosene oil. The reason given by the Government for taxing kerosene is just not convincing. I do not think even the Finance Minister is convinced. I request that these two items must be reconsidered.

The task of ushering in socialism cannot be achieved by two or three budgets, because the Finance Minister controls only Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 crores by his Budget. There is a lot of other money in the market. Controlling all that will take time. Our Finance Minister should proceed fearlessly and courageously on his chosen path. I submit in the words of Mahakavi Dinkar :

लेना अनल किरीट भाल पर ओ आशिक होने
वाले ।
कालकूट पहले पी लेना सुधा बीज बोने वाले ॥

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Sir, the budget is not without its merits. Its chief merit is that it recognises its limitations and does not set out to fulfil either "a tryst with destiny" or some objective of similar grandiose dimension.

The budget is also not without its romanticism. The romantic strain is largely confined to an extraordinary hope that the State Governments, largely because they have been bulldozed into political uniformity, can also be invigorated into economic radicalism. How else can one explain the native assumption that agricultural income-tax will soon be adopted all over the country not only in its own right but as part of the Total tax on total income, both agricultural and industrial? The only basis for this fiscal fairy tale is, that yet another committee has been appointed to go into this question.

The budget is blatantly cynical. It says one thing and means another, well knowing that no one can possibly believe all that it says. The budget is demonstrably superficial. It alludes to many things important, without the slightest indication of how it is going to achieve them.

The cynicism of the budget can be seen in its treatment of price and cost of living and its superficiality can be seen in its almost casual disposal of the whole question of formulation and implementation of its programmes of social justice.

The uncovered deficit is as large as Rs. 242 crores. They have now increased the taxes on kerosene and steel, what is to say, on the lighting, cooking and housing of the weaker sections in the countryside and the lower and middle classes in towns and cities.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Weaker sections do not use steel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They use it for making ploughs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There are many things for which the weaker sections in the countryside need steel. I am surprised that there is not this much realisation that for agriculturists a special steel quota has to be allotted, because steel is an important thing for them. Yet, the Finance Minister assures us that prices will not go up and the cost of living will remain where it is.

In fact, prices have been rising after every budget. So also has unemployment been rising. In the meantime, industries excepting those for whose products there is demand among richer groups, find it difficult to increase their production or sales. These three things go together: Rising Prices, declining or stagnating effective demand and mounting unemployment. The basic cause is the same namely; the progressively rising cost of production. The cost of production rises because of highly unimaginative and unsound taxation measures. The proposed tax on fertilizer well illustrates the point. To

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start with, on principle no input should be taxed; this is even more essential where the input happens to be the most costly in the world. Is it not a strange irony that we show our anxiety to help the poor and small farmer by making a profitable avenue of investment in agriculture costlier for the small farmers who have only very lately started realising the benefits to be derived from these modern inputs? The proposed tax on power pumps is another similar illustration. These power pumps lower the cost of irrigation. They save costly imported fuel and support an important decentralised small-scale industry. The imposition of tax on either of these is not really going to hurt the rich farmer but it is certainly going to hurt the small farmer.

We know, and indeed should have learnt from experience, that except in very rare circumstances lumpsum provisions are a sign of laziness, superficiality, lack of thinking and planning. Yet, the whole range of rural programmes such as housing and water supply are brought under the undifferentiated umbrella of Rs. 125 crores without detailed description of its own, and the Finance Minister has the audacity to call this an innovation. This so-called innovation is an age-old device for covering up one's failure to do one's home work. Moreover, it is a device which is consistently frowned upon by the Auditor-General and by those who are interested in the budget as a document of action and not as an instrument of publicity. The Government should have learnt a lesson from at least the fate of another of its own projects namely, the crash programme of rural employment into which went a great deal of political ingenuity and nothing at all of economic ability and hardly anything of administrative feasibility. No wonder that that crash programme seems to have crashed at such a very early stage of its career.

Sir, we are used to taking repeated doses of taxation, but need we also be made to take repeated doses of inefficiency? Out of the Rs. 50 crores allocated for rural employment, proposals for some Rs. 40 crores odd were approved during the year. However the

actual expenditure until the end of the year was only Rs. 3 crores. Other social welfare programmes have in practice met with the same fate. For instance, sanctioned for small farmers' development agency and the marginal farmers and other agricultural labourer programmes since the beginning of the Fourth Plan were Rs. 11 crores, but the actual expenditure on them so far has been only a little over Rs. 2 crores. Out of the rural works programme for which Rs. 25 crores were sanctioned for 1971-72, barely Rs. 9 crores have been spent.

What can be the explanation? The solution is not to be found in the appointment of a parliamentary committee, as was suggested; it may help, but it will not enable you to spend the money. What was lacking, and what has been the reason for this failure, was inadequate advance preparation of projects. There, of course, must have been bureaucratic lethargy plus inflexibility among those who were asked to implement these projects and, of course, there may have been other difficulties.

The Finance Minister was fortunate—and he has certainly used the fortunate circumstance in which he was placed—that people were pre-conditioned to expect a heavy dose of fresh taxation, because they knew what had occurred in the last twelve months. There was the large number of refugees we had to care for; the country had also experienced floods and drought conditions in several States as well as cyclone in one State; there was a short, sharp war with all its implications; and then, arising from that, the international development which necessitated our having to make up our mind on becoming more self-reliant. If the consequences of all these had to be faced, then it was felt that there would be a larger dose of taxation.

The buoyancy of our economy and the remarkable resilience which our economy showed made the task of the Finance Minister somewhat easy. Also, people tend to forget that in the two budgets—May 1971 and October 1971 budgets—the Government did

impose an additional tax burden of something like Rs. 500 crores. So, he had to make a virtue of necessity in not imposing fresh direct taxation. When everybody was expecting fresh taxation and more tax was not imposed, everyone heaved a sigh of relief. So, they say, the Budget is a good one. But it was forgotten that many important questions were left undealt with.

How do you exactly overcome the various problems that we are faced with? Is it not by ensuring economic growth at a rapid rate? How do you achieve this economic growth? What are the steps that the Budget spells out? It is silent, entirely silent on the point.

So many industries are working under capacity. What steps have been taken to ensure that these industries work to capacity? Taking more money from the people may perhaps be justifiable if only the moneys taken through taxation and other measures were utilised in a productive manner. Investing more and more money in new public sector enterprises when the old ones have proved themselves to be a heavy burden on the country—are we never to learn any lesson at all?

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : (South Delhi) : Here comes the Swatantra line.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There is no particular harm in the Swatantra Party line coming in. I am speaking from the point of view of the country. There are certain problems and the solutions that I may propound may not be acceptable to you. But the problems are there. I suggest one way, the Swatantra, solving those problems; you have another way of solving those problems; and they vary. I did not catch what the hon. Member said, nor do I think it is necessary to hear, because there is a big gap and gulf that yawns between his point of view and the point of view which I believe in. And I believe in my point of view only because I think that that way lies the solution, the answer, to our problem. We want more production. It is only through more production, more and more production of wealth that we can have more to distribute and to

remove poverty. It is not by producing less and less. (Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I trust, my hon. friends opposite believe in democracy. They say so, and if they do believe in democracy, then they should keep an open mind and listen to points of views of other than their own. Having kept their minds open, they might then endeavour to think and digest what has been said and may be, some light may dawn upon them too.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is something which they cannot digest. (Interruption)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not wish to speak on points other than the ones connected with the Budget. Therefore, I shall conclude. But before doing so, I might draw attention to the matter which was raised a little while ago by my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He questioned about Mr. Nagarwala. We are not concerned with Mr. Nagarwala but surely we are concerned with healthy functioning and working of nationalised institutions. Is it or is it not something strange that the State Bank of India, a nationalised institution, should be prepared to hand over, on an instruction received over the telephone, a large sum of money? Is it or is it not strange that the Finance Minister should be unwilling to answer as to the account from which this money was drawn by the State Bank official who drew the money and gave it out? I am speaking solely from the point of view of the banking institution and its healthy and sound working. If this had happened in any other institution, if some one similarly had been successful in drawing out moneys from a commercial bank, any bank, then Government would have been compelled, and would have indeed considered it its duty, to go into the entire matter and may even have considered it a justifiable reason for taking over that commercial bank. Here we are not even being vouchsafed any explanation as to how it comes about that a healthily, soundly working bank can handover a large sum of money in this casual manner. How does it come about in a bank? It surely be the bank's own money? The bank will give out money if it stands to

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the credit of an account. The bank will give any money even if it does not stand to the credit of an account, if it has agreed to give to it an overdraft. What was the position here? Whose money was this, and how was it given out? One of the persons involved, a cashier, has been found, I understand from newspaper reports, to be exonerated of all blame. How can he be exonerated of all blame? What inquiry was held? I would very much like to know whether Government held any inquiry, whether Government went into these matters and then was satisfied that it was a very understandable thing for the chief cashier of a bank to handover Rs. 60 lakhs not standing to the credit of anybody to somebody totally unknown or who was not the person in whose name presumably the money stood.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Speak about Sami Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : No doubt, that was also wrong.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : There are so many frauds.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyway, you have exceeded your time. Please conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The only reason why I am raising this point is not because it has anything to do with Mr. Nagarwala. I have kept his name out. I have only referred to a transaction. Is it not a transaction which should be gone into and fully studied and steps taken to ensure that such a thing does not happen again? Has a complete thorough-going enquiry been held or not? I am quite certain that the Finance Minister, knowing him as I do, would have held a most thorough-going enquiry into any similar incident arising with respect to another private sector Bank and I hope that he will similarly give full consideration to

this matter and indicate how he proposes to satisfy himself and satisfy this House over this matter.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : A very poor argument.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : At the very outset I wish to support the Budget proposals presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the year under review is a very eventful year, a very important year and a very glorious year in many contexts since our independence. Our economy has proved successful in every respect. The unexpected influx of 10 million refugees cast a heavy burden on the country. Secondly, Pakistan forced on us a war which also cost us about Rs. 170 crores. Despite such a huge unexpected expenditure, our economy has withstood all the strains. We see that the rise in prices is only less than 1% which is less than last year's increase of more than 5.5%. It is only 3.6%. That shows...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He supports it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : You have to see the over all circumstances and compare the rise. It is only 3.6% during this year. The refugee influx this year, as I mentioned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Expenditure on elections.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Our agricultural production has gone up and it is now about 110 million tonnes. During recent months you hear from Punjab, from Haryana and from Rajasthan, demands that they were not getting railway wagons to carry these foodgrains. There is so much increase in production of foodgrains that it has not only made the country self-sufficient in food but has created problems of movement and storage. It is not a small achievement, it is very good achievement and it will continue.

Secondly, in spite of the Indo-Pak war, our exports have increased. They have recorded a new high. Even our foreign exchange reserves have also risen. That shows the soundness of our economy and that speaks well of the ability of our hon. Finance Minister in handling the affairs of the country so successfully in spite of the difficult times and I want to congratulate our Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why the Prime Minister ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : She is our leader. Of course, there is also some rise in industrial production, though not upto the level, upto the target fixed by the Planning Commission. It is usual that whenever our Members of the Opposition speak, they speak only to criticise and they use the same language. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who is not present here, said that the Finance Minister has produced a capitalist budget and therefore capital market is rising. He said the same thing last year also that it was a capitalist budget, share market was rising, share prices were rising etc. Actually when the prices were going down because of the heavy taxation all the time, when there was fall in prices of share market, he said the same thing this time also he has said the same thing. I come to the conclusion that like a parrot he knows only what he is taught to speak. Our friends from the opposition have no new idea, they have no new imagination; they have got one idea only, to criticise the Government.

I wish to say something regarding the present industrial scene and the lower industrial production. Our major industries, a large part of them, are in West Bengal and that become a troubled area, ever since my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's party came to power. Then what have they done ? In the name of workers they indulged *gheraos* and thousands of factories were closed down. Production suffered and the workers also suffered. Take the case of Durgapur unit of HSL where it is running with 35% capacity because of everyday strike and non-cooperation from the union people. In the recent election Mr. Jyoti Bosu's party has come nowhere; the people have rejected this party from

power and they blame elections; the people have now realised all those things, and that is why they have solidly voted the Congress party back to power. Now, I have every confidence that in West Bengal also the industrial production will rise.

Our Prime Minister has given a call for self-sufficiency in industrial production. I am sure that this will be achieved. But I wish to point out that the Monopoly Act has been coming in the way of the setting up of new industries. When the Bill was under discussion here, and prior to that before the joint Committee of which I was also a member, they fixed Rs. 1 crore value of assets for definition of a dominant undertaking. But, any small spinning mill of 12,500 spindles will cost more than Rs. 1 crore and becomes a dominant undertaking under this definition. I remember our friends from the opposition saying that a firm having one crore of rupees should be considered as a dominant undertaking. That idea was accepted. Now it has come in the way of rapid industrial growth. There is no domination at all. The power to curb domination is vested in the Government and whenever they feel reasonable they can act and there is no question of any domination by any category of industries.

Now I come to the question of monopoly houses. Firms having Rs. 20 crores assets are being considered monopoly firms or monopoly houses. Now, Rs. 20 crores is not investment alone, but the total assets of the company. If any company total assets of Rs. 20 crores, it will be considered as a monopoly house. At the present prices of machinery and plant, Rs. 20 crores is a very small amount. Even a 500-tonne capacity paper mill would cost about Rs. 20 crores or even more, and yet it will be called a monopoly house. This factor also comes in the way of setting up of new industries and increasing our industrial production. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter very seriously from the practical angle of removing all the hurdles so that our industrial production can jump up once again. People are anxious to set up new industries, but they are experiencing difficulties. Those difficulties should be removed.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

As I have just mentioned, the share market has improved. In spite of the fact that the corporation surcharge has been increased from 2½ to 5 per cent, this improvement has taken place. This is because the people have confidence in the Government. There is a stable Government at the Centre and there are stable governments in the States, and those troublesome elements and those small parties which were coming in the way of production will not be able to exercise influence now. Therefore, in spite of the increase in tax, the people are investing and the investment climate has improved, because the people have confidence in the Government and not because of any other reason.

In regard to the Wanchoo Committee's report, some hon. Members have spoken harshly about the report. I would like to say that I have gone through the report...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which part of it ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have gone through all the parts of the report. I find that the recommendations to bring down maximum rate of individual tax to 75% are very valuable and they have done a commendable job. If there will be more savings, then there will be more investment. If the present high rate of individual taxation continues and there are no savings from where will investments come, then for everything we have to depend upon Government, and unless Government invests the money we cannot put up new industries. Therefore, Incentives should be provided for private saving. Two years back there were incentives for savings. I was expecting and the public were also expecting that the Finance Minister would be good enough to give some incentives for investment, but the hon. Minister has mentioned that these matters would be looked into when the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee would be considered by Government. I hope that the Finance Minister will keep this in mind and provide some incentives for savings so that there may be investment for production,

investment for creating more employment and investment for self-reliance and investment for increasing our exports.

One very remarkable thing that the hon. Minister has done in his budget proposals is the additional pension of Rs. 710 crores for plan projects. If this together with the provision for social justice is spent properly, and in a timely manner, many of our problems will be solved; many of our irrigation problems will be solved; many of our industrial problems will be solved and the problem of uneconomic holdings would also be solved. Therefore, I feel that attention should be given to implementing these schemes for which such big amounts have been provided in the budget.

Now, I would like to say a word about excise duty. I would like to put excise duty and smuggling together. We read in the papers every day about smuggling of watches, textiles, nylon fibres etc. Every day gold is coming into the country and silver is going out. This has been happening for years. No fool proof remedy has been found so far to check this. Again, in the case of smuggling of nylon or terylene yarn for instance, what are the reasons ? There is first excise duty on raw material; when it is turned into yarn, again there is excise duty. When it is manufactured into cloth, there is an excise duty put on it, when it is printed and dyed, then also there is an excise duty coming on it; when it is turned into ready-made garment, there is an excise duty imposed on it. At all stages, the incidence of the excise duty is so big that it is attractive for smugglers to smuggle nylon and other goods and make a good profit out of it. All these duties at various levels of processing result in high prices. So these excise duties should be rationalised in such a way that there should be left no incentive for smuggling.

15 hrs.

I only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the position regarding gold smuggling which is similar. Gold is being

smuggled in a huge quantity in to the country and silver is going out because of the large margin of profits. The Finance Minister should look into this matter and take proper action so that smuggling can be stopped. If that is done, much of the foreign exchange which is now going out can be saved and the country can become stronger in that we will have much more foreign exchange reserves at our disposal.

I hope the points I have made have been noted and the Finance Minister will deal with them when he replies to the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I am aware of the fact that my time is limited. Therefore I would like to concentrate on black money, its mopping up and the Wanchoo Commission report, though I cannot resist the temptation to refer to certain other things.

I take it the Budget is an occasion for misleading the people and concealing facts, because this is a government by the monopolists for the monopolists and of the monopolists. In the last 25 years of uninterrupted Congress rule, we have reached today the bottom in the world in regard to *per capita* income of Rs. 72, the lowest in the world. Even Pakistan has a *per capita* income of \$120.

You talk about exports. Exports have declined. In 1971-72, it declined by 3.6 per cent against 8.6 per cent the previous year. Our figure of export compared to the world figure does not even come to one per cent; it is 0.71 per cent of the total world exports. That has been their performance in 25 years.

You talk of wholesale prices. A lot has been said about it. I only want to deal with one instance. The cost of production of sugar is 12 annas. With whose money have they created this industry? Till 1971, they had invested in the sugar industry Rs. 365 crores through IDC.

You talk about unemployment. Two-thirds of the working population are un-

employed. You talk about giving them employment without creating the machinery for it. These are all cock-and-bull stories.

As regards education, you have achieved illiteracy of 75 per cent of the total population, the highest in the world.

We are the most battered race. Of the total loans given to countries in the world, we have taken 41 per cent and for that we are giving 42 per cent of our total export earning for interest and servicing charges. If Mr. MacNamara is correct, it will be 100 per cent if things go on like this un-arrested.

There has been a decline in industrial growth. I do not wish to go into it—it has been discussed here many times. But have they done? They have exempted licensing for projects valued upto Rs. 5 crores. The licensing capacity has been allowed to be increased by 100 per cent. What does that mean? Socialism—no. Concentration of more wealth in the hands of a few—yes.

You talk about taxing the rural rich. You wanted a short-cut, a fire escape. So you appointed a Committee. Of course, some steps are taken. Out of a contemplated realisation of Rs. 500 crores, you have been mopping up 13 crores from the rural rich.

I now come to the main issue—black money, the source of every evil in this country, the source of power for the ruling party and Shrimati Gandhi. Also what about arrears of tax and their realisation? According to the report of the Auditor General over Rs. 840 crores were the tax arrears till end of March last year. Out of these, corporate tax and high personal income tax are in the top. As regards black money, then black money, which I say is the root of all evils in this country, political manipulations, the source of power for the evil of the ruling people, is growing in volume. If I can quote, one of the members has said that the annual generation of black money should be assessed for 1968-69 to the tune of Rs. 2,833 crores. For 1969-70, there is a development growth in that sector: Rs. 3,080 crores. He has given the formula,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

You cannot just hoodwink it. It is said that it could be applied by regression technique which gives you the relation between the domestic production at factory cost and the income evaded in certain forms. It is very, very clear. So, no wise man will dispute it, that your black money generation per year at the moment is in the region of Rs. 3,000 crores.

Not only deliberately did they not collect the arrears of tax which involve the richer classes and the monopolists, but they protected the black money about which I am going to tell you now. About this black money we have been talking to impress the others and the people of the country as a thing which disrupts the economy and as an evil which will ruin the country and is the source of political evil. Nagarwala fell a victim; his Rs. 60 lakhs was nothing but black money siphoned out of the election collections. The cause of high rate of taxation is like the outcome of ticketless travel. One does not pay; the other pays more. Your rate of taxation will go unchecked. It will rise every day if you cannot control evasion and the generation of black wealth.

Mr. Salve was very, very eloquent here and he blamed Mr. Wanchoo. I make no comments because I have to study the report more deeply. But I tell him. I am charging this Government and Mrs. Gandhi and the Finance Minister, of aiding and abetting in the protection of black money.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Where is the CPM getting its election finances from ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Wanchoo Committee's report says it is a final report. I want to ask, Mr. Finance Minister, where is the interim or supplementary report ? I am saying on my own responsibility that an interim report was submitted and that has been put in the cold storage as a secret piece of document. I say that although a team headed by Mr. Patel, Finance Secretary, Mr. Pande, the other Finance Secretary and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Mr. Jagannathan, went to the Wanchoo Committee to pressurise them so that it did not submit an interim report of the type they have given, it did not work. They were adamant, but they succumbed to that pressure when they said that they will make no mention about contents of that report in the final report. But they pressurised all the same. I want to ask Mr. Chavan whether they did this with his or the Government's sanction.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : You said you have yet to study the report deeply and you will not comment on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I know the interim report was submitted months before. I tell you what was said in the report. Do not look embarrassed.

In the first report, a ceiling on cash and jewellery was strongly recommended and they that for an individual, a ceiling should be fixed to the tune of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 subject to a control of the assessing income-tax officer who will give a clearance of the form which will give his background whether that man is entitled to keep Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 in cash in his house. They also very strongly recommended demonetisation of all currency notes including Rs. 10; this has been shelved and thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Then they also recommended a capital levy, and believe me, even the summary, released to the press through the PIB, of the final report has been twisted. I put a categorical question to you, Mr. Chavan, what is the fate of the interim report, and whether the officials of the Reserve Bank, or the Reserve Bank Chief, the Finance Secretary, Mr. Patel and the other Finance Secretary, Mr. Pande, went to the Wanchoo Committee to say these things. I want to know whether this was done with your consent and when the interim report will be made public and placed before this House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I have been listening to this

long debate. Various views have been expressed on the budget reflecting the social philosophy and the political thinking of the parties to which the hon. Members belonged. The budget had been described as unimaginative, feeble, frustrated and all sorts of negative epithets which the English language could produce. I submit that this is a budget of faith... (*Interruptions*) because it reflects the situation in the country and gives stability and dynamism and helps radicalisation of our people and gives them hope and awareness and prides in our nation having achieved the historic victory as far as the external situation is concerned. It is realistic budget because it takes into consideration a proper assessment of our resources and allocates resources to the most critical tasks that our nation faces today.

As the Finance Minister himself indicated, the budget is an important instrument to achieve social policies and national objectives which the Government has placed before the nation. But in a country like ours with a huge population, with so many complexities, the budget alone cannot be a mirror of the reflection of the determination of the Government to achieve the desired social and national objectives. The Budget has to be seen within the total strategy of Government's policies. We cannot isolate the budget from the general insurance which the Government has taken over, from the taking over of coaking coal and copper firms, from the guidelines given for conversion of loans into equity and participation in the management of these enterprises, from credit orientation of the nationalised banks. However small these may be, they are significant. we cannot also isolate it from the decision the Finance Minister is likely to announce about the differential rate of interest. I may also submit at the Budget cannot be isolated from the decision that the Government have already taken about introducing urban ceiling which will now be discussed by the new Legislative Assemblies which have been formed as a result of last elections. It cannot be isolated from the agricultural income-tax enquiry committee which has been set up under a leading, well-known left-oriented economist, Dr. K. N. Raj. There is consensus on this and at the Chief Ministers'

Conference this was discussed and the manner of its implementation and the manner of its introduction and various other details will have to be worked out by this Committee. This Budget should also be seen in the context of the taxation law amending Bill which was introduced in Parliament and which is now before the Select Committee and which will be coming before Parliament for consideration.

Speaking on the Budget, the hon. Members from the Swatantra party and some other Members also said that the Finance Minister tried to mislead people, that it was a smokescreen and so on. While criticising, they take only that aspect which helps them.

The whole approach of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was about black money. This House has discussed it often. There is nothing original in what he has said. It is all known. The point is to see that this evil of black money...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Where is the interim report ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We have answered questions about the interim report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can answer once again. On a point of personal explanation, since he has mentioned my name, I want to ask Mr. Ganesh...

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He can mention everybody's name the Prime Minister's name, black money etc. He should not be so touchy. He must listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I cannot mention black money, oh ! I see. Kindly tell us what happened to the interim report. He has been very unfair. I am not as brilliant as he is. I have nothing original, that is why he is a Minister and I am here, I understand that. But please be truthful and say what happened to the interim report. We want to know. When was the interim report submitted, and what has happened to that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He is doing an injustice to the Government. The Government has the inherent right to shelve reports.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I was submitting that hon. Members pick up only that part of the Budget which helps them to put across their point of view. They only pick up that part of the statistic which helps them to put across their point of view. I wish to submit that during the last two or three years there has been a massive social investment which has been made by this Government. In the two interim reliefs which the Government gave, nearly Rs. 150 crores have gone. What is this expenditure? In terms of economic philosophy this may be an expenditure which does not help the growth of the economy, but the Rs. 150 crores during the two stages of interim relief that we have given have gone to save the erosion of the standard of living of a very vital section of our society.

To this should be added the 8 1/3 per cent bonus which the Government is contemplating, and has given in certain industries. To this must be added the various wage agreements which the working class have concluded with the management, for instance the steel agreement where an ordinary unskilled worker in the steel industry today is getting a minimum need-based wage of Rs. 350. To this also must be added the Rs. 100 crore food subsidy that goes to the Food Corporation of India to see that the strategy of food policy which the Government has adopted is maintained, so that the consumer is saved.

It is a tremendous burden on the economy, it is a burden which the economy cannot bear, and if the hon. Members cooperate with us, we can discuss whether it is possible for our economy to spend Rs. 100 crore, but there is no consensus. This Government has been spending year after year, and next year it will be about Rs. 100 crore.

To this must be added the various allocations that have been made of about Rs. 125

crore to tackle the problem of the educated unemployed, etc. We also concede that there has been some delay in implementation. The criticism was made by Mr. H. M. Patel and others that there has been some delay. That is why the Finance Minister has made a lump sum orientation because it may be that in certain areas drinking water is necessary, in certain areas house sites are necessary, in certain other areas unemployment schemes are necessary, in certain other areas slum clearance and slum improvement are necessary and so on. We had a system. There is some drawback in that system. We have to remove that drawback. We have now evolved a method of allocating and a method of accounting. All this takes time. We are now enriched by the experience which we have got.

I have some figures before me. As far as dry farming areas are concerned, though in the beginning there was very little expenditure, now an expenditure of Rs. 16 crores is envisaged. As far as the nutritional programme is concerned, it has now picked up. At this point of time it is about Rs. 11 crores. As far as unemployment scheme, are concerned, though the Budget mentions Rs. 33 crores, schemes for Rs. 47 crores have already been sanctioned. Therefore, the first hurdle has been crossed. As far as scheme for the educated unemployed are concerned, Rs. 35 crores have already been sanctioned by the Government of India. The number of schemes that have come are so formidable that more provision will have to be made. Therefore, a certain experience has been gained in this block allotment and investment on social schemes. With this experience which we have got, the implementation may be much better. To this must be added the drought and flood relief given by the Government.

From the time of nationalisation of banks till today, if you see the credit that has gone to the agricultural sector and other priority sectors, the orientation of credit is clear. The Finance Minister himself is not satisfied with the rate of progress and feels that credit is not being fully taken to the poorer sections of the society. Yet, I would like to point out that

from June 1969 till the end of this quarter, about Rs. 161 crores or more have gone to farmers alone. If you total up the figures which I have tried to give—the amounts given through banks and various social insurance schemes—you will find that this much money has helped to achieve the aim of distributive justice. If that is not so, what is the other method that the Government of India can adopt? On the one side, the Government has been allowing productive forces to grow and on the other side, it has been seeing that as much of monopolies is curbed as does not hurt the national economy, and putting the public sector in a commanding position. Thus, the Government of India has been investing huge sums of money to bring about distributive justice and social justice to which this nation and this Government is committed.

Our CPM member is a very learned leader. I am not referring to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bous; I am referring to Shri Samar Mukherjee. He took us into a Marxist class. He indicated in his speech that our economy is in a state of bankruptcy. His colleague in the other House, who is a Professor, spoke like a statistician or Investigator who quotes figures from various reports and goes on hurling them before the House, without having a total perspective. Now, let us examine it. Is it a fact that our economy is on the point of national bankruptcy? Politics apart, I think that is a very antinational statement. What is the reality? Our economy has been in a position to bear the burden of the Bangla Desh crisis. It was in a position to bear the burden of 10 million refugees. It was in a position to bear the expenditure of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. Our economy has been in a position to bear a very high level of deficit financing. All this has been possible because it is a resilient economy, built up during the last 20 years. Certain strong foundations had been laid and the economy could survive all these shocks and come out almost unscathed from the Bangla Desh crisis. Is that not the touchstone? What is the use of hurling statistics from here and there, when the reality of the situation is that the economy was in a position to withstand this tremendous burden? That is the major touchstone that should be applied.

As the Finance Minister has indicated, we have ended the financial year with our foreign exchange reserves intact and with 8 million tonnes of foodgrains at the disposal of Government. Though the prices have risen, they have not been skyrocketing so as to disturb the entire economy and bring about conditions of insecurity, tension and discontentment. Deficit financing was kept at a reasonable level. The CPM members say that the economy is in the stage of political bankruptcy. It is a part of their political thinking, because in their political thinking there is tremendous discontent in this country, there is tremendous tension in this country and there is a revolutionary situation which parties like the CPM could take advantage of. Well, the mid-term elections and the Assembly elections have proved that there is a condition of stability in the country, not stability of the old type, not stability of the *status quo*, but stability which arises from the confidence of the people in the radical policies followed by the party in power, stability based on hope. This is the material, this is the environment on which we have to build the nation and take the economy forward, and it is this realisation and this assessment of the situation on which the Finance Minister has brought in his budget which is full of faith.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is one of the best debaters, as far as this Parliament is concerned, and it is always a great pleasure to hear him. He has asked the Finance Minister to spell out his philosophy. I am sure the Finance Minister will spell out what, according to the party in power and the government, is the strategy, what is the instrument and what are the concrete steps which this government desire to take to bring about the national objective.

I would submit that for the last 24 years, because of the vision and far-sightedness of our leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, this country had planned developed. The public sector has been put at a commanding position and there has been an attempt at equitable distribution of national wealth. We have brought in land reforms and tried to bring in reduction in disparity through taxation and through fiscal measures. Through

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

our credit institutions and the banks we have taken credit to the poorest and the vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of the society. The new decision for conversion of loans into equity and the enforcement of the monopoly laws are steps in this direction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has to conclude now because we have to take up the Private Members' Business.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I shall try to finish as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can take one minute now and, if necessary, continue tomorrow.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are some of the concrete measures that this government has taken. I would ask Shri Indrajit Gupta, for whom I have great respect, that within the framework of the parliamentary democracy, what are the concrete steps that the Communist Party of India want us to take ? He has said : nationalise the 75 monopoly houses.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Will you give me another chance to speak ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He says : nationalise the 75 monopoly houses and nationalise foreign investment. As far as nationalisation is concerned, wherever this government has found it necessary in the interest of the national economy, it has not failed to do that, as will be borne out by the history of this government for the last 24 years. In the context of parliamentary democracy, in the context of our Constitution, particularly article 246, in the context of our existing laws, what are the concrete steps which he would advocate ? This is my very sincere poser to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue his speech tomorrow. We will now take up Private Members' business.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd March, 1972 "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd March, 1972 "

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution on Unemployment moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on 10th December, 1971. Out of 1 hour 30 minutes allotted for this resolution we have taken 53 minutes and 37 minutes remain. Shri M. C. Daga has to continue his speech.

श्री मूलचन्व झागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वयोवृद्ध अनुभवों श्री विभूति मिश्र जी ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। एक बात उन्होंने बतलाई थी कि बेकारों की जो बाढ़ आने वाली है उससे पहले ही हमको कोई कदम उठाने चाहिए। एक बात यह भी है कि हमारी सरकार के केवल आदर्शवादी, लुभावने और थोड़े नारों से नाराज और

असंतुष्ट युवक प्रसन्न नहीं हो सकते। जब तक हमारे कदम बेकारी का दूर करने के लिए मजबूती के साथ नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूँ आने वाले समय में बका की जा समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है उसमें स्थिति और खराब होती जायेगी। इसलिए हमारा यह कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि हम बेकारों के मामले में नजी के साथ मजबूती से कदम उठाये।

(व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सकल्प माननीय विभूति जी ने रखा है वह बहुत ही सही और आवश्यक है। उस समय उस देश में यदि कोई सबसे बड़ा अभिग्राहक है तो वह बेकारी है। आज जब मैं बेकार युवकों की भावना से ग्रस्त चहरो को देखता हूँ तो उन पर हिम्मत का कोई रेखाये नजर नहीं आती। उनको आज अपनी जिन्दगी का कोई भविष्य नजर आ रहा है। वे इस मामले में सरकार का कामने है और समझते हैं कि इस समाज में पैदा होकर और अपने मजबूत हाथों को ठेकर भी उनको काम नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार का मशकत हाथ बेकार रहते हैं उनको काम देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को होती है। आज देश के सामने एक बड़ा भारी सवाल पैदा हो गया है कि अगर बेकारों की बाढ़ का नहीं रोकना गया, उनकी बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए मजबूत कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो नागा में विप्लव, अशांति और हलचल पैदा होगी और उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर आयगी। योजनाओं में बेकारी की समस्या का निराकरण नहीं होगा उससे मुश्किल आने का खतरा है। मैं इस बात के लिए आपकी सेवा में कहकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितना नुकसान होता है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You had taken seven minutes on the previous occasion

SHRI M C DAGA I will take ten minutes and finish my speech

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Out of 1 hour 30 minutes, you want ten minutes

more? You are perhaps repeating the same arguments that you used in the last speech

SHRI M C DAGA No Sir I will not repeat those points I am not in the habit of repeating I will tell you certain new things

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER How do you know? It was months ago Please conclude now

SHRI M C DAGA Sooner the youthful spirit is channelized into useful purposes and new horizon of creative national activities shown to them better it would be for the economic regeneration of the country I ul ng this economic chaos with far reaching social consequences is inevitable

तो बेकारों का जो समस्याय उठ रहा है जिसके लिये मैंने पहल की मैंने आवाजें दी हैं और आज भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश में कम से कम 10 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनका 25 पैसे प्रतिदिन से कम मिलना है। नेशनल सर्वे रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक व्यक्ति का प्रतिदिन का जोमा आय केवल 72 पैसे है। हमारा दूर करने का तरीका एक ही साधन है और वह है ग्राम ऊर्जा उद्योग। हम गारा में छोट छोट उद्योग शुरू करके छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का काम करें। उसके अतिरिक्त जमा कि गांधी जी ने खाद का वावत बनलाया था उसमें सम्पन्ध ग भी हम कदम उठाये। इन उद्देश्यों को उठाकर मैं समझता हूँ हम बहुत जल्द ही इस समस्या का हीन कर सकते हैं। मैं योजना पुनर्गठन में उद्बुत कर रहा हूँ इन आस्था के त्वात्मक अध्ययन से प्रेरित है कि भारत जैसे निदान और श्रममय देश के लिए खारी कार्यक्रम ही सर्वाधिक लाभप्रद और व्यावहारिक हैं। उनका ही नहीं बल्कि कार्यक्रमों में मजदूरों की वार्षिक आय प्रति मजदूर पंजी निवेश का केवल 0.2 प्रतिशत है जबकि चरखा परियोजना के श्रमिक की सालाना आय पंजी निवेश का 8% प्रतिशत

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

है। क्या अब भी खादी को अनाधिक कहना उचित है? खादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूँजी का केन्द्रीकरण संभव नहीं होता। कारण यह कि खादी द्वारा 85 प्रतिशत पूँजी भूखे और गरीब लोगों के पाम पहुँचनी है, लेकिन औद्योगीकरण से 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूँजी कुछ पूँजीपतियों के पाम केन्द्रित हो जाती है। इसलिए गाँधी जी ने खादी कार्य को "कताई यज्ञ" की पावन मंजा देते हुए कहा कि खादी, विकेन्द्रीकरण की अर्थनीति का मूर्तिमान रूप है।"

उन्होंने बतलाया था कि कम से कम हम एक रुपया 25 पैसा की आदमी को दे सकते हैं। तो जो छोटे-छोटे ग्राम उद्योग हैं उनकी तरफ पूरा पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये। सरकार की जो प्लानिंग है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा था कि जो डिग्रियाँ देते हैं ला-ग्रैजुएट्स को उसके लिये भी कोई प्लान नहीं है। जितने अरब के देश हैं वे अगर किसी का डिग्री देते हैं तो माथ में सविम भी देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude now.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am concluding in a minute. I want to read a relevant quotation from here .

"The Education Commission suggested that under a good arrangement every graduate should be given along with his degree or diploma, an offer of appointment as well. This offer need not be binding...But a compulsion on the State to make such an offer would be the surest guarantee that the output of the educational system is closely linked with employment opportunities or manpower needs...All the evidence from countries that have adopted guaranteed employment for university graduates, such as, the United Arab Republic..."

This is done in so many countries. तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार से देश

में जो बेकार आदमी पैदा हो रहे हैं उनके अन्दर हीन भावना पैदा होती है जिससे इस देश के राष्ट्रीय जीवन में गिरावट आती है, देश का स्तर उससे नीचे गिरता है और ऐसी स्थिति में हम इस देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My party has not got an opportunity to speak on this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me also. 1 hour and 30 minutes are allotted to this Resolution. We have already taken 53 minutes. Only 37 minutes remain. Out of this, the Minister has to intervene and the mover of the Resolution has to reply. Moreover, this question of unemployment has also found a large part in the debate on the Budget. There is another very important Resolution also coming up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra is an important one. The usual practice in this House has been to extend the time on such important Resolutions. The political parties would like to take part in it and have some say in the matter. I would request you to extend the time. I move that the time be extended by 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is upto the House. If you want to extend the time on this Resolution, I can accommodate a few more Members. By how much time do you want to extend ?

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : 30 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER : One hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us be realistic.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Make it 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPFAKER All right
Shri S. M. Banerjee

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मुझे मौका मिला कि मैं भी अपने दल के विचार इस संबंध में रख सकूँ। मैं माननीय विभूति मिश्र जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन में इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बेकारी और भुखमरी की दौड़ हिन्दुस्तान में हा रही है, और मैं जानता हूँ कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो घोषणा की गयी थी इस देश में तो कहा गया था कि 8 मिलियन नये जौब्स क्रीएट किये जायेंगे, और मैं जानता हूँ कि उस घोषणा को सुनकर कितनी खुशी की लहर दौड़ गयी थी लोगों में जो एम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्मचेज के चक्कर लगाते लगाते परेशान हो रहे थे। लेकिन तीन महीने के बाद ही देखा कि तकरीबन बेकारी की तादाद 88 लाख से बढ़कर एक करोड़ 25 लाख हो गयी। समझ में नहीं आया कि आखिर ऐसा कैसे हो गया जब कि 80 लाख लोगों को नौकरी मिलने जा रही थी तो बेकारों की तादाद 88 लाख से बढ़कर 1 करोड़ 25 लाख कैसे हो गयी ? ख्याल आया कि कहीं होम्योपैथी की दवाई तो नहीं है जो पहले बीमारी को बढ़ाकर फिर उसको घटाया जाये। मालूम हुआ कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बेकारी ज्यादा बढ़ी। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने सोचा था कि शायद बेकारी कुछ कम होगी। लेकिन वह भी कम नहीं हुई। और आज उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और खासकर मत्तारूढ़ दल, जिसको बहुमत प्राप्त है इस सदन में और भारत की तमाम असेम्बलियों में, वह भी इस बात को सोच

जरूर रही है कि बेकारी को किस तरह से दूर किया जाये।

गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया गया और गरीबी हटाने के साथ-साथ उन लोगों को भी हटा दिया गया जो उस रान्ने में बाधक बनने जा रहे थे, यानी राजा, महाराजा। लेकिन मरमायेदार आज भी नहीं हटे। किसी न किसी रूप में आज भी वे मौजूद हैं। अभी जवाब देते हुए, माननीय के० आर० गणेश ने कहा कि आखिर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पास कौन सी ऐसी चीज है, क्या प्लानिंग है कि जिससे तमाम चीजे हल हो सकनी हैं ? मैं केवल एक ही चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि एकाधिकार को आप खत्म करे। मॉनोपॉली हाउमेज, एकाधिकार समाप्त करने की जब बात कहना हूँ तो वह डौगमा के निहाज से नहीं कहता। लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि वाकई में आज भारत में 75 परिवारों के हाथों में हिन्दुस्तान का आधे से ज्यादा धन सिमट कर रह गया है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि तीन, चार हजार करोड़ रु० काले धन के रूप में आज भी कुछ लोगों के हाथों में रह गया है काले धन की बात छोड़िये, इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी को छोड़िये, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 700 करोड़ रुपया आज भी बकाया पैसे के रूप में देश में नहीं है ? अगर वाकई में उस धन का बटवारा नहीं हुआ, या जमीन का सही तरीके से बटवारा नहीं हुआ तो समझ में नहीं आता कि 50 या 100 करोड़ रु० देकर किम तरह से इतनी बड़ी समस्या का हल होगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उन लड़कों की बात मोचिये जिनको नक्सलाइट के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। बी० एम० सी० और एम० एस० सी० पाम करने के बाद इंजीनियर बन जाने के बाद जिनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। एम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्मचेज के चक्कर लगाते-लगाते जब घर में जाते हैं तो उनके सामने उनकी माँ की शक्ल नजर आती है, हाँपते हुए बाप को देखते हैं, छोटे-छोटे भाइयों को देखते हैं, उनकी

[श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी]

बहुन जिनकी उम्र काफी हो चुकी है लेकिन पैसे की कमी के कारण उनके हाथ पीले नहीं हो सके हैं, तो उनमें एक विद्रोह की भावना जगती है, उनकी आँखों के सामने एक नक्शा आता है कि रेल की पटरी के नीचे या तो आत्महत्या कर लें या इस समाज की पटरी को बदल दें जिसके फलस्वरूप बेकारी बढ़ रही है। यही कारण है कि देश में आज विद्रोह की रूपरेखा कुछ दूमेरे तरीके की नजर आ रही है। और यह दूर तभी हो सकती है जब वाकई में समाजवादी ढंग से हमारे देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को बदला जाये। और यह एकाधिकार को समाप्त करके ही हो सकता है।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात हम कहते हैं, लेकिन इससे सारी समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो जायेंगी। उन देशों में जो समाजवादी देश हैं, चाहे वह रूस हो या दूसरा देश हो, क्या वजह है कि वहाँ पर बेकारी आज नहीं है? क्या आज कोई शर्म बता सकता है कि रूस में बेकारी है? क्या कोई बता सकता है, चाहे कितने ही दुश्मन हो रूस के, कि समाजवादी देशों ने इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया है? किस तरीके से उन देशों ने हल किया है? किस तरीके से आखिर उन्होंने हल किया है? आज वहाँ पर हर आदमी को जीने का सहारा है। हमारे देश में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज 27 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी 8 आने, 10 आने, 75 पैसे है। और इसी देश में बिडला माहब की आमदनी दो लाख २०० रोज की है। तो यह समाजवाद का मजाक है।

सदन में बहस करते करते यह कहा गया कि एक कमेटी बँटे। एक कमेटी बँठी हुई है उसने एक रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत की और कहा गया कि प्लानिंग कमीशन 2,000 करोड़ २० ठे नाकि बेकारी का कुछ हल निकले। इतना रुपया कहाँ

से आयेगा? 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद 2400 करोड़ २० सरकार के पास आया, जो कि पहले सरमायेदारों के हाथों में था। लेकिन कुछ लोग हैं जिनकी मोनोपलीज हैं उनको सरकार अगर अपने हाथों में नहीं लेती है तो बेकारी और गरीबी हटाओ का नारा एक नारा बनकर रह जायेगा और आप उसको अमली जामा नहीं पहना सकेंगे। इसलिए बहम की खातिर नहीं इस समस्या का आपको ज्यादा जवाब देना है क्योंकि ज्यादातर मीटें आपकी हैं। और ठीक है आप जीते हैं, सही नारे से जीते हैं। लेकिन लोग जब पूछेंगे कि हमारे लिये क्या लाये हों, हमारा भविष्य क्या है। तो भविष्य अगर अधकारमय लोगों का होगा फिर आप मोच सकते हैं कि उन लोगों का आपके प्रति क्या भाव, रुख होगा जिन्होंने आपको इस बार में चुनाव में उदारता से जिताया है।

आज जैसा मैंने पहले कहा बेकारी और भुखमरी की दौड़ लग रही है। 1957 के पहले की हालत देखिये। उस समय जो एक मिल का मालिक था वह आज 10 मिलों का मालिक बन गया है। जो एक बंगले का मालिक था वह आज 10 बंगलों का मालिक हो गया है। लेकिन माधारण आदमी, जिसकी आमदनी 100 रुपये थी उसकी आमदनी घटकर केवल 50 २० रह गयी है। एक आदमी जो छप्पर में रहता था वह आज फुटपाथ पर रहने लगा है और जो फुटपाथ पर रहता था वह आज बिना कफन के मरने लगा। जहाँ पर इतनी आर्थिक विषमता हो कि एक बच्चा इसलिए रोता है कि वह दूध पी नहीं सकता है, दूध का गिलास फेंक देता है, और दूसरा बच्चा इसलिए रोता है कि माँ का दूध पीते-पीते माँ के दूध के बजाय खून का कतरा उसके मुँह में आ जाता है। इसलिए एकाधिकार को समाप्त किया जाये, मोनोपलीज को नेशनलाइज किया जाये और आज कम से कम लोगों को बेकारी का भत्ता

दिया जाय अगर आप वाकई में बेकारी का निगमण करना चाहते हैं तो ।

लोग इंजीनियरिंग का डिप्लोमा फाई देने हैं, कानवोकेशन ऐंड्रूम में लोग जाने नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि हम डिप्लोमा लेकर क्या करेंगे ? और इसीलिये जो विद्रोह की भावना बढ़ रही है अगर आप उनको रोकना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम उनको एक तरह से बेकारी का भत्ता देना पड़ेगा जिससे उनको विश्वास होगा कि आज अंधेरा हो सकता है लेकिन, कल सबेरा उनका होगा । कल उनका होगा । वर्ना कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती है ।

गरीबी हटाओ का नारा सबने अपनाया और इंदिरा जी को दिल खोलकर जनता ने वोट दिये । इस सरकार ने जो कुछ मांगा जनता ने उदार होकर उसको दिया, कोई हीला हवाला उसने नहीं किया । आज जनता ने उनके दामन को भर दिया, तमाम सदनों को भर दिया कांग्रेस के सेम्बरों से । लोग आशा करते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस चीज के बारे में सोचेंगे । आप शीट टर्म प्लान लागू करेंगे । लोग टर्म प्लान कब होगी ? 10 साल के बाद बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी ? अगर आपने इस बारे में उचित कदम नहीं उठाये तो मुझे तो लगता है कि कहीं द्रौपदी के चौर की तरह यह बेकारी बढ़ती ही न चली जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से माँग करता हूँ कि एकाधिकार, मोनोपलीज़ हाउसेज़ और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । तेल की विदेशी कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज़ किया जाये और बेकारी का भत्ता दिया जाये । इस भावना के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की तार्किक करता हूँ ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ही सदन में अंतरिम

रिपोर्ट रखी गयी है “शीट टर्म मैज़रमें फॉर ऐम्प्लायमेंट” । मगर उन्हीं विषयों की ओर आप ध्यान देंगे । उस रिपोर्ट को अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यह जो भयंकर समस्या अनैम्प्लायमेंट की है उसके किनारे तक भी यह रिपोर्ट नहीं पहुँच पा रही है । अंतरिम रिपोर्ट, श्री भगवती रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अगर थोड़ा सा रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम और माइनर इरिगेशन का काम बढ़ाया जाये तो कुछ न कुछ प्रोब्लम हल हो सकती है । यह काम बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है और बराबर डा० के० एल० राव ने इसके संबंध में कार्रवाई भी की है, उन्होंने बारम्बार कहा है कि हजारों गाँवों का महीने में विद्युतीकरण किया जाये । मगर उससे थोड़े से खास कांट्रैक्ट्स और थोड़े से जो पहले से लगे हुये इंजीनियर्स या ओवरसीयर्स हैं, वहीं जो पहले से रुपया पाने आ रहे हैं उन्हीं के लाभ की ओर ख्याल दिलाया गया है । अंतरिम रिपोर्ट के चौथे पन्ने के सातवें पैराग्राफ में कहा गया है :

“The total number of jobs has increased by 36.21 lakhs in June 1970 to 44.95 lakhs in June 1971, that is, a rise of about 24% in a year.”

श्री बनर्जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि जितना ही इस प्रश्न को छोटा समझा जाता है, जितनी ही द्रौपदी का चीर खींचने की कोशिश की जाती है, उतना ही विशाल और गम्भीर यह प्रश्न बनता जा रहा है । आपने इसके लिए कुछ कोशिश की है । स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी और मार्जिनल प्रोग्राम एग्रीकल्चर फार्मर्स दोनों को मिलाकर आपने करीब 125 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, जिससे आफ टाइम से एक छोटे से किसान की आमदनी थोड़ी सी बढ़ सकती है, गाँवों में जो मजदूर रहते हैं उनको थोड़ा सा काम मिल सकता है फ्रेश प्रोग्रैम्स वगैरह में । लेकिन वास्तविक प्रश्न को समुचित रूप में छुआ भी नहीं गया है ।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

आप देखिये कि मारे देश में किम तरह से हाई स्कूलों की वृद्धि हुई है। हर दस-पाँच गाँवों को मिलाकर एक हाई स्कूल जरूर है और उसी अनुपात से मैट्रिकुलेट्स भी निकलते जा रहे हैं। जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स अनएम्प्लायड हैं उनकी मर्यादा तो और भी ज्यादा है। आज समाज में सबसे ऊँचे दर्जे के पढ़े लिखे नवयुवक अगर बेकार रहे तो देश में किम तरह की भयानक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है यह स्वयं सोचने की बात है।

यह प्रश्न मचमुच गरीबी हटाओ में जुड़ा हुआ है। आज भी गरीबी हटाने का प्रश्न हमारे सामने विद्यमान है। यदि हम इस प्रश्न को सब बातों में साथ लेकर चले तभी कुछ काम हो सकता है। एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये जो थोड़े से मेजर्स शार्ट-टर्म के दिये गये हैं वह केवल एक मखौल की बात है जिससे यह प्रश्न हल नहीं होता। माइनर इरिगेशन की बात कही गई है। इससे तो किसान को ही थोड़ी बहुत मदद हो सकती है, लेकिन जो पढ़े लिखे इंजीनियर और लाखों मैट्रिकुलेट्स हैं उनका कोई फायदा नहीं होता। रूरल संकटफिकेशन में इंजीनियरों को थोड़ा बहुत काम मिल जायेगा, लेकिन इंजीनियरों की जैसी सख्या बतलाई गई है वह हर रोज बढ़ती जा रही है। जितने भी लाइव रजिस्टर हैं जिनकी चर्चा रिपोर्ट में की गई है, अगर उनमें आप 1967 और 1971 के फिगरों को देखें तो आपको आश्चर्य लगेगा क्योंकि जो भी मेजर्स उन्होंने लिये हैं उनसे जरा भी वह इस समस्या को नहीं छू सके हैं। उन्होंने इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की भी बात कही है। लेकिन उससे गरीब लोगों को आफ टाइम में कुछ काम नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी एजुकेशन है जब तक वर्क प्रेरित नहीं की जायेगी काम की ओर प्रेरित नहीं की जायेगी, जैसे और देशों में है, तब तक यह प्रश्न हल होने वाला नहीं है।

आज हम में से हर लोगों के पास ऐसे पढ़े लिखे लोग आते हैं जिनकी दशा देखकर

आँखों में आँसू आते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रश्न पर केवल कमेटी बना देने में, उसकी इटेग्रेमि ग्पिंट आ जाने से ही प्रश्न हल नहीं होता। इस पर आपको बड़ी गम्भीरता में सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के एक बड़े प्रश्न को इस सभा में लाकर हमको उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने का मौका दिया है। मैं उनके प्रस्ताव की तरफ दिल में ताईद करता हूँ।

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर)

सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मिश्र का बहुत ही शुक्र-गुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ा अहम प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख पेश किया। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि बेरोज-गारी की समस्या जो पढ़े लिखे लोगों में है उसके संबंध में सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो आँकड़े दिये हैं उन्हें मैं आपके सम्मुख उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें पता लग सके कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में हम में कितनी मीरियमनेस है

1968 में जो लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज में रजिस्टर हुए थे उनकी सख्या थी 30,11,642, 1969 में यह फिगर 34,23,885 तक पहुँच गया, 1970 में यह फिगर 40,68,554 हो गई और 1971 में यह फिगर 50,99,919 हो गया। यानि यह फिगर 9.9 परसेंट से लेकर 25.3 परसेंट तक राइज किया। लेकिन जितने लोग ने अपने नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज में रजिस्टर करवाया उनमें से कितने लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया गया, उसको भी जरा आप देखें। 1968 में 30,11,642 में से केवल 4,24,227 आदमियों को रोजगार दिया गया, 1969 में 34,23,885 में से 4,32,182 आदमियों को रोजगार दिया गया। 1970 में 40,68,554 आदमियों में से केवल 4,47,195 आदमियों को काम दिया गया

और 1971 में 50,99,919 में से 5,06,973 आदिमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया गया है। यह स्वयं सरकार के फिगर्स हैं, और मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि 50 परसेंट ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्पेंस में अपना नाम रजिस्टर ही नहीं करवाते। अगर हम इस समस्या को ही ले लें तो आप अच्छी तरह से समझ जायेंगे कि देश की इस सबंध में क्या स्थिति है।

मैंने सेंसस की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने की कोशिश की। सेंसस रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि हमारे यहाँ पैदाइश की संख्या हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है, बच्चे हर साल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। बावजूद फैमिली प्लानिंग और दूसरे तमाम बिस्म के मेजरमेंट अख्तियार करने के पापुलेशन जिस गति में बढ़ती जा रही है उस गति में हम कोई पोटेन्शियल कायम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल जो हमारे यहाँ है उसमें हम मारे पुराने लोगों को ही नहीं खपा पा रहे हैं, और रोज नये अनएम्प्लायड बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। एक समस्या और भी है कि देहान्तों के लोगों शहरों की तरफ भागते चले आ रहे हैं। शहरों में कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हो रहा है और आज इस कन्सेन्ट्रेशन का नतीजा यह हो रहा है जैसा कि हम रोज सुनते हैं, कि नक्सलाइट पैदा हो गया। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी या आदिमी भूख से मरेगा तो क्या नहीं हो जायेगा? इसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये और सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

आज यह स्थिति गम्भीर होती जा रही है और इस गम्भीरता को देखकर हमें कुछ मौलिक सिद्धांतों को अख्तियार करना चाहिये। जो हमारी प्लान बन रही है उसका जो रि-एप्रैजल है उसमें हमको कुछ डाइरेक्शन कायम करना चाहिये कि जहाँ तक अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, चाहें वह पढ़े लिखे लोगो का हो या बिना पढ़े लिखे लोगो का हो, उसको हम कैसे हल करें और किस तरह से हम इस स्थिति को खत्म करें। मैं आपके सामने कुछ फिगर्स और रखना चाहता

हूँ जो 9 जनवरी के "स्टेट्समैन" में छपे हैं। ग्रैजुएट अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह फिगर 67 परसेंट तक पहुँच गया है, अन्डर-ग्रैजुएट अनएम्प्लायमेंट का फिगर 69 परसेंट तक पहुँच चुका है और 92 परसेंट इजीनियर्स का फिगर पहुँच चुका है। इसी तरह में रजिस्टर्ड जाबलेस लोगों का परसेंटेज 164 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। यह आपके 1970 के फिगर्स हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो यह कि आप अपनी प्लान को रिव्यू करें। आप रूरल एरिया और अरबन एरिया को डिफरेंशिएट करने हैं। चूँकि आप आज लैंड रिफार्म करने जा रहे हैं इसलिए आप लैंडलेस लोगों की कोऑपरेटिव बनायें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो आपका मारा लैंड रिफार्म का प्रोग्राम है उसको आप ठीक से चलायें। अगर आपने लैंडलेस की कोऑपरेटिव नहीं बनाई तो "फ्रैगमेंटेशन ऑफ लैंड" को रोक नहीं सकेंगे। जहाँ पर चकबन्दी हो रही है वहाँ पर इस तरह का कोई प्रोग्राम स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। आप यह कर सकते हैं कि तीन चार गोबों में लैंडलेस लोगों को अलग-अलग चक अलाट करके वहाँ पर उनकी कोऑपरेटिव बना दें और उनको सारी सुविधायें दें ताकि वहाँ पर ठीक से आपका डेवलपमेंट का काम हो सके और लैंडलेस लोग कम से कम खेतों के मालिक बनाये जा सकें।

इस तरह में आपको एक तरफ तो रूरल एरियाज में काम करना होगा और दूसरी तरफ अरबन एम्प्लायमेंट के सवाल को भी देखना होगा। गवर्नमेंट के तमाम डिपार्टमेंट्स में व्यूरो-क्रैमी जिमको चाहती है, उसको नौकरी दे देती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सैल बनाकर देखें कि एम्प्लायमेंट का कितना पोटेन्शियल क्रीएट किया गया है, कितनी जरूरत है और कितना पोटेन्शियल सरकार क्रीएट कर सकती है। जितने लोगों को एंबेजार्ड किया जा सकता

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

है, उनको एबजाब किया जाय। एम्प्लायमेंट के प्रश्न को थ्यूरोक्रेमी और डिपार्टमेंट्स की स्वेच्छा पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, बल्कि नीति के अन्तर्गत एम्प्लायमेंट के पोटेंशल को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

16 hrs

देश के हर एक नागरिक को रोजी और रोटी देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार और समाज पर है। एक शान्तिमय क्रांति द्वारा समाज को बदल कर इस समस्या को हल किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर सरकार ने इस समस्या का गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया और वह लोगो को राजी और रोटी देने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर गयी, तो यह निश्चित मसलिये कि समाज इस रूप में नहीं चल सकता है, समुदाय व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती है। तब लोगो को बाध्य हाकर नक्सलाइट्स की तरफ देखना पड़ेगा और देश में एक भयंकर समस्या खड़ी हो जायेगी।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसीर) : सभापति महोदय, यदि देश में बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के सबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव यहाँ लाया जाता है, तो सरकार को उसे स्वीकार करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। हर पंच-वर्षीय योजना से पूर्व सरकार कहती है कि उसके अन्त में बेकारी कम हो जायेगी, लेकिन देश में बेकारी निरंतर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हर एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के नाम पर काफी धन रखा जाता है, लेकिन पिछले आँकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हर पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या इतना भयंकर रूप धारण कर रही है कि वह देश के लिए एक अभिशाप के समान दिखाई दे रही है। आज साठ हजार इर्जानियर

बेकार हैं, अनेक डाक्टर और पायलट बेकार हैं। यदि सरकार इस समस्या को टालना चाहती है, उसको हल नहीं करना चाहती है, तो यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है कि बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के संबंध में उसका जो कर्त्तव्य है, वह उससे पीछे हट रही है।

मैं इस संबंध में अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, बल्कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन के इन शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहना हूँ

"Serious and growing unemployment among the non-technical education is a chronic problem. In recent years, it has been deteriorating even faster than usual. This indicated even if inadequately by the sharp rise in the number of educated on the live register of the employment exchanges. The total increased from 1.4 million in June 1969 to 2.1 million in June 1971."

सरकार द्वारा दिये गये इन आँकड़ों से यह सिद्ध है कि कई पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने में असफल रही है। बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक क्रीश प्रोग्राम के नाम से सरकार ने पचास करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की, लेकिन जब यह धनराशि ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं की जाती है और उसके लिए उचित इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता है, तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान की तरफ यथोचित ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इसी तरह सरकार द्वारा एङ्क्रेटिड लोगो को रोजगार देने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये रखा गया है, लेकिन वह वह ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं किया गया है।

अगर सरकार पढ़े-लिखे लोगो और टेक्निकल हैज्ज को काम देने के अपने दायित्व को पूरा नहीं करती है, तो देश में अराजकता और

अशान्ति की स्थिति पैदा होगी। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में रोजगार के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण और स्थिति पैदा की जाये। यदि देश के गाँव गाँव में कृषि-प्रधान और अन्य छोटे-छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें, तो हाथों को काम मिलेगा और देश की सम्पदा बढ़ेगी। यदि हमारी योजनायें इस आधार पर बनें, तो बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकार इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को प्रमुखता नहीं देती है।

हम देखते हैं कि याजना मन्त्रालय और अन्य मन्त्रालयों का आपस में तालमेल नहीं है, वे एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग नहीं करते हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल की प्रायः बढ़ाने की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियाँ पैदा नहीं की जाती हैं। अगर मैन-आवर्ज के आँकड़ों को देखा जाए, तो पता चलता है कि जितनी श्रम शक्ति को काम में लाना चाहिए था, वह काम में नहीं आई है। देश की अस्तु-लिन अर्थव्यवस्था और औद्योगिक नीति के गलत होने के कारण उत्पादन घट रहा है जिसके कारण बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है।

इसलिए हमन यह माँग का है कि संविधान में संशोधन करके आजीविका, रोजगार, पान के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में जोड़ा जायें। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को रोजगार का साधन नहीं मिलता है, तो उसको बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाय। ऐसा करने पर ही यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। सरकार के थोड़े वादों, नारों और आश्वामनों से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हम अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और योजनाओं के सबंध में विदेशों का अधानुकरण करेंगे, तो बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। हमारी अर्थनीति विदेशों पर आधारित न हो।

आज हमारे देश में रोजगार चाहने वाले शिक्षित और अशिक्षित लोगों की संख्या लगभग तीन करोड़ हो गई है। पचास, पचपन करोड़

के देश में तीन करोड़ आदमी काम माँगते हैं और उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता है, सरकार के लिए इससे अधिक शर्मनाक बात और नहीं हो सकती है। इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि हम लोगों को काम देने के लिए उपाय किये जायें। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को अवश्य स्वीकार करना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव का भी स्वीकार करने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि वह तो बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के भ्रंश चक्र में जनता को फसाये रखना चाहती है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दाँसा) सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में चाहे इंजीनियर हो और चाहे डाक्टर, मट्रिकुलेट, ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट हा या वकील और चाहे गाँवों में रहने वाले माधारण आदमी हो, वे सब बेरोजगारी की बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं। सरकार न जितने भी वादे या घोषणायें की, वे सब निर्मल मिट्टी हुईं। हालत यह है कि मजदूर बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।

यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर है, जिसका इलाज आज तक नहीं हो सका है। मैं कुछ कफ़ीत बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सरकार भले ही भगवती कमटी बनाये या कोई दूसरी कमटी, लेकिन उसका इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए तुरन्त कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए। उन कारगर कदमों में से एक यह है कि सब राज्य कर्मचारियों का 55 साल की उम्र पर आवश्यक तौर पर रिटायर कर दिया जाय, ताकि नया लागा वा रोजगार के अवसर मिल सकें। राजस्थान, और शायद पंजाब, आदि कई राज्य सरकारों ने यह नियम लागू कर दिया है। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इसी पैटन पर लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तुरन्त यह कदम उठाये। मेरी दूसरी माँग यह है कि आज यूनिवर्सिटी में, मेडिकल कालेज और इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) सभापति महोदय, सदन में बेरोजगारी के सबंधी बात हो रही है, जिसका संबन्ध पूरे देश के लोगों के साथ है। लेकिन सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है।

... अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में चाहे यूनिवर्सिटीज हो चाहे दूसरी संस्थाएं हो, उनमें हर आदमी को जो एडमीशन मिलता है और हर आदमी हर तरह की शिक्षा लेने का अपना अधिकार समझता है इस प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। योग्यता के आधार पर ही हायर एजुकेशन दी जानी चाहिए और इस देश में जब हम रोजगार नहीं दे सकते तो फिर शिक्षा के मामले में हमें प्रतिबंध लगाना होगा। हमको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो व्यक्ति किस ब्रांच को ज्वाइन करना चाहता है, उसके लिए उसका टैलेंट, उसका एप्टीट्यूड भी है या नहीं। यह बात बुरी लगती है और मुश्किल भी है क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में जहाँ डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार होती है उसके सामने ऐसे रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाने में कठिनाई होती है, पर देश के हित में यह करना आवश्यक है और जरूरी है और इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता जब ओरिएंटेड एजुकेशन की बात पिछले वर्षों से हम सुनते आ रहे हैं। हर मंत्री एजुकेशन का, हर केन्द्रीय मंत्री और राज्य सरकारों का मंत्री जब ओरिएंटेड एजुकेशन की बात करता है। लेकिन उसके बारे में शायद हिन्दुस्तान में एक इंच भी शुरुआत नहीं की गई। तो मीरियसली इस बात को सोचना चाहिए और गंभीरता से सोच कर फेज्ड प्रोग्राम के तौर पर इस काम को हमें शुरू करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। गाँवों में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने

के लिए, जो गाँवों की भीड़ आज शहरों की तरफ भाग कर आ रही है उसके लिए आवश्यक यह है कि भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रम को तेजी से लागू किया जाय। लैंड मीलिंग की रीति जहाँ नहीं कायम हुई है उसको कायम किया जाय। जहाँ कायम हुई है उसको घटाकर फालतू जमीन बेरोजगार लोगों को दी जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहाँ है जमीन।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : जमीन है। जमीन बहुत है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत जमीन है। तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि वह किया जाना चाहिए और अब सरकार को उस काम को प्रायग्टी बेसिस पर फेज्ड प्रोग्राम के तौर पर करना चाहिए।

एक शब्द और कहना चाहूँगा। मैसिव गेड कास्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम को और विलेज इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रोग्राम को तुरन्त लागू किया जाना चाहिए। उसके जरिए से गाँवों की हालत सुधरेगी। जो पढा लिखा तबका गाँवों से भाग कर शहरों की तरफ आता है उसको थोड़ी सी दिलचस्पी होगी गाँवों में रहने की ओर उद्योग धंधे करने की। श्रम का महत्व कायम किया जाय, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार में बैठे हुए मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ काफ़ी बात कहे, आँसू पोछने वाली बात सुनते-सुनते तो बहुत समय हो गया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में बहुत समय पहले हमने एक पालिसी बनाई थी कि एक फैमिली में एक आदमी से ज्यादा को उद्योग नहीं मिलना चाहिए जब तक कि हर फैमिली में एक-एक आदमी को उद्योग न मिल जाय। मगर यह बात सब भूल जाते हैं और यह काँग्रेस का रेजोल्यूशन भी है। इसके बावजूद भी यह देखा जा रहा है कि एक ही फैमिली में उसी के पास जमीन भी है, उसी को

दुकान है, वही पोलिटिक्स में भी है, उसी के घर से एम० एल० ए० भी है, उसी के घर में कई-कई लोगों को नौकरियाँ मिल जाती हैं और न सिर्फ यही बल्कि उनके घरों की स्त्रियों को भी नौकरियाँ मिल रही हैं। गवर्नमेंट से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात आपने तीन साल पहले कही जबकि कांग्रेस का बटवारा हुआ, तब कही, उसके बाद बाद से कभी इसकी जाँच की या नहीं? इस समय में जितनी नौकरियाँ मिली हैं वह क्या उन घरों में गई हैं जहाँ नौकरियाँ नहीं हैं? ऐसा नहीं है। आज गरीबों को कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और जो असर वाले हैं उनको चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच नौकरियाँ एक-एक घर में मिल रही हैं। तो यही मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें जाँच पड़ताल की जाय। एक कमेटी इसके लिए मुकदरंग की जाय। जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह चीज हानि वाली नहीं है और चारों तरफ इससे बैचनी बढ़ रही है।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि जमीन का बटवारा कर दिया जाय। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे मुसालिक में जमीन पर सिर्फ 12 से 20 प्रतिशत लोग काम करते हैं। हमारे मुल्क में 80 प्रतिशत लोग जमीन पर काम करते हैं। जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई उस वक्त यह कहा गया कि जमीन पर जो टेंशन है, तनाव है, उसको घटाकर 80 से 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाय। यानी 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जमीन पर काम करने वाले न हों। लेकिन अब तो हर आदमी ने एक स्पीच देना शुरू कर दिया है कि पूरे लोगों को जमीन पर बसा दिया जाय। यह अनैकोनामिक बात हो रही है। जमीन पर ज्यादा लोगों को न रख कर उन लोगों को इंडस्ट्रीज में काम दिया जाय। जब तक इंडस्ट्रीज में सबको काम नहीं दे सकते हैं उस वक्त तक एक फैमिली में एक आदमी को नौकरी मिले, इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : दो तीन नाम रह गए

है, वह लोग आखिर में जब मिनिस्टर बोल लेंगे, उस वक्त कोई सवाल पूछना चाहे तो पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मिश्र जी ने जो यह सकल्प सदन में रखा था उस पर काफी चर्चा हुई और बहुत से सदन के सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया। हम उनके आभागी हैं कि उन्होंने अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। जैसा कि सदस्यों को भली प्रकार ज्ञात है, सरकार इसकी ओर काफी सचेत है और प्रत्येक प्रकार के कदम उठाने की कोशिश कर रही है जिससे कि हम बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकें। यह सभी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पिछले वर्ष जब एलेक्शन लड़ा तो अपने मैनिफेस्टो में इस बात को कहा कि हम बेरोजगारी को खत्म करेंगे, बेकारी को मिटाएंगे और उसके निमित्त हमने काफी कदम उठाये हैं जो मैं आपके सामने अभी रखूँगा। इसके अलावा भी आप देखें कि जब से हमने योजनाओं को अपने देश में लागू किया है सरकार का यह सतत प्रयास रहा है कि उन योजनाओं के द्वारा काफी से काफी लोगों को नौकरियाँ दी जाएँ जिससे कि इस समस्या का हल निकल सके। लेकिन देश हमारा बहुत बड़ा है। जनसंख्या भी काफी है और जो हमारे पास सीमित साधन हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार हम यह प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में हमारे यहाँ करीब 3 करोड़ 10 लाख लोगों को नौकरियाँ दी गईं। लेकिन इसी बीच में यह भी आपको ज्ञात कर परेशानी होगी कि 3 करोड़ 80 लाख और बेरोजगार हमारे बीच में आ गए। उनकी व्यवस्था हमें करनी पड़ी।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : माल में एक करोड़ आदमी ज्यादा होता है। 15 माल में 15 करोड़ आदमी ज्यादा हुए।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : यह ठीक कह रहा

[श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा]

है। लेकिन जो पढाई की सुविधाएँ हुई हैं और जो टेक्निकल सुविधाएँ पैदा की गईं इसकी वजह से हमारे बीच में उन लोगों की संख्या ज्यादा हो गई जो कि पढ़े लिखे और शिक्षित थे जिनको कि हम नौकरी देने में उतना नहीं कर पाए जितना कि करना चाहते थे। इसका कारण भी है। आप देखें कि पिछली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारे देश में कुछ विपत्तियाँ आईं। हमारे ऊपर दो आक्रमण हुए। फिर सूखा भी पड़ा, दो साल तक हमें परेशानी उठानी पड़ी। हमारे यहाँ की इकोनॉमी करीब-करीब नष्ट सी होने लगी। चूँकि पैदावार में गिरावट हुई इस वजह से चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। और साथ-साथ हमें कुछ माल की कमी पड़ गई, इस वजह से जो हमारे उद्योग चल रहे थे, उनमें शिथिलता आ गई और बेकारी बढ़ गई। इसी प्रकार से आप यह भी देखेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट भी इस समस्या का सामना करने के लिए खामोश नहीं बैठी रही, हमारी ओर से इस तरफ काफी सतत् प्रयत्न होता रहा है।

काफी कठिनाईयें यहाँ पर हुआ है कि बेकारी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन अभी तक हम कोई ऐसे आँकड़े नहीं पा सके हैं, जिससे हमको एकजुबानी मालूम हो सके कि कितनी बेकारी बढ़ी है। श्री नरसिंह नारायण जी पांडे ने कुछ आँकड़े दिये हैं, मैं उनको मानता हूँ, लेकिन इनकी सत्यता को प्रमाणित नहीं किया जा सकता। . . .

श्री इरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : लेकिन आपके पास आँकड़े होने चाहिए।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : हमारे डी० जी० ई० टी० ने इस संबंध में संयुक्त सर्वे कराया था, उससे यह मालूम हुआ कि उनमें से 50 फीसदी लोग जरूर ऐसे हैं जो बेरोजगार हैं। 42.3 परसेंट लोग ऐसे थे जो कहीं न कहीं नौकरी में थे। उन्होंने अपना नाम इस लिए

रजिस्टर कराया हुआ था कि कहीं अच्छी नौकरी मिले तो उसको छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले जायें। इनके अलावा 7 परसेंट लोग ऐसे थे, जो स्टूडेंट्स थे उनका नौकरी का ख्याल नहीं था। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने बताया कि हम पढ़ रहे हैं, रजिस्टर इस लिए करा दिया है कि कोई अच्छी नौकरी मिल जाय तो चले जायेंगे। . . .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : आप शब्दों के जाल में उलझा रहे हैं।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : हमें भी उतनी ही चिन्ता है, जितनी आपको है।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली-शहर) : बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने अपने आपको रजिस्टर ही नहीं कराया है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : यह सही है, हम इस बात को नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते कि ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिन्होंने अपने आपको रजिस्टर नहीं कराया है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : 3 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके नाम रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : आप कंटेगारिकली आँकड़े रख रहे हैं, हमें ताज़ुब ही रहा है। हमारे पास तो आँकड़े नहीं हैं . . .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं आपकी रिपोर्टों से ही कह रहा हूँ, मेरे घर के आँकड़े नहीं हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आपके हिसाब में बेकारी बढ़ी है या घटी है ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : बेकारी बढ़ी है, इसीलिये सरकार को बढ़ी चिन्ता है। हमने इस संबंध में जो कदम उठाये हैं, उन्हें भी मैं आपके

सामने रखूंगा। इसी लिए हमने श्री दौतेवाला की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी नियुक्त की थी ताकि मालूम हो सके कि देश में कितनी बेकारी है, हमारे सामने जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स है, उनको दुस्त कर सकें। उन्होंने कुछ गाइडलाइन्ज दी है, जिनके आधार पर हम यह जानने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि देश में कितनी बेकारी है और उसको किस प्रकार से खत्म करें। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि हमारे पास स्टेटिस्टिक्स नहीं थी, तो भी उसके मायने यह नहीं थे कि हम अपने रास्ते से हट जायें, हम लगातार इस बात की कोशिश करते आ रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम-धन्धे पैदा हों ताकि नौकरियों की तादाद बढ़ सके और लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय : यह बतलाइये कि क्या कोशिशें की गई हैं ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : अधिक से अधिक लघु उद्योग और मझौले उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। टैकनीकल परमोनल को टैकनिकल नौ-हाऊ प्रदान करने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिससे वे अपने पैरो पर खड़े हो सकें और स्वयं कोई उद्योग चला सकें। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की तरफ से सहूलियतें दी जाने लगी हैं। अगर कोई आदमी अपना उद्योग चलाना चाहता है तो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से काफी पैसा मिल रहा है...

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : आप नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की बात कर रहे हैं, इन बैंकों से कुछ नहीं मिलता है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, आप एक भी एकजामिन दें, किसी भी एजुकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड यूथ को किस बैंक से मिला है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : सरकार की तरफ से बैंकों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि इन्जीनियरों या डिप्लोमा होल्डरों को...

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : हमें निर्देश नहीं चाहिये, हमें रिसोर्सेज चाहिये।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल (महासमुन्द) : वे मिकयोरिटी माँगते हैं, उनके नियम बहुत सख्त हैं।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : मिकयोरिटी ही नहीं परसेन्टेज भी माँगते हैं।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : आप इस बात को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में लाइये, तो शायद इसका समाधान हो सके।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : उनको एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, यह आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी से अपने को अलग नहीं करता हूँ। हमें जब भी मालूम होता है कि फर्ला जगह समस्या जटिल है, हम जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, उनको बार-बार इस बात के लिये कोचते हैं कि ऐसी योजनायें चलाई जायें, इस प्रकार से काम किया जाय, जिससे समस्या का हल निकल सके।

श्री बसंतराव पुष्पोत्तम साठे (अकोला) : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो लोग धन्धा शुरू करते हैं, उनका माल कौन खरीदेगा ? क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था है ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

श्री बसंतराव पुष्पोत्तम साठे : आज कम्पीटीशन में वे लोग जिन्दा नहीं रह सकने हैं। सारा खर्चा लकजरी गुड्स में हो रहा है, लेकिन उनके पास तो माल खचाखच भरा है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : हमारी तरफ से हर कोशिश की जा रही है कि बेकारी दूर की जाय, उनको रोजगार दिया जाय। अभी पेट्रोल की बात चली थी, पेट्रोल पम्प के बारे में तय

[श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा]

हुआ है कि उनको दिये जायेंगे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स होंगे, पढ़े लिखे होंगे। इसी तरह से जहाँ-जहाँ समस्या ज्यादा जटिल है, वहाँ वहाँ कोशिश की गई है। स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसीज कायम की जा रही है, जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके। अन्दाजा ऐसा है कि इन एजेंसीज से पचास हजार लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गज)
आप स्टेटिस्टिक्स बता रहे हैं, आप बतलाइये कि किन किन स्टेट्स में कितना रोजगार मिला है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : इसके लिए कोशिश की जा रही है। भगवती कमेट्री इमीलिये बनाई गई है ताकि वह इस मामले की डिटेल् में जाय। उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं जिन पर गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है और जल्द से जल्द उनको कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री बसंतराव पुरुषोत्तम साठे : सरकार भी इन छोटे उद्योगों का माल नहीं खरीद रही है, सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी उनका माल नहीं खरीदा जाता है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मैंने कहा है कि इसकी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जो माल वह बनाये, उसको बिकवाया जाय। सरकार इस बारे में कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री बसंतराव पुरुषोत्तम साठे : नागपुर के पास कोराडी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में एक करोड़ रुपये के माल की आवश्यकता है। अगर लोकल लोग देना चाहें तो उनसे नहीं लिया जाता, बम्बई से कोटेशन मंगाई जाती है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : इसी प्रकार से एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर्स के लिये भी काफी कोशिश की जा रही है, हमारी इस योजना से 20 हजार

से अधिक लोगों को रोजी मिल सकेगी। रूरल वर्कम प्रोग्राम से भी ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि काफी लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। ड्राई फार्मिंग से 6 से 8 हजार लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। एग्री सविस सेन्टर्स खोले जा रहे हैं और उम्मीद की जाती है कि 50 हजार लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। आप देखेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट इस दिशा में बगबर कोशिश कर रही है। पिछले साल भी आपने देखा होगा और इस साल में भी देखा होगा कि 50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था इमलिये की गई है कि हर जिले में एक हजार आदमियों को रोजी दी जाय। अभी जैसा मैंने आपके सामने रखा कि राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत दी गई है कि जहाँ बेरोजगारी है वहाँ कम से कम एक खानदान के एक आदमी को जरूर रोजी दी जाय।
(व्यवधान)

श्री बसंतराव पुरुषोत्तम साठे : क्या इसके लिए आपन कोई जाच मुकर्र की है कि सचमुच एक घर में एक आदमी को नौकरी है या नहीं ?
(व्यवधान)

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : पहले आप बतलाइये कि राज्य सरकारों पर आप विश्वास करेंगे या नहीं ? क्या हर चीज केन्द्रीय सरकार ही अकेले कर लेगी ? तमाम कामों को केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा करवाती है। राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दे दिये गये हैं कि जहाँ बेरोजगारी है, प्रत्येक घर में कम से कम एक आदमी को रोजगार दिया जाय।
(व्यवधान)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अगले 6 महीने में बेकारी कितने प्रतिशत घट जायेगी ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : इस तरह की डिटेल्ड इफार्मेशन देना बड़ा कठिन है। आप

भी अगर मेरी जगह होते तो नहीं दे सकते। यह कहना तो बड़ा आसान है लेकिन उसको करना आसान नहीं है। तो मैं केवल यह बता रहा था कि यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है और इसके लिये काफी प्रयत्न की जरूरत है। इसके लिये सरकार पूरा प्रयत्न कर रही है जो लोग सरकार की नीयत पर शक करने हैं उन्हें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना में करीब 24,398 करोड़ की व्यवस्था थी लेकिन उसको बढ़ाकर 24,882 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई जिससे कि तमाम योजनाओं को चला करके बेकारी को दूर किया जा सके। इस प्रकार से पूरी कोशिश इस बात की की जा रही है। 25 करोड़ की व्यवस्था इस बात के लिए भी की गई कि किस प्रकार में पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जाये। शहरों में भी इस प्रकार के काफी बेरोजगार लोग हैं जिनको रोजगार देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) ..

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : जब तक आदमी बेकार रहे, आप उसको बेकारी भत्ता देगे या नहीं ? .. (व्यवधान) ..

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से अगर कोई यहाँ से उठकर क्वेश्चन कर देता, कोई वहाँ से उठकर क्वेश्चन कर देगा और आप ईलड करते चले जायेंगे तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप ईलड नहीं करेंगे तभी कुछ होगा। एक आदमी सवाल करे, उसका जवाब भी नहीं मिले और दूसरा आदमी सवाल करने लगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य बीच-बीच में एन्टरप्ट करते हैं तो रुक जाना पड़ता है—यह स्वाभाविक ही है।

सभापति महोदय : जब आप ईलड करेंगे तो हम भी चुप रहेंगे।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : तो इसके लिए

मारे प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन भी इस पर बहुत जोर दे रहा है। उन्होंने निर्देश दिये हैं केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों को और राज्य सरकारों को कि कोई योजना चलाई जाये तो उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले। इस प्रकार हर तरह से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि लोगों की बेकारी को दूर किया जाय लेकिन यह सारे प्रयत्न, जो हमारे पाम माधन हैं उन्हीं के अन्तर्गत किये जा सकते हैं।

यहाँ पर समाजवादी देशों का जिक्र किया गया तो उनके माधन बहुत हैं और उनकी आबादी कम है। वे काफी विकसित देश हैं और हम अभी उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं। लेकिन यह हमारा प्रयत्न जरूर है। (व्यवधान)

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (श्रीपुर) : क्या चीन में भी आबादी कम है ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : चीन के बारे में हमें पता नहीं क्योंकि वहाँ से खबरें नहीं आती हैं इसलिए हम चीन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते। .. (व्यवधान)

गेमी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मिश्र जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि सरकार पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि इस समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करे इसलिए वे अपने इस सकल्प को वापस ले लें।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गार्जीपुर) : अभी पिछले बजट में सरकार ने 50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए तो उस मिलमिले में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेश सरकारों में कोई रिपोर्ट आई है और इस बात को देखा गया है कि उस रूप का प्राप्ति सृष्टिलाइजेशन हुआ है या नहीं ? मेरी सूचना यह है कि 50 करोड़ रुपया जो दिया गया उसका तमाम स्टेट्स में गलत इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। वह मांग का मांग रुपया गलत तरीके से

[श्री सरजू पाडे]

खर्च किया जा रहा है। तो क्या केन्द्र ने उनको कोई डायरेक्टिव दिया था कि उस रूप के कैसे खर्च किया जाये और आपने उस रूप के यूटिलाइजेशन की कोई रिपोर्ट मंगाई है? यदि हाँ, तो आपकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : 50 करोड़ रुपया जिसकी स्वीकृति आपने यहाँ पर दी थी उसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए गए थे कि छोटी-छोटी पानी की योजनाओं, जैसे नाली इत्यादि ठीक कराने में लोगों को काम दें या मड़कें बनायें और जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है वह पैसा उन्हीं पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। फिर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है कि इस पैसे का और अच्छा सदुपयोग किस तरह से हो सकता है।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेकारी खत्म करने के लिए जो पर्सिड, लाइसेंस और लोन दिए जा रहे हैं उनमें जो गड़बड़ी होती है उसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रश्न यहाँ पर पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने स्टेप्स इन्होंने बयान किये हैं उनसे भूत में कितना रोजगार दिया गया और भविष्य में कितना रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था है? मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें तो हम समझें कि कहाँ तक बेकारी कम हो सकती है।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : तिवारी जी ने जो प्रश्न किया है, जहाँ तक आँकड़ों की बात है, आँकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं कि कितने लोगों को नौकरी मिल गई है लेकिन जैसा मैंने यहाँ पर बताया कि हर योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने कितने लोगों को नौकरी मिल सकेगी उसकी

व्यवस्था की गई है और वह मैंने आपके सामने रखा... (व्यवस्था)...

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : वह तो बीस दफा यहाँ पर दोहराया गया है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : 50 करोड़ रुपया हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में साठे 12 लाख रूपए के हिसाब से दिया गया था क्रेश प्रोग्राम के लिए। इसमें बीस परसेंट एंजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है और बाकी 80 परसेंट अनएंजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड पर खर्च किया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अंतर्गत कितने एंजुकेटेड लोगों को काम पर रखा गया?

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक जिले में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का क्रेश प्रोग्राम भी लागू है और माजिनल फार्मर्स की स्कीम भी लागू है और उसके अंतर्गत भी सड़कें बनाने की व्यवस्था है। तो यह डुप्लीकेशन क्यों हो रहा है? यदि एक तहसील में माजिनल फार्मर्स प्रोग्राम लागू हो तो वहाँ पर क्रेश प्रोग्राम को भी क्यों लागू किया जाये?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : यह जो आपने कहा है इस मिलसिने में राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए गए थे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनके द्वारा क्या काम होने थे और वह काम कराया जा रहा है। अभी मेरे पास आँकड़े नहीं हैं कि राज्य सरकारों ने कितने शिक्षितों को काम दिया लेकिन यह बताया गया है कि एक हजार आदमी हर जिले में ले लिए जायेंगे जिनको नौकरी दे दी जाएगी।

डुप्लीकेशन के बारे में आपने जो बात कही उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। हम नहीं चाहते कहीं पर डुप्लीकेशन हो ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या आप नौकरी पाने के अधिकार को प्रदत्त मौलिक अधिकारों में सम्मिलित करेंगे ?

सभ्यपति महोदय : यह सवाल यहाँ पंदा नहीं होता । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बताइये न । हाँ या ना कहिए ।

श्री बसंतराव पुष्पोत्तम साठे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें यह विदित है कि हथकरघे के उद्योग में जहाँ तकरीबन एक करोड़ लोग आज काम कर रहे हैं, इस देश में फिलहाल ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि मिलाँ के कम्पटीशन की वजह से वे दिन ब दिन बेकार होते जा रहे हैं । और बाबजूद अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के वह रंगीन माड़ियों के बारे में जो प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहते थे वह अभी तक नहीं लगाया गया इसीलिए हथकरघे के लोग दिन ब दिन बेकार होते जा रहे हैं और भुखमरी के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं । इसका कोई इलाज करने का सरकार का विचार है या नहीं ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा : जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है कि कुछ लोग बेकार होते जा रहे हैं कम्पटीशन की वजह से हम उनकी भावनाओं को संबंधित मंत्रालय को भेज देंगे जिससे उस बात पर गौर किया जा सके ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मेरे पास डाटा नहीं है । सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो डाटा निकला है, सही या गलत, उसकी तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । उसमें लिखा है : "Out of the total number of job-seekers, i. e. 44.95 lakhs, as many as 20.53 lakhs were educated persons, i. e., matriculates and above, while the number of engineering and diploma holders was about 65,000."

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उनके पास डाटा नहीं है, लेकिन इस भगवती कमेटी के पास जो कि सरकार ने बनायी, इसके पास डाटा कहाँ से आ गया ? आज ही हम लोगों को यह रिपोर्ट मिली है । सरकार के पास बहुत पहले जा चुकी है । इस रिपोर्ट पर 11 फरवरी, 1972 को दस्तखत हुए और सरकार को दी गयी ।

दूसरी बात यह कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं 16 मार्च को अपने व्याख्यान में कि :

"But the two major programmes for employment in the rural areas and for the educated unemployed which were introduced in the last budget could not be given proper shape for some time; and actual expenditure is likely to fall short of the budget provision of Rs. 75 crores. Once again our experience in the current year highlights the fact that the momentum of progress cannot be kept up merely by provision of finance. Timely preparation and selection of projects and speedy implementation are equally important."

रुपया दिया और सरकार ने खर्च नहीं किया । यह सरकार का कसूर है । वित्त मंत्री ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में इस बात को कबूल किया है ।

दूसरी बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास साधन सहूलियत सीमित है । मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि एक किताब है "RED CHINA TODAY, The other Side of the River, by Edgar Snow."

उसको वह पढ़ें कि चाइना ने किस तरह से अपने यहाँ अनएम्प्लायमेंट के सवाल को हल किया है । अभी हाल में, एक महीना हुआ पुस्तक के लेखक का देहान्त हो गया है । चाइना के बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है । अगर हमारे देश में जो बेकारी और भुखमरी है, एक दूसरे का गला काट रहे हैं, लूट रहे हैं, और यह डेमोक्रेसी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हमको अगर अन्न, पानी नहीं दे सकती तो मुझे ऐसी डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चाहिये। क्यों कि मैं कहता हूँ कि संविधान हमारे लिये है, हम संविधान के लिये नहीं है। अगर यह कास्टीट्यूशन हम को अन्न नहीं देता, पानी नहीं देता, सरकार हमारे लिये काम नहीं कर सकती तो हमें ऐसी कास्टीट्यूशन नहीं चाहिए। मैं किसी आदमी का नहीं, बल्कि देश का कफादार हूँ। देश के काम के लिये मैं यहाँ चुनकर आया हूँ। इसलिये मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखें। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिये कॅबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर आना चाहिये। आज देश का बर्गनिंग मवाल है, कही जाइये, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की स्पीच मेरे पास है, जहाँ-जहाँ चुनाव के दौरे पर गयी उन्होंने कहा कि बेकारी की समस्या जबरदस्त है देश के सामने। जैसे हमने पाकिस्तान में लडाई की, दूसरे देशों में लडाई करेंगे, उसका जवाब हम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन अपने घर के अन्दर जो हमारी बेकारी है उसका जवाब हमारे लिये देना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर नहीं देंगे तो जिन्दा नहीं रहेंगे।

मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि सीमित साधन है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि एक वोट हमारे प्रेसिडेंट को है और एक वोट जो बेकार है उसको भी है, कोई भी दो वोट देने नहीं जाता है। तो जो बेकार की हालत है उस तरह की हालत हमारे राष्ट्रपति की हालत नहीं है। दोनों के जिल्द को मिलाइये। सीमित साधन का बटवारा कैसे करेंगे। जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय इन्कम है उस का बटवारा ठीक से होना चाहिये। और जब तक नेशनल इन्कम का बटवारा ठीक से नहीं होगा तब तक हम जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। इस सदन के द्वारा मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में साधन सीमित नहीं हैं बल्कि उनका बटवारा ठीक से नहीं होता है। कोई खाते-खाते मरता है, कोई बिना खाये मरता है।

हम लोग जानते हैं कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक की क्या हालत है, आपको शायद पता न हो क्यों कि आप तो मंत्री हो गये हैं, लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि किम तरह से रुपया मिलता है। नहीं मिलता है। इसमें सुधार कीजिये। यदि आपने बेकारी और गरीबी की समस्या को दूर नहीं किया तो चुनाव से हम नहीं जीतेंगे। रणिया में भी लोग जीत जाते थे, और जब लोगों का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ तो इधमा को उठा कर फेक दिया लेकिन ने और वहाँ दूसरी सरकार बन गयी। इसलिए आप अध्ययन करें और प्रधान मंत्री को बतायें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की इस कार्य को करने की इच्छा है, दिल है, लेकिन जो साधन है, जैसा वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि हम साधन रखते हैं लेकिन उसको काम में नहीं लाते, तो क्या करेंगे। जो साधन आप के पास है उनको काम में नहीं लाते।

आपने पेट्रोल पम्प की बात कही। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक आदमी नौकरी भी करता है और पेट्रोल पम्प भी ले रखा है। एक माहब इंजीनियर है। इसलिये इनका भी ख्याल रखिये। अगर इस मवाल को आप हल नहीं करेंगे तो ब्यूरोक्रेसी आपको खा जायेगी, आप देखें कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी सरकार को खा जायेगी, जनता को नहीं खायेगी। जनता ऐसी उभरेगी कि सरकार को भी खा जायेगी। और ब्यूरोक्रेसी को भी खा जायेगी। देखिये पूर्वी बंगाल में खा गयी। इसलिए आप इस काम को करें। भगवती कमेटी ने अंतरिम रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हम दो साल में 40 लाख आदमियों को काम देंगे। वह कहाँ से यह डाटा लाये? तो आप इसको सिमप्लीफाई कीजिये और लोगों को काम दीजिये। अगर काम नहीं देंगे तो लोग भुप नहीं बैठे रहेंगे।

आप ने कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव को मैं वापस लूँ। आप के सीनियर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि मेरे प्रस्ताव में जो "तुरन्त" शब्द है इस को वापस ले लूँ। अगर मैं "तुरन्त" शब्द को वापस ले लूँ तो सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी? जो आप का जवाब है वह बड़ा ही अमूल्यपद है। आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को पढ़िये, जो शब्द कहिये उसमें संशोधन करे लेंगे है। लेकिन अगर इस प्रस्ताव को पाम नहीं करने है तो जनता मुझ से क्या कहेगी कि साहब आपने बात तो कही बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए और उसके लिए प्रस्ताव भी रखा लेकिन मंत्री जी ने कह दिया तो प्रस्ताव हटा लिया। आखिर हम लोग भी चुन कर आये हैं, जनता की वान को समझते हैं। यह नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं तो हम में अक्ल नहीं है। जो लोग आज गवर्नमेंट में हैं वह दो शपथ लेते हैं। एक शपथ वह मेम्बर की हैसियत से लेते हैं और दूसरी शपथ वह आफिस में आते पकन लेते हैं। लेकिन जो शपथ हम मद्रास के नाते लेते हैं वह अमली शपथ है क्योंकि जनता हमको चुन कर भेजती है। हम मन्त्रिधान की रक्षा करने की शपथ लेते हैं और मन्त्रिधान के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल में है कि हम लोगों का रोजी देंगे। हम देश में समाजवाद का नाग लगा रहे हैं। आज कल तो अमीर भी समाजवादी होता है, गरीब भी। आज समाजवाद की परिभाषा नहीं हो गई है। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो उस समय गाँधीजी ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू से कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ा समाजवादी मैं हूँ। लास्ट फेज में गाँधी जी और नेहरू जी की जब बात हुई तो उन्होंने जो बतलाया कि वह कैसा समाजवाद चाहते हैं, वैसा ही समाजवाद मैं चाहता हूँ। गाँधी जी ने कम्यूनिस्टों से कहा कि मैं तुम से ज्यादा समाजवादी हूँ, और कम्यूनिस्टों ने स्वीकार किया कि हाँ, आप हम से ज्यादा समाजवादी हैं। (व्यवधान)

इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि सीनियर मिनिस्टर ने मुझ से कहा था कि प्रस्ताव में मे

"तुरन्त" शब्द हटा दो। अब जो कुछ वह करेगा वह तो मुझको मानना है। पड़ेगा पार्टी डिमिप्शन की वजह से। वह आज यहाँ पर नहीं है। लेकिन आज आपको देखना होगा कि किस तरह की बेकारी देश में है। मेरे पाम रोज चिट्ठियाँ आती हैं कि अगर हमको काम नहीं मिलेगा तो हम भाग कर रेल में कूट जायेंगे। यहाँ पर मेरे धेले में भी इस तरह की चिट्ठी पड़ी होगी। जिसमें वह लिखते हैं कि फ्लाँ मिनिस्टर से कहाँ, फ्लाँ आदमी से कहाँ। नतीजा यह हो गया है कि हम लोगों का जीना हराम हो गया है। आज जो सरकार में आई ० ग ० एम ० और आई ० सी ० एम ० लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनके चाचा, भतीजा, नाना, काका के आदमियों को ही नौकरी मिलती है, आम आदमी का काम नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर इस देश को बचाना है, प्रजातन्त्र को बचाना है, सरकार को बचाना है तो आप प्रभावी कदम उठाकर बेकारी को दूर कीजिए नहीं तो जैसे आप को ला कर बिठलाया है वैसे ही जनता हटा भी सकती है। उसने आपको चुन कर भेजा है इसी से मालूम होता है कि उसमें कितनी बेचैनी है बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये। आप उसको दूर करके ही इस स्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं।

MR CHAIRMAN There are two amendments, moved by Shri C. K. Chandrapan. He is not here I will put the amendments to the vote of the House

The question is

That in the resolution,

for "effective" substitute

"radical economic and practical" (1)

That in the resolution—

add at the end

"and to bring forward a scheme for providing unemployment relief to all those who are at present involuntarily unemployed" (2)

The motion was negatived

सभापति महोदय : आप प्रस्ताव का वापस लेने हे ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अगर सरकार आश्वासन दे कि हम मनमा, बाचा, कर्मणा से इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे कि इस देश में बेकारी दूर हो तो मैं वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूँ और जिस प्रचार में उन्होंने कहा है सरकार का भी वही मत है कि जितनी जल्दी हा सके बेकारी को हम दूर करेंगे। इसके लिए पूरे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम हो। इसके साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें।

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House that he may withdraw ?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR CHAIRMAN So, at the pleasure of the House, it is withdrawn

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA I withdraw the Resolution

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.54 hrs

RESOLUTION *Re* INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR POLICY

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution

"This House is of opinion that in the interests of overcoming industrial stagnation, developing self reliance and expanding social justice for the working class, the Government of India should immediately

adopt a new industrial relations and labour policy ensuring rights of trade union recognition, collective bargaining without third-party interference, removal of curbs on the right to strike and effective workers' control over production at different levels"

I have been motivated partly to bring forward this resolution because of the slogan which has suddenly become fashionable in this country emanating from the highest quarters namely that there should be a moratorium on strikes and lock outs. The Rashtrapati came out with this appeal some time ago in the name of self-reliance. The Prime Minister has supported the Rashtrapati's plea on one or two occasions and this morning I find that speaking in his capacity as chairman of the National Productivity Council, somewhere in Delhi, today, the Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Mohan Lal Haque Choudhury has also appealed to the working class and trade unions to agree to a moratorium on strikes

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
And pay income-tax

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I think that this is a very appropriate moment when this whole issue of the labour relations policy of this Government should be debated and discussed in Parliament

The key importance, in the whole structure of industrial planning and economic planning, of labour relations policy has been totally overlooked in this country. I think the hon Minister should pay a little attention to this matter. But I would request him that on the next occasion when Government in their official capacity would reply to this resolution, the hon Minister in charge, Shri Khadiker should be present because I want to know exactly, when he replies, what Government propose to do. No assurances will satisfy me. I want to know whether Government are going to adopt a new policy or not.

16.56 hrs.

[**SHRI R. D. BRANDAB** in the Chair]

Why is it that industrial relations policy in this country in its vital importance, as far as the whole structure of economic and industrial planning goes, has always been neglected? Of course, I think the basic reason is that in a framework of a capitalist economy, there is still a tendency, whether we like it or not, for the worker to be regarded as a cog in the wheel of industry, as a wage-slave whose only obligation is to carry out his prescribed duties in return for the wages that he is paid and nothing more than that. Also, in our country, despite the growth of capitalistic economy and so on, we have inherited a lot of feudal ideology also from the past. We find various sorts of paternalistic theories about the relation between employer and employed, paternalistic theories which are a trade mark of feudalism and not of modern capitalism. Such theories are also peddled about in this country even today. For example, the legal concept of the relation between a master and servant is sought to be imported into industrial relations also many times. Then, sometimes, there are some employers who try still to convince employees that they are all members of a family in which the employer is the guardian or the father or the trustee of children; and the employees are his children and they should be obedient and respectful. These are all inherited from our feudal past.

These are ideas which regarded the trade unions as necessary evil. Privately, of course, the employers say that they are a nuisance. What is to be done? They cannot outright say that there should not be trade unions, but they are after all a nuisance, according to them, and one should try to regulate them always and control them by appropriate laws. The trade union movement is not regarded as a conscious organisation of the working classes which should be accepted as an integral part of any modern industrial society. It is not an object of charity. No modern economic society, whether it is capitalist or socialist, can make any progress if it does not willingly and consciously accepted the organised working classes as an integral part of that system.

17 hrs.

The attitude of the employers—I am not referring only to private sector employers, I

am also referring to Government in its capacity as an employer—has not been helpful. The Government has, I now, a dual role. When Government appears on the stage as the overall administrator of the country, as I shall presently show, it tends to be a little more objective in its attitude to the working class. But when it appears on the stage as an employer itself—in fact it is the largest employer today in the country—its attitude is not only no better than that of private sector employers, but, I regret to say, often worse.

Today we are really facing a crisis in this country in the sense that either we have to develop along a particular path of self-reliance and self-dependence and breaking off our dependence on foreign assistance and so on or continue in the old rut as before. At such a moment, the positive and even, I would say, the decisive impact which a strong and united trade union movement can have on this development is either not being understood or is neglected or even sought to be disrupted and sabotaged, by the anti-trade union attitude of the employers. That is why you will find that while on the one hand, we are drafting plans for developing an independent self-reliant economy—some people even say for building socialism—hand in hand with this, a most primitive, if I may use that word, structure of industrial relations continues in this country, which has nothing in common with any modern industrial society. This structure is based on a reactionary theory which is that workers are basically, intrinsically irresponsible; therefore, they must be kept under control. This is the basic starting point on which the whole structure of industrial relations in this country has been based. He is not treated as a partner, but as some sort of an enemy or nuisance or an irresponsible element who must always be suppressed, controlled, regulated and so on.

The present industrial relations structure of this country rests basically on two statutes: the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the Trade Union Act which we have inherited from the British intact with very small changes. I cannot go into details for want of time, but I say this that this whole

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

machinery consists first of all registration of trade unions, registration without any right or recognition. A union has to go through a prescribed form of registration which entails upon it certain obligations for maintaining certain papers, accounts, records etc. which have to be submitted every year for verification, inspection, approval to the government machinery. Such a union even if it satisfies all these requirements is not entitled to recognition.

We often talk about multiplicity of trade unions which is a favourite theme of the employers and the Government blaming the workers for having too many unions, but the Trade Union Act itself prescribes that any seven workmen can get together and have a union registered. I am asking members to consider this—we get into the old rut and go on thinking in a particular groove for years and years—and try to think afresh. Is there anything sacrosanct in the Trade Union Act except that its basic postulates were inherited from the old British Government in India? You permit any seven workmen to register a trade union under the law. Theoretically in a factory employing 700 workers, there can be 100 unions. You cannot deny that right to have 100 unions with 7 members each. Is this not an Act which is an anachronism and is it not time to think afresh whether some changes are now required in the law?

Then the Industrial Disputes Act with its whole machinery of conciliation is there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What is his suggestion?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am coming to that. Don't be impatient. Compulsory adjudication at the discretion of the Government, whether there should be adjudication or not, ban on strikes in the so-called essential services or public utility services,—all this mechanism exists, and yet, in this 25th year of our Independence, no law has up to now been made which confers a statutory right of recognition on a trade union in this country. After 25 years, all

this mechanism is there, but the right of trade union recognition does not find a place on the statute-book. We have had four five-year Plans drafted and they are being implemented in the name of building socialism and parallel with that you have got a state of affairs in which the right of trade union recognition has not been accepted in law up to this day.

After 25 years, the right of collective bargaining without third party interference is not the general picture at all. It has been ousted by third party interference at every step. After 25 years, there is no machinery by which the workers, the organised workers, can exercise any sort of control or, let me say, a share in the control of the actual production process if not in the private sector at least in the public sector. We are talking about socialism after 25 years. Although that is not strictly my subject today, I cannot help mentioning it, that after 25 years there is no law in this country laying down a national minimum living wage. It does not exist.

So, I wish to maintain that it is this structure of industrial relations which is what actually lies today at the root of the problem of multiplicity of unions, the so-called inter-union rivalries. It is very easy to blame the workers and blame all the political parties and say that each party wants to have its own affiliated trade union, but what drives the workers to this? Where no trade union recognition exists by law, where no collective bargaining exists under the law, where third party interference comes in, at every stage, it is very easy for political parties to attract the workers to them in the name of exercising their political influence in favour of the workers.

We have to try to make a basic study of this problem and find out what is actually at the root of this provocation for strikes, and so on, the instability of collective agreements, settlements which are entered into. I think all intelligent employers even in the private sector today understand this thing; that there is no use in entering into agreements

and settlements with a union which is not capable of delivering the goods; whose political complexion you may like and therefore you make a settlement with them; because you do not like the political complexion of another union that agreement has no value because it becomes an agreement on paper because that particular union is not able to carry the workers with it. Is this a satisfactory state of affairs? Can you bring about industrial peace in this way when the workers feel that they have no stake whatever? It is very important. They have no stake; they do not feel that they have any commitment in the fate of that industry. Even in the public sector, this is a problem we are facing here; every day it is being discussed from so many different aspects why in these big public sector plants which have been set up with so many crores of rupees of public money, it is very seldom you come across the workers feeling consciously that they have got a direct stake in them and a commitment to it. Is it only because of political agitation? This is an easy explanation that is always given, that somebody, some agitator comes and incites or instigates them. Are they a lot of puppets or what? This is a contemptuous attitude towards the worker today - that he is a sort of puppet amenable to instigation and incitement by any agitator who comes along. He would not respond to such agitation if there was not some real basis for it and if at all he was able to feel that, "No; he has got a commitment or some sort of stake in this industry's fortunes upon which his own fortunes depend." But this thing does not exist today. Most employers will never recognise the unions unless they are compelled. There was the code of discipline; there was the tripartite agreement of 1958 which remains a dead letter in so far as recognition was concerned. Certain norms were laid down to serve as a guide for voluntary recognition. The employers signed it at Nainital in 1958 but it has never been carried out. The procedure of so-called verification of trade union membership by means of the official machinery has also become a terrific fraud which no union, not even the INTUC is satisfied with. I do not know if such a system exists in any other country. Where there is a single union, where is no multiplicity of unions in a

factory or an industry or a concern, the code of discipline has said that there was no need for any such procedure; the owner has got to recognise it. Even that is not done.

And this is not only in the private sector. The head offices of the National Industrial Development Corporation are situated in New Delhi. Only one union of the employees exists. After many years of agitation and representation, they have now reached a state where the Labour Commissioner of Delhi has told the employers: you have got to recognise this union; please recognise it. It is a public sector undertaking. But the management refuses to recognise. The same thing is happening in regard to the NMDC where there is only one union and also in Donimalai iron ore mines in Mysore. Only one union is there; yet it is not recognised by the public sector management.

What shall I say about the big private sector companies? Strikes are regarded as confrontations in which workers are to be beaten down. I recall that on 19 September 1968 there was the one day token strike of the Central Government employees. What a storm it created? There was a presidential Ordinance banning strike and so on. In this connection, I am reminded of the recent, seven week strike of the 280,000 coal miners in Great Britain in January-February. 289 collieries were closed down. In the depths of the severe English winter, you can imagine what happened, domestic lighting and heating, public transport, were all paralysed. 20,000 industries had to go on three day a week schedule because there was a power cut. Still we never heard of anybody shot or arrested. Often these people are a model for us; we have borrowed our Acts from them; they are a model of respectability—the British public and the British working class. You cannot imagine such a strike in this country even for two days. The entire engine of repression would have been let loose against the workers. We must learn to respect the workers and the trade union rights.

The slogan of moratorium is not the way to look at it at all. Is there going to be

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a moratorium on prices ? Or profits ? Or retrenchment ? Or on closures ? If not, please do not talk about a moratorium on strikes

Strikes, as a factor in hampering our industrial growth, are being grossly exaggerated. In the Mid term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan and in the Economic Survey, they say that disturbed labour relations was one of the most minor factors that hampered industrial growth. Here they are speaking as Government, not as employers and are therefore a little more objective. There are so many other major factors which are responsible for the slow growth of industrial production in the country. They have listed them here. I am satisfied with what is said here.

I have worked out an interesting point. One paid holiday for all the employees of the private and public sectors throughout the country would result in 1,70,35,000 man-days being lost. That is the total labour force according to this little book which we have been given to us. In 1968, the peak year of the strike wave, the total number of man-days lost in the whole year was 1,724,40,00 which is equal to the number of man days lost by giving one paid holiday to all the workers throughout the country. Therefore, we should not exaggerate. Nobody wants that there should be more strikes, but one should not exaggerate and try to make the workers a scape-goat.

So, for the settlement of disputes and a proper modern industrial relations machinery which is consistent with the kind of plans that we are making for economic development, we should scrap the existing machinery and replace it by a new law which gives proper trade union recognition and the right of collective bargaining without any third party interference. Recently, three Central Trade Union Organisations of this country—the INTUC, the AITUC and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha—after prolonged mutual discussions, have agreed upon a large number of points connected with this question. One or two points have not yet been agreed to, but if I may quote from the communique

issued by the meeting of the representative of INTUC, AITUC and HMS :

"With regard to industrial relations, the meeting felt that the present system is totally inadequate and requires immediate change. The best way to promote healthy industrial relations is to leave all disputes to be resolved through direct bilateral negotiations. The parties may agree to refer the dispute to voluntary arbitration or, failing agreement, the workers have the right to direct action, including strike."

This is the basis on which industrial relations are based in all the advanced capitalist countries and this is what has been agreed to by all these three Central trade union organisations sitting together. This thing has been submitted to the Labour Minister as the basis for a new legislation, which he is morally bound to accept, because he has told us on many occasions that Government will accept whatever the trade union organisations agree to. So, I want to know whether they are prepared to accept this and come forward with a new legislation on that basis or not.

There is a point in my resolution about workers' control over production. We do not agree with this idea that by putting one workers' representative in the Board of Directors, workers' control over production has been established. This is a bogus thing in our opinion, and what we were pressing for is that at least in the public sector to begin with—I know that in the private sector the employers will not agree to it because they think that it is the private preserve of the management and the worker has no business to say anything about production—at every level of production, from the shop floor upwards, you should set up committees, call them production committees or anything you like, in which the workers will have co-equal rights with the management to go into the problems of production, whether the manning is all right, whether the raw materials are coming or not, whether the lay-out of machinery is all right or not etc. The

workers know much more about these things than the management because they work with their own hands. But uptill now they are not given any such rights. Therefore, if you want to make them a real partner, if you want that a really democratic system should be evolved, then it is very necessary that this question of appointing a workers' representative as a Director as a kind of window-dressing should be given up, and a proper democratic scheme of having workers' control over production with co-equal powers with the management at every level should be brought in.

Finally, I want a categorical reply to this question : On the basis of this agreed formula which has been submitted to the Government by the three central trade union organisations jointly, are the Government prepared or not to come forward with new legislation, replacing the old one, so that a new chapter in industrial relations can be opened ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that in the interests of overcoming industrial stagnation, developing self-reliance and expanding social justice for the working class, the Government of India should immediately adopt a new industrial relations and labour policy ensuring rights of trade union recognition, collective bargaining without third-party interference, removal of curbs on the right to strike and effective workers' control over production at different levels."

There are some amendments.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pal) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

after "working class" insert—

"based on the policies of democratic socialism." (1)

That in the resolution,—

after "recognition" insert—

"without detriment to the rights of independent workers" (2)

That in the resolution,—

after "interference" insert—

"and if necessary, arbitration based on mutual agreement" (3)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, may I begin by complimenting Mr. Indrajit Gupta for bringing forward this resolution, not because I would be able to support this resolution in all the constituent parts of it, but because it has afforded us a forum to discuss a subject which is urgently calling for serious attention and detailed examination. Persons who are serving the working class, whether they belong to this party or that party, think practically alike. It may be an accident that almost at the same time as Mr. Gupta gave notice of this resolution, the trade union workers belonging to this part of the House gave notice to their party to hold a party meeting to discuss this matter and already a serious discussion has started from today's sitting onwards.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY is the Chair]

The economic condition in our country, as revealed from the papers handed over to us in connection with the budget, does not reveal a very encouraging picture. The present slogan and aim of our economic policy is self-reliance, which means carrying on our economic activity without aid from foreign countries. The fourth plan was framed on the basis that we may require Rs. 4,100 crores of foreign aid. But the mid-term appraisal shows that if things continue as they are today, the foreign aid requirement will be Rs. 4,590 crores in the course of the fourth plan. Therefore, if we are serious about self-reliance, production has necessarily to go up to a level in which we will not have to look forward to any other country for the purpose of bridging the gap in our trade balances. But looking at the industrial sector, agricultural sector, commercial sector, etc., we find there is a sag in the ultimate production and ultimate availability of goods.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Production is the keynote of our policy. The question is, who can give production? Who is the major partner or party who can give it? The producing wheel has got to be moving. Of course, the persons who invest money and those who manage have a major role to play, but they by themselves cannot give production. The man at the wheels alone can give it. And, they run into millions. The question is how these millions and millions of workers, whether in factories or in fields, could be welded into a solid whole, devoted and dedicated to the task of giving production and how their efforts may be made to succeed and may not be made to fail by reason of mismanagement, wrong interference, wrong industrial relations policy, provocations, closure of the factories and making things impossible to carry on the work with self-respect. That is the real question. Therefore, I say that if self reliance is the key-note of our economic policy, then No. 1 priority must be given to the question of industrial relations and labour relations. But this is not being done. Whenever any law is framed, whenever any policy is evolved, nobody cares to look at it from the point of view of the workers, from the point of view of the organised working class. Umpteen times that has been proved here and members from different quarters have been opposing the trend.

To say this is not to concede that everything about industrial relations is bad. Here this resolution asks Government to 'adopt a new industrial relations and labour policy ensuring rights of trade union recognition. This gives the impression that there is no such law at present. There is a law, an amendment to the Trade Union Act. Only the States have been given the jurisdiction and right to implement it from such dates as they prefer.

We have got the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, under which recognition of trade unions is compulsory. Unfortunately, that happens to be the bone of contention in the matter of finalisation of the formula for recognition in the tripartite discussion which has been going on with the INTUC, HMS and AITUC. Government have taken the

stand at the tripartite and the Indian Labour Conference that if the trade union Centres evolve a formula and bring it forward they will sign on the dotted line. In order to arrive at an understanding 95 per cent of the work has been completed. We have gone to the extent of consolidating the trade union movement by setting up the national trade union centre. There is basic agreement even about that. It is not as though there is no recognised trade union. But everything stands held up because of the insistence of the AITUC, that unions recognised under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act be derecognised. Trade unions are being recognised and collective bargaining is taking place. The whole thing is being evolved by the tripartite discussions on the pattern of the ILO. There is nothing like force being brought in. The code of discipline is also being evolved on the basis of the tripartite discussion. By mutual discussion and understanding the code is being developed and implemented by stages, by failure and by success, step by step, we have been moving forward and we have now reached a stage where it is felt that the entire thing must have a second look.

Therefore, a National Labour Commission was appointed and its report is before us. Industrial Relations Commission is a body which has been recommended by the Labour Commission. Certain trade unions including the AITUC, have been objecting to it. The Industrial Relations Commission will be a body to which anybody can go without a reference by Government automatically.

Coming to collective bargaining without third party interference, that is basically there. Of course, third party interference is there on some occasions. There are stages where a trade union rushes to the government and asks for interference. There are other occasions where an employer asks for a reference to the Commission. Therefore, on such occasions interference may become necessary. But collective bargaining is not objected to. Wherever there is some lacuna in the general structure that must be remedied, and that is being done in the forum of

the ILO or the Standing Committee, Government are keeping an open mind on the whole question. They want trade unions in the country. One industry one union is the slogan of the government but many people are objecting to it, unfortunately.

Coming to the removal of curbs on the right to strike, there is no curb as such but it looks as though attempts are being made to put a curb on the right to strike. I as a trade union leader want to go on record with my reaction to this call for a moratorium on strikes. A moratorium on strikes is not a new slogan; it is a 19th century slogan. No-strike law was promulgated to ban strikes. The working class had shed their blood to defeat that goal and got back their right to strike after serious struggle. Now we have come to a stage at which a human being as a worker has got the right to refuse to work. What is it after all? It is non-cooperation which Mahatma Gandhi had taught us, non-cooperation with evil, non-cooperation with something that is unjust, non-cooperation with something to which you cannot agree. There you say, "I shall not be a party to this arrangement; I strike work and go away."

Banning of strikes is not a new concept; it is an old concept. If banning of strikes, whether by persuasion or by sweet words, appeals or legislation, is attempted, the implication is what Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out. You say, the villain of the piece is the worker. I resent the very spirit of that approach.

No worker wants to go on strike, because it means financial loss to him. The worker going on strike is undergoing a sacrifice and his family will be under penury; he will be going without his bread. Why it is that, in spite of this, the worker goes on strike? Does anybody look into that?

It is not moratorium on strike that we want. It is a moratorium on closure, mismanagement, victimisation, dismissal, handling of industrial affairs by people who bring in a bureaucratic mind to bear on the whole set-up, that we want. It is a moratorium on that that is needed. The mandate

that was given to Government, in my humble opinion, was not to implement a moratorium on strikes. The entire nation may say, "You shall not strike", but nobody can take away the right of the worker to refuse to work. He can certainly come away from work. Therefore, that is not the attitude to be brought about. "Moratorium on strike" is not the slogan which is necessary at this time. It is absolutely impossible to implement it.

May I instance a particular case? There is a factory, Premier Tyres. The General Secretary of my union was dismissed two years ago. I did not give a call of strike; I went to the Tribunal. The tribunal said, "It was a case of victimisation and dismissal; reinstate him with full wages." The company went to the High Court. The High Court said, "It is victimisation and dismissal; reinstate the worker with full wages, pay him full salary and pay the union and the worker the cost." But the factory said, "Whoever may say, I am not prepared to reinstate him." Now, I have no remedy except to go under the Payment of Wages Act and ask for wages under section 33 A of the Industrial Disputes Act. But is that the remedy? Has the Government got anything to compel that factory to take that worker back? I have exhausted all my remedies. Unless you can haul up the employer under the D. I. R. and compel the reinstatement how can anybody object to strike by workers?

There are umpteen such cases. So long as there are employers and employees, there will be industrial disputes. The question is how to resolve the industrial disputes. The only weapon, which the worker has got to force the resolution of the industrial dispute, is his ability to strike work. He does not have the money but he has the ability to strike work, and non-cooperate.

Now, the attempt is to take away that instrument from him. But who will protect him? What is his protection? If any attempt is made to take away that instrument from his hand, the worker is not going to agree.

The important thing is to evolve a machinery whereunder industrial disputes can be resolved.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

If any trade union worth the name agrees to an arrangement whereby, be it for paradise to come on the earth, it will give up the worker's weapon of strike, that trade union is not worth the name of a trade union. That will be the reaction. That will be only irritating the worker.

The emphasis has got to be on some other way for the resolution of industrial disputes. For every move that the Government is making an anxious enquiry, a solicitous enquiry, has to be made as to how the fellow, who is producing the wealth in this country, will react. The fellow is the worker, be he a factory worker or a field worker. Unless you ensure that and react accordingly, there cannot be full production.

Therefore, this is a question on which very detailed discussion has got to take place. Nobody is against avoiding a strike. Every worker today is patriotic enough not to go on strike for political purposes. Anybody, who tries to call a political strike, will find that the worker is resisting. But mismanagement makes it impossible for him to work. That is the state in most of the public sector industries. People, who do not know about industries, bureaucrats, are there. They do not know how to behave. The worker, whether he is in the Tata concern or in a public sector concern, is of the same soil and of the same character.

How is it that the worker misbehaves there and the worker does not misbehave here? How is it that the production goes up there and the production does not go up here? The worker is of the same character. It is not that only a private sector fellow does the work and not a public sector fellow, or *vice versa*. That is not the type of an Indian worker. He puts his labour to make the Public sector a success. But, unfortunately, the managerial set-up, the administrative set-up, the entire set-up, to get work from him is such that it makes impossible for him to do his work. Nobody looks into that aspect of the matter.

Everybody blames the worker. Let that be stopped. Take the worker as a patriotic

man who is prepared to keep the wheels of production going. Don't blame the worker and label him as being the only villain of the peace. Accept him as a noble man and deal with him accordingly. You deal with him as a participator in the industrial production of the country. That alone is a solution.

About these curbs on right of strike, there is none at present. Therefore, this Resolution is not necessary. But this Resolution will serve a good purpose, to give an indication that any attempt to curb his right of strike will be resisted by him. I agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta when he says that you will not be ensuring worker's participation if you put in a Director there as workers representative. If you want to have effective participation of labour, then something like a Yugoslavia sort of self-management system will have to come. Otherwise, there is no participation by the worker. You just put him on the chair and give a chance to talk and listened at the meeting of the Board of Directors. The worker of India is not going to be mesmerized by that act into a sense of participation in the managements.

This resolution has been given us an opportunity to discuss this vital matter. I think, 2½ hours time allotted for this Resolution is not sufficient and that more time should be given for a discussion on it. A detailed discussion must take place. The demands which are enclosed in this Resolution are with respect to things which are already mostly satisfied. Therefore, this Resolution suggesting that these things are not obtaining is out of place. Hence, I do not think I will be able to support this Resolution.

With these words, I have done.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Resolution is really timely in the sense that it has come after winning a war against Pakistan, when there was manifested a complete national unity of all sections of

the people including the working class and all sections of people participated in this great struggle of winning a war against Pakistan. Now also we are to win a greater and difficult war against poverty.

The President and the Prime Minister have given a call to maintain industrial unity in coming years so that with whatever we have achieved on the battle-field, we can win another battle that we are going to fight, that is, the battle to drive out poverty from this country, to win the battle of economic independence for the masses of our country and to win the battle of *Arthik Swaraj* as has been termed in the President's Address. Therefore, I do not find any apprehension, as some of my friends have that this is a prelude to a kind of banning strikes in the country.

Sir, I do not think, in 1972, the clock of progress that India has made can ever go back to 1967 or to pre-1967 days. We are marching from one victory to another and from one progress to another. There is no question of any apprehension. I do not find any apprehension that the call of having a moratorium for three years on strikes and lock-outs is a kind of thinking that all strikes will be banned in the country and the only right of workers to go on strike will be taken away. I do think, in the year 1972, the Government of India and the Congress Party itself which has got a massive mandate of the progressive sections, of the vast masses of people, will ever think of such a measure. I don't have that apprehension.

Here, the biggest challenge that we have before us is to win this new battle of economic independence and to make our country self-reliant. The major factor in achieving this battle for self-reliance is the working class. That is the main factor which should be taken into consideration. Unless the working class of this country develops a sense of involvement in the battle of winning economic independence or the battle of achieving self-reliance for the country, whatever measures, enactments, laws, that you pass in this House, or in the State legislatures, will not increase productivity in this country. Therefore, the basic question remains in almost

all the industrial undertakings in this country, either in the public sector or in the private sector as to how to maximise production. If you look to the economic Survey or the Mid-term Appraisal of the Government of India, you will find this. For example, in the case of the most essential sector of our economy like steel, you had set a target of ten million tonnes of steel. In the Mid-Term Appraisal you came upto eight million tonnes. You are in the Estimates Committee, Sir. I can even say without any contradiction that your target of steel production is on the high side; it cannot even exceed seven million tonnes, and if you can reach seven million tonnes, it is really very good for us. Take fertilisers or take the case of metals like zinc and copper which are the most essential materials for enhancing productivity in the essential sector of our economy. If you look into the survey carried out by the Reserve Bank of India, you will find that today, 35 per cent of the industrial capacity which had been created in this country remains unutilised. It seems to me that, to generate new productivity in this country, the 35 per cent unutilised capacity should be utilised. You are groping for capital and are taxing our people to find resources; you are also begging of the foreign countries to get some more aid.

The new call which Government has given, the call to achieve self-reliance, applies to all sections of the people; it is not addressed only to the working class; it applies to employers, employees and all sections of the people. Let us feel ourselves as part and parcel of this new slogan that has been given, to achieve self-reliance, so far as our economic development in this country is concerned.

Keeping this in view, I must say that no Government in this country will ever be able to think of taking away the only legitimate right of the working class. The right to strike. Here the situations are changing in this country. The situations are changing in the sense that Government is trying to see that more and more workers participate in the management, a kind of what is called, 'participative management' in the industrial production of this country. Joint Management Councils have formed; Workers Com-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

mittee and Joint Consultative machinery have also been set up. All these provide a really useful kind of machinery to maintain a proper relationship between the workers and the management so that they can have a collective bargaining in achieving their immediate problems and in resolving their differences. But even then, Government is not quite satisfied. We are also—as party men working in the field of labour—not satisfied with the kind of machinery set up because it only touches a fringe of the entire problem. So, it must be thought over by the Government that there must be a sincere participation of labour in all managements in the industrial production of this country. Why? It is because of this. Take, for instance, the question of strike. So far as this is concerned, the private capital is also in strike. They do not want to invest the funds available with them. They do not want even to plough back as much profit as possible to be invested in the investible funds of this country so that we could get more resources, more capital, and more industrial production by expanding our industries. Once the worker is given that kind of freedom, as my hon. friend said, he must be considered not as a kind of servant, it is not master-servant relationship. This is new India of 1972. It is a kind of equal partnership in the new venture of building a new India, building a socialist economy in this country. It is a new pattern. Therefore, the industrial relationship between the workers, the management and the Government should change. It should have a new orientation. That should be the aim and objective of the new industrial relations that Government wants to bring about. Perhaps it is already trying in that direction.

Therefore, I would submit for the consideration of the Government here one thing. Now, the biggest challenge that is with us is this. Supposing you are trying to put up one working class representative in the Managing Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd., it never happens. There are three or four unions. I think the Government are pursuing in the last few years the policy of having regular consultations with the trade union leaders and now we have the policy of

having one union in one industry. Let us hope that the Government is very sincere in their efforts. I hope they must try to see that it is implemented. But that won't solve the problem. We have to work out in the model as it has been worked out in Yugoslavia which has a kind of tradition for all these years that they have self-management councils everywhere, in every sector of the industry from the beginning to the assembly point. Their workers participate in the decision-making. It is no use to call the workers for joint monthly consultative machinery. What for? It is simply to find out as to what kind of grievances they have and if somebody is going to be retrenched, to offer some employment to him.

The workers must participate in the decision-making process at every stage. Therefore, the Government to-day should take into consideration the unutilised capacities of the different industries in the country, both in the public and private sectors and every sector of the economy should be an autonomous body and the Government should only in a general way think of the entire production targets of the country. In 1972, the target for steel is so much, fertiliser is so much. Once the entire production target is fixed, every unit in this country with the participation of the workers and with the possible supply of essential raw materials must decide how to implement this national target. Therefore, every factory, the Rourkela, Durgapur and everywhere, must try to fit in this national targets. Once the target is fixed, they must be given that kind of autonomy and liberty so that all the workers participate in all spheres of decision-making and all the workers should feel that they are part and parcel of the biggest battle that the Government and the people are fighting to-day to achieve self-reliance. That is the new slogan of the battle and every one of us is a part of the great struggle to wipe out poverty from this country and the working class to-day must bear the biggest burden because they are the persons at the wheels and they are really responsible for the increased productivity of the country.

Now, I don't want to take much time of

the House. I am quite confident that the Government accept the underlying principle of this resolution and the new direction after the great victory of Bangla Desh and even after the great massive mandate that we have won in the recent elections, a mandate from the progressive section of the vast Indian masses, not from the reactionary elements, not from the communalists, not from the capitalists which are now defeated, and this new progressive section of the society by its great mandate is moulding the Government policies and I am quite sure the underlying principle of the Resolution is accepted. Therefore, I think ultimately Mr. Indrajit Gupta will be prevailed upon after he hears our Minister to withdraw his resolution and I think the Government and the Party should try to see that new changes are coming in this country and unless the entire working class is taken into confidence and they feel they are part and parcel of this new process most of the troubles that we are facing to-day in the economic front, we will not be able to solve. I think the Government and the Party is quite aware of this new direction. In the coming years the working class will have a new outlook, a new orientation so that we fit in the latest new orientation that we have to-day.

श्री झूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जो सकल्प माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने रखा है उसके बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में समाजवाद लाने की जो हमारी नीति और जो प्रणाली है 25, 26 साल के बाद अगर हमने अपनी परम्पराओं को नहीं छोड़ा और हिस्मन के साथ आगे कदम नहीं उठाया तो यहाँ इंकलाब या क्रान्ति आयेगी। आप चाहते क्या हैं ? मैं तो एक बात चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को आप मशीन की तरह से न समझें। मजदूर मशीन नहीं है। लेकिन अभी तक जो आपका कैपिटलिस्ट क्लाम है वह किसी न किसी तरह से यह समझ बैठता है कि मजदूर भी एक मशीन की तरह है और वह चक्र की तरह घूमता रहता है। मैं आज पन्द्रह सालों से उनमें काम करता हूँ। मुझे मालूम होता है कि हिन्दोस्तान में अगर कोई सोया हुआ है जिसको

गहरी नींद आती है तो वह है वह है यहाँ का लेबर डिपार्टमेंट। इसका कारण क्या है ? लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर कोई भी जानदार आदमी यह नहीं सोच सकता कि आपके यहाँ गड़बड़ी है। इस बात को बहुत अच्छी तरह सोचना होगा कि आखिर क्या हम लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में या कानून में कोई संशोधन लाना चाहते हैं जिसमें मजदूरों की महत्ता को बढ़ाया जा सके ? क्या आज जो अशिक्षित और असंयमी लोग हमारे मजदूरों के नेता बनते हैं, तथा जो अधकच्चे नेता मजदूरों में काम करते हैं, उनमें यह अपेक्षा की जा सकती है कि मजदूरों पर ब्रजन डालें कि इतना उत्पादन वह बढ़ावें ? हमारे मजदूरों का जो संगठन है, वह बड़ा मालिक और स्वस्थ है और अपने ऊपर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेना चाहता है कि यह देश हमारा है, इसको हम ऊँचा उठाना है और उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। लेकिन वहाँ आज अशिक्षित अधकच्चे नेता हैं जो फॅक्टॉरियों और कारखानों में पनप जाते हैं। इन यूनियन के नेताओं ने चन्दा इकट्ठा करने और अपनी जिन्दगी को उस चन्दे पर चलाने की आदत बना ली है। क्या उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट कभी कुछ मोवतां है। हमारे मजदूर लोग भी इस बात से अगंतुष्ट हैं।

आज मजदूर भी यह बात मान चुके हैं और श्री खाडिलकर साहब भी अपने भाषण में यह यह बात मान चुके हैं कि हमारे मजदूरों में असंतोष है, गहरा असंतोष है। मजदूर जानते हैं कि हमारा जो हक है जो हमारे परिश्रम का हक है, वह पूर्जापति खा जाते हैं। आज भी पूर्जापति और मालदार हों रहे हैं तथा मजदूर समाज का आखिरी पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ है। मजदूर की हालत नहीं सुधरी। आज समाजवाद के अन्दर मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है। मजदूर जो मिल का मालिक चलाता है उसका मालिक नहीं है। मजदूर उस पूँजी का मालिक नहीं है। आज हम समझते हैं कि पूँजी बड़ी चीज है और

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

मजदूर का महत्व कम है। लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना होगा। मजदूर बड़ा है, पूँजी कम है। पूँजी का महत्व नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ अभी कुछ नीतियों में पूँजीवादी अपना पाट प्ले नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी पर, चाहे लेबर कमिशनर हो, चाहे लेबर के किसी विभाग का अधिकारी हो, पूँजीवाद हमला करता है और वह नौकर-शाही और लाल-कीता-शाही मजदूरों को अपने हकों के पाने से महरूम रखती है।

मिल मालिक जान-बूझ कर कारखानों में काफी यूनियनों पैदा करते हैं। यूनियनों भी ऐसी बनती हैं जो मजदूरों को लड़ाती रहती हैं। मिल-मालिक कहता है कि जब तक तुम समझौता न कर लो, तब तक मैं तुम्हारे साथ बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। उषा ट्रेड यूनियन के अन्दर हम एक निर्णय कर लेंगे कि मजदूर एक आवाज से अपनी गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए, पूँजीवाद को खत्म करने के लिए और अपने आपको उद्योग का भागीदार समझने के लिए देश की दीलत और समृद्धि को पैदा करने में अपने को हकदार समझे। एक काम होता है यकीन से और मन से और दूसरा होता है ऊपर से, वह अपने को गुलाम के रूप में न समझकर खुद की दीलत समझ कर काम करने लगे, तो मजदूर समझेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान मेरा है और मैं हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने वाला हूँ। वह भावना मजदूर में कब पैदा होगी, यह तब पैदा होगी जब हमारे लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के आदमी यह समझें कि हम मजदूरों के नौकर हैं, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने वाले हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे भीतर पूँजीवादी हवा है, पूँजीवाद तो क्या हमारे जो अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर हैं, उनमें भी हमने मजदूरों को भागीदार नहीं बनाया है। आज पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद मजदूर को इस बात का गौरव अनुभव होना चाहिए, उसमें स्वाभिमान पैदा होना चाहिये कि यह जो

हरकेला और दुर्गापुर के कारखाने हैं, वह हमारे कारखाने हैं। देश की दीलत हमारी दीलत है और हमारा खून इसमें लगता है और हमको हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण करना है। लेकिन जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के कर्मचारी हैं वह भी उन्हें महत्व नहीं देते हैं। उनको इज्जत की नजर से नहीं देखते। आज एक आदमी दूसरे आदमी पर हुकूमत करना चाहता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में सबसे बड़ी गड़-बड़ी यह है कि जो ह्वाइट कालर्ड परसन्ज हैं, नौकरशाह हैं, वह मजदूरों को उस नजर से नहीं देखते, जिस नजर से पूँजीवाद को देखते हैं। एक मजदूर आयेगा तो खड़ा रहेगा, लेबर कमिशनर उसको उस इज्जत और सम्मान की निगाह से नहीं देखेगा, जिस निगाह से वह पूँजीवादी को देखता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी लेबर को मनेज करने वाले प्रबन्धक हैं, वह अपने में और मजदूर में खाई समझते हैं। वह समझते हैं कि हमारे अन्दर ऊँचा दिमाग है, हमने डिग्रियाँ प्राप्त की हैं और हमारे पास ज्यादा बुद्धि है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक मजदूर और प्रबन्धक के बीच की खाई न मिट जाय, मिल-मालिक और मजदूर के बीच की खाई न मिट जाय, तब तक हमारे संबंध अच्छे नहीं हो सकते।

इसलिए हमें कुछ काम करने होंगे। पहला काम यह करना होगा कि एक कारखाने में जो यूनियनों हैं, उनको मान्यता देने के लिए एक तरीका अस्तित्वार करना चाहिये, चाहे बोटिंग करनी पड़े या किसी और तरीके से। बाप मत-दान करवा लीजिये और उसके बाद तीन-चार यूनियनों में से जो यूनियन अपना प्रभाव रखती हो, उसको रिकग्नीशन दिया जाय। अगर किसी यूनियन को हम रिकग्नीशन दे देते हैं तो वह यूनियन ही मजदूरों के हितों को देखने के लिए जो मिल-मालिक हैं उनके साथ बैठ कर बात-चीत कर सकती है। उनमें समझौता हो सकता

है या बारब्रिटेशन हो सकता है। लेकिन आज कारखानेदार इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैंने अपना संशोधन रखा है कि अगर मिल-मालिक और मजदूर के बीच कोई अडचन हो....

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री झूलचन्द डागा : आज ट्रेड यूनियनों में जो भाव है, वह भी नहीं होना चाहिये। ट्रेड यूनियनों समझती है कि हमें मिल-मालिक से झगडा करना है। मालिक और मजदूरों के बीच जो झगडा है, वह तभी दूर हो सकता है जब हमारी नीतियों में कुछ फर्क हो। आज भी सबसे बड़ा झगडा यह है कि मिल-मालिक मजदूर को हेय दृष्टि से देखता है। जब मजदूर भागीदार बनते हैं तो मालिक समझने हैं कि उनके अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। मालिक लोग नहीं चाहते कि मजदूर लोग भागीदार बन कर उनके साथ बैठें। मान्यता प्राप्त करने वाले नेता—मजदूर भी हमारे साथ बैठें। इसलिए जो आज आपके मन की छाई है, वह दूर हो सकती है, आज आप ऊपरी मन से या वास्तव रूप से चाहते हैं कि हमारा मेल हो जाय, लेकिन भागी-

दार की तरह आज भी कैपिटलिस्ट और पूँजीवादी उनको नहीं देखते।

मैं चाहूँगा कि जो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट है, उसमें एक बात हो, कि वह उस बात की जिम्मेदारी लें और समझें कि हमारे देश का उत्पादन अभी बढ़ सकता है जब हम लोग यूनियन के अन्दर काम करने के तरीके को बदलें और देश को बतलायें कि हम लोगों की भी इतनी जिम्मेदारी है और हम अपना काम कर सकते हैं। अगर वह टग तरह से करे तो ट्रेड यूनियनियज्म भी स्वस्थ रूप में चलेगा।

हमारे यहाँ जो कैपिटल है उसका हमें नैशनलाइजेशन करना होगा, जो मागे उद्योग देश से है, उनका नैशनलाइजेशन करना होगा लेकिन नैशनलाइजेशन करने से पहले हम लोगों को यह जरूर करना होगा कि यदि .

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रखें।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 25, 1972!
Chaitra 5, 1894 (Saka)

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