

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dry Fruit Trading Corporation

*561. SHRI SUKHEO PRASAD
VERMA:

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had mooted a proposal for a Dry Fruit Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the proposal has not been favoured by the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is being processed.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय को कब भेजा गया था तथा उक्त प्रस्ताव में निगम के क्या फंक्शन हैं और उस में किन्ना रूपरेखा खर्च करने का अनुमान किया गया है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह हम लोगों ने निर्णय किया कि बाहर के सूखे फलों को लाने के लिए एक ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया जाये । इस का प्रस्ताव विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को भेजा गया है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से उत्तर आये हैं वित्त मंत्रालय से भी उत्तर आया है और हम मिल जुल कर आपस में विचार विमर्श कर रहे हैं कि जो मूल सुझाव हैं बोझ उस में हट फेर करना होगा । वित्त मंत्रालय तदनुसरा उस में कुछ हेरफेर करना चाहता है ।

जहां तक पूंजी की बात है यह ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन होगा और उसके बारे में अभी कहना मुश्किल है लेकिन कोई एक, दो करोड़ रुपये की बात होगी ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : इस व्यापार निगम द्वारा कब से अपना काम आरम्भ करने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : इस बारे में निश्चित तिथि बतलाना इसलिए भी कठिन है कि दूसरे देश खास कर अफगानिस्तान को राजी करना होगा कि वह अपने सूखे मेव प्राइवेट लोगों को न देकर इस ट्रेडिंग

कारपोरेशन को दे । इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इस ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की तिथि निश्चित करना केवल हम पर निर्भर नहीं है अपितु यह दूसरे देशों जैसे ईरान, ईराक व अफगानिस्तान की इस सम्बन्ध में सहमति पर निर्भर करेगा । यही कारण है कि हम अभी कोई तिथि उस की नहीं बतला सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारा व्यापार निगम कब से अपना काम शुरू करेगा इस के लिए हम विदेशों से भी सम्मति लेंगे और सहमत करायेगा कि वह अपना माल सीधा व्यापारियों को न दें तो मेरा कहना है कि जब हम स्वयं अपना इस तरह का निगम इस काम के लिए बना दें तो फिर भारत का कोई भी व्यापारी सीधे तौर पर व स्वतंत्र रूप से विदेशों से सूखे मेवे यहाँ नहीं मंगा सकता है अपितु इस व्यापार निगम के द्वारा ही मंगा सकता है । ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में इस बारे में विदेशों से सलाह व उनकी सहमति लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी इसे मानने को तैयार हैं कि इस तरह का निगम जल्दी ही बनाया जाय ताकि जो भी कोई व्यक्ति यहाँ का बाहर से सूखे मेवे मंगाये वह इस निगम की मार्फत ही मंगाये और वह उस से बंधा हो उप भोक्ताओं को मुनासिब कीमत पर मेवे उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : ठीक है और इस वे इसलिए तय किया है चूंकि प्राइवेट

लोग निजी लोग बहुत ज्यादा कीमत लेते हैं लेकिन चूंकि बेचने वाले बाहर के वह देश हैं इसलिए उन की सहमति भी आवश्यक है कि वह अपनी ट्रेड इस व्यापार निगम के मार्फत करेंगे या प्राइवेट कंपेसिटी पर करना चाहेंगे । अब अगर वह इस पर राजी न हों कि ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को वह अपना माल दें और वह कहें कि हम जाकर किन्हीं प्राइवेट लोगों को सीधे देगे तो इस कठिनाई के कारण ही मैंने कहा है कि विदेशों की इस बारे में सहमति की पूरी आवश्यकता है । यह चीज बिना उन की पूरी सहमति के नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह राजी होंगे ही नहीं ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The importers of dry fruits are now earning about 400 to 500 per cent of profit. Will the Minister give an assurance that this Corporation will earn the minimum profit and bring down the price of dry fruits?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is the main objective of the Corporation.

Proposal to Develop Konarak, Chilika Lake and Gopalpur in Orissa as Tourist Centres

*562. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Konarak, Chilika Lake and Gopalpur in Orissa as Tourist Centres by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India will flood-light the Sun Temple at Konarak at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs, and this work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973.

(2) The Department of Tourism has initiated action through the State Government to acquire land around the temple at Konarak for site development and landscaping. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

(3) During earlier Plans, the Department of Tourism put up a Tourist Bungalow at a cost of Rs. 1,78,000 and contributed Rs. 1,43,994.00 towards the construction of a Low Income Group Rest House at Konarak, and Rs. 2,24,725.00 for the Low Income group Rest House at Rambha.

(4) Gopalpur on Sea has a two-star hotel in the private sector.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Though the answer of the Minister in relation to Konarak temple and Gopalpur on Sea are welcome, there is no mention about Chilka Lake. May I know whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Orissa Government for the development of the Marine Drive between Puri and Konarak and also to link Ratnagiri, Udaigiri, Lalitgiri and Konarak and, if so, whether the Government would take up the construction work in the immediate future?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: We have not received any proposal from the State Government. But some time back we had a discussion with the State Government officials on what complex in Orissa should be developed. We thought of the development of Chilka as a bird sanctuary. While the State Government is developing a few spots in Chilka, we on our part

are willing to accept certain items which can be undertaken by the Central Government, Department of Tourism. But no proposal as such has come from the State Government so far.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In the approach to the Fifth Plan of the Orissa Government, at page 15, there is reference to a marine drive between Puri and Konarak.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: The Fifth Plan is under consideration. We have received a draft copy from the Orissa Government. As far as the Marine Drive is concerned, it is a very long road extending up to 20 miles or so. We were told that the State Government is taking the initiative. The Department of Tourism is not taking up such long roads. Unless it is a very small approach road leading to some monument, we do not take it up.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Now, my second question will be with regard to the Chilka Lake which the hon. Minister has nearly touched. As far as the development of recreation facilities at Chilka Lake is concerned which can be compared with one of the biggest lakes in the world, French Riviera, it can be brought to that level also. From that point of view, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether there was a previous discussion between the Orissa Government and the authorities of the Central Government relating to the development of Chilka Lake for putting up some house-boats, motor-boats and also whether there was a proposal for Rs. 13.5 crores developmental work at Chilka Lake.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: There was no such proposal to spend Rs. 13 crores on the Chilka Lake. There was an idea to develop the Chilka Lake. We had a discussion earlier with the officials of Orissa Government. That was 8 or 10 months back. We did not get concrete proposals

from them. Development includes quite a number of things. It is birds' sanctuary. If we can introduce a few more variety of birds, that is also development; if we build some accommodation and introduce launches, that is also development. Therefore, what portion of that is acceptable to us and what portion of that has to be done by the State Government has to be decided. We have not got the concrete proposal with us as yet.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I want to know from the Government whether there are special obligations of the Central Government and the State Government and any division of work from that point of view in order to build a place as a tourist centre.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes, Sir. There are quite a number of spots which can be developed in the whole country. Tourism develops around monuments, around wild life sanctuaries, around mountainous resorts, around beach resorts, and it is very difficult for the Government of India to look into all these spots. Tourism as such is a State subject and the Government of India only takes up portions of those major projects which are acceptable and which can be done by the Government of India.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIA: That is what I wanted to know. In view of the fact that there are some differences between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to its own share in developing a tourist centre, will it be desirable for the Central Government to lay down specific responsibilities separately for the State Government and the Central Government so that a tourist centre may develop beautifully and purposefully?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: That has been laid down. The State Government has got its own plan of developing tourism in the State Five Year

Plan and also the Annual Plan. In addition to that, of course, the Central Government has also got plans. That will be only with reference to some of the major things which the State Government cannot undertake. The whole of that cannot be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourism development is essentially a cooperative venture in which the State Governments, the Government of India and the private sector all have got to contribute. In developing the tourism infrastructure, as my colleague has said, we try to dovetail the resources of all these various bodies into a single coherent plan. It is not possible to lay down any rigid demarcation of the functions in this regard. Wherever it is possible for the Government of India, we undertake the plans. In any case, it is full coordination alone that can result in proper development of tourism.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: The hon. Minister just now referred to the Chilka Lake project not being implemented because of the naval project coming up there. Earlier we have been told in this House that the naval project is not coming up there because of the bird's sanctuary being started there. May I know which one of these projects, the naval project or the bird sanctuary project, has to get priority?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Naval Project will have the priority over the bird sanctuary and in case we are given to understand by the State Government that the naval project is not coming up and that it should be developed as a bird sanctuary, certainly that will be done.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister tell us if the

State Government repeatedly approached the Centre for some financial assistance to develop the Vedantangal Bird Sanctuary near Madras and if so....

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: You have allowed a general question.

So I want to know how much amount the Centre has allotted for that bird sanctuary and has any development taken place?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not relevant.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You have allowed a general question. Then, what is wrong in putting a supplementary?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments please. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN—absent.

SHRI JANARDHANAN—also absent.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH.

Study on Foreign Collaboration in Export-oriented Industries

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*565. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has undertaken a study on foreign collaboration in export-oriented industries which will also cover industries having foreign collaboration and evaluate their export performance and identify additional export-oriented industries for such collaboration; and

(b) if so, by what time studies are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has initiated a research study, as part of its regular research activities, with a view to evaluating export performance and collaborating enterprises and identifying additional export-oriented industries for foreign collaboration.

(b) Depending upon the availability of data, the Institute expects to complete the study by the end of 1973.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In the context of the answer to part (b) of my question, may I know whether it is apprehended that the private sector may withhold data and if so, what is the remedy to obtain it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The question is about the research work done by the Institute of Foreign Trade. They have got various ways of study—interviewing individual members, going through the records, gazette notifications, etc. and they prepare the report.

The hon. Member has an apprehension that the private sector people may not give the data. An academic study is being made for putting it into practical purposes. I cannot say anything beyond stating that the Institute will try to persuade those people.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the industries which are selected by the Institute of Foreign Trade for the purpose of evaluating their export performances and collaborating enterprises and identifying additional export-oriented industries.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I can only say about the object and the terms of reference of this Institute. About industries I cannot say because they have just got it and they are still to start the work.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He should mention the names of the industries which are selected for the study.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said in my own answer that export-oriented industries will be studied. As a matter of fact, this subject concerns the Ministry of Industrial Development. I am concerned with it so far as the research part of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is concerned. They have been given specific terms of reference for the purpose and within that purview they will have to make the study. The terms are: (1) evaluation of the export performance and collaborating enterprises, (2) studying the factors inhibiting the exports and (3) evaluation of the national policy regarding foreign collaboration and (4) identification of additional export-oriented industries for foreign collaboration.

These are the four terms of reference to them and they will try to cover the industries that come within this purview.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: According to the terms of reference, the Institute of Foreign Trade must have taken up some industries for the study and he is denying to give the information to this House. Kindly ask him to give the names of industries which are selected for this study.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the study on foreign collaboration in export-oriented industries which will also cover industries having foreign collaboration and evaluate their export performance.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Why should I deny any information? I have already given you all the information I have. This institute has just started. There are other matters concerned with the Ministry of Industrial Development. We are concerned with the Institute part and research. They would be making, I think, selection of industries after some weeks, after a month or so and by next session, if

he is interested and if he asks, I will tell him, but till today they are not able to select industries.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Till today they are not able to select.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether any applications have been received from foreign collaborators for setting up sugar industries and sugar units. The question relates to the manufacture of such items to be exported and so I am asking this question. Can he give us details and names of such firms?

MR. SPEAKER: I could not follow it. Is it a separate question or is it linked with this?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: There are certain items which are being encouraged for purposes of export. This is relating to foreign collaboration in that regard and so my question arises out of this. I only want to know as to how many applications have been received and what are the items which have been accepted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am replying on behalf of the Institute. The industries part of it is under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Only the research part is given to us. This Institute will do the research work.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The research studies are expected to be completed by end of 1973, the hon. Minister stated. May I know whether the Indian Institute for Foreign studies are going to bring out some interim studies?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not to my knowledge.

Composite Duty Rise on Betanaphthol

*566. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated the 21st September, 1972 under the caption "Composite duty rise hits rubber chemical units" regarding the composite rise in duty on Betanaphthol,

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

(c) whether about 2500 tonnes of this raw material are imported every year?

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

(b) Government have not found any grounds for reconsideration of the decision

(c) Imports of Betanaphthol during the last three years were —

1969-70	1906 tonnes
1970-71	2588 tonnes
1971-72	1600 tonnes

SHRI B S BHAURA In view of the fact that betanaphthol is used by the manufacturing units in the manufacture of tyres, where the composite duty works out to about 89 per cent, may I know whether, in view of the shortage of tyres in the country, the Government would like to reconsider their decision already taken in the matter?

SHRI L N MISHRA This also is something mainly concerning the Ministry of Finance. So far as the tyre part is concerned, there is 12 per cent of customs duty. That is confined to 12 per cent. But about the details, I cannot answer at this stage.

SHRI B S BHAURA In the news item it is stated as follows:

"Hindustan Steel is not recovering naphthalene from BTXN fraction and instead burning the same as fuel in its plants".

In view of this, may I know whether any action is going to be taken by Government, and if so, what it is?

SHRI L N MISHRA I have also seen that news item. I shall pass it on to the Ministry of Steel.

Disbursement of Money by Industrial Development Bank of India

*567 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India disbursed less money in absolute amounts during July-September, 1972 as compared to the corresponding quarter last year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate cash disbursements of all types of assistance by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the third quarter July-September, 1972 amounted to Rs 1842 crores compared to Rs 2137 crores, of the corresponding quarter of 1971.

(b) In respect of a long-term apex financing institution like the Development Bank, any comparison of data regarding disbursements during a short period of a particular quarter of one year with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, may not be very appropriate, as the figures of disbursements in such a short period are subject to fluctuations, depending on the progress of implementation of major projects viz., deliveries and erection of plant and machinery, construction of buildings etc. which are normally spread over two to three years.

श्री सरजू बाई : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह बात सही है कि 1971 के मुकाबले में 1972 डिसेम्बर तक में कमी हुई है और साथ ही वह कह रहे हैं कि कम्पेयर करना अच्छा नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वह बताएंगे कि 1971 और 1972 में क्या क्या फर्क है और कमी के मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक द्वारा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में पैसे वगैरह देने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: May I answer the second part of his question first? His question has actually got two parts. The second part of his question is whether the Industrial Development Bank has got any plan for the development of the backward regions. I think that this is a very legitimate question, and the Industrial Development Bank has undertaken many surveys in different areas, and certain ideas have come up which will certainly be followed up. At the same time, the Industrial Development Bank is also giving some sort of concessions to the industries to be established in the backward areas.

As regards what the disbursements in the whole year would be, as I have said, comparing one quarter with the corresponding quarter of the previous year is not correct. I do not think I have got the figures for 1971 as a whole also. Really speaking, the sanctions have increased quite substantially, but the difficulty is that disbursement takes place only when the delivery of equipment and capital goods takes place. Therefore, disbursement sometimes fluctuates from period to period; it may be that perhaps, even as compared with the

whole of 1971, the figure of 1972 may be less, but I do not think that that indicates any particular aspect.

श्री सरजू बाई : उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा गरीबी है। जो आंकड़े प्लानिंग विभाग ने प्रकाशित किए हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और गरीबी है और लगभग 38 प्रतिशत आदमी बिलो एबल पावर्टी लाइन बसते हैं। खास तौर से पूरी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हालत बहुत ही खराब है। अभी आपने कहा कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिवलपमेंट बैंक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर के उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के विकास के लिए कुछ हम बैंक के पान योजनाएं आई हैं या नहीं ? अगर आई है तो उनका प्राल्म क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जैसा मैंने कहा है कुछ इतिहास इनके पास आई हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए क्या चीज आई हैं। मेरे पास अभी जानकारी नहीं है। फिर कमी पूछ लेंगे तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will Government consider the desirability of liberalising its lending policy so as to benefit the new and small entrepreneurs?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है कि पिछड़े माल में कितना डिसेम्बर तक हुआ है और इन साल क्यों नहीं हुआ। आप तो लम्बी बात में पड़ गए।

**Steps to Compensate Headquarters
Employees of T.D.C for rise in
Prices**

*568. DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA

SHRI DHAMANKAR.

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos 2138 and 1601 on the 7th April, 1972 and the 28th May, 1972 respectively and state what steps the India Tourism Development Corporation has taken to compensate the Headquarters employees of India Tourism Development Corporation for rise in prices during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): The Headquarters employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation received bonus for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 at 10 per cent.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न भिन्न था। मैं ने पूछा था कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स में वृद्धि के अनुरूप हैडक्वार्टर के कर्मचारियों को काम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में क्या दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय के जवाब है कि उन को बोनस दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आई० टी० डी० सी० कम्पनी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड है और वह एग्रीगेशन अडरटेविंग है। उस लिए उस के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना तो अनिवार्य है। अगर उन को बोनस दिया जाता है, तो यह कोई आबलिगेशन नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स में

वृद्धि को मीट करने के लिए उन को किस प्रकार काम्पेन्सेट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : उन को काम्पेन्सेट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। हैडक्वार्टर में काम करने वाले एक एम्प्लोई को भगोका होटल या जनपथ होटल में उसी ग्रेड में काम करने वाले एम्प्लोई की तुलना में डीयरनेस एलाउंस, हाउस रेंट एलाउंस और मिटी काम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस के रूप में ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या यह सही है कि जब 1970 में प्रथम अन्तरिम रिलीफ दिया गया था, तब से इन दो वर्षों में प्राइस इन्डेक्स में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद उन कर्मचारियों का 1970 में जो बोनस था, उस में और आज के बोनस में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : माननीय सदस्य की इन्फॉर्मेशन ठीक नहीं है। अगर उन कर्मचारियों के बोनस में नहीं, तो उन के डीयरनेस एलाउंस, हाउस रेंट एलाउंस और मिटी काम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस में काफी वृद्धि हो चुकी है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन न एक वेज बोर्ड की नियुक्ति की थी, उसके 1968 के एवार्ड के अनुसार डीयरनेस एलाउंस प्राइस इन्डेक्स के साथ जुड़ा है और इस लिए उस में काफी परिवर्तन होता रहता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मैं ने यह पूछा है कि क्या यह सही है कि 1970 में, जब की प्रथम अन्तरिम सहायता किया गया था, और उस जो कर्मचारियों को बोनस था, उन को वही बोनस आज भी है मिल रहा है।

डा० सरोजिनी बहिनी : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने हाउस रेंट की बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी कर्मचारियों की 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस मिलता है, यदि नहीं, तो उन के हॉटल एमालुमेंट्स में 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस क्यों जोड़ा जाता है।

डा० सरोजिनी बहिनी : 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस सभी को नहीं मिलता है। जो रिसीट प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उन्हीं को मिलता है। जो रिसीट प्रोड्यूस नहीं करते हैं, उन को ग्राम तौर पर 15 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस दिया जाता है।

Arrears of Taxes against Foreign Firms

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*569. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of tax arrears remain outstanding against a number of foreign firms functioning in India;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to recover tax arrears from such firms, especially from those which have wound up their business in India by now; and

(c) the names of the firms against whom tax arrears are outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The term 'foreign firm' has not been defined in the Income-tax Act. Income-tax sta-

tistics are not maintained separately in respect of Indian and foreign assesses. However, 'foreign company' has been defined in Section 80B(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as a company which is not a domestic company. Information regarding foreign companies against whom income-tax arrears of Rs. 50,000 or above were outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 has been collected. These particulars show that there are 20 such companies. The names of these companies, the amounts of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 and the steps already taken and being taken for recovering the arrears are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt-4141/72.]

Out of these 20 companies, only two companies, namely M/s. F. C. Osler Limited and M/s. Amco Furnace Construction Ltd. have wound up their business in India. Arrears in respect of four other companies have since been reduced to 'nil'.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether foreign firms running in arrears have sought the Government of India's permission for winding up their business in India and why they were allowed to do so before realisation of the arrears?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no such information as yet.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know whether with the Simla agreement and the consequent normalisation of relations with Pakistan the question of recovery of tax arrears in regard to Pakistan Airlines, Pakistan shipping lines and Mohammedi steamship Co. has been taken up and if so with what results?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The arrears of the three Pakistani companies are awaiting DIT relief and when they are in a position to get proper documents from the Pakistani authorities steps will be taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the Government have any information that one of the oldest foreign companies which was operating in this country all these years as a managing agency house, Messrs. Andrew Yule Company are proposing to wind up their business in India and if so what steps will be taken in time to see that whatever outstanding tax liabilities are there are recovered from them before they wind up and go away?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Many hon. Members have also sent to the Government this information and the employees' associations have taken up this matter with the Government. Government will take special efforts to see that if there are any arrears of this particular firm they will be recovered before any such contingency arises.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether Government intend to consider the desirability of insisting on the payment of tax as a condition precedent to the repatriation of profits and assets?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is a good suggestion which the hon. Member has made and Government will consider it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In respect of item 10 Rs. 25 lakhs are due from a company and it is referred to the British Government for the recovery of that amount. In respect of item 16 that company has put in a petition to the Commissioner of Income-tax for the waiver of interest. I want to know why from 1961 it is pending still in 1972.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In each of these companies which are in arrears I have given a detailed description.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer was already there, in the third column.

Kindly think over it; we shall go to it later.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has got any information about the extent of participation of Indian businessmen in these foreign companies which have arrears outstanding and if so whether these Indian businessmen belong to the monopoly houses, that is, those 75 houses, which were the subject matter of investigation of the Monopolies Commission?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as my information goes, these are foreign companies. If the hon. Member has asked whether any monopoly houses are associated with them, as far as my present information goes, these are strictly foreign companies. But I shall look into that matter.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: From the statement it transpires that M/s. Renwick and Co. at serial No. 13 has arrears to the extent of Rs. 17,12,000. It is said that recovery certificates have been issued, and that the company is situated in Kusthia Bangla Desh and that no assets are known to be in India. May I know from the hon. Minister how the Government will be able to realise that amount?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is one of the cases in which recovery is really difficult because there are no assets in India. But it will have to be kept till all the avenues are completely utilised.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: To whom will the recovery certificate be issued?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There will be some branch of the company here.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: The tax arrears of Westinghouse Electric International Company is given as Rs. 6,23,000. The explanation is very interesting:

"The assessee claims to have paid the entire amount by deduction at source. The claim has since been verified and the arrears have been reduced to nil."

"The same party which was deducting at source the tax was also responsible for assessing the tax. May I know who was responsible for this ignorance?"

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is one of the matters which require looking into to find out how it has happened. We have given the facts. Now we will find out how it has happened.

Take-over of Sick Tea Estates in West Bengal

*570. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in *Patriot* on 12th November, 1972 under the caption "Centre gives clearance. West Bengal to take over 'sick' tea estates";

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Some proposals have been made by the West Bengal Government for taking over certain tea plantations. The matter is being looked into.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether the Labour Minister of West Bengal has met the hon. Minister some weeks ago and specifically drawn his attention to the fact that five such tea estates in

North Bengal have already closed down and another 30 are on the verge of closure and whether he has sought the assistance of the Centre in the establishment of a Tea Estate Reconstruction Corporation, which would be able to take over these sick estates and run them? If so may I know what is the reaction of the Central Government to this proposal?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is a fact that the Labour Minister of West Bengal saw me and proposed that a corporation should be set up with 51 per cent participation by the State Government and 49 per cent by the Central Government. He also referred to the cases of six closed tea-estates, 5 in Darjeeling and one in Jalpaiguri. My suggestion was that the State Government should set up its own corporation and we shall give them financial assistance from the tea development fund. He came a second time and we have discussed it. I hope the State Government will set up its own corporation. So far as the financial part is concerned, we would be able to help them from the tea development fund.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has Government's attention been drawn to the fact that particularly in the Darjeeling area which produces the best quality of tea which is a big foreign exchange earner for this country, the planters of the old companies are not at all interested in investing money for the replantation of the shrubs which have practically exhausted their lives and are dying out? Since this involves not only the question of employment but also loss of production and foreign exchange, I would like to know what steps Government propose to take to see that if these companies are not willing themselves to go in for replantation of the shrubs in the Darjeeling area, Government will step in and take some action to see that the industry is not ruined there?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The objective of the West Bengal Government is exactly the same. They want to set up a corporation. Earlier they wanted the Government of India also to be a participant. But I said it will be better that the State Government sets up its own corporation and financial assistance will be given. The hon. member is right when he says that the planters are not very much interested in replantation. Although we have increased the quantum of loan from Rs. 7,400 to 1100 per hectare and the subsidy from Rs. 4,000 to 5,000, still they are not coming forward. The solution lies in having a State corporation there and taking over these tea gardens. So far as the financial and other assistance is concerned, we would not be lacking in helping them in this.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In view of the situation of non-cooperation and disinterestedness on the part of foreign industrialists in the tea estates of our country and this question is hanging fire for such a long time, may I know why is the Government of India not formulating any specific policy with regard to administration and take-over of substantial control in order to save this industry? Why has no decision been taken so far?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The tea gardens in West Bengal are not owned by foreigners. They are owned by the Indians. To the best of my knowledge, in West Bengal there is no tea garden owned by foreigners. All these gardens are owned by the Indians. Therefore, the question does not arise. I will refer hon. Member, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, to the fact that such a situation is there in Kerala.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: In view of the fact that there are a large number of sick tea gardens in various parts of the country, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of the Government towards those sick tea gardens and whether the Government of India

propose to enlarge the scope of the activities of Tea Trading Corporation so that that Corporation can come to the assistance of those sick tea gardens and finance the State Tea Corporation also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member himself is a member of the Tea Board, elected from this House. He knows this. So far as helping them is concerned, we are there to help them. We have got the funds. There is no want of funds. Capital is no problem; funds are no problem. The question is one of willingness on the part of the people who own the gardens. The Tea Trading Corporation is a different one; that has nothing to do with tea-growing; it is for export purposes that that Corporation has been set up.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: About the sickness of these particular estates, may I know whether the Government of West Bengal forwarded any report regarding the viability of these estates. It seems that some of the estates have exhausted all their possibilities and have been completely ruined so far as the farming part is concerned. Are the Government satisfied from their own reports and on the basis of such reports as the West Bengal Government may have submitted to them that some, at least, of these tea estates would be viable estates if they are properly financed?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes: I was saying that they should be properly financed and managed. We have suggested to the State Government to set up a Corporation. It is for them to set up a Corporation and we will be there to help them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether, considering the views of the West Bengal Government, the Ministry has come to any conclusion why there was such a situation in these sick tea estates, why these tea estates have now been

declared sick, what is the actual reason, whether it was on account of corruption on the part of management and frittering away of the assets, and are they now declared sick so that Government may inject some money for the benefit of the tea estate owners?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is correct that the tea gardens were exploited without making any investment there; as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, about replantation and fertiliser, no proper care was taken. The tea gardens have been exploited by the owners and that is why this situation has arisen.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to transfer of shares by Indian Companies

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*571. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many Indian Companies have given their shares to the foreign companies in order to utilise the latter's trade marks;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange sent out by such companies during the last three years; and

(c) the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is not the current policy of Government to allow issue of shares by Indian companies to the foreign collaborators exclusively for the use of foreign brand names and trade marks; however, the possibility of issuing such shares by some companies in the remote past cannot be ruled out. If the Hon'ble Members have any specific cases in view, the matter can be looked into and the required information furnished.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know what steps, if any, Government are taking to prevent loss of foreign exchange by the manner that has been stated in the Question? Secondly, what is the maximum percentage of earning by foreign companies that is allowed by Government to be remitted outside the country?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a long information. I will give you for one year. These remittances go in the form of profits dividends, royalties and technical knowhow. These are the different forms in which the remittances go. The figures for 1970-71 are with me. In the case of profits, in 1970-71, it was about Rs. 13,12,00,000; in the case of dividends it was Rs. 43,48,00,000; in the case of royalties, it was Rs. 5,23,00,000; in the case of technical knowhow it was Rs. 20,63,00,000.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I wanted to know if there was any maximum limit, percentage, fixed by Government for remittances outside.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think I can answer that question because it depends upon each individual case.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: In view of the reply of the hon. Minister that this is not the current policy of the Government to allow issues of shares to foreign companies, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any directions or instructions have been issued by the Companies Department to the various companies to supply information if and when they desire to transfer shares to foreign companies.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let me make my point clear. I have said that such shares will not be allowed to be transferred exclusively for the purpose of using their trade marks or brands. If one of the benefits is that, certainly it can be allowed. Naturally when the Government has

made a policy, necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities, including the RBI.

Compensation demanded by foreign participation in Asia 72 for losses suffered due to rain

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*572. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign participants who have pavilions in the Hall of Nations at Asia 1972 have jointly demanded compensation from the Fair authorities for the losses they suffered because of rain on the 27th November, 1972; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Is the Minister aware of the report in the Press that some foreign participants demanded compensation from the Fair authorities for the losses suffered because of the rains on the 27th November, 1972?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have seen the Press report. But that is not a fact

श्री ठाकुर लाल कलबाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषणा की गई थी कि यह मेला 31 दिन तक और चलेगा और इस में विदेशी स्टाल्स भी रहेंगे। यदि ऐसा है तो क्या उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव या पैसा देने की बात कही है या कोई छूट देने की बात की है ?

3035 LS—2.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह है कि बारिश की वजह से कितने नुकसान के कलेक्टर आये हैं, लेकिन आप पूछ रहे हैं कि 31 दिन तक चलेगा। आप यह पूछने कि और भी बारिश होगी या नहीं होगी। कुछ तो इस को रेलेवेन्ट बनाना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज आखिरी दिन है जो पूछना हो पूछ लेने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिरी दिन इन के लिए नहीं आयेगा।

भारत के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

*573 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने और विदेशों में भारतीय सम्स्कृति का प्रचार करने की दृष्टि से भारत के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विचार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In developing tourism infrastructure due attention is paid to places of cultural importance.

श्री जनशहा प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या देश में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की सूची तैयार की गई है और इस का विस्तृत व्योरा क्या है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश इतना विशाल है और संस्कृति में इतना सम्पूर्ण है कि कोई विशेष सूची बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। हर क्षेत्र का कण-कण संस्कृति से भरपूर है।

श्री जनशहा प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि विदेश में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण केन्द्र केवल प्राकृतिक दृश्य अथवा ऐतिहासिक भवन ही नहीं हैं, किन्तु उन देशों में सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों को पर्याप्त महत्व प्राप्त है और वह पर्यटकों के लिये प्रमुख आकर्षण का केन्द्र है। तो क्या हमारे देश की महान सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को ध्यान में रख कर तुरन्त इस विषय पर ध्यान दिया जायगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरा भ्रमन समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। जहाँ तक हमारे देश के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के उत्थान का प्रश्न है, पर्यटन की दृष्टि से उन का जितना विकास हो सकता है, उस तरफ हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। विदेशों में भी हम पर्यटकों के लिये जो प्रचार करते हैं, उस प्रचार में भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के विषय में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है, ताकि उन की जानकारी भी विदेशों को हो और जो पर्यटक यहाँ आते, वे केवल प्राकृतिक दृश्य ही न देखें, बल्कि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी आकर्षित हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : पार्लियामेंट को भी सूचना दें।

डा० गोविन्द दास शिखरिया : मैं भारत की संस्कृति के ज्ञाता भी नहीं हूँ। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन को ज्ञात हो कि कविवर रत्निका ने कहा था—बुन्देलखण्ड के लिये—

जापर विपत्ता पड़ता है, तो शायद इस देश इसी के प्रमाण स्वरूप जब जनमानस रोमचक्र पर बिपत्ती पड़ो तो वे बिजकूट में पड़ते, जो बुन्देलखण्ड का ही एक दर्शनीय स्थान है। वहाँ ऐसे और भी स्थान हैं जोकि इसी तरह के हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन स्थानों का विकास कर के आप उनको ऐसा स्थल बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि जब भारतीय सरकार पर संकट हो तो वे वहाँ जा कर शान्ति स्थापित कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ तो बाहर के देशों की बात चल रही है, जब अदर की बात आये तब पूछ लेना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका सम्बन्ध दोनों से है—बाहर से भी है और भीतर से भी है।

MR SPEAKER: The Question is:

"whether Government have under consideration any proposal to develop Indian Cultural Centres as Tourist Centre with a view to attract more tourists and propagate Indian culture abroad"

डा० कर्ण सिंह : सत्य महोदय ने बुन्देलखण्ड के सम्बन्ध में पूछा है। इस सम्बन्ध हमारी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन यह

एक सुझाव है, इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि जो संकट-मोचन के लिये बुन्देलखण्ड जाते हैं, यदि वह संकट ही दूर हो जाय, तब शायद पर्यटकों की दृष्टि से वहां जाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े।

श्री कूल चंद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में बार बार कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो उज्जैन नगर है वह बहुत पुराना सांस्कृतिक स्थान है और उसके बारे में विचार करेंगे तो क्या वे उज्जैन नगर को पर्यटन नगर घोषित करना चाहते हैं? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उज्जैन महाकाल का स्थान है, महाकाल का नगर है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को चाहे वह पर्यटक हो या न हो एक न एक दिन तो वहां जाना ही है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उज्जैन के सम्बन्ध में तो केन्द्रीय योजना में इस समय वह है नहीं लेकिन मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि राज्य सरकार उज्जैन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकारी प्राप्त करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question-Hour is over.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I submit for your consideration that to-day being the last day of the session, you may extend the Question-Hour by the five minutes more so that we may complete the question list. There are some very important questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Please do not introduce new practices.

Assistance from World Bank

*563 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the World Bank Group is studying a proposal to provide 200 million dollar aid to India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the schemes for which the aid is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) We had signed Agreements with the World Bank Group for an amount of \$506 million during the Indian fiscal year 1971-72 and it is anticipated that during the current fiscal year 1972-73 Agreements would be signed for about \$400 million.

(c) This assistance is likely to be provided for projects in various sectors such as agriculture, including agricultural credits, marketing and education, fertilizer, water supply, urban development, power transmission, telecommunications and also for industrial imports.

Difficulty in getting Spares from U.S.A. for Boeing Planes

*564. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some difficulty has cropped up in getting spares for Boeing planes from U.S.A.; and

(b) how many Boeings have been grounded as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formulation of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

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

(a) the latest position with regard to the formation of Boards of Directors of the fourteen nationalised banks including the representatives of workers, peasants, artisans, small traders etc; and

(b) whether such broad-based bodies are proposed to be formed at lower levels also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The new Boards of Directors of 14 nationalised banks have since been constituted with effect from 11th December, 1972, in accordance with clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

(b) The Board of each nationalised bank is empowered by clause 14 of the Scheme referred to above, to constitute such committees, whether consisting wholly of Directors or wholly of other persons or partly of Directors and partly of other persons, as it deems fit, to render advice on such matters as may be generally or specially referred to them by the Board.

Trade talks between India and Japan

*575. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade talks were held between India and Japan during the current month; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

(a) and (b). There have been no official talks on trade between India and Japan except as a part of the Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks organised by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The Intra Regional Trade Promotion Talks have been held, since 1966, in conjunction with the Asian Trade Fairs. In the talks held in New Delhi in conjunction with the Third Asian Trade Fair, 15 countries including India and Japan participated.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, these discussions are held in-camera and no formal record is kept of the proceedings.

There was also a meeting of the Business Co-operation Committees of India and Japan in New Delhi on the 7th and 8th of December, 1972. These, however, are no official committees of industrialists and businessmen and the meeting was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Orders secured by S.T.C. from foreign countries for supply of jute, shoes and cement

*576. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI DHARAMRAO AF-ZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has secured orders from foreign countries for the supply of jute goods, shoes and cement; and

(b) if so, the names of the items for which orders have been secured and the foreign exchange that is going to be earned through these deals?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4142/72].

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Mysore

*577. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced so far by the nationalised banks to the big and small farmers in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the percentage of the loans which has been recovered and the percentage of the loan expected to be declared as bad debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The amount outstanding in respect of direct agricultural advances provided by the nationalised banks in Mysore State as at the end of June 1972 was Rs. 16.69 crores. The break-up of this figure between small and big farmers is not available, as the banks did not maintain statistics in the manner asked.

(b) Information on the percentage of loans recovered in Mysore is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Debts are regarded as bad only after all avenues of effecting recoveries, including legal remedy, are exhausted. It would, therefore, be premature to make any precise estimate of bad debts at this stage.

Announcement of fresh market borrowings

*578. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, after the price rise debate in Lok Sabha in the current Session, announced fresh market borrowings to the tune of Rs. 100 crores;

(b) if so, whether upto 28th November, 1972, the Centre's market borrowings have already yielded an extra Rs. 108 crores over and above the net borrowing estimate of Rs. 215 crores; and

(c) if so, latest position and how far this has helped in checking the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) The Central Government's net receipts from the market loans floated so far during the 1972-73 fiscal year amount to Rs. 433.19 crores.

Financing of the Government's expenditure by raising resources through market loans enables the Government to mop up the surplus liquidity in the banking system and thereby helps in easing the pressure on prices. However the behaviour of prices is influenced by the interaction of a large number of factors and as such it is not possible to quantify the impact of any single measure.

Elimination of Escalation Clause from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings

*579. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain suggestions were received by Government for elimination of the escalation clause from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings with private contractors for completion of various project works; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No suggestion has been received for the elimination of the escalation clause as such from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings with private contractors for completion of various project works.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonus to Rubber Board employees

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

(a) whether a scheme to grant bonus to the employees of Rubber Board is under the active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The question of payment of bonus to the employees of the Rubber Board is under active consideration.

Committee to advise purchase of cotton in Gujarat

5403. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the representative of Cotton Corporation of

India was the member of the Committee appointed by Government of Gujarat to advise regarding the purchase of cotton in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Government are not aware of any such Committee having been appointed by the Government of Gujarat. The Cotton Corporation of India set up a Regional Purchase Advisory Committee for Gujarat with the Corporation's Regional Manager as Convener.

मैरर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई !

5404 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :
क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, 59 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई ने अपना अन्तिम तलन-पत्र किस वर्ष तक प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने कलकत्ता में माल सप्लाई करने वालों के लाखों रुपये देने हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है कि यह कम्पनी माल सप्लाई करने वालों का भुगतान कर दे ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथरेड्डी)

(क) सूचना सन्नहीत की जा रही है और वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) मासिक कम्पनी अति-विशाल के प्रत्येक वर्षीय प्रस्ताव है।

Fresh Investment in Coal Industry

5405. SHRI DARBARA SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) how much fresh investment has
actually come to coal industry in the
form of share capital, preference and
equity and long term loans for over
10 years during the last three years;
and

(b) the names of the Companies
and how much money each raised
on above accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

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

मेहता फिटिंग प्रेस और दैनिक 'अभ्युत्थिका'
द्वारा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा
को ऋण के लिये आवेदन पत्र का बिया जाना

5406. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राजीव गांधी शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मेहता फिटिंग प्रेस तथा दैनिक
'अभ्युत्थिका' ने स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की
उज्जैन शाखा को ऋण तथा अपनी लिमिटेड
निर्धारित करने के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र
बिया है जिसकी पुष्टि में कुछ बिल भी साथ
समाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बैंक प्रशासन को
बिलों की सत्यता के बारे में कोई शिकायत
मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मामले के तथ्य क्या
हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) मे (ग) : तथ्यों का पता लगाया
जा रहा है।

आशय जाने वाला कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों
को दिल्ली के एक होटल में ठहरने की सुविधा
देना।

5407. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1972 के अन्तिम
सप्ताह में जापान जा रहे कुछ पाकिस्तानी
नागरिकों को दिल्ली के किसी होटल में
ठहरने की सुविधा दी गई थी और उन्हें
हवाई भट्टे पर ही नहीं रखा गया था ;

(ख) क्या जिन यात्रियों को होटल में
ठहरने की सुविधा दी गई थी उनके पास
भारत के लिये कोई बैंध पार-पत्र नहीं थे ;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें होटल में ठहरने
की सुविधाएं क्यों दी गई हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा.
कल सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : जी, हां।

(ग) विमान में सवार सब यात्रियों को,
बाहे उनके पास भारत के लिए पृ ठंकित
(एनटोर्सड) यात्रा पत्र थे अथवा नहीं, हवाई
भट्टे के बाहर ठहरने की अनुमति दी गयी
क्यों कि अभी पालक में कोई होटल सुविधाएं
नहीं हैं।

हीरा मिल्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन में आग लग जाने की जांच

5408. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाब : क्या बिबेक व्यापार मंत्री हीरा मिल्स लिमिटेड उज्जैन को हुई हानि के बारे में 22 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3013 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिल के कटाई विभाग के कार्डिक और फेंम खातों में लगी आग के परिणाम-स्वरूप हुई क्षति की जांच के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

बिबेक व्यापार मंत्रालय में श्री ए० सी० जाज

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Increase/decrease in exports of various commodities

5409. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase/decrease in exports of cotton textile, tea, handicrafts, ready-made clothes and shoes in the year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase the exports of these commodities?

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

Statement

(a) Increase or Decrease in Exports

Items	(Rs. Crores)	
	During 1970-71 over 1969-70	During 1971-72 over 1970-71
Cotton Textiles (m ill-made)		
—Cotton piecegoods, yarn & thread	—4.7	—5.7
—Cotton apparel	+3.1	+5.4
Tea	+23.8	+8.0
Handicrafts	—3.4	+11.8
Clothing (excl. cotton apparel)	+5.5	—0.5
Shoes	+2.2	+0.4

Notes: Figures based on DGCI&S classification.

(b) The main export promotion measures in operation in regard to specified commodities are as follows:

Cotton Textiles (including cotton apparel). In order to improve quality-production, efforts are being made to meet the requirements of exporting mills for imported sophisticated items of textile machinery, subject to availability of foreign exchange. The scheme for export production of garments under custom bond on the basis of imported cloth has been liberalised so that exports of garments is maximised. Concentrated efforts are also being made to secure bulk orders for cotton fabrics and yarn. It is also proposed to continue our efforts both through the various international forums and bilateral negotiations to persuade the industrial countries to liberalise their imports. The exports of cotton textiles have been picking up well during 1972-73.

Tea: Abolition of export duty on tea from 1-3-1970 with simultaneous rebate of excise duty on exports based on F.A.S. prices; participation in International efforts to stabilise prices of tea; promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad

with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

Footwear: The major step which Government has taken recently is to canalise the export of all types of footwear through the State Trading Corporation. Other measures taken for promotion of export of leather shoes are sending of sales-cum-study teams abroad, participation in specialised trade fair abroad and grant of air freight subsidy.

Handicrafts: Facilities for raw materials and popularisation of Indian Handicrafts including gems and jewellery in overseas markets.

Marine Products Exports Development Authority

5410. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Marine Products Export Development Authority was established and who are the members of the Authority;

(b) the functions of the Authority; and

(c) how many non-official members are included in the Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was established with effect from the 16th August, 1972. The names of the members of the Authority is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4143/72].

(b) The functions of the Authority are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4143/72].

(c) There are twelve non-official members in the Authority.

Industries to be set up in Santa Cruz Free Trade Zone

5411. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any free trade zone is proposed to be set up around Santa Cruz airport at Bombay;

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

(c) the nature of the industries to be set up in this Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have decided to set up an Export Processing Zone near Santa Cruz airport at Bombay.

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

(c) Manufacture of electronic equipment.

Statement

The board outlines of the scheme will be:—

(i) The Zone will be established in an area of 100 acres, 7 Kms. from the International airport at Santa Cruz, Bombay. The land has already been earmarked.

(ii) The project is entirely export-oriented. The units admitted into the Zone will be obliged to export 100 per cent of their production, i.e. entry of these products into the rest of India will be prohibited. It is further intended to ensure that the net value added on an average on the entire operations in the Zone will be about 50 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports, i.e., the inputs of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials or components used in the manufacture of the exported products will not exceed half the value

of export. The minimum net value added in individual cases will, in any event, not be below 20 per cent, and, if possible, it should not be less than 30 per cent.

(iii) The units in the Zone are proposed to be given certain facilities and concessions, such as in the matter of import of raw materials, components, capital equipment, etc.

(iv) The Zone will help to raise the export of electronic equipment and components from India substantially.

Shortage of Jute

5412. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether against the requirement of 7.4 million bales of jute the present availability is not more than 5.5 million bales;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of 1.9 million bales of jute; and

(c) whether firm commitments for import of this quantity have been made and if so, the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the import to keep the industry running to be able to meet its export commitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The total requirements of jute and mesta for 1972-73 are estimated at 7.35 million bales. The total availability is of the same order (including carry-forward in the beginning of the season and the crop for the season). The mills will require some stocks to be carried forward into the next season for consumption until the new crop comes into the market. Towards this end, adequate imports

have been planned. In addition to small quantities already imported, 2 lakh bales have been contracted for imports during the 3 months ending February, 1973. The industry will thus be able to maintain uninterrupted production and meet export demand for jute goods.

Loss of Tea Market

5413. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing her traditional market for tea in U.K., U.S.A. and European countries to Africa gradually;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the gradual loss to which the country is being subjected over the last three years; and

(c) whether excise duty on tea, particularly on the Upper Assam tea is disproportionately high and this makes Indian tea uncompetitive and if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to give substantial relief to the tea industry to enable it to regain the ground and if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Although Indian tea is facing growing competition from African countries, exports of tea from India have not declined since 1969 as will be seen from the following figures inasmuch as the fall in exports to certain countries have been made up by increased exports to others:—

	(Qty. in mn. kgs.)
1969	168.7
1970	209.02
1971	206.07

(e) In order to make Indian tea competitive in the world market as also to provide some built-in incentive for production of larger quantity of better quality tea for export, Government abolished the export duty on tea from 1st March, 1970 and enhanced the rates of zonal excise duty. A rebate of excise duty at the point of exports varying with price was announced with effect from 15th April 1970 to boost tea exports. The question of giving fiscal relief in excise duty on tea is under constant review.

Abolition of export duty in jute goods to compete with other Foreign countries

5414 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangladesh Jute Industry is selling its products 8 to 10 per cent cheaper than India resulting in a big loss of world market for the Indian exporters

(b) whether in view of this Government have considered the desirability abolishing export duty on jute goods or giving any similar incentives to enable the industry to compete with the other countries in the world market and

(c) whether Government have asked the State Trading Corporation to compete with other exporting countries in the world market specially in sacking whose export we have lost to the tune of 70-80 per cent and to improve our export earnings on this account?

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

(b) This is under constant review. As a result of last review, the export duty on jute primary carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oz. and above per

sq. yrd. has been reduced from 1st November, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir

Codification of Service Conditions of Officers in Bank of India

5415 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether service conditions of officers in the Bank of India have been codified,

(b) if not whether an officers' deputation from this Bank met the Custodian in this regard and the latter promised to codify the service conditions in consultation with the officers' association, and

(c) if so by when the service conditions are likely to be codified?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c) According to the Bank of India a Committee of senior officers has been constituted by the bank to examine and process the draft code of the service conditions of officers and that efforts are being made to finalise it as soon as possible, after discussion with the Officers' Association.

New draft order for Price of Coconut Husk

5416 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received any new draft of order to control the price of coconut husk from the Government of Kerala for approval, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Ponnudi in District Trivandrum (Kerala) as a Tourist Centre

5417. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recommended that Ponnudi in District Trivandrum (Kerala) should be developed as a tourist centre;

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

(c) what are the other recommendations of the study team and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism is not aware of any recommendation of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for the development of Ponnudi as a tourist centre.

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

Transfer of Shares by Companies

5418. **SHRI DARBARA SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the shareholdings in the Coal Mining Companies registered in West Bengal and listed in Calcutta Stock Exchange in 1971-72;

(b) if so, whether there were a large number of share transfer from Andru Yule or Shaw Wallace to an Indian group; and

(c) the name of the group and the number of shares transferred?

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

Shareholder of M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd., Keonjhar (Orissa) and M/s. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Limited

5419. **SHRI SADHU RAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4194 on 1st September, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected;

(b) if so, a gist thereof;

(c) whether any loan has since been disbursed; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof and the reason for the balance undisbursed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being laid on the Table of the House today separately by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

(c) and (d). During the last three years the Industrial Development Bank of India sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 200 lakhs to M/s Bolani Ores Limited which was subject to reduction by such amount of loan, as may be sanctioned by other financial institutions. As a result, the Industrial Development Bank of India's share was reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs, loan documents of which have yet to be finalised. However, disbursement of Rs 42 lakhs has already been arranged pending finalisation of the loan documents.

M/s. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Limited which operates two coal mines has requested the Industrial Development Bank of India for financial assistance of Rs. 90 lakhs in the form of privately placed debentures. The application is under consideration of the Development Bank which is awaiting further material/information from the company as the data furnished by it so far was still inadequate to process the application.

U.S. Aid for Industrial and Agricultural Development Works in India

5420. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE please to state:

(a) the total amount of U.S. Aid to India for Industrial and Agricultural Development works in the year 1970-71; and

(b) the total loan for industrial development from U.S.A. in the year 1970-71 and the rate of interest on the loan?

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

STATEMENT

	Amount of aid (Rs. crores)	Rate of interest	Remarks
AID			
(i) Family Planning Grant dt. 30-6-1970	15.00	..	The purpose of the grant is to enable India to expand the family planning programme by Rs. 15 crores. The foreign exchange equivalent however was available for import from USA of commodities and commodity related services required by Indian industry and agriculture.
(ii) India : Production loan : 1971 dt./ 13-3-1971	116.25	2 % per annum in the first 10 years and 3% per annum in the remaining 30 years.	This is a non-project loan utilised mainly for the importation of a variety of maintenance items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, non-ferrous metals, P. O.L., Steel, newsprint, tallow spares and components, etc.,
EXIM			
(i) Sixth Line of Credit dt. 22-4-1970	11.25	6% per annum	For import of capital equipment, initial spares and related services required for development programmes in both public and private sectors.
(ii) Shree Synthetics dt. 11-9-1970	1.46	6% per annum	For purchase of equipment and related services for the construction in Ujjain of a plant for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn.
Technical assistance (Grants)	4.08	..	These grants were for technical assistance to agricultural universities and for agricultural development.
	<u>148.04</u>		

Names of Private Companies and individuals who have their own Aircraft

5421. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private companies and individuals in the country who have their own aircraft; and

(b) whether these aircraft are used for travelling abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4144/72].

(b) In terms of Rule 5-A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, no aircraft registered in India can leave India without prior permission of the Director General of Civil Aviation. No such permission has been given in the recent past.

Employees of Big Industrial Groups drawing a salary of Rs. 3000 and above

5422. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and office addresses of the employees working in Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jains, Mafatlal and Goenka Groups of Industries who draw salary of more than Rs. 3000 per month?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Department has no information about these details as such particulars of employees are not at present required to be shown in the returns to be filed under the Companies Act 1956.

Proposal to put Dalton Gunj (Bihar) on air map

5423. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put Dalton Gunj (Bihar) on air map by introducing atleast one air service a week; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to increase the inflow of foreign tourists during the next five years

5424. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government have formulated any State-wise plan to increase the inflow of foreign tourists in the country during the next five years and if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The Fifth Plan schemes are under formulation.

Checks devised to ensure that powers delegated to Air India's Managers based in foreign countries are not being misused

5425. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guide lines for incurring expenditure in foreign exchange on heads other than maintenance of Establishment, transport and provision of servicing and fuelling to the Air India's planes in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the powers delegated to Air India's Managers based in foreign countries to incur such an expenditure in foreign exchange on Entertainments and other Contingencies and what check is being exercised over its propriety;

(c) the power delegated to the Managers of the Air-India posted abroad to issue complimentary passes for cross country travels or for international travels to foreigners and others; and

(d) what checks have been devised by Government to ensure that these powers are not being misused?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Each item of capital expenditure, whether in foreign exchange or not, exceeding Rs 40 lakhs requires approval of the Central Government. Lease of immovable property for a period exceeding 10 years or disposal of any property having an original or book value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs also requires approval of the Central Government. All expenditure incurred by officers of the Corporation whether in India or abroad is subject to budgetary control and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Corporation is required to furnish periodic reports of earnings as well as expenditure in foreign exchange to the Reserve Bank.

(c) Issuance of complimentary transportation by Air-India is regulated by IATA Resolution 200, 200g and 200b.

(d) The Board of Air-India has passed a resolution delegating powers to various functionaries and it is the duty of the management to keep an eye on their exercise. Managers are required to submit to Headquarters monthly statements of passes issued.

Seizure of third party goods by the Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai

5426. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 812 on the 17th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected and would be laid on the Table, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) how much more time would it take to collect it; and

(c) the latest action taken to release the seized goods and also to recover the Excise Duty already deposited with the manufacturers by the parties concerned and refund the same to the latter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In implementation of the assurance given on the 17th November, 1972, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 812, the requisite information pertaining to 84 cases of seizure was forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 19th December, 1972 for being laid on the Table of the House.

Credit facilities to non-coking coal sector

5427. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any recommendation from the Minister of Steel and Mines about the giving of Credit facilities to the non-coking coal sector in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) if so, how many times and the exact nature of recommendation each time and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Iron Ore at Ports

5428. **SHRI S. C. BESRA:**
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to faulty planning iron ore has stockpiled at ports out of proportion; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in liquor revenue in Union Territories

5429. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the increase in the liquor revenues during the last 3 years, year-wise, in respect of Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Direct imports of raw-materials

5430 **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow direct imports of essential raw materials which are at present canalised through the Public Sector agencies;

(b) whether there have been complaints that the public sector agencies like S.T.C., I.R.M.A.C., and IDPL continued to harass the exporters; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. There is already the practice of issuing letters of authority to actual users against licences issued to canalising agencies, to enable them to import their essential raw-materials in cases where the canalising agencies are not in a position to meet immediate requirements.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There are, however, at times complaints of delay in the supply of goods against release orders which are looked into promptly.

"Indo-UK agreement for Industrial Development"

5431. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two agreements between India and U.K. were signed in November, 1972;

(b) if so, whether these two agreements will benefit the industry in India; and

(c) the names of the projects to be developed under these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The following two loan agreements were signed between the Government of United Kingdom on November 9, 1972;

(i) UK/India maintenance Loan Agreement 1972 for £25 million (Rs. 47.42 crores) and

(ii) UK/India Mixed Project Loan Agreement 1972 for £16 million (Rs. 30.35 crores).

The Maintenance Loan is to be used for financing imports of components, spares, raw materials and related services. The Mixed Project Loan is meant for financing the foreign exchange requirements of large-value projects. The following such projects are being financed under this loan:

(a) Fertilizer Project of M's Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative at Kandla and Lalol in Gujarat

(b) Fertilizer project of M's Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu

(c) Fertilizer project of M's Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers in Mysore State

(d) Two bulk carriers for Shipping Corporation of India

(e) One bulk carrier for Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Bombay

(f) One Product Tanker for the Great Eastern Shipping Co, Bombay

(g) One 120 MW boiler for the Damodar Valley Corporation and two such boilers for the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, and

(h) The Naphtha Cracker Project of Indian Petrochemicals Ltd in Gujarat

Talks among India, U A R and Yugoslavia

5432 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the tripartite talks among India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia have once again been revived after a long spell,

(b) whether the progress of the tripartite talks so far held was very slow,

(c) the reasons for not having these talks earlier as also for their slow progress, and

(d) the steps being taken to implement the decisions of the tripartite meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) The Working Groups and Sub-Groups set up under the Tripartite Agreement have been meeting periodically, ever since the Agreement was signed, in one of the three countries to review the implementation of the decisions taken by the Tripartite Ministers meetings. The Ministers of the three countries have so far met thrice to consider the recommendations of the Working Groups. The preoccupation of the Ministers with the meeting of the group of 77 of developing countries in October 1971 and the Third UNCTAD in April-May 1972 and with their own internal problems has delayed the talks after the Third meeting of the Ministers held in September 1970. The Working Groups, however have already met in 1972 in preparation for the Fourth Meeting of Ministers to be held shortly in New Delhi.

(d) In the field of trade and tariffs, a list of new items have been finalised for addition to the existing list of preferential items under the Agreement. In the field of industries a number of projects have been identified for tripartite collaboration and this matter is being pursued by the Ministry of Industrial Development. In the field of shipping possibilities of tripartite cooperation in the maritime transportation of cargoes in the sharing of tramp cargoes among the national line in the supply of equipment to shipyards and other fields are being looked into by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Promotional efforts in the field of tourism have been

taken by the three countries leading to the increase in the tourist traffic.

Visits to U.S.A. and Switzerland by representatives of 20 large Business Houses in 1972

5433. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the representatives of 20 large business houses who visited U.S.A. and Switzerland in 1972;

(b) the purposes of their visit; and

(c) whether those were not commercial trips?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Foreign exchange is released by the Reserve Bank of India for business visits abroad for furtherance of trade, industry and commerce and applications are considered on the basis of the essentiality of the proposed visit. Guidelines to be followed by Regional offices of the Reserve Bank of India for scrutiny of applications have been laid down. The necessary information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों की सहायता देने के लिये बागान संस्थान की सलाहकार समिति की सफारिशें

5434. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बागान संस्थान की सलाहकार समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह सफारिश की है कि केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देनी चाहिए जिससे वे कृषि से प्राप्त अपनी आय में कमी कर सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र ने प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में अफसरों (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है ।

20 औद्योगिक गृहों को दिये गये ऋण

5435. श्री जयलक्ष्मण राव बोली : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा देश में प्रथम 20 औद्योगिक गृहों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋणों का यह कितने प्रतिशत है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार किन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को अपनाती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र की ग्रहिल भारतीय दीर्घावधिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति एवं समिति का रिपोर्ट के अनुबन्ध II में सूचीबद्ध प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कंपनियों को पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में मंजूर किये गये और भुगताने गये ऋणों की रकम और इन समस्याओं द्वारा सभी ऋणकर्ताओं को मंजूर किये गये और भुगताने गये ऋणों की कुल रकम से उनके प्रसिद्धता का औपचारिक विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा मंडल पर रख दिया गया है । [संवालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L.T—4145/72]

नहीं तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको का सम्बन्ध है वे धारा 17 से विभिन्न व्यवसायों की ऋण सीमाओं की शर्तों के अनुसार केवल कार्यचानन यंत्री ऋण देते हैं और व्यावसायिक कम्पनियों अपने दैनिक कार्यचालन के लिए समय समय पर बैंको से उस सीमा तक रकम निकाल सकती हैं। ये स्वीकृत सीमाएँ या इन सीमाओं में से निकाली गयी रकम स्थिर नहीं होती बल्कि समय समय पर बदलती रहती है। इसलिए किसी विशेष समय में किसी कम्पनी

को दी गयी ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधा की सही स्थिति बताना कठिन होता है। निम्न-निर्दिष्ट दिवसों में जून, 1970, जून 1971 और जून 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित सभी कम्पनियों को दिये कुल ऋणों की बकाया रकम और सभी ऋणकर्ताओं को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल बकाया रकम का प्रतिशत और तुलनात्मक स्थिति दिखायी गयी है।

(लाख रुपये में)

	जून 1970 के अन्तिम के शुक्रवार	जून, 1971 बकाया	जून 197 रकमों का शेष
(i) प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घराने	25743.45	28473.95	29580.17
(ii) सभी ऋणकर्ताओं पर बकाया रकमों की तुलना में (i) का प्रतिशत	11.4	10.9	10.0

ये सस्थाएँ और बैंक किन्हीं भी कम्पनी की ऋण की परामर्श और वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं का पूरा करते हैं ताकि उत्पादन और वितरण के वास्तविक स्तर को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके और उसे बनाये रखा जा सके और उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसी भी कम्पनी की वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को अस्वीकार करने का दावा नहीं होता है चाहे यह किसी बड़े औद्योगिक घराने से सम्बन्धित हो या नहीं। सस्थाएँ सभी कम्पनियों को दी गयी सहायता के अन्तिम उपयोग पर और विशेषरूप से उन पर—जो आपस में एक दूसरी से जड़ी हुई हैं और जिनका सम्बन्ध बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों से है कड़ी नज़र रखती है। वे अन्य उद्यमकर्ताओं के मुकाबले बड़े औद्योगिक

समूहों पर रज़ी लागत का ऊँचा प्रतिशत भी अग्रदान के रूप में देने पर जोर देते हैं। 1970-71 के वर्ष से गैर सकारी क्षेत्र की बड़ी परियोजनाओं के मामले में, जो इनके द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त हैं, और, जिन्हें काफी सहायता दी गयी है, इन सस्थाओं ने ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों के मंडलों में निदेशक नामजद करके नीति स्तर पर सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध में सक्रिय भाग लेना आरम्भ कर दिया है। जहाँ उनके द्वारा किसी औद्योगिक कम्पनी को महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी, ऋण / ऋण पत्र सहायता करारों में परिवर्तनीयता खंड भी लिख दिये गये हैं। बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों की सभी नयी या विस्तार परि-योजनाओं की वित्त-योजना की एकाधिकार

और प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1969 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जांच भी की जाती है और जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, अपनी स्वीकृति देने से पहले सरकार द्वारा एकाधिकार और प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रथा आयोग से सलाह भी मांग ली जाती है।

Competition among Nationalised Banks for Institutional Deposits and big loan Accounts

5436. SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 14th November, 1972 under the caption "Banks woo big parties, ignore the small man" saying that the nationalised banks are working at cross purposes and a war is on amongst them for institutional deposits and big loan accounts; and

(b) whether the report has been carefully examined by Government and if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(b) It would not be correct to say that banks woo big borrowers and ignore small men. The number of borrowal accounts in regard to priority sectors (Agriculture, small scale industries, professional and self-employed persons, retail trade, small business etc.) has increased from about 3 lakh in June, 1969 to about 15 lakh in June, 1972 in the case of all public sector banks. Similarly, the number of deposit accounts currently is estimated to be about 350 lakhs as against 120 lakhs in 1968.

In the context of the current liquidity in the banking system, there have been some instances of loan accounts being shifted from one bank to another. This was discussed by the Governor, Reserve Bank with the heads of public sector banks on the 14th November, 1972. It was agreed there that a committee would go into the matter for evolving suitable guidelines in this regard. In the meantime, the Reserve Bank has advised all public sector banks that there should be no unhealthy competition among them and that they should not take over, from one another, credit limits of any party, aggregating Rs. 25 lakhs or more, by quoting rates of interest lower than those stipulated by their existing bankers.

Import of Liquor

5437. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the volume of import of liquor, year-wise, since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Calendar year-wise import figures are not available as import trade statistics are compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, on financial year basis. Imports of alcoholic beverages during 1968-69 to 1972-73 (upto May, 1972) are given below:—

Years	Qty. in '000' litres	Value in Rs. '000'
1968-69	571	6912
1969-70	384	4910
1970-71	252	2911
1971-72	178	2406
1972-73 (upto May, 1972)	21	31

Amount Sanctioned to West Bengal for Flood Relief

5438. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted by the Centre during the last three years as flood relief to West Bengal; and

(b) the total amount demanded by the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The amounts demanded by the State Government and the amounts released yearwise since 1969-70 to 1971-72 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Amount demanded	Assistance released
1969-70	10.33	5.75
1970-71	66.00	18.91
1971-72	74.95	17.50
Total	151.28	42.16

Sale of controlled cloth in rural areas through Co-operatives

5439. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to sell cloth at controlled rates in rural areas through Co-operatives, if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Under the new scheme for distribution of controlled cloth, which came into force with effect from 1-11-1972, the sale of the entire production of controlled cloth is undertaken through:

- (2) Super bazars in the co-operative sector.
- (3) National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and the chain of co-operative institutions affiliated to them.
- (4) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Government.
- (5) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

It is for the State Governments to arrange for the sale of controlled cloth in rural areas through co-operatives.

Import replenishment to Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

5440. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi was shown a special favour by allowing it Import replenishment of 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how was the import replenishment decided at 20 per cent when the imported ingredients used in exports was only 4.5 per cent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). According to the Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year 1970-71, the rate of import replacement against export of "Non-alcoholic Beverage Bases" was 20 per cent. The rate has been reduced to 4.5 per cent with effect from 1-4-71. The rate of import replacement for various exported products is decided from time to time in the Import Trade Control Policy for Registered Exporters.

- (1) Mills' own retail shops.

**Setting up Industrial Project by Italy
on barter basis**

5441. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has expressed her willingness to participate in the industrial projects on a barter basis and has also offered to the Indian Petrochemical Corporation to set up a downstream unit to manufacture polythylene in exchange for iron ore from Hospect region; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the offers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, which is setting up a low Density Polyethylene Plant, had received offers of collaboration, inter alia, from an Italian firm.

(b) The various offers received were in respect of provision of process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance. Foreign collaboration arrangements for the project have yet to be finally approved by the Government.

**Reservation of Posts for S. C. and S. T.
in Indian Audit and Accounts
Department**

5442. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any orders regarding the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the cadre of Accounts Officers (Class II) to be promoted from the cadre of S. A. S. Accountant (Class III) in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the Table of the House;

(c) whether these orders are being implemented by the Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and

(d) the number of persons promoted as Accounts Officer after the issue of such orders in respect of each Audit and Accounts Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has decided to extend to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department the orders issued recently, on 27th November, 1972, by the Department of Personnel regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making promotions on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. The orders are under issue. When issued, they will cover appointments to the cadre of Accounts Officers by promotion from the Cadre of S. A. S. Accountants.

**Offer of Industrial Reconstruction
Corporation to help sick Units in
Public Sector**

5443. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has offered to help sick units in the public sector; and

(b) if so, (i) a list of sick units in the public sector; (ii) nature of 'sickness' in each case, and (iii) what type of help is expected to be given to these sick units by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Import Licence for Wool to Felt Manufacturing Industry**5444 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN****DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA****Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state**

(a) whether import licences are granted for import of wool to the Woollen Felt Manufacturing Industry, even though manufacture of felts is being done successfully with indigenous wool and wastes of woollen industry (combing wastes),

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing imports of carbonised wool for felt industry, and

(c) whether basic data have been collected about the production of felts by various existing units in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Import of carbonised wool for the woollen felt industry is being allowed on a restricted basis as felts made out of indigenous wool and combing waste have not been found satisfactory in quality

(c) Basic data regarding production is available in regard to the four units to which raw material is allocated by the Textile Commissioner

Public Hearings by Monopolies Commission**5445 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P M MEHTA****Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state**

(a) whether Government have clarified that the Monopolies Commission

can hold public hearings whenever they are found necessary without the chairman

(b) if so whether clarification was sought from Government by the Commission and

(c) if so what are the other clarifications sought by the Commission?

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

(c) No other clarification has been sought by the Commission in this context

पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों की प्रदर्शनी**5446 श्री हरी सिंह क्या बिबहा
व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**

(क) क्या देश में पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस मामले में कब तक निणय ले लिया जायेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री**(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) जी नहीं****(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।****Annual Requirement of Small Coins**

5447 SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the annual requirement of small coins in the country and the annual output of our mints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

K. R. GANESH); The annual requirement of small coins for the current financial year is 2230 million pieces valued at Rs 28.65 crores. The current year's output of the Mints is estimated to be 2170 million pieces valued at about Rs. 25.10 crores.

(b) if so, the names of the Indian firms; and

(c) how much amount these firms have invested individually in these projects abroad?

Joint ventures set up abroad by Indian Engineering Industries

5448 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Engineering Industries have set up over 50 joint-ventures in several Asian, African and Latin American countries and Canada and West Germany,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) The Government have so far approved 145 proposals for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad, out of which 67 are in the field of engineering industries. Out of 67 proposals approved for setting up engineering industries abroad, 16 are in production.

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

STATEMENT

S. No	Country of Joint Venture	Indian Collaborator	Field of collaboration	Indian equity Investment (in lakhs Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kenya	H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Razor Blade Factory	21.00
2	Mauritius	Sidharth Jasubhai, Ahmedabad	Mosaic Tiles & Rolling Shutter Mfg. Unit	0.60
3.	Nigeria	Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Es. gg. Goods	21.00
4	Nigeria	H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Razor Blade Factory	25.20
5	Ceylon	Jay Engg Works Calcutta	Sewing Machines & Elec. fans	0.40
6.	Iran	Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay	Spare parts, Automobile components	4.90
7.	Malaysia	Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co., Bombay	Steel furniture	31.29
8.	Malaysia	Gupta Machine Tools, Bombay	Steel Precision tools & gauge mfg. unit	5.00
9.	Malaysia	Ajit Industries, Bombay	Enamelled copper wires & Electrical accessories	2.40
10.	Malaysia	L.G. Balakrishnan & Bros. (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	Time & Automobile chains	4.40

1	2	3	4	5
11	Malaysia	Murugappa & Sons Ltd , Madras	Cycle & Industrial chains	10 00
12	Singapore	Teksons (P) Ltd , Bombay	Automobile accessories	12 80
13	Thailand	Sacha Exporters & Investors (P) Ltd , Bombay	Steel Mill	32 80
14	Saudi Arabia	Hindustan Tools Industries , Bombay	Builders' Hand tools	0 25
15	W. Germany	Kirloskar Oil Engines (P) Ltd , Poona	Oil Engines, Rice Milling Machines etc	125 30
16	W. Germany	Shri N Krishnan, Bangalore	Hose-clips	7 12

दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बालयोगेश्वर के सामान की तलाशी के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य का प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र

5449 श्री भोला भासी क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर कुछ दिन पूर्व डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के बालयोगेश्वर के सामान की तलाशी के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री का कोई पत्र लिखा था ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं , और

(ग) इस बार में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेशन) (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे गए दिनांक 23-11-72 के पत्र में उठाये गये मुख्य प्रश्नों का

सम्बन्ध सामान्य रूप से सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियाँ और विशेष रूप से राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाये गये भ्रष्टाचार एवं दुर्व्यवहार के आरोपों से है। इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्व तथा व्यय मंत्री द्वारा 29 नवम्बर 1972 का मना-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र पहल ही रख दिया गया है।

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार एवं तग करने के आरोपों के बिना है। जहाँ तक जाच-पड़ताल करने का सम्बन्ध है क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों द्वारा कानून के अनुसार सामान्य रूप में की जा रही जाच-पड़ताल में सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती।

Memorandum for Amendment of Income-tax Act, 1961

5450 SHRI DASARATHA DEB:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any memorandum from the representatives of various Scheduled

Tribes Organisations of Darjeeling District regarding their demand for amending S. 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to remove the discrimination between members of the Scheduled Tribes inter-se; and

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

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

(b) The Government does not consider it necessary to amend the income-tax Act on the lines suggested in the memorandum.

कृषि आय कर के बारे में बरखा समिति की सिफारिश

5451. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री
क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरखा समिति ने सरकार से इस बात की सिफारिश की है कि कृषि भाग की संयुक्त आय पर कर की दर उसके गैर-कृषि भाग की आय पर कर की दर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख) चाय उद्योग सम्बन्धी बरखा समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में चाय वित्त समिति के इस विचार का समर्थन किया कि सम्मिलित आय के कृषिगत भाग पर कर की दर उसके गैर-कृषिगत भाग पर कर की दर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। समिति

की सिफारिशों पर लिए गये विनिश्चयों को चोखित करने वाले सरकारों सकल्प में यह कहा गया था कि समिति के निष्कर्ष राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये थे। मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

चाय निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में चाय का निर्यात करने के बारे में चाय निर्यात समिति की मांग

5452 श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री
क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय निर्यात समिति ने चाय के इकाई मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार से यह मांग की है कि वह चाय निगम के माध्यम से डब्बा बन्द चाय विदेशों को भेजने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक मिल सके, और

(ख) अब तक सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई चाय निर्यात सम्बन्धी समिति स्थापित नहीं की गई है। परन्तु, यह पता लगाने के लिए कि चाय बोर्ड अपना दायित्व कहा तक निभा रहा है और इसके कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने में भेदद करने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय अपेक्षित हैं, इस का पता लगाने के लिए अब उसके कार्यकरण का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है, जिसके प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Complaints against M.M.T.C. for charging exorbitant commission on Non-Ferrous Metals

5453. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints against M.M.T.C. for charging exorbitant commission on non-ferrous metals; and

(b) if so, the reasons for charging high rate of commission and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Complaints are made now and then against alleged high margin of the M.M.T.C. on non-ferrous metals. These complaints are not correct as margins are fixed on the basis of guidelines laid down by Government in this behalf.

Seizure of Opium from Indian Freighter in Yokohama (Japan)

5454. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Customs and Narcotic Control officials raided an Indian freighter on 21st November, 1972 and confiscated 5.6 kg. of crude opium in Yokohama;

(b) if so, a brief account of the incident; and

(c) whether any enquiry was held in the matter and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Custom officials of the Government of Japan recently rummaged an Indian freighter berthed at Yokohama and seized 5.6 kg of crude opium.

(b) and (c). Further details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Place of Hotel Industry for future Development under the Industrial Policy Resolution

5455. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Industrial Development on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding the areas demarcated for the public and private sectors under the Industrial Policy Resolution wherein hotel industry does not figure in the list of industries reserved for public sector;

(b) if so, in view of the above, whether the hotel industry will remain in private sector and whether Government are considering transferring hotels constructed in the public sector by Government agencies, to the private hotel entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, the place of hotel industry for its future development under the Industrial Policy Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the future development of industries mentioned in Schedule A thereto is the exclusive responsibility of the State. The hotel industry is not included in Schedule A. This does not mean that the State cannot take up any other industry not mentioned in that Schedule. In fact, it is open to the State to start any industry when the needs of planning so require or there are other important reasons for it. A major part of the investment in hotels is by the private sector and incentives such as tax and fiscal reliefs have been given by the Government to encourage such investment. The public sector Corporations of the Government have also made

and propose to make substantial investment in the industry, and both sectors therefore contribute to the concerted effort to build up the tourist infrastructure. There is no proposal to transfer the public sector hotels now functioning in the country to the private sector. On the contrary, the public sector chain will be substantially expanded in the years to come.

Arrest of Foreigners involved in smuggling activities

5456. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners arrested from January, 1972 to October, 1972 for the alleged smuggling of articles out of the country; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belong and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 21 foreigners were arrested from January, 1972 to October, 1972 for the alleged smuggling of articles out of country.

(b) The countries to which they belonged are:—

Canada
Austria
U.S.A.
Indonesia
Malaysia
Ceylon
Britain
West Germany
Switzerland

Apart from the adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act for confiscation of goods attempted to be

smuggled out of the country and imposition of penalties on the persons concerned, 5 of the arrested persons on prosecution under the Customs Act were convicted. The prosecution proceedings against one person are pending. 13 persons were handed over to the police authorities for action under the Passport and/or the Excise Act. Enquiries against rest of the persons are in progress.

Trade Agreement with Algeria

5457. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been signed recently between Algeria and India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of smuggled articles on airports in the country

5458. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the articles seized by the Customs authorities at the various airports of the country during the period January to October, 1972;

(b) the total value of the articles in Rupees; and

(c) the number of smugglers arrested during the period?

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

Gold, precious stones, silver, wrist watches, synthetic fabrics and yarn, hashish and other goods totally valued at Rs. 218 lakhs (approximately) were seized by the Customs authorities at various airports during the period January to October, 1972.

(c) 59 persons were arrested in this regard.

**Implementation of Service Rules
Drafted by Shri Ram Centre for
Industrial Relations for I.T.D.C.**

5459. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5872 on the 12th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has implemented the Service Rules drafted by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations for Corporation's Employees;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has taken the Union of concerned employees into confidence before their implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The service rules drafted by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations have not been found wholly adequate to meet the needs of the Corporation. Accordingly after taking into consideration the draft submitted by the Centre and the rules and regulations of other Public Sector Corporations, a fresh set of service rules have been drafted and finalised for implementation in the Corporation.

(b) and (c). It is necessary to consult the unions in respect of matters specified in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. For this purpose separate Standing

Orders have been framed and are being forwarded to the Certifying Officer as stipulated in the Act, who will take necessary action to consult the Unions.

**Purchase of Wholesale Tea from
Market by U.S.S.R.**

5460. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to purchase the entire stock of tea from the market; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

**Problem to West Bengal Tea
Industries**

5461 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal tea industry is facing a host of problems as referred to in the news report published in the *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) dated the 9th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government intend to take to put an end to these problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The news report published in *Hindustan Standard* does sum up more or less correctly problems from which tea industry in West Bengal more particularly in, Darjeeling is reported to be suffering.

(b) The problems of the tea industry are constantly under review of the Government.

Shifting of Plants from Europe

5462. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA**: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to shift four entirely export oriented plants from Europe to India is in jeopardy as referred to in the *Times of India* dated the 27th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged irregularities in Temporary recruitment made in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

5463. **SHRI MADHUKAR**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 24th November, 1972 and state whether the Reserve Bank of India found serious irregularities in the temporary recruitment made in New Delh Branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): The Reserve Bank of India has reported that its scrutiny was confined to allegations of fraud etc. and did not cover matters relating to recruitment.

Foreign Exchange earned from Tourism during the First three years of Fourth Plan

5464. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH**: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has earned Rs. 110 crore worth of foreign exchange from tourism during the first three years of Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether the largest number of tourists were from America or European countries?

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

(b) European countries.

Response to setting up Industries in backward areas after announcement of concession

5465. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial Institutions in the country viz., the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have announced at the initiative of the Central Government schemes for extending monetary assistance on concessional terms to small and medium scale industries in backward districts and regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether the concessions offered have attracted entrepreneurs to come forward and set up industries in backward districts and areas;

(c) if so, their number, Statewise; and

(d) whether the State Governments have been instructed or asked to complete the other formalities acquiring of land on a priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India decided in 1970 to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms for industrial concerns in industrially less developed districts/areas in various States/Union

Territories specified by the Planning Commission for this purpose. In the sphere of refinance also, the Industrial Development Bank of India has offered concessions and incentives to State Financial Corporations and banks to enable them to provide assistance to entrepreneurs in such districts/areas on softer terms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State-wise distribution of the number of industrial concerns in respect of whom the direct and refinance assistance has been sanctioned by the above institutions is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Central Government has impressed upon the State Govern-

ments the need for more concerted and organised action for promotion of small and medium scale industries in the specified less industrially developed districts/areas to qualify for concessional finance from the above institutions. The State Governments have also been requested to give wide publicity to the concessions and to concentrate their efforts on developing fully not only basic infra-structure facilities but also other facilities like railway siding, housing colonies for industrial labour etc. As the State financial and developmental institutions have also to play a dynamic role in identification of suitable entrepreneurs, preparation of technically and economically viable schemes and suitable organisational arrangements for promotion of industries, the State Governments have been requested to organise special machinery for this purpose.

STATEMENT

Statewise Distribution of Direct Financial Assistance Sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and refinance assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India

State	Direct financial assistance by all institutions		Refinance assistance by the IDBI	
	No. of concerns	Amount of assistance sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of concerns	Amount of assistance sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	35	47.92
Assam	1	1550.00	1	0.70
Bihar	1	50.00	14	40.07
Gujarat	1	90.00	68	55.96
Haryana	—	—	20	47.77
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	6.60
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	10	5.44
Kerala	—	—	73	59.47

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	26	17.48
Manipur	—	—	3	2.51
Maharashtra	6	800.00	44	93.35
Mysore	1	50.00	42	68.62
Nagaland	1	100.00	—	—
Orissa	—	—	8	20.97
Punjab	—	—	10	15.93
Rajasthan	1	45.50	22	22.15
Tamil Nadu	2	90.00	13	26.95
Utar Pradesh	2	102.43	31	47.34
Union Territories	1	150.00	25	16.30
TOTAL	17	3027.93	455	595.53

Creation of Export Bank

5466. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the creation of an Export Bank to improve our exports; and

(b) if so, the purpose, function and jurisdiction of the said Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). The Banking Commission examined the need for a separate export-import bank for the country and has come to the finding that there is no justification for the creation of a separate banking institution

for this purpose. The Commission has, however, recommended certain improvements in the export credit arrangements. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

Experienced Personnel in Reserve Bank of India

5467. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government now hold the view that the Reserve Bank of India should be manned upto the highest level by persons possessing the necessary experience and expertise;

(b) whether the Fourth All India Conference of the Reserve Bank of India Officers Association recently held in Delhi also expressed similar views; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Fourth All-India Conference of Reserve Bank of India Officers Association have, in their conference held at Delhi from 25th to 29th November, 1972, resolved, *inter alia*, that "it is necessary that the Bank is manned upto the highest level i.e. upto the level of the Governor by persons possessing professional competence and necessary expertise in central banking drawn from the Bank itself in order that the Bank may be able to fulfil the responsibilities and obligations cast on it particularly in view of the strategic role the Bank has to play in shaping the monetary policy of the country in the context of the national commitment to achieving the larger social and economic objectives".

Government have been and are of the view that the top posts in the Reserve Bank should be manned by persons having wide knowledge and experience in financial and economic matters and that the field of choice should not be restricted in any way.

Setting up of State Textile Corporation in West Bengal

5468. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government propose to set up a State Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed Corporation and its need when

Cotton Textile Corporation is already in existence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Presumably, by Cotton Textile Corporation the Hon'ble Member means the National Textile Corporation Limited. In the year 1968, when the National Textile Corporation was set up, it was felt that the State Governments should also set State Textile Corporations of their own with a view to tackle the problems of sick textile mills in their States. Six States have already set up such Corporations. We have no specific information if the Government of West Bengal propose setting up a State Textile Corporation of their own.

Increase in lending by Public Sector Banks to Weaker Sections

5469. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in lending by public sector banks to the weaker sections in recent times; and

(b) if so, the total loans during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Outstanding advances by public sector banks to hitherto neglected sectors like agriculture, small scale industries, road transport operators, self-employed and professionals, small business and retail traders and for education etc., increased from Rs. 897 crores at the end of June, 1971 to Rs. 1048 crores by the end of June, 1972.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Fuel Oil used for Fertiliser Production

5470. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw Excise Duty on fuel oil when used for fertiliser production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In the context of the need to increase fertiliser production the feed stock for indigenous fertiliser industry has to be diversified. Presently, Naphtha is the most preferred feed-stock. There is, however, not enough naphtha to meet the requirements. Fuel oil has to be encouraged as an alternative feed-stock. The capital outlay and operating costs of fuel oil based plants are higher. Excise duty on fuel oil being the 'greatest single disincentive' for such use, it has been decided to exempt it from excise duty when used as feed-stock for fertiliser production.

Decline in Jute Exports due to Competition from Bangladesh

5471. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our jute exports have considerably fallen due to the impact of Bangladesh competition; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There has been a decline in exports of jute goods in the first 8 months of the current financial year, and this is attributed

to competition from synthetics, and from products of Bangladesh.

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

STATEMENT

The following measures have been considered necessary to improve our jute goods exports:

(a) It is essential to reduce price of both carpet backing and hessian as early as possible to levels which would make them competitive with synthetics.

(b) It is necessary to ensure reasonable stability in price and regular uninterrupted supplies

(c) The pre-requisite for this would be adequate and timely supply of raw jute at reasonable prices

(d) Vigorous steps will have to be taken to research and product development wherever necessary and in promotion and publicity in areas where this will have the necessary effect.

(e) Suitable measures should be taken to generate the funds needed for export promotion, research and development

(f) It is desirable that discussions are held between the two major producers of jute goods at a very early date so that international markets can be availed of by both in a spirit of mutual co-operation.

2. As far as item (a) is concerned, the export duty on jute primary carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oz and above per sq. yd. has been reduced by Rs. 400 per tonne from 1-11-1972.

3. The other points are in different stages of consideration.

Retrenchment of Employees of Metro Goldwyn Mayer and 20th Century Fox Corp. etc. Employees due to distribution of U.S. Films through S.T.C.

5472. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1785 on the 24th November, 1972 regarding the sale of Metro Cinema Houses in Calcutta and Bombay and state:

(a) whether Metro Goldwyn Mayer have sold their film distribution rights in India to Golden Film and Finance Private Limited;

(b) whether all the M.G.M. employees working on the distribution side have been retrenched?

(c) whether similar fate is awaiting employees of 20th Century Fox Corporation (India) Private Limited, Warner Bros. Inc., and Columbia Films of India Limited, as a consequence of Government's decision to canalise distribution of U.S. films through the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if so, whether there is any provision for saving the affected employees from unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government is not aware of the sale of films distribution rights by M/s. Metro Goldwyn Mayer to M/s. Golden Film and Finance Private Limited. However, the matter being looked into.

(b) It has been reported by the Motion Pictures Export Association of America Inc., that the services of the employees of M/s. Metro Goldwyn Mayer have been terminated from 1st November, 1972 after payment of compensation under Section 25 F of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (XIV of 1947).

(c) Government have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

Action taken against Firms misusing their Export incentive licences

5473. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of firms have been misusing their export incentive licences in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of cases involving misuse of export incentive licences detected during the last one year; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken against them and if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In some cases complaints of alleged misuse of Import Licences issued against Exports have been received.

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

Persons working on Daily Wages in H.H.E.C.

5474. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are working on daily wages in the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, New Delhi and how many of them have

completed more than three years of service;

(b) whether they fulfil the educational qualifications prescribed for the posts against which they are working;

(c) whether any such persons have been regularised and if so, how many and after how long; and

(d) whether any action is being taken to regularise other persons, if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Twenty-nine. None of them has been in continuous service for more than three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No action is being taken to regularise any of them as none of them is eligible for regular appointment.

U.A.R. Government's offer to tranship Indian Goods through Land Bridges between Suez and Alexandria

5475. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Republic Government have offered to tranship Indian goods through a land bridge between Suez and Alexandria;

(b) if so, the salient features of the offer; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The land-bridge is to connect the Port of Suez on the Red Sea with

the Port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean. The cargo to be discharged at the Port of Suez will be transported by lorries to Alexandria where it will be reloaded into ships for on carriage. The Canal Shipping Agencies Company have fixed a flat rate of \$ 12 per Bill of Lading ton on all cargoes transported through the land-bridge. This charge is stated to include charges like receiving cargoes alongside ships, light-range, handling, storage, transportation, overland between Suez and Alexandria, Customs Dues, clearance etc. It would also cover war-risk insurance and overland transportation risks. The charges would not include quarantine charges, inspection fees on animal products, agricultural products and cramage ashore in respect of packages exceeding 200 Kgs. The duration of transit by the land-bridge is about 3 days.

(c) The details of the Scheme are under active consideration.

Proposal for a daily or Bi-weekly service of Indian Airlines covering Delhi-Gorakhpur-Darbhanga Siliguri-Gauhati

5476 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run a daily or bi-weekly service of Indian Airlines covering Delhi-Gorakhpur-Darbhanga-Siliguri-Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfall in advancing credits as compared to Deposits

5477. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the total deposits advancing of credits and their growth during the last three years in the fourteen nationalised banks and the steps being taken to develop the same;

(b) whether there has been proportionate shortfall in advancing credits as compared to deposits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As on 24th November, 1972, the latest date for which data are available total deposits and advances of the fourteen nationalised banks were Rs. 4465 crores and Rs. 2913 crores respectively. Over the three-year period ending November 24, 1972, deposits of these banks increased by 64.8 per cent and credit by 57.0 per cent.

(c) Government are keeping constant watch on the growth of deposits as well as advances to ensure that credit is made available for all genuine productive endeavours. Suitable steps wherever called for, are being taken to step up the tempo of deposit mobilisation and credit disbursal.

Establishment of a New Wing in S.T.C. to Handle Dry Fruits

5478. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has established a new wing to handle dry fruits; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof and the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions to State Governments for Takeover of Tea Gardens

5479. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERRIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has issued any instructions to some of the State Governments for taking over tea gardens; and

(b) if so, the tea garden taken over till now?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delegation sent by Leather Export Promotion Council to U. K. and Western European Countries

5480. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leather Export Promotion Council has sent any delegation to Britain and Western European Countries to explore markets for leather and leather goods;

(b) whether any representative has also participated in Paris International Leather Fair which was held in September, 1972; and

(c) if so, what has been India's performance there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A delegation of Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras visited Britain and Western European countries this year. Another delegation of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, also visited Western European countries excluding Britain.

(b) Both of these Councils participated in this Fair.

(c) These visits and participation in the Fair were successful. Export performance of Indian leather industry has been very impressive.

Separate Laws for Public Undertakings

5481. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to frame separate Laws for public Sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Names of Countries which have shown interest in Indian Dolls in Asia '72

5482. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have shown interest in Indian doll, in Asia '72 Fair; and

(b) the quantity and value of dolls for which orders have been received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Many West European countries have shown interest in Indian Dolls.

(b) We do not have definite information.

Allocation of Imported Cashewnuts

5483. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allocate the imported cashewnuts to different States according to the number of workers engaged in the cashew nut industry in those States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reports made by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

5484. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reports, special, ad hoc and annual, so far made by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the last three years and the subject matter of each report;

(b) whether all the reports have been laid before the Houses of Parliament as required under the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(c) if not, which of them have not so far been laid and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The M R T. P. Commission has so far submitted 20 reports to the Government. These include an Annual Administrative Report on the working of M R T P Commission for the period from 6th August, 1970 to 31st December, 1971 and 19 reports expressing the Commission's opinion in individual cases referred to it for enquiry under Chapter III of the M R T P Act. A statement showing the details of the cases in which the Commission has expressed its opinion is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4146/72]

(b) The first administrative report of the Commission has been laid before the Houses of Parliament

(c) Under Section 62 of the M R T P Act only general reports pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Act are required to be laid before the Houses of Parliament and not the reports in individual cases referred to it for enquiry

Steps taken by L I C to invest more Capital in Kerala

5485 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is taking steps to invest more capital in the State of Kerala to remove disparity in development,

(b) if so, the main features of investment and the criteria to be adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation at the time of investing capital in Kerala; and

(c) whether there is any proposal concerning investment in Quilon District and if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Keeping in view the interests of the community as a whole the LIC spreads its investments throughout the country. In making investments in a State it takes into account the investment opportunities available in the State as well as the business underwritten and premium income collected in that State. The LIC has made substantial investments in Kerala State and on 31-3-72 its investments in the State amounted to Rs 5370 crores, representing 4.27 per cent of the total investments in all the States

(c) During 1971-72 loans amounting to Rs 322 lakhs were disbursed to 13 Panchayats in Quilon District for rural Piped Water Supply Schemes. No such proposals have been received during the current financial year

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks for Agricultural purposes in Banks for Agricultural Purposes in Kerala

5486 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of nationalised banks opened in the rural areas of Kerala State so far, District-wise,

(b) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks in Kerala for agricultural purposes during the current year,

(c) whether the Loan facilities provided by the banks to farmers in Kerala State are much less as compared to other States, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House

(b) The balance outstanding as on 30-6-72 in respect of advances for agricultural purposes (excluding plantations) by public sector banks in Kerala is Rs. 11.51 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The per-hectare investment made by banks in agriculture in Kerala are far above the national averages and compare favourably with the developed States.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

On the date 30-6-72 regarding number of branches of nationalised banks

Sl No.	Name of District	Number of rural branches as on 30-9-72
1.	Alleppey	8
2.	Cannanore]	29
3.	Ernakulam	16
4.	Idukki	2
5.	Kozh kode	12
6.	Kottayam	6
7.	Malappuram	3
8.	Palghat	14
9.	Quilon	11
10.	Trichur	10
11.	Trivandrum	9
TOTAL		120

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Kerala

5487. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in the State of Kerala during the last three years, District-wise and the number of branches likely to be opened by the end

of the Fourth Five Year Plan in each District; and

(b) the per capita bank credit advance and deposit secured from respective Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy, rest of Kerala and the steps being taken to bring the backward Districts of Kerala on the level of the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Available information is furnished in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/72]. It may be mentioned that the branch expansion programme does not run concurrently with the Five Year Plans.

(b) The available information is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/72]. Branch expansion programmes of the scheduled commercial banks are being drawn up with special emphasis on backward districts. With the expansion of commercial banks' branches, banking facilities in the backward districts of Kerala are also expected to increase gradually.

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks from Agriculturists in Kerala State

5488. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of applications received by nationalised Banks from agriculturists in the State of Kerala in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the number out of them still pending and the reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Beautify Revalsar in Mandi District (Himachal Pradesh) for attracting Tourists

5489. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proper accommodation arrangements in Revalsar, District Mandi, the famous place of Buddhist pilgrimage in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any plan under the consideration of Government of India for preserving the sanctity of lake and for beautifying the place for attraction of tourists; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A Forest Rest House, a Dharamsala and a Panchayat Ghar are available for pilgrims at Revalsar.

(b) and (c). The State Government has constructed bathing ghats, a circular road and the dredging of the lake is being taken up.

Investment of Capital by Life Insurance Corporation in Himachal Pradesh

5490. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India is investing some capital in Himachal Pradesh to remove disparity in development; and

(b) if so, the main features of the investment and the criteria adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation at the time of investing capital in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the interests of the

community as a whole the LIC spreads its investments throughout the country. In making investments in a State it takes into account the investment opportunities available in the State as well as the business underwritten and premium income collected in that State. The limited investment opportunities available in Himachal Pradesh so far account for the relatively small investment of Rs 44 lakhs in that State as on 31.3.1972. During the current financial year the LIC has subscribed Rs 34 lakhs to the Himachal Pradesh State Government Loan. The LIC has also informed the State Government about the various other avenues of investment for which funds could be provided by it.

Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists and Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

5491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks to the agriculturists and small scale industrialists in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72, District-wise; and

(b) the number of applicants from such categories whose applications are pending at present and the reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The information to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to connect Rajgir in Bihar by Air

5492. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to connect Rajgir in Bihar by air in view of

the fast increasing importance of the city; and

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up for this purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Publicity Material to Highlight the Scenic Beauty of Himachal Pradesh

5493. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publicity material has been brought out to highlight the scenic beauty of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the publications brought out in this regard and the languages in which they have been brought out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism has brought out the following publicity material on Himachal Pradesh:

(i) Himalayan Holiday Insert (English). This covers important places in Himachal Pradesh like Kulu, Manali, Dharamshala, Kasauli, Simla and Dalhousie.

(ii) Simla, Kulu, Manali Folder (English).

(iii) Kulu Belle (Poster).

(iv) Film (English) Holiday in the Himalayas.

Agreements signed during current year

5494. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the salient features of trade agreements signed during the current year with foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement showing the salient features of Trade Agreements/Arrangements signed during 1972 with foreign countries, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4148/72].

Raid Conducted in Delhi on Centres of Forward Trading

5495. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was conducted in Delhi in the last week of November, 1972 on the Centres of forward trading;

(b) if so, the documents seized;

(c) whether Government have taken note of the statement of the Police Superintendent who was incharge of the raid that the persons engaged in illegal forward trading function in collusion with the local Police and the P. & T. officials and that about a sum of Rs. 25,000 is distributed among these people every month; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and particular steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No raid was conducted in Delhi in the last week of November on the Centres of forward trading by the Income Tax Department.

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

Diplomatic Immunities to the officials of Ford Foundation

5496. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diplomatic immunities have been allowed to the officials of the Ford Foundation and if so, the number of such officials and the nature of facilities provided to each of them;

(b) whether it has been ensured that these facilities have not been misused by these officials and in case the instances of some misuse has been found out, the action taken by Government;

(c) whether facilities were also provided to the Asia Foundation officials but later withdrawn and if so, the reasons for withdrawing these facilities; and

(d) whether such reasons do not apply to the Ford Foundation and if so, whether it is proposed to withdraw these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) The term "diplomatic immunities" implies things like inviolability of the premises of the Mission and of the private residence of a diplomatic agent; immunity from criminal jurisdiction; immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction except in certain cases; exemption from police jurisdiction and from sub-poena etc., which are accorded under the Vienna Convention. No "diplomatic immunities" as such have been allowed to the officials of the Ford Foundation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information in this regard is being collected.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a).

Refund of Income Tax Recovered in Excess

5497. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees, in whose cases the amount of Income-tax has been deducted in excess at source and deposited with Government by the employers, are asked to apply for the refund of the excess amount so deducted and the excess amount is not adjusted towards the Income-tax for the following year;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the employees in taking refund from Government of the excess amount of Income-tax deducted; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the possibilities of adjusting the excess amount so deducted in the following year and save the affected employees from facing unnecessary botheration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Income-tax payable on the salaries of Government, as also of non-Government employees, is deducted at source. Normally, there should not be cases of excess deduction of tax. But wherever excess deduction is made due to incorrect calculation or otherwise, the excess amount is not adjusted towards the income-tax for the following year and the person concerned has to file a return of income to claim the refund.

(b) The refund claims arising on filing of such returns are generally attended to by the Department expeditiously. Stray cases, however, do occur where the disposal of refund claims get delayed. The need for claiming refund in the following year can be avoided by the Government servant himself by ensuring that correct and proper deduction of tax is made from the salary paid to him during the year.

(c) No, Sir.

Sanction of advance to agents of LIC for purchasing Motor vehicles

5498. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India gives advance to its agents for purchasing motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the amount which is advanced and the rate of interest charged thereon; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the motor vehicle advanced so sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Motor cars* The lowest of the following amounts is advanced:

- (i) the amount of renewal commission of the agent in the last year;
- (ii) Rs. 10,000 if the agent has worked for less than 5 years or Rs. 15,000 if the agent has worked for 5 years or more.
- (iii) 3/4th of the purchase price of new car; or 2/3rd of the purchase price of the second-hand car (not more than six years old).

However, in the case of agents who are members of the Chairman's Club the lower of the following amounts is advanced:

- (i) Last 2 years' renewal commission;
- (ii) Full purchase price of a new car.

Motor Cycles/Scooters: The lowest of the following amounts:

- (i) last year's renewal commission;
- (ii) Rs. 3000 for motor cycles/ Rs. 2000 for scooters;
- (iii) 3/4th of the purchase price for new vehicle or 2/3rd of the price for second-hand vehicle (not more than 3 years old).

These advances are interest free.

(c) Terms and conditions of advances are given below:

Motor Car:

- (i) If the agent completed a business of Rs. 4 lakhs in the immediately preceding year, the advance is repayable over 5 years under a hire purchase agreement.
- (ii) In other cases if the agent has worked for at least 3 years and if he gives an undertaking on stamp paper along with a bond of guarantee, the advance is repayable in 18 monthly instalments.
- (iii) The agent is required to give an authority for recovery of advance from the commission earnings.
- (iv) The agent has to bear the insurance premium and the road taxes.
- (v) In the case of second-hand cars certificates from two reputed garages are necessary for determining the condition and the market value of the vehicle. An indemnity bond is also required from the agent.

- (vi) The agent bears the stamp fees of the hire purchase agreement/undertaking.

- (vii) No second advance is normally granted unless the existing motor car is used for 8 years or the vehicle becomes unserviceable.

Motor Cycles/Scooters:

- (i) The agent should have completed a business of Rs. 2 lakhs in the immediately preceding year.

- (ii) The advance is repayable in three years.

- (iii) The agent has to bear the insurance premium and the road taxes.

- (iv) The agent has to execute a hire purchase agreement/undertaking.

- (v) No second advance is normally granted within a period of five years unless the vehicle is unserviceable or the agent goes in for a motor car.

*An agent who has procured business of Rs. 20 lakhs sum assured (net) on 150 lives in at least 4 out of 5 years preceding the membership year or who has earned renewal commission of Rs. 20,000 and First Year's Commission of Rs. 15,000 and who has policies inforce insuring at least 450 lives at the end of each of the 3 years preceding the membership year, can become Member of the Chairman's Club.

Remittance abroad of Head Office Expenses by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

5499. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the formula according to which Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi makes remittances to the Coca-Cola Company, New York as the latter's share of Head Office expenses;

(b) what are the expenses of Head Office, New York, which are shared by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi and how Government check that these expenses are to be shared and what India gains out of it;

(c) whether the Head Office expenses shared include no tax deductible items like donations to political parties, religious charity, entertainment expense and what Government intend to do about this; and

(d) what is percentage of Head Office expenses already provided in the Balance Sheets from 1969 to 1971 as compared to original capital investment made in India by this Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). No remittance are made to Coca-Cola, London by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi. All remittances by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi are made to Coca Cola Export Corporation, USA. The position is that Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA, has set up a number of area Offices in different parts of the world including London, which function as subordinate offices to the Head Office and exercise, such of the functions as are assigned to them by their Head Office. The prin-

cipal functions of the Head Office are *inter alia* (a) management of foreign business, (b) formation of operating policies, (c) development of export markets, (d) rendering of export and technical advice and guidance and (e) rendering of assistance in regard to purchase and shipment of machinery to the overseas branches and the customers thereof.

The Branch office of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation in New Delhi is the recipient of such advice from both the Head Office/Area Office as outlined above.

The Head Office/Area Office expenses are shared *pro rata* amongst its branches all over the world on the basis of product sales effected by the respective branch. This method of allocation, according to the Coca Cola Export Corporation, has been accepted by the U.S. Internal Revenue Department. In India, these expenses are allowed to be remitted by the Reserve Bank of India on the production of either a certificate or an assessment order from the Income Tax authorities regarding the admissibility of the amount as chargeable to the revenue account.

(c) No, Sir. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, has given a categorical statement that donations to political parties, religious charities incurred in India are not included in Head Office/Area Office expenses. They had further stated that they had not given any donation to political parties in India.

(d) Details of capital initially contributed by the Head Office at the opening of the branch office in India in 1958, capital employed, head office/area office expenses payable by the

Indian branch during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1969	1970	1971
Original capital	6.61	6.61	6.61
Capital employed	*144.24	170.55	272.13
Head Office expenses	18.42	22.65	26.17
Area Office expenses	15.32	15.42	15.99

*Capital employed includes original capital contributed, amounts due to head office, earned surplus and the development rebate reserve.

Issue of Shares by Foreign Companies

5500. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies with foreign holding viz., Indian Tobacco Company, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Bombay, Rackitt and Colman of India Limited, Calcutta, Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay and Britannia Biscuits Company Limited, Calcutta have been permitted by Government to issue shares to their foreign counterparts for the use of foreign trade names;

(b) if so, the amount of remittances made by way of dividends on the shares thus issued in the last three years;

(c) whether Government permit paying royalties for use of trade names for consumer products; and

(d) if not, what does the Government intend to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it becomes available.

(c) and (d). It is not the current policy of Government to allow payment of royalty for use of trade names for manufacture of consumer products on internal sales; commission/royalty, however, is allowed on exports of such products to promote foreign exchange earnings.

Remittances abroad of Area Office (Service Charges) Expenses by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

5501. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the formula according to which the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi makes remittances to the Coca-Cola, London as the latter's share of Area Office (Service Charges) expenses;

(b) what are the expenses of Area Office, London which are shared by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi and how Government check that these expenses are to be shared and what India gain out of it;

(c) whether Area Office Expenses shared include no tax deductible items like donation to political parties, religious charity, entertainment expenses and what Government of India intend to do about this; and

(d) what is the percentage of Area Office already provided in the Balance Sheets from 1969 to 1971 as compared to original capital investment, made in India by this Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). No remittances are made to Coca-Cola, London, by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi. All remittances by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, are made to

Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA. The position is that Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA, has set up a number of Area Offices in different parts of the world including London, which function as subordinate offices to the Head Office and exercise such of the functions as are assigned to them by their Head Office. The principal functions of the Head office are *inter alia* (a) management of foreign business, (b) formation of operating policies, (c) development of export markets, (d) rendering of export and technical advice and guidance and (e) rendering of assistance in regard to purchase and shipment of machinery to the overseas branches and the customers thereof.

The Branch office of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation in New Delhi is the recipient of such advice from both the Head Office/Area Office as outlined above.

The Head Office/Area Office expenses are shared pro rata amongst its branches all over the world on the basis of product sales effected by the respective branch. This method of allocation, according to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, has been accepted by the U.S. Internal Revenue Department. In India, these expenses are allowed to be remitted by the Reserve Bank of India on the production of either a certificate or an assessment order from the Income Tax authorities regarding the admissibility of the amount as chargeable to the revenue account.

(c) No, sir. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, has given a categorical statement that donations to political parties, religious charities incurred in India are not included in Head Office/Area Office expenses. They had further stated that they had not given any donation to political parties in India.

(d) Details of capital initially contributed by the Head Office at the opening of the branch office in India

In 1958, capital employed, head office/area office expenses payable by the Indian branch during the last three years are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1969	1970	1971
Original capital	6.61	6.61	6.61
Capital employed *144.14	170.55	272.13	
Head Office expenses	18.42	22.65	26.17
Area Office expenses	15.32	15.42	15.99

*Capital employed includes original capital contributed, amounts due to head office, earned surplus and the development rebate reserve.

Decline in export of Coir and Coir Products

5502. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of coir and coir products during the last two years; and

(b) whether there has been any decline in their export and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) The total exports of coir and coir products during the last two years are:

	Quantity (tonnes)	Value Rs. lakhs
1970-71	52218	13.87
1971-72	52212	14.88

(b) No, Sir.

सामान्य बीमा है: एजेंटों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कमिशन

5503. श्री अरविन्द एन. पटेल: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सामान्य बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष बीमों में प्रीमियम पर एजेंटों को कितना कमिशन दिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एजेंटों को दिये जाने वाले कमिशन में कोई वृद्धि करने का है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) और (ख): बीमा अधिनियम 1938 की धारा 40ए (3) में यह व्यवस्था है कि विविध बीमों की किसी भी पालिसी के लिए किसी बीमा एजेंट को देय कमिशन निम्नलिखित से अधिक नहीं होगा:—

(क) यदि पालिसी प्राण प्रथमा समुद्री बीमों की है तो पालिसी देय पर प्रीमियम का पांच प्रतिशत, और

(ख) यदि पालिसी अन्य विविध बीमों की है तो पालिसी पर देय प्रीमियम का दस प्रतिशत।

यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, उपर्युक्त उपबन्ध लागू होने चाहिये प्रत्यक्ष नहीं और यदि लागू हों तो किस बीमों तक।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को कृषि ऋण

5504. श्री सरबिन्द एन. पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान किसानों को कृषि ऋण के रूप में कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सभी शाखाओं को कृषि-ऋण प्रदान करने के निर्देश देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी) : (क) मार्च, 1972 के घन्ट तक कुल ऋणियों की बकाया राशि की तुलना में किसानों को (बागा १) को छोड़कर) दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष कृषि ऋणियों की प्रतिशतता 5.13 थी। उसी समय कुल ऋणियों की बकाया राशि की तुलना में कुल कृषि ऋणियों की (प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष) प्रतिशतता 7.80 थी।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कृषि सहित उपेक्षित और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अधिकारिक ऋण देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है और लगातार किया जा रहा है।

Publicity Contract for Asia '72 given to Private Firm

5505. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether publicity contract for Asia '72 has been given to a private firm;

3035 LS-5.

(b) if so, the reasons for giving contract to a private firm when Government also have their own publicity set-up and how much money is involved in it; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has objected to the said publicity contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) A contract for public relations including non-paid publicity and publication of Dally Asia '72 News has been given to M/s. Consilium Private Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) Government set up through the Director of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Press Information Bureau and Photo Division have all been used for various jobs in connection with the organisation and conduct of Asia '72. The contract with M/s. Consilium Private Ltd., New Delhi with a fee of Rs. 40,000/- supplements these arrangements.

(c) No, Sir.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

5506. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त ऋण मुख्यतः किस-किस प्रयोजन के लिये दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी.एल. सुशीला रोहसली) : (क) और (ख). ग्रह व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की उत्पादकता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऋण देते हैं। ग्रह व्यवस्था के सभी क्षेत्रों में से केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कितना धन मिलता है इसके आकड़े प्रत्यक्ष रूप से न बताए जाते हैं। जिन प्रत्यक्ष ऋण ग्रहणियों के आकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध हैं और जो ग्रहण, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिये गये हैं वे 1970, 1971 और 1972 के मार्च के अन्त तक क्रमशः 80 44 करोड़ रुपये, 127 64 करोड़ रुपये 150 23 करोड़ रुपये थे। किन्तु ये ग्रहण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिये गये समस्त ऋणों का घटक नहीं है।

वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में विमान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव

5507. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों के लिये विमान सेवाएँ चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्न स्थानों के लिए विमान सेवाएँ हैं :-

1. भोपाल
2. ग्वालियर
3. इन्दौर
4. खजुराहो
5. रायपुर

वर्ष 1972-73 में किसी नए स्थान के लिये विमान सेवा चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पिछड़े जिलों में कटाई जिलों की स्थापना

5508. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बिबेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े जिलों में कटाई मिले स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस समय में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बिबेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी.ए. सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). 25 लाख तकृषो के विस्तार के अधीन सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती दर पर वित्त-व्यवस्था के प्रयोजनार्थ वर्गीकृत ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों में बुनेट्टा, महकरी या सरकारी क्षेत्र में 25,000 तकृषो की नई कटाई मिलें लगाने की अनुमति देने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। इनके अवन के लिए कर्सीटियों में चारों ओर के क्षेत्र में उगाई गई रई की स्थानिक उपलब्धता और मिला के स्थान के आस पास स्थित हबकरवा/सक्तिवालिह करबों द्वारा उत्पन्न धानों की स्थानीय मांग पर विचार करना शामिल होगा।

**Appointment of Hindi Translators in
Central Excise and Customs
Collectorate**

**5509. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:**

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi Translators are working in every Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Headquarters Office;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to appoint two Hindi Translators in Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Headquarters Office and one in each Divisional Office, as demanded by All India Central Excise (Non-Gazetted) Ministerial Officers' Federation; and

(c) if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Complaints regarding working of
Nationalised Banks**

**5510. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Business Associations and Chambers of Commerce regarding the slow working of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints received relate to different aspects of the working of nationalised banks. Such complaints are referred to the banks concerned for verification and remedial action, particularly in respect of complaints where specific instances are cited.

**Memorandum from West Bengal
Government for Central Assistance**

**5511. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:** Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government, through the visiting Central team in West Bengal to assess damages caused by flood and drought, requesting them for grant of financial aid to the State to the extent of Rs. 45.30 crores; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) On the basis of the Central team's recommendations, a revised ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 10.08 crores has been adopted for various relief and rehabilitation measures during the current financial year for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 3 crores has been released so far to the State Government by way of Central assistance during the current financial year. Further releases will be made, subject to the ceilings, on the basis of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

Silk Production in Andhra Pradesh

**5512. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:** Will the Minister of
FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to
state:

(a) the total production of silk in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to promote silk production in the backward District of Chittoor in Rayalaseema region?

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

(a) Year	raw silk production
1969-70	609
1970-71	495
1971-72	409

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of six mulberry schemes approved for implementation in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73, four schemes at a total cost of Rs. 2.55 lakh are being operated in Chittoor District.

Financial Assistance from World Bank for Projects in Andhra Pradesh

5513. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of projects in Andhra Pradesh for which the World Bank had given financial assistance in the past;

(b) the amount given project-wise;

(c) the number and names of projects for which the assistance of World Bank has been sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government for 1972-73 and after; and

(d) whether Srisailem Hydro-electric Project is one among them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The World Bank and its soft-loan affiliate the International Development Association have so far given assistance for the following pro-

jects in Andhra Pradesh:

Kothagudem Power Project I & II
—\$33.97 million.

A. P. Agricultural Credit Project
—\$24.40 million.

Pochampad Irrigation Project
—\$89.00 million.

In addition, the requirements of transmission equipment of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board to the extent of \$12.75 million have been covered as part of the 1st and 2nd Power Transmission Projects.

(c) and (d). We have not received any further proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government for seeking assistance from the World Bank.

Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh by Industrial Development Bank of India

5514. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Techno-economic survey of Andhra Pradesh by a study team, sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, their assessment and recommendations, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A joint institutional study team comprising officers of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank Limited has completed the techno-economic survey of Andhra Pradesh in September, 1972. The study team is now engaged in analysing the data collected and has yet to finalise its report and submit it to the Industrial Development Bank of India.

**Different kinds of Fresh Fruits
exported by S.T.C. during the
last Three Years**

5515. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the different kinds of fresh fruits exported by State Trading Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries to which exports thereof were made and the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Mangoes, litchies, apples and oranges.

(b) Mangoes were exported to U.K., France, West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, Kuala-Lumpur, Hongkong, Kuwait and Beirut; Litchies were exported to U.K., France, West Germany and Switzerland; Apples to U.K. and Oranges to Singapore. A statement showing amount of foreign exchange earned from their exports is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The foreign exchange earned from export of mangoes, litchies, apples and oranges in the years 1969-70 to 1972-73 was as follows:—

000' Rs.

	Mangoes	Litchies	Apples	Oranges
1969-70	23	..
1970-71	159	31.5	..	6.5
1971-72	27	80	..	20
1972-73	623	27

(Up to date)

घरेलू बजट

5516. श्री मूल चन्द ठापा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते कि कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैंको के वर्ष 1971-72 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार घरेलू बचतों में कमी होती है जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस बार कितने प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 1972 में किए गए उपाय

5517 श्री मूल चन्द ठापा : क्या पर्यटन और वायव्य विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स ने अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उपाय किये हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1972 में इसकी वार्षिक आय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है।

पर्यटन और वायव्य विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां, अपने विमान-बेड़े के उपयोग में वृद्धि कर के तथा माल बहन के प्रोत्साहन के लिए अधिवान चला कर।

(ख) धर्म से सम्बन्धित, 1972 के वीरान परिचालन राजस्व 44.41 करोड़ रुपये था जबकि इसके मुकाबले 1971-72 की उसी धर्म से लिये यह राजस्व 34.49 करोड़ रुपये था।

वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा सम्बन्धित वीरों के लिए भेज गए अधिकारी

5518. श्री नून चन्द डाया : क्या पर्यटन और मानव विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) पर्यटन संबंधी सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में कौन-कौन से अधिकारी अध्ययन दलों पर गये; और

(ख) उनकी यात्रा कितने दिन की थी तथा पर्यटन विभाग ने उन पर कितना खर्च किया?

पर्यटन और मानव विभाग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [संघालय में रखा गया दस्तावेज संख्या LT 4149/72]

विदेश व्यापार के क्षेत्र में भारतीय व्यापारियों की प्रसिद्धि

5519. श्री नूनचन्द डाया : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत कितने देशों के साथ वैदेशिक व्यापार कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय व्यापारियों की प्रसिद्धि वैदेशिक व्यापार के क्षेत्र में उनके व्यापार के कारण बढ़ी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री ए० सी० जर्ज) : (क) वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा संक-संकलन के महाविदेशिक के "कम्पली स्टैटिस्टिक ऑफ फीरेन ट्रेड ऑफ इंडिया" नामक प्रकाशन में दी गई सूची के अनुसार भारत का विदेश व्यापार 189 देशों के साथ होता है।

(ख) और (ग). इस बात से कि विदेशों को हमारे निवात लगातार बढ़ते रहे हैं, विदेशों में भारतीय व्यापारियों की साथ का साक्षात् सकेत है।

Exploration of New Markets for New Traditional Goods

5520. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to search for new markets for its non-traditional goods in countries other than developed countries of the West and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) whether this will result in stepping up of trade with smaller but richer countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exploration of new markets for India's non-traditional items is a continuous process. The details of the efforts made in this direction cover negotiations/conclusions of trade arrangements, exchange of trade delegations, participation in the international trade fairs and exhibitions, sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams

establishing of joint collaborations in industrial field, conducting of commodity survey etc. It is expected that these efforts would help increase our trade with developing countries in non-traditional sector.

Seizure of Opium and Hashish from Foreigners at Palam Airport, Delhi

5521. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities seized at Palam Airport, Delhi five kilograms of opium and eight kg. of hashish from foreigners on the 20th November, 1972;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them; and

(c) whether these persons are connected with any international gang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Customs seized 5.750 kgs. of opium and 8.575 kgs. of hashish at Palam Airport, Delhi on 20th November, 1972 from two British nationals.

(b) both the persons were arrested and cases against them registered under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. They were released on bail by the Magistrate.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

Cancellation of Indian Airlines Avro Flights from Hyderabad to Calcutta at Bhubaneshwar Aerodrome on 24-11-1972

5522. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines 261 Avro flight from Hyderabad to Calcutta was cancelled on the 24th November, 1972 at Bhubaneshwar Aerodrome and a bomb was found in the plane;

(b) whether any investigations held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines Avro aircraft, operating flight IC-262 on 25th November, 1972 on the route Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneshwar-Calcutta, was detained at Bhubaneshwar as a telephonic message was received that a time bomb had been planted in it.

Indian Airlines engineers and personnel of the State Police checked the passengers baggage including hand-baggage but found nothing unusual. The freight carried by the aircraft was detained to be sent a day later.

The passengers stranded at Bhubaneshwar were brought to Calcutta by a relief aircraft.

Parachute landing of Indian Airlines Caravelle flights from Calcutta at Madras on 27th November, 1972

5523. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Caravelle flight from Calcutta made a parachute landing at Madras on the 27th November, 1972 after circling the airport for about thirty minutes; and

(b) if so, whether this is a new method of saving a plane from the trouble due to bad climate?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines Caravelle aircraft, operating flight IC-265 Calcutta-Madras on 27th November 1972, had to use a drag-chute to arrest the landing run.

(b) Arresting the landing run with a drag-chute is a common practice with aircraft so equipped.

Czechoslovakia's order for Indian Hand Tools, Alarm Clocks and Wagons

5524. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has placed orders for Indian hand tools, alarm clocks and wagons; and

(b) if so, the value of the order placed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is understood that orders for the

export of hand tools worth Rs. 65 lakhs and for alarm clocks worth Rs. 25 lakhs to Czechoslovakia were booked by the Indian parties during the currency of the Third Asian International Trade Fair held in New Delhi from 3rd November to 17th December, 1972. No order for the export of wagons from India to Czechoslovakia has been placed by Czechoslovakia.

Purpose of Setting up Export Processing Zone near Santa Cruz Airport

5525. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed export processing zone for electronics near Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay will be devoted exclusively to export production; and

(b) what useful purpose will be served by setting up this Airport electronics project?

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

(b) it is expected substantially to increase export of electronic equipments and components.

Trade Protocol with U.S.S.R.

5526. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the main features of Trade Protocol for 1973 recently signed between India and U.S.S.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The total

turnover of trade during 1973 between India and USSR is expected to be of the order of over Rs. 411 crores.

Indian exports to USSR during 1973 will comprise of engineering goods, consumer goods and other non-traditional items like ready-made garments, linoleum garage equipment, electric motors, storage batteries, power cables, wire-ropes, detergent, cosmetics, dye-stuffs, hand tools, surgical instruments, vacuum flasks, cigarettes, etc., besides traditional commodities like deoiled cakes, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, handicrafts etc. Principal items of import into India from the USSR during 1973 will be plant and machinery, petroleum products, industrial raw materials such as asbestos, zinc, nickel, copper, palladium, fertilizers, newsprint, refractories etc., besides components, spares and raw materials for Soviet-assisted projects.

Failure of UNCTAD-II to Evolve New Trade and Aid Measures for Developing Countries

5527. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development failed in evolving new trade aid measures for developing nations;

(b) whether no agreement was reached on access to markets and pricing policy;

(c) whether no substantial progress was made in regard to dismantling of tariff barriers; and

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

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

No Sir. The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development did take a number of helpful decisions in the fields of trade, monetary issues and shipping which seek to promote trade and economic development of the developing countries. On access to market and pricing policy of the Conference, having considered the Resolutions submitted by the developed and the developing countries decided to convene a special session of the Committee on Commodities in 1973 for the purpose of organising intensive inter-governmental consultations on selected commodities of interest to the developing countries with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results on trade liberalisation and pricing policy in 1970's.

In so far as dismantling of tariff barriers is concerned, the developing countries had desired further improvements in the concessions already given by the developed countries under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences. The Conference agreed to establish the Special Committee on Preferences as part of the Permanent Machinery of UNCTAD to consider consultations which might lead to further improvement in the Generalised Scheme of Preferences.

Demand of Indian Engineering Products from Canada

5528. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian engineering products are in great demand in Canada; and

(b) if so, the capacity of Indian manufacturing know-how to produce the goods to meet the requirements of Canada?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. According to a survey made by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, there is a good demand for Indian engineering goods.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian manufacturing know-how is capable of meeting the requirements of the Canadian market.

Air India's Agreement with BOAC for using IBM 360 Computers installed in London

5529. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Air India has signed an agreement with BOAC to use the powerful IBM 360 computers installed in London; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement and when these facilities are expected to become available on operational level?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the arrangement which is valid for a period of two years, Air-India will connect six of its stations in Europe and USA, namely, London, New York, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva and Rome to the BOAC computers in London. This will enable these stations to provide instantaneous reservation facilities. The computers will also aid in passenger check-ins and the preparation of load and trim sheets at Heathrow and Kennedy airports. The expenditure on the use of computer time, communications network and maintenance will be approximately Rs. 46 lakhs per annum. These facilities are expected to become operational in the first quarter of 1974.

भारत के इंजीनियरिंग माल में रूस की रुचि

5530. श्री एन. एल. शर्मा: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या हमारे इंजीनियरिंग माल में रूस ने अधिक रुचि दिखाई है; और यदि हां, तो किस-किस इंजीनियरिंग माल की मांग रूस द्वारा की गई है; और

(ख) निर्यात की आवश्यकता पूरी करने की दृष्टि से इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जाधव) : (क) सोवियत मंत्र ने भारतीय इंजीनियरी माल के खरीदने में काफी रुचि दिखाई है । वे ये चीजें खरीद रहे हैं एल्यूमीनियम के तार तथा केबल, स्टोरेज तथा शुष्क बैटरियां, शल्य चिकित्सा संबंधी उपकरण, तार रस्से, ई.पी. एस. बर्तन, लोहे तथा इस्पात के उत्पाद (बीमा तथा बैनल), वैरेज उपकरण, पेट्रोल मापने तथा पेट्रोल देने के पम्प, छोटे मशीन तथा इस्ती 'मशीन' आदि । हाल में, मोटर गाड़ियों के सह-उत्पादों, बल्ब मशीनों तथा फ्रान्स पुर्ण आदि में दिलचस्पी दिखाई गई है ।

(ख) सोवियत संघ की इंजीनियरी माल संबंधी वर्तमान मांग को ऐसे माल के उत्पादन के लिए विद्यमान क्षमता से सामान्यतः पूरा किया गया है ।

आर्थिक क्षमता के संकेतकों को रोकने में
एकाधिकार प्रायोग की भूमिका

5531. श्री एच० एच० पुरती :
क्या कम्पनी काब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आर्थिक क्षमता
के संकेतकों को रोकने में एकाधिकार तथा
निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा प्रायोग की
भूमिका की प्रभाविकता का मूल्यांकन किया
है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम
निकला ?

कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :
(क) और (ख). एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धन-
कारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1 जून
1970 में लागू हुआ, एवं प्रायोग ने 6 अगस्त
1970 से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया है।
प्रायोग के कार्यकरण की 6 अगस्त, 1970
से 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 की अवधि की वार्षिक
प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट एवं एकाधिकार
एवं निर्बन्धनकारी प्रथा अधिनियम
1969 के कार्य-कलापों की प्रथम वार्षिक
रिपोर्ट इस अधिनियम की धारा 62 के
अनुसरण में संसद् के सत्रों के समय प्रस्तुत
कर दी गई है।

छोटे सिक्कों को पिचला कर एल्यूमीनियम
के बर्तन बनाना

5532. श्री-एच० एच० पुरती :
श्री बल्लभ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
कुछ व्यक्ति छोटे सिक्कों को पिचला कर

उनी एल्यूमीनियम के बर्तन बनाते हैं,
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के
विरुद्ध कितने मामले मत दो वर्षों में दर्ज किये
गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की
गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
के० आर० गवैया) : (क) और (ख). छोटे
सिक्कों को पिचला कर एल्यूमीनियम के बर्तन
बनाने के बारे में सरकार को कुछ समय से कोई
भी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। फिर भी इस
मामले में राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य
क्षेत्रों को पता चले गये हैं और आवश्यक सूचना
यथासम्भव सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

DC-10 plane manufactured by Douglas
Company being evaluated for purchase
by Indian Airlines

5533. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether some months ago he
assured House that Douglas Company
aircraft will not be considered for
purchase by Government because of
the criminal proceedings under way
against the Company representative
in India;

(b) whether the case against the
said representative, Mr. Kozarek is
still proceeding;

(c) if so, whether among the planes
being evaluated for purchase in the
forthcoming expansion plan of the
Indian Airlines is the DC-10 airlines,
manufactured by the Douglas Com-
pany (which is also known as the
Donnel-Douglas Company), whose
personnel is currently in Delhi for
discussions with the Indian Airlines;
and

(d) if so, the reasons for going back upon the assurance given on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The case against Shri Kozarek is still proceeding in court.

(c) and (d). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question Nos. 996 and 1822 answered in the Lok Sabha on 4th August, 1972 and 11th August, 1972 respectively, there is no proposal under consideration for the purchase of DC-10 aircraft. Indian Airlines are examining their future fleet requirements. No decision has yet been taken on the number of type of aircraft to be acquired.

Kolar Gold Mines

5534 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kolar Gold Mines, the premier gold mining Centre in India, are facing the prospect of a slow death owing to fast depletion of their deposits and consequent high cost of working; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Kolar Gold Mines having been worked for many decades are faced with the problem of depletion of the reserves and resultant high cost of working. There is, however, no proposal to close the mines as such. However, as and when working in any section becomes prohibitively uneconomic or unfit for operation due to mining conditions on grounds of safety, the closure of such section alone might become inevitable.

(b) Various schemes have been taken up by the Bharat Gold Mines Private Ltd., for further exploration and development of the mines with a view to finding new ore bodies and to improve the productivity and efficiency in operation in the existing workings.

Proposal of L.I.C. to buy Shares of Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.

5535. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC propose to buy majority shares of one of the Birla Companies viz., Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of LIC.

(b) Does not arise.

आयकर विभाग में प्रबोधिनी के अवसर

5536. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1955 की केन्द्रीय परीक्षा के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये सीमा-शुल्क तथा उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारी केन्द्रीय राजस्व विभाग में विभागीय अध्यक्ष के पद पर पहुँच गये हैं परन्तु उसी मंत्रालय के आयकर विभाग में 1946 की परीक्षा से लिये गये अधिकारी ही ऐसे पदों पर पहुँचे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों को उचित प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. वल्लभ भट्ट) : (क) सीधे भर्ती किया गया अंतिम श्रेणी-1 अधिकारी जो स्थानापन्न केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, संयुक्त प्रतियोगी परीक्षा, 1953 के माध्यम से भारतीय सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा, श्रेणी-1 में भर्ती किया गया था। सीधे भर्ती किया गया अंतिम श्रेणी-1 अधिकारी जो स्थानापन्न आयकर आयुक्त के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा और समवर्गी सेवा परीक्षा, 1945 के माध्यम से भारतीय आय-कर सेवा, श्रेणी-1 में भर्ती किया गया था।

(ख) विभिन्न सेवाओं में तरक्की के अवसर, रक्त रानो की संख्या, वरिष्ठ पदों पर लगे अधिकारियों के आयु-वर्ग और श्रेणी-1 में प्रवेश के समय भर्ती किए गए अधिकारियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करते हैं ये परिस्थितियों समय-समय पर और विभिन्न सेवाओं के लिए अलग-अलग होती हैं।

समान मूल्य पर पटसन के निर्यात के बारे में भारत और बंगलादेश का निर्णय

5537. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या बिबेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा बंगलादेश ने पटसन को समान मूल्य पर निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धिता से बचा जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यह निर्णय किस तारीख से लागू होगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Finance to Small Scale Industries by State Bank of Patiala under qualified Entrepreneurs Scheme

5538. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the nationalised banks, particularly by the State Bank of Patiala, a subsidiary of State Bank of India in financing the small scale industries under Qualified Entrepreneur Scheme during 1971 and the past six months; and

(b) the number of applications pending under this scheme with the State Bank of Patiala and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Data regarding loans and advances extended by public sector banks is available for the composite category 'craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs'. Information for this category as at the end of December 1971 and March 1972 is furnished below:

As at the end of	No. of Units	Limits sanctioned (Rs./ lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs./ lakhs)
Dec., 71	6562	1684.61	983.52
Mar., 72*	7881	2312.94	1446.72

Information in respect of State Bank of Patiala is not readily available. The same will be collected, to the extent feasible, and laid on the table of the House.

*This is the latest date for which data are currently available.

Loans advanced to Goldsmiths

5539. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans advanced to goldsmith to rehabilitate themselves have been recovered with interests;

(b) whether in the recovery process the assets of any debtor goldsmiths have been seized; and

(c) if so, their number, State-wise?

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

Security Deposit by Petition Writers working in Customs Offices in Ratnagiri District

5540. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been demanding security deposits from the Petition Writers working at various Customs Offices in Ratnagiri District;

(b) whether any licences have been cancelled/withdrawn of the Petition writers working at Custom Offices for non-payment of these security deposits; and

(c) if so, the names of such writers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Out of 24 Pass note writers working at the Custom Houses in Ratnagiri District from whom security deposit of Rs. 200 was demanded, only 4 Pass note

writers have deposited the security, which also is being refunded to them as the earlier order has been revised by the Collector.

(b) No licence has been cancelled or withdrawn for non-payment of the security deposits by Pass note writers.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints from Foreign countries regarding Goods exported

5541. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received complaints from foreign countries in respect of goods exported to them; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken against the firms who were found responsible for exporting goods which did not conform to the samples?

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

(b) Nature of complaints relates to inferior quality of goods, goods not according to samples, received in damaged condition, inconsistent quality etc. Of the 45 complaints received during the last 7 months, 14 have been settled amicably and for the balance 31, correspondence is going on between exporters, Export Promotion Councils and the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for amicable settlement.

Agreement for Development Loan from Canada**5542. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:****SHRI FRABHUDAS PATEL:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for a Development Loan of \$1.9 million was signed with Canada on the 23rd November, 1972;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement;

(c) whether in addition to this loan and the earlier loan committed in August, 1972 Canada has expressed its willingness to consider similar assistance for Bombay, Madras and other Indian ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The loan provides for the purchase in Canada of fertilizer bulk handling equipment for the Haldia Docks of Calcutta Port. The loan is on the usual soft terms and is repayable in 50 years, including a ten year grace period. There are no interest, service or commitment charges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government welcomes the willingness expressed by Canada to consider similar assistance for other ports. Government are examining the feasibility of installing similar facilities at other ports.

I.I.F.T. Scheme for revitalising Development of Coir Industry

5543. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has prepared a Scheme

to revitalise and develop the Coir Industry in Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted a survey of India's export potential of coir and coir-based products. They made some recommendations with regard to the development, streamlining the production pertained to Research and Development, streamlining the production base in co-operative sector, sale promotion and publicity, product development etc. The Coir Board has already prepared a scheme for Research and Development. The State Government of Kerala is taking measures to revitalise the cooperative sector. New Show Rooms are being opened to promote sales. States are also being taken to effect product development and carrying out more publicity.

I.I.F.T. Scheme for Fish Production and Export

5544. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has prepared a scheme to increase the production and export of fish; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not prepared any scheme to increase the production and export of fish. However the Institute had completed a Survey of India's Export Potential of Marine Products during 1969 under the assignment from the USAID and

submitted its report in March, 1970. It embodies suggestions for evolving a strategy including investment pattern for the development of the marine products industry to achieve a certain level of export performance.

(b) The Survey Report submitted by the Institute *inter alia* recommended the formation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority. Introduction of large deep sea fishing vessels, subsidising the larger fishing vessels built in the country, supply of diesel oil at bonded rates to fishing vessels, etc. The Marine Products Export Development Authority has already been established by the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture has already notified providing subsidy to deep sea fishing vessels upto the extent of 27.5 per cent of the cost of the vessels built in the country. A scheme for meeting the trawler requirements is being examined by the Government. It has been accepted in principle to provide duty-free diesel oil for mechanised fishing boats and large fishing vessels linked with exports.

Measures to Unearth Black Money

5545. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures so far adopted to unearth the black money and check its circulation have not proved successful and there has been steady increase in its circulation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The question whether measures so far

adopted to unearth black money and check its circulation have proved successful or not has been examined in detail by the Wanchoo Committee in its report. This report was also placed before Parliament. A few of the recommendations of this Committee have been implemented. The rest are under examination.

Nationalisation of Hotel Industry

5546. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hotels in the country are fetching more business than the hotels in the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the entire hotel industry in the country and if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Since hotel establishments whether in the private sector or in the public sector, vary a great deal from each other in terms of the facilities offered, tariff charged etc., a general comparison of the quantum of business attracted by hotels sector-wise, is not feasible. Public sector hotels are generally doing very well, and are covering steadily increasing quantum of accommodation.

(c) No, Sir.

**Special Committee to Examine
Import of Raw Material for
Small Industries**

5547. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Special Committee to examine and process the cases of small industries for import of raw materials;

(b) the industries that this Committee has helped and the extent of benefit in terms of foreign exchange, industry-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the industries for which the Committee has rejected import of raw materials and on what grounds; and

(d) the procedure the Committee has laid down for the small industries to follow in order to secure benefits from the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Special Committee reviews cases of actual users in which it is considered that the operation of the existing policy creates hardship and is likely to affect industrial production. The procedure for submission of requests for consideration by the Special Committee has been indicated in paragraph 116 of Section I of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book-Vol. I) for 1972-73, copies of which have been supplied to the Parliamentary Library.

(b) and (c). The Committee has recommended 441 cases for the grant of additional licences or for conversion of licences from one mode of financing to another. No industry-wise account is being maintained of the foreign exchange released as a result of the Committee's recommendations. The Committee rejected 284 cases which did not merit any special consideration for the grant of additional licences.

3035 LS-6.

कन्ट्रोलर आफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स, पटना में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों का तबादला

5548. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्थित कन्ट्रोलर आफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स के कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हाल में बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनका तबादला करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (खीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक के पटना स्थित संगठन में काम करने वाले कई कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण हाल ही में अर्थात् 1 जून, 1972 से 15 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि में किया गया था ।

(ख) स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 441 है । इनमें से 358 कर्मचारियों की बदली अनुक्रमिक स्थानान्तरण की नीति के अनुसरण में की गयी थी । लिपिक तथा पर्यवेक्षी पदों पर काम करने वाले कुल 2269 व्यक्तियों में से लगभग 1500 व्यक्ति बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, जब कि पटना और शेष बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कार्यालयों में स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या लगभग 890 ही है । इसलिये, यह आवश्यक है कि एक और बिहार एवं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी और शेष क्षेत्र के बीच कर्मचारियों के हेरफेर की नियमित नीति अपनायी जाय । यह नीति कुछ समय से प्रवर्तमान है । इस नीति के अन्तर्गत, दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में लगभग तीन-चार वर्ष सेवा करने के बाद, बिहार,

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को वापस बुला लिया जाता है और उनकी जगह अन्य कर्मचारियों को भेजा जाता है । बड़ी संख्या में स्थानान्तरणों का यही कारण है बाकी स्थानान्तरण पदोन्नतियों अथवा वैयक्तिक धावेदनों अथवा प्रशासनिक कारणों से किये गये थे ।

बिहार के रांची जिले में कार्य कर रही राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

5549. श्री रामाबल्लभ शारदा : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के रांची जिले में राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों की कौन-कौन सी शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये शाखाएं किसानों, याता-यात चालकों (ट्रांसपोर्टेड्रापरेटर्स), लघु उद्योगों, खुदरा व्यापारियों और स्वयं का धंधा करने वाले व्यक्तियों (सेल्फ एम्प्लाइड) को ऋण देती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो चालू वर्ष के सितम्बर महीने तक दिये गये ऋणों का बैंक-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीजली सुशीला रोहतासी) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 4150/72] ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा सूचना कक्षित की जायगी और सभा-पटल पर भी जायेगी ।

ग्राम के लिए नई निर्यात योजना

5550. श्री रामाबल्लभ शारदा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी ग्राम की फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार ने ग्राम के निर्यात के लिये कोई नई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बैंक ल िकने के लिए छोटे किसानों को राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण की दिये जाने की योजना

5551. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से छोटे किसानों को बैंकों की खरीद के लिये ऋण दिलवाने की कोई योजना बनाई है , और

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

बिस्म मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीजली सुशीला रोहतासी) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अपने यहां तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, किसानों की उत्पादकता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिये, ऋण देते हैं, जिनमें बैंकों की खरीद के लिये भी ऋण शामिल है ।

**Action Taken against Travel Agencies
Indulging in Foreign Exchange
Rackets**

5552. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many travel agencies have been registered during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some agencies are indulging in foreign exchange rackets;

(c) if so, the names, of agencies which have been challaned for the violation of foreign exchange regulations; and

(d) the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of travel agencies recognised by the Department during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Head Offices	Branch Offices
1970	7	5
1971	4	1
1972	2	4

(b) to (d). M/s. Mercury Travels (I) Ltd., Calcutta and A. S. Chugh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Dehradun, approved travel agencies were proceeded against for alleged violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. The case against Mercury Travels has been adjudicated upon and a penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs was imposed on them by the Enforcement Directorate. The agency has appealed against the decision.

As regards M/s. A. S. Chugh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., the adjudication proceedings are in progress.

**Re-Employment of Members of
Central Board of Excise and
Customs**

5553. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1670 on the 24th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Officer referred to in the reply to part (a) of the question was appointed as the Department's representative on the Central Excise Self Removal Procedure (Review Committee) in addition to his normal duties;

(b) if so, for how long he performed such functions, while working as Member of the Board of Central Excise and Customs;

(c) the reasons for creating a whole-time post of Officer on Special Duty for looking after this work in the context of the present need for economy in administrative expenditure; and

(d) the considerations which have weighed with Government in not entrusting these functions to the successor to this Officer as Member of the Board?

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

(b) Since the constitution of the Central Excise Self Removal Procedure (Review) Committee on 11-10-1971 till the date of his retirement viz. 16-11-72 (AN).

(c) and (d). No wholetime post of an Officer on Special Duty has so far been created. It was felt that there would be a distinct advantage in the continued representation on the Committee of the same senior officer, particularly when the Committee's work had now gathered momentum and the Department's nominee was required to devote a substantial part of the day to this work. The Government was also proposing to set up a

Committee for Tobacco Excise and it did not appear that a Member of the Board would be able to do justice to the work of these Committees in addition to discharging his normal duties as a Member of the Board.

Survey of Urban Property

5554. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has recently asked for a survey of urban property to be conducted by the Income-tax Department and if so, the purpose of the survey;

(b) if so, the manner in which the properties are being selected and the areas covered by this survey;

(c) the guidelines laid down for the conduct of the survey and how old properties are being selected; and

(d) whether any instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Department not to harass the *bona fide* property owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Though survey has been part of the work of the Income-tax Department all along, recently, instructions have been issued to intensify the survey of selected persons including owners of newly constructed or newly acquired immovable properties and ownership flats. The purpose of the survey is not only

to discover new Income-tax/Wealth-tax assesseees but also to find out unaccounted investment in such properties.

(b) and (c) This survey is at present selective. No guidelines have been issued to the Commissioner of Income-tax who have full discretion in the matter of selection.

(d) Since the survey is intended to gether information only, the question of harassment of *bona fide* property owners does not arise.

पूर्वी जर्मनी से आयात

5555. श्री हुकूमबख्श कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में पूर्वी जर्मनी से कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं आयात की गईं; और

(ख) भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में आयातित वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य से भारतीय मुद्रा में आयात की गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य दक्षिण वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा में आयात की गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

विवरण

1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान जर्मन लोकनवीय गणराज्य में वस्तु वार आयात
दक्षिण बाला विवरण

(मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

क्रमांक	विवरण	1970-71	1971-72
1	दुग्धशरार्क	11	12
2	मर्मिलिष्ट रबड़	2	1
3	पशुधो अथवा वनस्पति मूल का मोम	2	4
4	रसायन		
	(क) रासायनिक तत्व तथा यौगिक	97	128
	(ख) रंजक, ट्रेनिंग तथा रंगने हेतु सामग्री	4	3
	(ग) शीषघ्न तथा भेषज उत्पाद	67	19
	(घ) उर्वरक, निमित्त	228	137
	(ङ) अन्य रसायन	13	9
5	कागज तथा गत्ता	30	8
6	लोहा तथा इस्पात	424	618
7	धातुधो से बनी वस्तुये	7	1
8	अन्य मशीनरी, इलैक्ट्रिकल को छोड़कर	512	595
9	इलैक्ट्रिकल मशीनरी, उपकरण तथा सह-साधन	91	97
10	परिवहन उपस्कर	24	44
11	वैज्ञानिक, चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आण्टीकल, नापने तथा नियंत्रण करने के यंत्र तथा उपकरण	71	72
12	फोटोग्राफी तथा चलचित्र सम्बन्धी सामग्री	251	241
13	अन्य मदे	29	35
कुल आयात		1863	2024

Fulfilment of Provision of Indo-Bangladesh Pact

5556. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of the commodities exported and imported by India and Bangladesh in accordance with the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Pact upto October, 1972;

(b) whether the provisions of the one year pact will be fulfilled by March, 1973;

(c) if not, the commodities in which the provision of the pacts are likely to remain unfulfilled; and

(d) the reasons for failure to make necessary progress in fulfilling the objectives of the pact and the steps undertaken to see that neither country suffers from adverse trade balance after the end of one-year Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Statistics of exports are available only for the months of April to June 1972 according to which the following commodities were exported to Bangladesh:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodities	Unit	April-June 1972	
		Qty.	Value
Wheat	000 T	229	19.66
Castor Oil	000 kg.	370	11
Pulses	Tonne	264	4
Cement	000T	38	75
Raw cotton	Tonne	590	52

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodities	Unit	April-June 1972	
		Qty.	Value
Tobacco-Unmanufactured	000 Kg.	16.79	70
Grand Total (including others)			23.17

Statistics beyond June 1972 are not available.

2. Imports from Bangladesh during April-May 1972 were negligible. Statistics of imports beyond May 1972 not yet available.

3. However, with regard to the commodities exported or imported under the Limited Payments Arrangement, the value of contracts registered upto 31st October, 1972 with the State Bank of India amounts to Rs. 12.55 crores for exports to Bangladesh and Rs. 5.55 crores for imports from Bangladesh. Since then, a contract for raw jute has been concluded bringing the value of contracts for imports from Bangladesh to Rs. 12.70 crores.

4. Inadequate transport facilities and other institutional difficulties have inhibited the flow of trade. With the growth of intra-regional trade between East Bengal (Bangladesh) and Pakistan, the traditional means of transport of goods between India and Bangladesh declined progressively, and were totally disrupted in 1965. Restoration of these transport arrangements is in itself a stupendous task. It has been rendered all the more difficult by the damage caused during the struggle for liberation.

5. It is difficult to forecast at this stage what might be the actual imports and exports under the Limited Payments Arrangements by the end of the current trade year March, 1973.

6. The reopening of the Hardinge Bridge, the resumption of inland water services and growing familiarity with trading conditions in the two countries encourage the hope that actual imports and exports during the remaining four months would be well above those in the previous eight months.

Outstanding Amounts of Central Loans Given to States

5557. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the total amount of debts which different States and Union Territories owe to the Central Government;

(b) the State and Union Territory-wise break-up of the amount;

(c) the names of the States which appealed to the Centre either for remission or moratorium on the Central debts; and

(d) the guidelines followed by the Central Government in regard to sanctioning of loans to the States and Union Territories and repayment of outstanding debts to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). According to the Finance Accounts, the amount of Central loans outstanding from each of the State and Union Territory Governments is indicated below:—

(Rupees in crores)

State/Union Territory	Amount of Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1971
1. Andhra Pradesh	546
2. Assam	284
3. Bihar	587
4. Gujarat	259

(Rupees in crores)

State/Union Territory Amount of Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1971.

5. Jammu & Kashmir	215
6. Kerala	251
7. Madhya Pradesh	398
8. Tamil Nadu	351
9. Maharashtra	448
10. Mysore	320
11. Orissa	383
12. Punjab	213
13. Rajasthan	532
14. Haryana	155
15. Uttar Pradesh	675
16. West Bengal	595
17. Nagaland	18
18. Himachal Pradesh	81
19. Meghalaya	1
20. Pondicherry	9
22. Goa, Daman and Deu	33
22. Manipur	21
23. Tripura	25

(c) A number of States have been requesting from time to time for writing off rescheduling of loans granted to them by the Centre. More recently such requests have been received from Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(d) Loans for States Plan Schemes are given in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. Loans for Centrally sponsored Schemes, natural calamities and those relating to small savings collections and special accommodation are given in accordance with agreed formulae and principles depending upon the nature of the Scheme etc.

The present guidelines for repayment of various loans granted to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated below:—

বিভিন্ন ধরনের ঋণ		Period of repayment
1. Loans for Schemes	Plan	15 years) Repayable in 15* annual equal instalments.
2. Loans relating to Small Saving Collections		(25 years) Repayable in 20 annual equal instalments after moratorium for a period of 5 years.
3. Loans for natural Calamities.		(10 years) Repayable in 10 annual equal instalments.
4. Loans for purchase of fertilizers.		6 months.
5. Special loans assistance to cover gap in resources.		Recoverable in 10 annual instalments from 1974-75.
6. Loans for re-lending. (Rehabilitation loans etc.)		Upto 25 years.
7. Other non-plan loans		Terms and conditions vary with reference to the purpose.

*In the case of Union Territories, repayable in 10 instalments after moratorium for a period of 5 years.

Seizure of Transmitter from a Foreign Missionary on Indo-Bhutan Border by Customs

3558. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered transmitter and other items have been recently recovered by the Customs Authorities from a foreign missionary on the Indo-Bhutan border;

(b) if so, what action is being taken against the persons concerned;

(c) the reasons why the follow-up action has been very little; and

(d) the findings of the enquiry held in his regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Goods specified in the statement have been seized from one Father M. Palatty of Udalguri Catholic Mission, Udalguri District Darrang, Assam by the Customs Officers of Tezpur, Assam on 8th September 1972. Further information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of Articles Seized

1. Movies Talkie—One (in two parts) (TRANSMITTER) Make—Realistic (Movie Talkie) Model No. 6.A.O. (Made in Japan) and 0485 (Made in Japan) Chasis No. E 0490/Vauc-F—Rs. 1100.00
2. Sanyo Tape Recorder (used) Solid State/A.C. Battery operated Portable music system Japan 704 (used)—One piece—Value Rs. 500.00
3. Solid State Crown-corder. CTR-5050 Auto level (Tape recorder) Made in Japan—one piece with Dynamic microphone (crown) Made in Japan one piece (used) Value Rs. 1800.00
- Maxell magnetic sound recording Tape. Model A. 50.5 Two pieces, Made in Japan (new) Value Rs. 70.00
5. Homer Transister intercome Master—Two pieces—Made in Japan (used) Value Rs. 220.00
6. Koseisha (current operated time piece) D.S. 102 (used) Koseisha Co. Ltd. one piece. Value Rs. 200.00
7. Agfa Supper Pan (120 films) (24 pieces Made in Germany. Value Rs. 120.00
8. TOR Colour—NC. 16 WO Negative film, Made in Germany one piece. Value Rs. 16.00

* Values given as per declaration of the owner.

Loans Outstanding in the S.B.I. Bhadrak Branch District Balasore (Orissa)

5559. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan (small business and agricultural) outstanding at present in the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch in the District of Balasore (Orissa);

(b) how many registered notices to the defaulters as also the guarantors have been served by the Bank;

(c) whether persistent default has been experienced by the Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, in how many cases of persistent default the legal action has been taken and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The figures relating to outstanding advances extended by State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch, Distt. Balasore (Orissa) to agriculture and small-scale industries are set out below:

Outstanding Advances as at			
	End-Dec. 1970	End-Dec. 1971	End-Oct. 1972
	(Amount in lakhs Rs.)		
Agriculture	5.00	3.14	3.48
Small business	35.89	22.42	20.61

(b) to (d). State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch is experiencing some difficulties in realising the outstanding amount of loans from borrowers.

Efforts are being made to recover the dues from the borrowers. Where necessary, legal suits have been filed to recover the dues

Direct Air Service between State Capitals and Delhi

5560. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many State capitals of India are not having direct air connection with Delhi at present; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to connect every State capitals with Delhi by direct air service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b): The capitals of the following four States are not connected by air with Delhi:—

Assam	(Shillong)
Himachal Pradesh	(Simla)
Meghalaya	(Shillong)
Nagaland	(Kohima)

The Capitals of the following five States are indirectly connected to Delhi by air:—

Orissa	Bhubaneswer
Kerala	Trivandrum
Manipur	Imphal
Tripura	Agartala
Jammu	(J&K winter capital)

Air services to Shillong will be started when the aerodrome under construction at Barapani is ready.

Loan Granted by the S.B.I. Bhadrak Branch in Balasore District, Orissa

5561. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted by the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch in the Balasore District (Orissa) during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for decline in the advancement of loans in the recent past; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and laid on the Table of the House.

Shipment of Mulberry Spun Silk to Japan

5562. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to ship its Mulberry Spun Silk to Japan soon;

(b) whether for the first time India would enter the world silk market;

(c) which are the countries that have asked for Indian silk so far; and

(d) what are our prospects in this field?

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

(c) Japan and Thailand.

(d) India is introducing spun silk yarn in the world market for the first time. It is therefore too early to assess the prospects at this stage.

I.N.T.U.C. Leaders demand for take-over of Jute Industry

5563. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress leaders of West Bengal have urged upon Government to take over Jute Industry;

(b) if so, whether Indian National Trade Union Congress has made any representation to this effect;

(c) Government's decision thereon; and

(d) whether any other Central Trade Union has also made representation to Government to this effect?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) One of the demands made in April, 1972 by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and Bengal Jute Mills Workers Union related to the nationalisation of jute industry.

Export of Bicycles during 1970-71 and 1971-72

5564. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the foreign exchange earned from bicycle exports during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Exports of bicycles and bicycle components during 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been of the order of Rs. 6.91 crores and Rs. 8.4 crores respectively.

Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory

5565. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan are the share holders in Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory; and

(b) if so, the percentage of shares held by the Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the latest information, the entire preference paid-up capital of M/s Jaipur Udyog Ltd. which owns Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory, is held by the Government of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government does not hold any equity share in the company. The percentage share of the Rajasthan Government in the total paid-up capital of the company thus comes to 20.

इयरोड्रोम आपरेटर सेलेक्शन ग्रेड-1 को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में सिकायतें

5566. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयरोड्रोम आपरेटर सेलेक्शन ग्रेड-1 को स्थायी बनाने में बरती गई कुछ अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई सिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कल्लू सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप शोषित किये जाने तथा स्थायी बनाये जाने से वंचित कर्मचारी

5567. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1968 में हुई सांकेतिक हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप उनके मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे संबंधित कर्मचारियों को प्रभावित किए जाने तथा स्थायी किए जाने से वंचित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 1968 के पत्र में उपरोक्त बातों का खण्डन किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोक दी गई तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कल्लू सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जहाँ तक मंत्रालय (मुख्य), भारत मौसम विभाग, पर्यटन विभाग तथा रेल सुरक्षा प्रायोग का संबंध है, किसी भी कर्मचारी को उसकी पदोन्नति या पुष्टि से वंचित नहीं रखा गया । नागर विमानन विभाग के बारे में प्रपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Turn Key Assistance from Foreign Countries in 1973-74 to Boost Production of Steel, Cement, Petroleum, Power and Fertilizers

5568. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have large scale turn-key

assistance from friendly countries to boost production of Steel, Cement, Petroleum Power and Fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such countries who are likely to give assistance for these projects; and

(c) the amount of assistance likely to be received during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to have large-scale turn-key assistance from friendly countries for Steel, Cement, Petroleum, Power and Fertilizer Projects in the country. However, the Government have been having discussions with friendly countries to tie up the foreign exchange needs for augmentation of capacity in these sectors to meet the requirements of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The discussions have not reached a final stage and therefore it is not possible to indicate the names of the countries likely to give assistance and the quantum of assistance likely to be received.

समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार

5569. श्रीमन्मन्त्र: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार करने की सम्भावनाओं का सही ढंग से पता नहीं लगाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्र (श्री ए. सी. शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने की विभिन्न संभाव्यताओं का सतत पुनर्विलोकन करती रहती है। इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपायों में भारत के विदेश व्यापार का तेजी से विस्तार करने तथा उसके उत्तरोत्तर विविधीकरण के लिए उनके साथ वार्षिक द्विपक्षीय व्यापार बातचीत करना शामिल है। इन देशों में समय-समय पर होने वाले मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय फर्मों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों आदि को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इन देशों में निर्यात संभाव्यताओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए वित्तीय-सह-अध्ययन दलों तथा बाजार सर्वेक्षणों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन देशों के वित्तीय प्रतिनिधिमंडलों को, हमारे देश में उन विनिर्माण केन्द्रों का दौरा करने की सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं, जो उन देशों को निर्यात करने से संबंधित हैं।

क्यूबा के साथ व्यापार

5570. श्रीमन्मन्त्र: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा क्यूबा के साथ पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए व्यापार आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या क्यूबा सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कुछ प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं तथा भारत ने उन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्ज) : (क) भारत तथा क्यूबा लगभग समान रूप में विकसित हो रहे हैं और दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार के विस्तार करने के मार्ग में दोनों देशों के बीच केवल फासले और जहाजी सुविधाओं के अभाव की कठिनाइयाँ बाधक रही है ।

(ख) इस संबंध में क्यूबा की सरकार से कोई विशिष्ट प्रत्यापनायें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । तथापि, भारत-क्यूबा व्यापार के विकास के प्रश्न पर कई बार विचार किया गया है परन्तु हम उन उत्पादों का पता नहीं लगा सके हैं जो दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार विनिमय का आधार बन सके ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सी० आई० ए० के प्रभाव के अन्तर्गत रूस द्वारा आयात आर्डर का रद्द किया जाना

5571. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० आई० ए० के प्रभाव में आकर रूस द्वारा 10 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का भारत से होजरी के सामान के आयात का आर्डर रद्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्ज) : (क) सी आई ए० के प्रभाव के अन्तर्गत सोवियत संघ द्वारा उनी निटवीयन के लिए आयात आदेशों के रद्द किए जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Dry Port at Delhi

5572. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a dry port at Delhi;

(b) if so, the gist of the decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The whole proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

Merger of Small Banks

5573. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in "Financial Express" dated the 7th August 1972, regarding merging of small Banks and a suggestion by Banking Commission that they should work as subsidiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Government have seen the Press Report which refers to a Study prepared for the use of the Banking Commission.

(b) The recommendations of the Commission on the restructuring of the banking system are under consideration.

Functioning of Non-Banking Financial Institutions, Corporations and Chit Funds

5574. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any compilation of the number of non-banking financial institutions, corporations and chit funds operating in the country as in January, 1972;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of these bodies are indulging in grave mal-practices and adopting usurious methods; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal either to take stringent action against such bodies or to prohibit the functioning of such bodies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Based on the prescribed turns submitted to the Reserve Bank of India, there were 1,040 non-banking financial companies operating in the country as on the 31st January, 1972.

(b) and (c). Complaints received generally relate to non-payment of deposits and or interest thereon and non-payment of chit dues. Some irregularities have also been noticed by the Reserve Bank in the course of the inspection of some of the companies. The Banking Commission has made extensive enquiries into the structure and method of operation of non-banking financial institutions and has recommended measures for their orderly growth. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Replantation of tea gardens

5575. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a plan to replant 7000 hectares of tea gardens per year, whereas in 1969-70 only 987 hectares were replanted; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress?

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

(b) The main reason is financial stringency. Due to declining profitability of tea estates, planters are hesitant to incur fresh developmental expenditure. The incentive provided by the Tea Board's Replantation subsidy scheme is still considered inadequate by the industry.

Export of Films by I.M.P.E.C.

5576. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export of Cinema films has been made by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and if so, the names of the films exported and the foreign exchange earned; and

(b) how much loan was granted to produce films by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the names of recipients and how much was realised and what are the total outstandings as on 30th June, 1972.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4151/72.]

State's Share in Collections from Small Savings

5577. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the State Governments to the effect that the share of the small savings collections given to the respective State Governments should not be treated as a loan or at the most be treated as a loan in perpetuity;

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

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the year 1972, a suggestion was received from the Government of Maharashtra to the effect that the loans against small savings collections should be treated as loans in perpetuity.

(b) and (c) While this could not be accepted, the entire question of States' debt position and the changes to be made in the existing terms of repayment of Central loans granted to the States has since been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Suggestion to Permit Provident Funds of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Zila Parishads Etc., in Time Deposit Scheme

5578. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for permitting Provident Funds of the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Parishads and Banks to be invested in the Time Deposit Scheme as is being done in the case of Provident Funds of Industrial workers;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Requests have been received from some recognised provident funds, including those of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Parishads, for permission to invest their funds in Post Office Time Deposits. These requests have been examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and a decision thereon will be taken shortly.

Grants of Exemption from Income-tax to Institutions for Investment in Small Savings

5579. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered certain suggestions given by certain State Governments for increasing the existing limits for investment by Institutions in Small Savings for being exempted from payment of Income-tax; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). institutional investments are permitted in 7-Year National Savings Certificates II and III Issue and in Public Accounts in Post Office Savings Banks. Provident Funds, whose pattern of investment is prescribed by the Central Government can also invest in Post Office Time Deposits.

The limits of investment by Institutions in National Savings Certificates II Issue and III Issue, taken together,

is Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 depending upon whether the institution is of a charitable character donation to which are exempt from Income-tax or other than a charitable Institution. Provident Funds may invest in National Savings Certificates II and III Issue without any limit. There is also no limit for investment in Public Accounts in Post Office Savings Bank and in Post Office Time Deposits in respect of Provident Funds.

Suggestions have been made by certain State Governments for increasing the limits for investment by Institutions in National Savings Certificates II Issue and III Issue. It has, however, not been possible to increase the prescribed limits since the interest on these Savings Certificates is entirely exempt from Income-tax.

Supply position of Raw Jute

5580. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plea of the Indian Jute Mills Association that the working time of the jute mills will have to be cut down is justified by the actual supply position of raw jute;

(b) if so, the extent of the estimated shortfall of fibre supplies;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India's procurement has been a failure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Directions issued to Authorities of State Bank of India in regard to Recruitment of S.C. and S.T.

5581. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the State Bank of India has issued directions to all of its Offices/Branches in the month of March, 1972 to recruit only Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for its subordinate staff posts;

(b) if so, whether these directives were issued on the instructions of the Government of India;

(c) whether inspite of the above directions non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates have been recruited in subordinate staff posts since March, 1972 in the branches/offices of the said Bank; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken and proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). With a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in its services, State Bank of India, on its own, issued instructions in March 1972, that all fresh appointments to the subordinate staff should be made preferably from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, till such time as the backlog in their recruitment to reserved vacancies is cleared. This is, however, without prejudice to the preference being given to existing temporary employees and the reservation of 20 per cent of vacancies for ex-servicemen. As there is no blanket ban on recruitment of non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates, the Bank has reported that it is possible that a few non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates might have been recruited in the subordinate staff cadre.

The State Bank of India has also reported that as there were a large number of temporary subordinate staff on the rolls of the bank, the objective of these instructions viz., improving the representation of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, would be achieved in due course. In order to get larger number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, the State Bank of India has issued instructions that besides notifying Employment Exchanges, the local Scheduled Caste/Tribe bodies should be approached for sponsoring candidates.

होशंगाबाद में और पूर्वी निमाड जिलों में
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5582. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड जिलों में गत वर्ष राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा, बैंकवार, ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई और ये ऋण किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए .

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष ऋण के लिए कुछ और प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं . और

(ग) यदि हा. तो कितने प्रार्थनापत्रों का निपटान किया गया तथा कितने प्रार्थनापत्र अनि रित पड़े हैं, और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा उसे एकत्रित करके सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र को
कम ऋण का दिया जाना

5583. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा कम ऋण मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, । सहकारी क्षेत्र अपने ऋण की आवश्यकताएँ मुख्य रूप से अपने ही क्षेत्र में सहकारी ऋण संरचना के माध्यम से पूरी करते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में जब अनुरोध किया जाता है तो वे सहकारी क्षेत्र के क्रियाकलापों के विपणन, सस्रो-धन, उद्योग जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में उनकी ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की अनुपूर्ति करते हैं। परीक्षण के तौर पर वाणिज्यिक, बैंक, छ : राज्यों में ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक या तो कमजोर हैं या समाप्त हो चुके हैं, चुरी हुई प्रारम्भिक कृषिक सहकारी ऋण सस्याओं का वित्तपोषण भी कर रहे हैं। सहकारी क्षेत्र को रकम की पूर्ति के स्वतंत्र और समबर्ती स्रोतों को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का अंशदान सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्रों को उनके वित्तपोषण की तुलना में स्वभावतः बहुत कम है ।

Payment of Compensation to Shareholders of Companies

5584. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National forum of shareholders has urged Government to amend the Companies Act to ensure payment of compensation to individual shareholders immediately after Companies are taken over by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The forum has recently suggested that it must be provided in the Companies Act that in case where a company has been nationalised, the compensation received by the company in consideration, should be refunded proportionately to those shareholders who would like to have the same refunded

(b) No decision has yet been taken on it

Advance to Central Government Employees for purchase of Scooter

5585 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government employee who had purchased a scooter out of Government quota with loan advanced by Government and had disposed of the scooter long before the restrictions were imposed in October, 1971 for the second loan, is entitled to another full loan for the purchase of scooter;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that in such cases the Central Government employees are facing difficulty in arranging payment for the new scooter; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Under the current orders, a second or subsequent advance for purchase of a conveyance is admissible to a Central Government employee if a minimum period of 4 years has elapsed after the drawal of the earlier advance. The amount of the advance will be equal to the difference between the price of the conveyance to be purchased and the sale proceeds of the old conveyance left over with the Government servant after the repayment of the earlier outstanding advance (principal as well as interest) subject however to certain ceilings prescribed in the General Financial Rules. The quantum of the second or subsequent advance thus depends on several factors

Advance of loan to Government Employees for purchase of Scooter under modified restrictions

5586 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government employee who had already got scooter purchased with or without Government loan and who has not sold it or who otherwise intends to retain it for the use of his family is entitled to a loan for the purchase of scooter under the modified restrictions; and

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) One of the basic conditions for the grant of an advance to a Government servant for the purchase of a conveyance is that the authority competent to sanc-

tion the advance should be satisfied that it would be useful to the public service if the Government servant possesses the conveyance for the performance of official duties. Where a Government servant has already got a scooter, that fact will obviously have to be taken into account while examining his request for the grant of an advance for the purchase of another scooter. If the previous scooter has been purchased by him without taking a loan from Government and he intends keeping it for the use of his family, there is no bar under the Rules to his availing of a loan from the Government of purchasing a scooter for his own use subject to the satisfaction of the prescribed conditions. If however, he had taken a loan earlier from Government and continues to be in possession of the scooter purchased with that loan, he will ordinarily not be eligible for a serviceable conveyance which has been purchased with the assistance of a Government loan.

**Appointment of Hindi Officers in
Central Excise and Customs
Collectorates**

5587. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Hindi Officers appointed in Central Excise and Customs Collectorates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Nine Hindi Officers have been appointed in the Central Excise and Customs Collectorates, including the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise and the Narcotics Commissioner. Two more officers to whom also offers of appointments had been made are yet to take up their appointments.

Export of Molasses and Alcohol

5588. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of molasses exported from India during the last three years, and year-wise f.o.b. realisations;

(b) the States from which molasses has been exported with quantities and port of shipment;

(c) quantities of alcohol exported from and imported by India, separately during last three years and the f.o.b. price realised; and

(d) when ex-factory price was paid to sugar factories for the molasses procured for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of molasses during the last three years were as follows:—

	FOB realisations.	
	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Value (P. lacs)
1969-70	2.1	12.45
1970-71	123.9	162.29
1971-72	45.4	68.66

(b) Export Statistics are not maintained statewise. However States which were surplus in molasses are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and U.P. The position has now changed and these States are not Surplus in the availability of molasses. The export of molasses is banned, since Nov., 1971. The ports shipment are Madras and Visakhapatnam.

(c) Exports and imports into India of alcohol (all types-Trade code Nos.

5122100 to 5122509) during the last three years have been as follows—

	Quantity	FOB realisation. value
	(000 Kgs.)	(Rs. lakhs)
Exports		
1960-70	1499	15.29
1970-71	7618.3	58.10
1971-72	12707.6	82.28
Imports		
1969-70	9095	279.43
1970-71	18535	365.27
1971-72	9510	224.14

(d) Prices paid to sugar factories varied depending upon the quality of molasses. The minimum and maximum prices paid during the last three years were:—

	Minimum	Maximum
1969-70	Rs. 10	Rs. 40 Per Tonnc.
1970-71	Rs. 8	Rs. 40 Per Tonnc.
1971-72	Rs. 8	Rs. 22 Per Tonne.

Wrong Statistics on Foreign Trade

5589 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Times of India" dated the 4th August, 1972 under the caption "Wrong Statistics again on foreign trade"; and

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

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

(b) A committee is looking into it.

Malpractices by exporting firms for commissions received in Foreign Currencies

5590. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissions payable in foreign currencies to exporting firms are not disclosed to the Reserve Bank of India and are kept in secret balances abroad;

(b) whether mushroom export firms are set up and they disappear after making a number of exports without repatriating the export proceeds;

(c) whether secret clauses in foreign collaboration agreements provide for over-invoicing of imports and building up of foreign exchange reserves abroad; and

(d) if so, what steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Under regulations all foreign exchange receipts such as commission, etc. have to be surrendered to the Control and kept in rupees. Those who do not comply with this requirement are liable for action by Enforcement authorities

(b) Some cases of such export firms have come to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India and these have been reported to the Enforcement authorities for taking appropriate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Enforcement authorities will take action to the extent they are able to trace the parties concerned.

(c) and (d). All collaboration arrangements providing for exports or imports require the prior approval of the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India. Where the provisions of any particular agreement have not been fully disclosed to the authorities, parties entering into such

arrangements would be violating exchange regulations and are liable for action under law. By the very nature of the problem, the effectiveness of action would be a measure of the vigilance of the enforcement authorities. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being consolidated and amended to give greater powers to the Enforcement authorities. It also provides for more stringent penalties.

**Proposal to allow stop-overs on
Bombay-New York-Bombay and
Delhi-New York-Bombay
Flights**

5591. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal to allow any stop-overs on the Bombay-New Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-New York-Bombay flights which are allowed on excursion fare of about Rs. 4,000?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) No, Sir.

**Amount paid for breakfast, lunch and
dinner served to passengers on Indian
Airlines Flights**

5592. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Indian Airlines to the suppliers for each breakfast, lunch and dinner served to passengers on its flights; and

(b) the names of suppliers in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rates for breakfast vary between Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 5.75,

lunch Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 and dinner Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00.

[b]

<u>Name of Place</u>	<u>Name of Supplier</u>
1. Delhi and Bombay	M. Chafair-a Sub- Secretary of Air- India.
2. Calcutta	D. M. Dum Air- Restaurant.
3. Madras	Indian Airlines Fl- ight Kitchen.
4. Hyderabad	M's. Kwality Res- taurant.

**Rules regarding fixation of seniority
of Income-tax Officers, Class I**

5593. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5486 on the 7th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Rules for determining the seniority of directly recruited Income-Tax Officers Class II have since been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the fact that their recruitment was delayed for over three years during which a large number of promotions were made has been kept in view while framing these rules;

(c) whether these rules have been framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Department of Personnel; and

(d) whether these rules have since been published in the Gazette of India and if not, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The principles for determining seniority

of Income-tax Officers, Class II, appointed from various sources, had already been laid down in October, 1955 in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs only. Instructions regulating, in accordance with those principles, the seniority of the Income-tax Officers, Class II, appointed in 1969 and thereafter by *ad-hoc* recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission, were issued in March 1970. The progress of the various steps involved in the process of recruitment was kept in view before these instructions were formulated.

It is not the practice to publish executive instructions regulating seniority in the Gazette of India.

A copy each of the letters containing the principles and the instructions mentioned above is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4152/72].

Arrears of Income-Tax against M/s. Cachar Plywood Limited, Karimganj, Assam

5594. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Income-Tax arrears against Cachar Plywood Limited, Karimganj (Assam) according to the assessment of Income-tax Officer, Karimganj, Assam; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to realise the same?

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

Arrears of Income-Tax against Brabourne Properties Private Limited, Calcutta

5595. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Income-Tax arrears against the Brabourne Properties Private Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in realising the arrears; and

(c) whether its Shareholders/Directors are the real owner, if not, who is the real owner?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

M s. James Finlay and Company Limited, Calcutta

5596. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s James Finlay and Company Limited, Calcutta, has sold away its premises No. 4, Ashoka Road, Calcutta-27;

(b) if so, the name of its purchaser;

(c) whether Government are aware that part payment has been made in foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government has not so far received any request for approval for sale of the said premises by James Finlay & Company Ltd., Calcutta. However, Government has information anonymously regarding the sale of the property in question and enquiries are being made into the matter.

Benefit of F.R.-22-C to Assistant and Stenographers

5597. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Stenographers (Class III) in the scale of Rs. 210—425 get the benefit of FR-22-C after their promotion as Assistant Class II (Non-gazetted) in the grade of Rs. 210—530 for fixation of pay;

(b) whether other categories of posts carrying the same scale of Rs. 210—425 are not being considered under FR-22-C for fixation of pay after their promotion as Assistant Class II (Non-gazetted) when the duties and responsibilities in all such cases involve higher responsibilities; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

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

(b) and (c). The benefit of FR-22C is admissible only in cases of appointments involving assumption of higher duties and responsibilities. Having regard to the job requirements, qualifications and the relative degree of responsibility to be shouldered, appointments of persons in the Central Government pay scale of Rs. 210—425 to posts of Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 210—530 have been held as not involving assumption of higher responsibility. An exception has been

made only in the case of Class III stenographers in the scale of Rs. 210—425 on appointment to Class II posts of Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 210—530 on a broad assessment of their relative nature of duties and responsibilities.

Textile Mills reported to dispose of assets

5598. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sick textile mills are reported to have disposed of their assets to ward off nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such underhand deals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are no such reports.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in bank loans

5599. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big increase has been registered in bank loans to various sections and sectors of economy; and

(b) if so, the name of the sector or the trade to which maximum loan has been extended?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks increased from Rs. 3399 crores as at the end of June, 1969 to Rs. 5283 crores as on the last Friday of November, 1972.

(b) Industry, including small scale industry, accounts for a major portion of aggregate credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks.

Plan to make the runway of Khowai Airport (Tripura) pucca built

5600. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for making the runway of Khowai Airport (Tripura) pucca built during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for the development of the runway at Khowai aerodrome for HS-748 operations is being considered for inclusion in next Five Year Plan.

Alleged corruption in appointment of legal counsel in L.I.C.

5601. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to report appearing in *March of the Nation's* dated 12th August, 1972 under the caption "LIC-Lousy Insurance Cheque" regarding the corrupt practices practised by officers in appointing legal counsel; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report has been called for from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Proposal to construct a new terminal building at Khowai Airport (Tripura)

5602. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete proposal has been drawn up to construct a new terminal building with suitable facilities at Khowai Airport (Tripura); and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An estimate for a small terminal building costing Rs. 68,100 has been sanctioned. Tenders for awarding the work will be called shortly.

12.02 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (सुरेता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल घटेशन के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा था कि एक एक व्यक्ति का नोटिस हमारे पास आता है इसलिये हमें कठिनाई आती है उसको स्वीकार करने में । (व्यवधान)

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : हम लोग दस सदस्यों ने मिलकर नोटिस दिया था था (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन सदस्यों से ये इतना लग था क्या हूँ कि आई बिल है बट्ट डील ब्रिब टैम इनकी यह आदत हो गई है कि रोख उठ कर जोर करें ।

.. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): * *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. So many people getting up. Please do not speak when you are not called. ... (Interruptions). I am not here to give my explanations. I am calling Mr. Bhogendra Jha. It is my discretion to admit or not—whether it is one member or five members. It is my discretion. Please sit down. (Interruptions).

मैं आपसे कहूँ कि आप पार्लमेन्ट को पार्लमेन्ट समझे। इसमें मजबूत से मजबूत दलील भी बढ़े धमन और शान्ति से दो जा सकती है। अगर आप यह समझे कि रोज का काम है हम शोर करते हैं, बातें छाती है तो मे आपको देखता रहा हूँ, कुछ न कुछ जरूर करता पड़ेगा। इसको पार्लमेन्ट बनाना चाहिए और आपको भी पता होना चाहिए कि यह पार्लमेन्ट है। (ध्वजवाहन) यह आखिरी दिन है इसलिये मे कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। (ध्वजवाहन)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा।

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

...*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To-day is the last day... (Interruptions) It is done in every session ...*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record. ... (Interruptions) Order, please. When they asked, I said there were a few members' motions. They said that they also should be admitted in one Member's name. If I accept them, I do not use my discretion.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): For once we are in agreement with you.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Jainagar): You are admitting a subject, not on the basis of individuals. There are a few Members in this House who simply with an eye on the newspapers want to blackmail. (Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DELAY IN APPROVING LAND CEILING LEGISLATIONS OF BIHAR, ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA AND OTHER STATES

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृपि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य राज्या के भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने सम्बन्धी कानूनों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में विलम्ब।"

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The Chief Minister's Conference held on July 23, 1972 made certain recommendations on the ceiling on agricultural holdings and the Government of India formulated a set of guidelines in the light of these recommendations. These were communicated to the State Governments who were requested to amend their existing ceiling laws or introduce fresh legislation, as the case may be in conformity with the national guidelines. Revised ceiling laws passed by the State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Maharashtra were referred to the Government of India for the accordance of President's assent to them.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

These legislations have been examined by the concerned Ministries of the Govt. of India in consultation with the officials of these State Governments. As the laws referred to above did not strictly conform to the norms given in the national guidelines, discussions were held and assurances have been solicited from the State Governments for incorporation of the revisions necessary to bring their legislation in conformity with the national guidelines.

The Bihar Bill has been discussed with the State Government and all points have been resolved and it is expected that the Government of India would be in a position to communicate the accordence of President's assent to the Bihar Bill shortly.

All the required formalities for according President's assent to the Harjana Bill have been completed and President's assent is expected to be accorded to the Bill in a day or two.

The Maharashtra Bill which had been passed by the Legislature before the issue of the national guidelines, was discussed with the representatives of the Maharashtra Government from whom further communication is awaited.

The Andhra Pradesh Bill is in advanced stage of examination and it is expected that President's assent will be accorded soon.

The Government of India as well as the concerned State Governments have been fully alert to the need for enacting ceiling legislations at the earliest possible opportunity. Land Reforms, and specifically land ceiling, are highly complex issues. Apart from the State Governments which have been directly responsible for the enactment of legislation consonant with the national guidelines, the Government of India in its various Ministries and Departments have to examine the various implications of the provisions

of land ceiling so that the law that emerges is consistent with the national policy on land reforms and fits in within the overall framework of our development strategy. I would also take this opportunity to call upon those State Governments who have not yet been able to make legislation on ceiling to take all possible measures for early completion of the task. I have also every hope that energetic and meaningful steps will be taken by all the State Governments for the most expeditious and effective implementation of the laws that are being enacted now.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भूमि की हदबन्दी और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कहानी बहुत ही दुःखद कहानी है। एक तरफ तो हदबन्दी निर्धारित करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार की समिति अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का पैनल, उसके बाद फिर 2 व्यक्तियों का पैनल जिनमें 4 कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, तीन मुख्य मंत्री और दो राज्य कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे उनका पैनल और उस सब के बाद विलम्ब करते करते जमींदारों के, बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में आखिर में कुछ ऐसे संशोधन किये गये जिससे भूमि हदबन्दी का बहुत हद तक भीतर घात हो जाता है। और उस सब के बाद केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय की कहानी है कि अगर कोई विधेयक इन सभी बाधाओं को पार करके केन्द्र में आता भी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कहेगी कि 6, 8 महीने, साल, डेढ़ साल और दो, दो साल तक विलम्ब लगा देते हैं। बिहार में टाटा जमींदारों के उन्मूलन के सवाल पर यह हाल हुआ था। दो साल के विलम्ब के बाद तब उसकी स्वीकृति दी गई। अभी भी जो बिहार की हदबन्दी का कानून है, आंशिक

हदबन्दी का कानून है उसमें एक साल होने जा रहा है। इस तरह से उसमें विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। इस सब का एक ही उद्देश्य होता है कि देरी करके जो बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं वह अपनी जमीनों का आवंटन कर दें। उनके पास कोई फाजिल जमीन ही न रहे जो कि बाद में बतौर फालतू जमीन होने के उन से ली जा सके या उसका बंटवारा किया जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी ओर देखे और लोक सभा में इस बात का आश्वासन दे कि जो भी इनके यहां अभी जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पड़े हुए हैं उन्हें क्लारेंस दे देगी। असम के बारे में भी हदबन्दी कानून के बारे में क्वारी ओनर्स के बारे में क्या रहेगा और इसके बारे में यहां विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। बिहार के बारे में एक ऐसी मामूली बात पर विलम्ब किया जा रहा है जिसे स्वीकृति देकर भी बाद में उसे संशोधित किया जा सकता है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें अड़ी रहे तो विलम्ब करने से यह नुकसान हो रहा है जिससे कि भूमि हदबन्दी कानून भूमिहीनों के लिए निरर्थक साबित होता चला जा रहा है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि जो पहले यहां केन्द्रीय लैंड रिफार्म्स कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी उसने सभी पहलुओं से विचार करके भूमि हदबन्दी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उन सभी सुझावों से सहमत नहीं हूँ फिर भी अगर वह उन सुझावों को लागू करते होते तो कुछ हद तक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकती थी मगर वह नहीं किया गया। उसके बाद फिर जो

नौ व्यक्तियों की कमेटी बनी उस में हमारे कृषि मंत्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद थे, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यमन थे, श्री मोहनकुमार-मंगल, श्री एन० आर० गोखले थे। इनके अलावा मुख्य मंत्री श्री बरकतउल्ला, देवराज उर्स थे। उसके अलावा दो कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष थे। राजेन्द्रकुमारी बाजपेयी और श्री के० कृष्ण-करण, इन सब ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में इस बात पर जोर दिया है :

"We are of the view that ceiling is best applied to the family of five as a unit, consisting of the husband, wife and three children, whether minor or major. In making this suggestion, we already agree with the suggestion of the working group of the National Commission of Agriculture that to the extent that the actual number of members in a family is less than five, the ceiling should be reduced by fifth person."

इन नौ व्यक्तियों की समिति ने वालिग और नाबालिग का फर्क नहीं किया और उस में पूरा तर्क दिया है कि 6 महीने के बाद कोई वालिग हो जायेगा तो 6 महीने के बाद या एक साल के चलते कोई नाबालिग है तो फिर बालिग से नाबालिग में परिवर्तन करने में कोई अधिक विलम्ब नहीं लगता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उस का भो उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और इससे राज्य सरकारों ने यह मतलब लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वोट के समय में जो मेहनतकश में किसान हैं उनके मत, वोट लेने के लिए कुछ नारा दे देती है लेकिन यह असल में भूस्वामियों का पक्षपात करना चाहती है। इसीलिए अब

[श्री भोगेंद्र झा]

हम देख रहे हैं कि मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार ने जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पारित किया था केन्द्रीय सरकार के धाम इस तरह के विलम्ब के बाद तो फिर क्या कहा यह कृषि, मन्त्री हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। उस के बाद श्री मध्यप्रदेश में जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पारित किया है वह पूरे तरीके से ज़म्बोदारी के पक्ष में है जिसका कि पारित होता न होता बराबर हो जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी करीब करीब यही किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में यही सब हो चुका है। अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि क्या यह विलम्ब करने की नीति अपना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरह में भीतरधान कर रही है। उन बातों का जिन पर खुशबू लड़ा गया जिन सबका के ऊपर सारे देश के लोगो ने इतने बड़े इमाने पर अपना मतदान किया कि देश के हित में भूमि की हदबन्दी हो अनिवार्य भूमि का बटवारा हो क्या वह केवल बौद्ध हानिल करने के लिए ही थी?

श्रीमान्, मैं आप के माध्यम से कुछ बातें यहाँ सदन में रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि विलम्ब करने से क्या स्थिति होती है। एक मामला असम का, एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर जोकि हमारे फ़र्स्टीन श्री अहमद साहब उस समय में थे, उन की अपनी भूमि का सवाल और उस सवाल पर जो उन्होंने रिटर्न दे दिये, उस के चार साल के बाद उन्होंने ऐनराज किया कि हम के भूमि न ली जाय और उस चार साल के अन्दर 556 बीघा जमीन कैंट्रिब्यूट के लिए अर्जित की गई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ठीक तो नहीं कह सकता

लेकिन . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह बात आप अलग में बाद में कीजिएगा। मीनूश इन कॉलिंग अटेंशन मॉडल में वह नहीं आती है :

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : विलम्ब से क्या नुकसान होता है यह मैं कहना चाह रहा था। मैं उसमें पूरा नहीं जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह तो आप ने दिया हुआ है जब आयिया तब देखा जायेगा लेकिन माननीय सदस्य आउट ऑफ़ वे न जाय।

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : मैं विलम्ब के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो आप ने दिया हुआ है वह एक अनहदा चीज़ है।

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय के जवाब में मुझे यह कहा गया है कि उन कैंट्रिब्यूट के लिए करीब 34-35 लाख रुपया लगा है। अब उस में किम का किना हिस्सा है यह मैं नहीं जानता इसलिए यह विषय के चलते इतना पया लगा। जाहिर है कि हदबन्दी अगर लागू हो जानी तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह पया नहीं लग सकता था।

असम के बारे में मुझे खबर है अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टोर क्वारी के बारे में अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया कि स्टोर क्वारी के नाम पर वहाँ के भूमि मीमा कानून में बाधा डाली जा रही है। मैं यह बात रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार इस तरह का विलम्ब करके राज्य सरकारों को व देश के बड़े अन्वयितों को इन बात के लिए उकसावा

कही दे रहा है कि वह भूमि हद बन्दी कानून का शीतलपात कर दे और उसे निर्बल बना दें ? इस दरमियान अरबी ज़रीन का जिस किसी के नाम हो सके जाल करेब करके करोष्ठ कर दें ताकि दरमसल सारी ज़रीन उन के पास ही रह जाय । मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि बड़ी खूबी कांमन हमें चुन ही पड़ रहा है । अभी ही 30 नवम्बर की बड़े भूमि-वामियों ने जोकि अब सब के सब लबमग शासक कश्मि में घा रहे हैं, शायद एक भाषा ही बाहर रहे गये हों 10 महीने पहले सब आ गये हैं । परिणाम यह दे देने में आया है कि हमारे 8 वाइस राजाजित्त कांफ़ेसों के कर कन्व कर दिये गये हैं और वह कल कलने वाले सभी भूमि ही हैं । मैं बिहार के मयूवरी बिले के सेनबेरा को जान कह रहा हूँ कि उनको बेर कर कन्व कर दिया गया । कल करवाने में बिहार के डिप्टी स्वीकर हैं जोकि 10 महीने पहले 17 माइस कांविन में थे अब जवा फ़रा में है ।

अध्यक्ष श्रीवास्तव : मेरे श्रोता के निमित्त कि काय अटेंशन से कोई बातें नहीं उन्हें इस में सातवीं सदस्य का नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

श्री श्रीवास्तव : वह मिर्त इन्फिर कहा कि मुकता हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष श्रीवास्तव : जो चीजें बाहर हुई हैं और फिर इन को अटेंशन से कोई उर्तका नहीं है उन्हें इस में नहीं मान्य चाहिये ।

श्री श्रीवास्तव : वह मैंने इन्फिर केवल जित कर दिया कि इस में मुकता हो रहा है ।

अधिक जमीन रखना या खाल्य हो जाने में कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है । जब इस से देश का वातावरण बदल रहा है, भूमिहीन मसलने जा रहे हैं कि उन्हें भूमि ज़ातने के लिए मिलने में अभी बिलम्ब हो रहा है । फिर मत चुनाव में हम ने देखा कि कांग्रेस के टूटने में जो एक आशा दिलाई गई थी वह निराशा साबित हुई हमें शोखा दिया गया और इसलिए उस कांग्रेस के टूटने का कोई राजनैतिक महत्व नहीं रह गया है । क्या यही ज़िद मन्त्री जी का मतलब है कि देश में यह असर हम दे कि दो टुकड़े हम कर चुके और अभी उसका हम और खण्डन करने जा रहे हैं ।

आज बिहार राजस्थान, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र और अरम के बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा अरम की बात करी तो क्या वह कहेंगे कि कितने दिन के अन्दर वह देते हैं ? उन का ज़ान था कि 31 दिसम्बर के पहले तक वह फ़ातून पास हो जायगा ता जो उनके पास अभी आना बाकी है क्या वह उनके लिए एक अवधि बनना सही कि बितने दिन, कितन हप्त इत्यादि चाहिए जिसके कि भीतर स्वीकृति दे देगे 6 महीने या साल तक इसे कर दें ?

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में निम्न लेने पर वह कांग्रेस कांफ़ेसिनी की ।

[श्री बीजेन्द्र झा]

उस में निर्णय लिया गया था। यह तय किया गया था कि 10 और 18 एकड़ के बीच में 10 एकड़ के नजदीक रहेंगे, 18 एकड़ के पास नहीं जायेंगे। लेकिन ग्राम धारणा यह हो गई है कि 18 के नजदीक रहेंगे, 10 एकड़ के नजदीक जायेंगे ही नहीं। क्या इस के बारे में कोई हिदायत जा रही है कि हदबन्दी की अधिकतम सीमा 10 और 18 के बीच में 10 के पास रहे या 18 के पास रहे? क्या इसके लिये समय का भी कोई माप दण्ड रखा जा रहा है कि कितने समय में यह किया जाये, जिस में उससे अधिक विलम्ब न किया जा सके?

मैं आप के जरिये इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि बिहार के बारे में 13 दिसम्बर को जवाब मिला है जिम में कृषि मंत्री ने कहा है कि.

"The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Amendment Bill, 1972. It is still under examination in consultation with the administratively concerned Ministry of the State Government."

उस समय का जवाब यह था, अब भी कुछ कह रहे हैं, कोई निश्चित बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। मुझे शक है, बल्कि मेरी खबर भी है कि जो हदबन्दी नहीं हो रही है और जो इतना विलम्ब हो रहा है वह कृषि मंत्रालय के जरिये हो रहा है। ग्राम तौर से यह मंत्रालय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का काम करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह मंत्रालय के पास

कृषि मंत्रालय ने सब कुछ भेज दिया है?

अगर नहीं भेजा है तो कृषि मंत्रालय किस तरह से इस पर बैठ रहा है और सारे देश की नीति को आघात पहुंचा रहा है? यह क्यों हो रहा है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already indicated the action taken by the Central Ministries. so far as the land ceiling laws are concerned. I have also indicated in my reply that after the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference, certain guidelines were drawn up and they were forwarded to the State Governments for the implementation of those guidelines.

So far as the question of the four States which has been raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to make the position very clear. So far as Bihar is concerned, as soon as we received it from them, we went into the various provisions made by them. The matter was also considered by the Planning Commission and after we found that certain laws were not in conformity with the guidelines given by us, we sent for the local officers and the Ministers for a discussion, and after the discussions were held, we forwarded those comments of ours in order to get the assent from them that they will bring the necessary amendments in order to bring it in conformity with the guidelines given. After that, the Bill was received only recently, and as I have informed the hon. Member, within a very short time it will receive the assent.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: One year may be a short time?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This Bill has gone from my Ministry to the Home Ministry for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the President and I think within a day or two the assent will be received and the Bill will be sent to Bihar.

Similarly, out of the four States which have been mentioned by the hon. Member, we are still awaiting certain replies from the Maharashtra Government. As soon as the replies are received that will also be disposed of. It is our effort that before the year is out, all legislation will be passed, but I may point out in this connection that so far we have received no information from Rajasthan and Mysore. I understand that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee and after it has been disposed of by the Select Committee necessary action will be taken by the Rajasthan legislature in order to pass that Bill, and whenever it is sent to us we shall dispose of it as soon as possible.

So far as Mysore is concerned, there also action is being taken by the Mysore Government. Now, some other States like West Bengal, Assam, etc., have already passed a law, but Assam has not sent the Bill. We have written to all the States for the purpose of forwarding the Bills if any assent is necessary. We shall also give the assent as early as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Whether the Assam Government has been asked to clarify its position about the quarry-owners and on that pretext, the Land Ceiling Act is being delayed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Assam Government has not come to us. We

do not know what are the details. We have written to them to send the Bill to us. As soon as it is received by us we shall go into the question and see that necessary action is taken according to the guidelines decided upon by the Central Government.

As far as the personal reference which has been made by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to point out that whatever was acquired was within the ceiling according to which our family was entitled to hold the land.

I have made the whole position clear to the hon. Member and I hope he will be satisfied with that. I have given him a detailed reply about that.

12.25 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want only one clarification. I gave five times call attention notices on the bombing in Viet-Nam. Today, please excuse me for raising this, this is the last day. I want information from you: what is the basis of accepting a call attention? I call the attention. You admitted Mr. Jha's motion; today evening we are discussing land reform Bill. But for this bombing we gave several call attention notices. It is a shame on the part of the Government. Why have they not come forward with condemnation against bombing in Viet Nam? You kindly ask the Minister to make a statement on the escalation of the war in Viet-Nam and the American bombing in Viet-Nam. (Interruptions) Today there is a discussion on land reforms. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I have not allowed anybody to speak now. In this very session the question of Viet-Nam came either in the form of 377 or in the form of a statement. The rules are. (Interruptions). I cannot compete with you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anybody. Why are you using this language? Do you know you are addressing the Chair? Is it the proper language?

Will all of you please sit down? Viet-Nam was referred to in this House in a number of ways. The Minister made a statement. Then this was discussed. I think Mr. Indrajit Gupta also raised this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You allowed me to raise it under rule 377 and the minister made a statement. At that very time many members felt that we should be given an opportunity at least through a calling attention motion to discuss it. Otherwise, it was a hopeless, totally inadequate statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The same subject cannot come up the very next day. Two or three days back, just before leaving, the minister made a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In order that we are in a position to express concern on this and the Government also takes in our concern, Government should come forward with a resolution condemning this barbarous bombing. We all would cooperate in passing it unanimously. Let the Government come forward with a resolution at the end of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the same day before leaving for Moscow, the minister made a statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I want to make a submission on a point of procedure in relation to statements made by ministers. On this occasion, the minister made a statement pursuant to a notice given by a member on this side.

And, according to your ruling, we are precluded from having any further discussion on it in the next few days. But it so happens that the statement relates to a question of historic significance about which the whole world is agitated and this country in particular. Therefore, may I know whether if a minister makes a statement and leaves us in a position only of making a few impromptu interjections, we should be satisfied with that only? We wish to have a thorough discussion on this matter of historical significance and we are precluded from doing so because you say for one thing the minister has made a statement and there is an end of it, and for another, the Prime Minister is not here to represent the Foreign Minister who happens to be absent. Parliament goes home, we are sent packing when these events are happening, agitating everybody in this country and outside.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Vietnam is concerned, I am one with you. We have been expressing our views from time to time on it. Last session, in the last Lok Sabha also and in this session also in one form or the other, we did express our views. The Minister came out with a statement only about 3 days back, one day earlier or the same morning before leaving for Moscow. After the minister left, there was renewed bombing and we were not very happy with it. So, I do not mind if the minister comes with a statement this afternoon. We do not have the minister himself here; the Deputy Minister is here and he can make a statement sometime in the evening.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let there be something operative—a resolution condemning it, not merely a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Are they going to bring a resolution?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not speaking on their behalf; I speak as Speaker. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Today being the last day, we would like to know what the Government have done as a retaliatory measure against the Uganda High Commission here. Yesterday we were told that the Government are considering the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this being the last day of the session, I would like the Minister to say something about the reference made yesterday that they are considering taking some action. Secondly, after the last statement on Vietnam, there has been renewed bombing on which also they should make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The bombing is on a very heavy scale.

MR. SPEAKER: Both statements should be made some time this afternoon.

श्री राजबन (लाल गंज) : मेरी जिन्दगी के ऊपर जो खतरा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस सम्बन्ध से मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आप से दो मिनट समय की मांग की थी। मैं आपके चैम्बर में आप से मिला भी था। आपको लिख कर भी मैंने दिया था जैसा आपने कहा था। मेरी जिन्दगी के ऊपर खतरा है, इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले सेशन में खतरा था, वह खत्म हो गया। अब खतरा कहाँ है ?

श्री राज बन : पिछले जून महीने में मेरे ऊपर आजमगढ़ की पुलिस ने छत्याचार किया था जब मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों की कमेटी मीटिंग

में भाग लेने जा रहा था। उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया था। मैंने एक प्रार्थनापत्र प्रधान मन्त्री को भी लिख कर दिया था। उन्होंने उस पत्र की प्राप्ति की सूचना छो दे दी थी लेकिन उसके बाद मैंने—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सदन में खड़े हो कर गलत मत बताइये। सब बातें बताइये, अगर बतलानी हैं।

श्री राज बन : सब बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप से आपके निवास स्थान पर मिला था और मैंने रो रो कर आपको अपने ऊपर आए खतरे के बारे में बताया था। आपने कृपा करके प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर जा कर उसके बारे में स्वयं निवेदन किया था। इसके लिए मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी वहाँ के स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण कराने में जो मदद की उसके लिए उनका अनुगृहीत हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आप लोगों के हस्तक्षेप के बाद जिन पुलिस अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया था उनको वहाँ से हटा कर उनकी तरक्की कर दी गई। जो एस आई था उसको स्टेशन मास्टर बनाया गया और क्लास बन जाने का नहीं बल्कि स्पेशल बाने का इन्चार्ज बनाया गया : मैंने क्षीप से मिल कर निवेदन किया था कि इन सारे मामलों की जांच कराई जाए। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से भी निवेदन किया था कि केन्द्रीय पुलिस विभाग की और से इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री

[श्री राम घन]

से दर्जनों गार मिल चुका हूँ। वहाँ के गृह विभाग के राज्य मन्त्री से दर्जनों बार मिल चुका हूँ, वहाँ के आई जी से मिल चुका हूँ, यहाँ पर मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टर श्री पंत से भी मिल चुका हूँ। लेकिन छः महीने का समय निकल गया, आज तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई। हम यहाँ हाउस में बराबर चर्चा करते आए हैं उन भ्रष्टाचारों की जो हरिजनों पर हो रहे हैं। मैं एक हरिजन सदस्य हूँ इस लोक सभा का। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक विधायक पर पुलिस वालों ने खूब भ्रष्टाचार किया। वहाँ जूडिशल इनक्वायरी बिठाई गई। मैं दर दर की ओकरें खा रहा हूँ, भटक रहा हूँ लेकिन आज तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मेरी रखा करें। आप मेरी रखा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं लोक सभा के रिकार्ड पर इस चीज को रख देना चाहता हूँ। अगर मेरी कल को हत्या होती है तो इसी जिम्मेदारी जिन लोगों पर होगी, उसको आप देख लें।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a serious matter. Our submission to you will be to look into the matter further personally. You have already taken interest in this matter. The Member has expressed his gratefulness to you for that. The House is unanimous that you take interest in this matter further personally and set the matter right (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you.

May I request you to kindly sit down?

पाननीय सदस्य मुझ से पिछले सेशन से पहले मिले थे। इसके बारे में जो कुछ हो सका, मैं ने किया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी फौरी तौर पर कार्यवाही की। उस के बाद पिछला सेशन हो गया और आज यह सेशन भी खत्म हो रहा है। अगर वह पहले बतावे, तो हम कुछ करते। आज हम उठने वाले हैं। पाननीय सदस्य मुझे लिख कर दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम घन : मैंने लिख कर दे दिया है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त, जब कि आप पहली दफा आये। उस के बाद मुझे कुछ नहीं मिला। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What he has said has gone on record. You can take action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Exactly as to who are at fault, what he means exactly, I should get that in writing. I will ask the Home Minister to take prompt action on it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (भस्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज ही पिबौरागढ़ से आ रहा हूँ। वहाँ निहत्थे विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई गई। दो छात्रों की मर चुके हैं और काफी घायल हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को यह आदेश दे कि इस बारे में इम्मीडिएट

जुडिशल एनक्वायरी की जाये। जब तक कि यह जुडिशल एनक्वायरी बैठे, जो सब के सब अफसरान इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको सस्पेंड किया जाये। वहां पर इन लोगों ने बहुत अत्याचार किया। विद्यार्थी निर्दोष थे। उन्होंने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया था, जिस के कारण उन पर लाठी और गोली चलाई जाती। जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने उन के साथ ऐसा बुरा व्यवहार किया है, उन को दंडित किया जाना आवश्यक है। जनता में बड़े विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हो गई है। मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और करबड़ प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिया जाये कि इस बारे में इन्क्विजिट जुडिशल एनक्वायरी हो और तब तक सब जिम्मेदार अफसरों को सस्पेंड किया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुस्न खन् बक़्शबाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट इस वर्ष के अन्त तक आ जायेगी। अब मुना गया है कि पे कमीशन और समय चाहता है। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को यह आदेश दें कि वह सदन को बतायें कि पे कमीशन कब अपनी रिपोर्ट देने जा रहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling them only after the formal business is over. Now, papers to be laid on the Table...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contain): I have written to you...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I tried to obey you...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You were not called. It will not go on record. We will just keep sitting and watching. The other alternative is ask you to withdraw from the House which I am not doing because today is the last day. We will listen to you. But nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: * *

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3480 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4114/72.]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF I.O.C.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4115/72.]

**REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORTS OF I.T.D.C.,
AND ANNUAL REPORTS & ACCTS. OF**

AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KA-
RAN SINGH):** I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4116/72]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Air India for the year 1971-72.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1971-72.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-4117/72.]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4118/72.]

**DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(ISSUED AND MANAGEMENT OF BONUS)
REGULATIONS**

SHRI A. K. KISKU: On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Issue and Management of Bonds) Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1135 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4119/72.]

**REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR
GENERAL, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial) Part XI—Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division excluding Pipelines Section), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4120/72.]

- (2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi:—

(a) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(45)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th June, 1972.

(b) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(60)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1972.

(c) The Delhi Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(24)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th October, 1972.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4121/72.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1494 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1495 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4122/72.]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/72.]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 472(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/72.]

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SMAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government in the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Triveni Structurals Limited.

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4125/72.]

- (2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4126/72.]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4127/72.]

STATEMENT RE. COTTON CORPORATION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF I.M.P.E.C.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding cotton purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India during 1971-72 and Cotton Price Policy for 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4128/72.]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the India Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4129/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF WEST BENGAL AERO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4130/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS & ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942:—
- (i) The Coffee (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1972.
- (ii) The Coffee (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1077 in Gazette of India

dated the 2nd September, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-4131/72.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1971-72. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4132/72.]

STATEMENTS, ACCTTS., NOTIFICATIONS

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

- (i) Statement No. XXVII
(ii) Statement No. XXVI
(iii) Statement No. XXIV
(iv) Statement No. XXVII
(v) Statement No. XVII

Seventh Session, 1969.
Eighth Session, 1969.
Ninth Session, 1969.
Tenth Session, 1970.
Twelfth Session, 1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha

- (vi) Statement No. XVIII
(vii) Statement No. X
(viii) Statement No. IX
(ix) Statement No. III
(x) Statement No. I

Second Session, 1971.
Third Session, 1971.
Fourth Session, 1972.
Fifth Session, 1972.
Sixth Session, 1972.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4133/72].

On behalf of Shri Bal Govind Verma,
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4134/72.]

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) together with the Audit Report thereon of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1969-70 under section 36 of the Employees Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4135/72.]

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family

Pension and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948:—

(a) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4136/72.]

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4137/72.]

(c) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 in

Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4138/72.]

(d) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512 in Gazette of India dated, the 29th April, 1972.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4139/1.]

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 7755 DATED 29TH MAY, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the answer given on the 29th May, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 7755 by Shri Ramavataar Shastri regarding financial assistance to Cultural Institutions and (ii) giving reasons for the delay in correcting the answer.

Statement

In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7755 answered on 29th May, 1972, a list was attached as Annexure II giving details of the cultural institutions which received assistance from the Government during 1971-72 and the amount of assistance in each case. In Statement V of the said Annexure II, the following corrections may be made:—

(1) Under the heading "State Akademies", for entry at

S. No. 2 in the list viz., Gujarat Sangit Nritya Natya Akademi, Ahmedabad the name of Kerala Sangeet Natak Akademi, Kerala may be substituted.

- (2) The amount of Rs. 60,000 shown against Bharatiya Natya Sangh, New Delhi (S. No. 1 under "Cultural Institutions") may be amended to read as Rs. 28,000.
- (3) The entries relating to Naya Theatre, New Delhi (S. No. 58) and Little Theatre Group (S. No. 60) may be substituted by the followings:—

"58 Nandikar, Calcutta 15,000
60 Andhra Pradesh
Natya Sangham,
Hyderabad. 10,000"

- (4) The following may be added at the end:—

"66 Madras Natya
Sangh, Madras 7,000
67 Natya Sangh,
Bombay 5,000
68 Theatre Centre,
Calcutta 10,000"

2. The delay in correcting the statement is due to the fact that the inaccuracies were detected by the Sangeet Natak Akademi only at a later date.

12.48 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the

Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1972."

-) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972."

- (iii) "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 Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 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."

12.49 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

- (1) Shri Martand Singh of Rewa

—12th May to 1st June, 1972 (Fourth Session) and 31st July to 31st August, 1972 (Fifth Session).

- (2) Shri Tula Ram

—13th November, to 12th December, 1972 (Sixth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet. Unless I call you. Kindly sit down.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

12.50 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: (Contd):
Can I make a submission, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get up every time. I am not calling you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can I make a submission, Sir?

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eighteenth to Twenty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS
OF THE HOUSE
MINUTES**

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk):
I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eighth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

12.51 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

(AMENDMENT OF SEVENTH SCHEDULE)
BY **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA**
OPINION ON BILL

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk):
I beg to lay on the Table a paper containing opinions on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th May, 1972.

12.51½ hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-FIRST REPORTS**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Sixtieth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-eighth Report relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Department of Agriculture.
- (2) Sixty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Second Report on Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.) 1968-69 and Audit Report (P. & T.), 1970.

12.52 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
EIGHTH AND NINTH REPORTS**

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): I beg to present the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Committee on Petitions.

2.52½ hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT
FOURTH REPORT**

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.53 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE, TAKE-OVER OF
WHOLESALE TRADE IN WHEAT
AND RICE**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Hon'ble Members are aware that Government had already reached the decision to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. This decision was taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States. The essential features of the scheme are to give the public agencies a more dominant role in the procurement and distribution of wheat and rice and thereby eliminating the role of the middlemen. This decision has already been conveyed to the Lok Sabha in response to several questions answered in the House during the current session.

A conference of Food Ministers of States was held on 15th and 16th of December, 1972, to finalise the steps necessary to implement the decision already taken by the Government to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice. In the conference the State governments were agreeable in principle to the decision taken by

the Central Government. They however, expressed certain operational difficulties likely to be experienced in the taking over of the wholesale trade. The consensus in the conference was that a committee may be appointed to examine the various operational difficulties that may be faced by the State Governments in implementing the decision. Necessary steps are being taken to form a committee consisting of representatives of surplus and deficit States, Planning Commission and the economic Ministries of the Central Government. The committee will be headed by the Minister for Agriculture.

श्री नाबराज अहिर्बार (टीकमगढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ज्वार की निकासी
पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट के बाद
अब आप यह नहीं कर सकते।

12.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACTION TAKEN
ON THE INSPECTION REPORT IN
THE CASE OF BELAPUR SUGAR
AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES LTD.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA
REDDY): Hon'ble Members will re-
call that on 11th August, 1972 during
the discussion initiated by Shri Piloo
Modi by calling the attention of the
Minister for Company Affairs to the
affairs of Belapur Sugar and Allied
Industries Limited, I had assured this
House that action taken on the report
of inspection under section 209(4) of
the Companies Act would be reported
to this House. This statement is be-
ing made in pursuance of the afore-
said assurance.

The inspection of this company was
conducted during the period 26th
July 1972 to 8th August, 1972 and the
report was received by the Company
Law Board on 5th October, 1972.
After detailed examination the Com-
pany Law Board has taken action on
the following lines:

1. The Regional Director at Bom-
bay has been asked on 2nd
December, 1972 to take up
with the company the viola-
tions of Companies Act and
certain other features re-
quiring clarification.
2. The Income Tax Department
has been informed on 2nd
December 1972, of certain
transactions which apparent-
ly required further investiga-
tion at their end.
3. On 8th December, 1972 a com-
munication was addressed to
C.B.I. for investigation into
certain transactions which
prima facie appeared to be
offences involving criminal
conspiracy, breach of trust,
fabrication of accounts etc.
by the management of the
Company.

A notice requiring the company
to show cause why 2 Govern-
ment Directors should not be
appointed u/s 408 of the
Companies Act has been issu-
ed on 12th December, 1972 as
the Company Law Board
was of the *prima facie* view
that company continued to be
managed in a manner preju-
dicial to the interests of the
company and of the public.

During the discussion, some Hon'ble
Members had referred to the role of
the Life Insurance Corporation. Ac-
cording to the Life Insurance Corpo-
ration, their representative along with
the representative of Unit Trust of
India attended the Annual General

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

Meeting of the company held on 9th June, 1972. It is true that the L.I.C. did not participate in any voting but the circumstances in which this was done are as follows:

The shareholding of the L.I.C. being only 9.9 per cent they felt that no results may be achieved by opposing the resolution for adoption of accounts or of re-election of Directors. The company representatives were therefore called to the office of the L.I.C. before the Annual General Meeting to discuss the various financial irregularities disclosed by the annual report for the year ended 30th September 1971. After consultations with the Reserve Bank of India it was put to the management of the company that they would make a statement in the meeting in order to ensure that the company Directors bound themselves to concentrate their efforts on the recovery of the company's funds in consultation with their bankers and auditors. The required statement was made at the Annual General Meeting and the representatives of L.I.C., U.T.I. and nationalised banks who attended the meeting did not participate in the voting.

12.58 hrs.

RE. FINAL REPORT OF THE THIRD PAY COMMISSION

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र गोदह्रा : (मुरैना)

प्रश्नोत्तर मंडलीय, वे कमीशन के अन्तर्गत सरकार से वस्तुस्थिति बिलगाए ।

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): *

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing you.

Mr. Banerjee, I allowed you under Rule 377. This is about delay in the submission of the final report of the Pay Commission. I will ask the Minis-

ter to come up with a statement....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before that, Sir, I wish to remind you, in this very House, repeated assurances were given by the Finance Minister and by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance stating that the Pay Commission will submit its final report by the end of this month, in other words, by the end of this year. Every day practically I have been mentioning this, because I had a fear in my mind that the Pay Commission may ask for a further extension of time and that they would delay the report once the Parliament is adjourned, since Parliament is being adjourned today.

Now, Sir, this is not merely a question of the 28 lakhs of Central Government employees; there are lakhs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force personnel. They are equally agitated over this abnormal delay because many thousands of people have retired during 1971 and 1972. Once the Pay Commission report is out and if it is not mentioned that this will have retrospective effect, all these persons will not be able to get any benefit out of this report.

13.00 hrs.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a statement and give a categorical assurance that the Pay Commission will not be allowed to extend their time and the report will be submitted this year and moreover it will be implemented retrospectively after discussions with the employees' representatives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Honourable Members will recall that in response to Questions raised in the House it was stated some time back that according

to the indications then available the final Report of the Third Pay Commission was likely to be received by the end of the current year. The Commission have been making every effort to complete their work within this time. (Interruptions) The Commission recently had occasion to review the progress made in this direction with a view to assessing the further time which may be required by them to complete the remaining work and they think that a little more time would be necessary. The Government are in touch with the Commission and hope that the Commission would be able to submit their Final Report soon. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anyone. I am not allowing anybody to speak now. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At least let the hon Minister complete the statement. We have not been able to hear him at all.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have nothing to hide. I am prepared to read out the later part of the statement again.

The Commission recently had occasion to review the progress made in this direction with a view to assessing the further time which may be required by them to complete the remaining work and they think that a little more time would be necessary. The Government are in touch with the Commission and hope that the Commission would be able to submit their Final Report soon. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down—all of you. (Interruptions).

आप बोल बैठ जायें । Please sit down,
Do not disturb the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We have given a statement to the House many times. According to justifications we got from the Pay Commission, their Report will be submitted by the end of this year. There is no doubt about it; there is no dispute about it. Recently, and also because of the illness of the Chairman, the Pay Commission have reviewed the work and they think. (Interruptions)—Please let me complete my statement if you want to know the government line; but if you shout, I shall sit down—Recently the Pay Commission had occasion to review their work and they have come to the conclusion that some residual work will be left. Still, we had given an assurance to Parliament and it was the responsibility of Government to come and explain this position. Government are in touch with the Pay Commission....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): How long?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is the intention of Government to see that the Pay Commission submit their report as early as it can be finalised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How long? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may kindly sit down. He has made his statement.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We are telling them. The views expressed by hon. Members will also be conveyed to them (Interruption). He does not understand anything about the Pay Commission.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो गुस्से में हैं आप गुस्से में मत आइए ।

श्री कै० आर० गणेश नही साहब, यह तो मेरी आदत है । मैं ने कई दफा पहले भी कहा है कि यह मेरी आदत है—मैं गुस्से में नहीं हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक महीना, दो महीना, तीन महीना, कमीशन कितना टाइम चाहता है ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Commission want some little time to do the residual work. So the word 'soon' used is very appropriate.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS ROSE—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You have made a mockery of this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम को चुप करा देंगे लेकिन मारे देश के कर्मचारियों को चुप नहीं करा पायेंगे ।
(व्यवधान) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं होगा । मैं आप से कहूँगा कि हमारे मन्त्र का प्याला लबरेज हो चुका है ।

13.10 hrs.

RE DHARNA BY U.P. WEAVERS

श्री ब्रह्महृदय सम्मेली (अमरगढ़)

स्पीकर साहब, यू० पी० के 40 लाख बुनकर हमारी सरकार की इस पानिमी के मातहत तबाह हो रहे हैं और आप को मालूम है कि तीन दिन से मिनिस्टर द्वारा फारेन ट्रेड के मकान पर यू० पी० के बुनकर धरना दे रहे हैं । उन का समला बहुत साफ़ मा है, वे कोई नई माँग लेकर

नहीं आये हैं, किसी रियायत के लिए नहीं आये हैं, उन का मतलब यह है कि सरकार ने जो तीन एलान किए थे उन को पूरा किया जाये । उन को सरकार ने पूरा नहीं किया है । सरकार ने एलान किया था कि जनवरी 1970 के भाव पर सूत दिया जायेगा लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने सूत का भाव भुकरें कर के मिलों को मजबूर नहीं किया है कि उस भाव पर सूत दें । नतीजा यह है कि आज सूत के दाम कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं । एक बण्डल पर तीन रुपये से सात रुपये तक बढ़ गए हैं । यह भी एलान किया गया था सरकार की तरफ से हमारे मिश्रा जी ने एलान किया था कि 30 अप्रैल तक 30 करोड़ रुपये का हैडलूम खरीद लिया जायेगा लेकिन एक धागा भी कपड़े का आज तक खरीदने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । यह भी एलान किया गया था कि हैडलूम को 15 सौ रुपए और पावर लूम को पांच हजार रुपए दिये जाएंगे । यू० पी० में दो लाख हैडलूम हैं मिर्फ 5 हजार को दिया गया है और इस तरह से 50 साल में भी बायदा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस का नतीजा यह है कि 40 लाख इन्सान भूखो मर रहे हैं । इस के लिए कल मैं ने, मेरे साथी बनर्जी साहब ने, सरजू पांडे और झारखंडराय जी ने आप को लिखकर दिया था, हमारी आप से दरख्वास्त है मेहरबानी कर के सरकार को इतला दीजिए वरना 40 लाख भूखे इन्सान मिनिस्टर साहब के मकान को घेरेंगे । आप गोली चलायेंगे गोली खा कर मर सकते हैं, लेकिन भूखे नहीं मर सकते हैं । इसलिए मेरी आप से दरख्वास्त है कि सरकार की तबज्जु इस तरफ आप दिलावें । सरकार फौरन इस पर

کاروبار کرے۔ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے کہ جین
پالیسیز کو سرکار نے ڈیکلینر کیا یا
ان کا ڈیمولیشن نہیں ہوا رہا ہے،
ان پر ہملدرامد نہیں ہوا رہا ہے۔
میری درخواست ہے کہ ہر دکاندار،
انسانیوں کو ان کے کاموں میں بڑے اور سرکار
نے جو اعلان کیا ہے ان پر ہملدرامد
کرنا ہے۔

شری استیاق سلہالی (امروہا) -

سٹیٹنگ صاحب - جو ہی کے ۴۰ لاکھ
بلکر ہمارے سرکار کی اس پالیسی
کے ماتحت تھا ہوا ہے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ تین دن سے
منسٹر فار فارن ٹریڈ کے مکن پر
جو ہی کے بلکر دھونا دے رہے ہیں۔
ان کا مسئلہ بہت صاف سا ہے۔
وہ کوئی نئی مانگ لے کر نہیں
آئے ہیں۔ کسی رعایت کے لئے نہیں
آئے ہیں۔ ان کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ
سرکار نے جو ان اعلان کئے تھے ان
کو پورا کیا جائے۔ ان کو سرکار نے
پورا نہیں کیا ہے۔ سرکار نے ان
کیا تھا کہ جنوری ۱۹۷۰ کے بھار
سے یہ سوت دیا جائے گا۔ لیکن
آج تک سرکار نے سوت کا بھار مقرر
کر کے ملوں کو مقرر نہیں کیا
ہے کہ اس بھار پر سوت دیں۔
نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ آج سوت کے دام
کچھ زیادہ ہو گئے ہیں۔ ایک
بلکر پر تین روپے سے سات روپے۔

تک ہوا گئے ہیں۔ یہ بھی اعلان
کیا گیا تھا کہ سرکار کی طرف سے
ہمارے مسرا جی نے اعلان کیا تھا
کہ ۳۰ اپریل تک ۳۰ کروڑ روپے
کا ہیڈ لوم خرید لیا جائے گا۔ لیکن
ایک دکانہ بھی کہوے کا آج تک
خرودنے کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا۔
یہ بھی اعلان کیا تھا کہ ہیڈ
لوم کو ۱۵ سو روپے اور پاور لوم
کو پانچ ہزار روپے دئے جائیں گے۔
جو ہی میں دو لاکھ ہیڈ لوم ہیں۔
صرف پانچ ہزار کو دیا گیا ہے۔
اور اس طرح سے ۵۰ سال میں
بھی وعدہ پورا نہیں ہو گا۔ اس
کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ۴۰ لاکھ سان
بھوکے مر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے
کل میں نے - مہرے ساتھی بلرجی
صاحب - سوچ پالنے اور چار کھانڈے
وائے جی نے آپ کو لکھ کر دیا تھا۔
ہماری آپ سے یہ درخواست ہے سہیلی
کر کے سرکار کو اطلاع دیجئے ورنہ
۴۰ لاکھ بھوکے سان منسٹر صاحب
کے مکن کو گھبراہٹ لے - آپ گولی
چلائیں - وہ گولی کھا کر مر سکتے
ہیں۔ لیکن بھوکے نہیں مر سکتے
ہیں۔ اس لئے مہری آپ سے
درخواست ہے کہ سرکار کی توجہ
اس طرف آپ دلائیں - سرکار فوراً
اس پر کارروائی کرے۔ بڑے شرم کی
بات ہے کہ جن پالیسیز کو سرکار

[श्री ज्योतिर्मय बोसु]
 ने टिकेपर कहा था कि का अन्वेषण
 नहीं हो रहा है - कि नरुमल दाम
 नहीं हो रहा है - ये मरुमल दाम
 है मरुमल कर के कि लकड़ों अन्वेषण
 को आप लकड़ों से बचाने - लकड़ों
 के जो अन्वेषण कर रहे हैं कि नरुमल
 दाम को बचाने -

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The Minister will look into it.

13.11 hrs

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee ..

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you later on. Now, Shri Kalyanasundaram.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बोसु साढ़े 12 बजे द्वारा
 मोशन लेने के लिए तय हुआ था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां तो कुछ भी नहीं
 लिखा है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it was decided that the item on ear would be taken up at 12.30. If there is no time we should sit longer, because it is a substantive motion. At least four to five hours should be given.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under 193 it is a substantive motion. Therefore, I have the right of reply. I am just bringing it to your notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के
 टाइम के पहिले जो बचता है वही मिलेगा ।

13.12 hrs.

Re. Charges Against Tamil Nadu
 Chief Minister and his Cabinet
 Colleagues

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
 (Tiruchirapalli) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me tell you something. We do not allow discussion on the corruption charges against the Chief Minister of a State.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 I am not...

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 I am not rising on that. I want to know from the Prime Minister what action she is going to take, because the matter is now before her. She has sent the charges to the Chief Minister and called for his remarks and the remarks have been sent here. So, this House is entitled to know what are the charges and what is the reply and what is the Central Government going to do with that. (Interruption).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
 It is a matter of public knowledge.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 Let the reply be placed on the Table of the House. In the Assembly there, they have placed it on the Table of the House. It is public property now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We want an enquiry on Mr. Kalyanasundaram. (Interruption). and is indulging in anti-national activities. We want an enquiry. (Interruption). His loyalty to this country is questionable.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order; kindly sit down.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): On a point of order. Is it in order for any Member to say that a Member of this House.**

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If what you are saying is in order, what I say is in order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): People who were thinking of secession from this country should talk about the loyalty of others.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: I want a ruling on the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you? This is a very troublesome part of the House. I must say something. I do not allow it. Why do you get quarrelling among yourselves? You can quarrel with me all right, but do not quarrel among yourselves.

Now the position is that if a Member wants to level a charge against another Member, there is a procedure for it. Do not do it like this.

बी बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (स्वामियर) .
सी आई ए एक्टिविटीज पर जब यहां चर्चा
हो रही थी तो हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर यह चार्ज
लगाया गया था... (इशबान)

MR. SPEAKER: That was wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What you said about the procedure has got nothing to do with what Mr. Vajpayee says: The question raised here is: can one Member accuse another Member in this way, suddenly? All I have done was to quote the U.K. High Commissioner in this country—and I said that it had not been contradicted—that certain parties had

been getting money. I never mentioned any Member of this House... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, there is a point of order which remains unsolved. Here has been an instance of one Member accusing another Member in a very dastardly way; you did not hold him up; you have not even been pleased to observe yourself definitely and strongly against that practice.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave the ruling; you did not hear.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The whole matter has been confused by an absolutely irrelevant comparison between a general accusation in regard to the political segments in this country and a personal accusation against a Member functioning in this House and present in this House. When that kind of dastardly accusation is being hurled, no protection is forthcoming from the Chair. On a point of order, I say that it is necessary for you to do something in regard to this matter: either ask the Member concerned to apologise...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why should I apologise?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:... ..or ask him to repeat it outside the House and let him be beaten to smithereens.... (Interruptions). With the protection of being under your umbrella, he makes this accusation and gets away with it. This is an irrelevant comparison. Political accusation has nothing to do with the personal honour of a member being impunged. I have never seen in this House the personal honour of a member present being impunged in this manner without any protection from the Chair. (Interruptions).

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Sir, you called the name of Mr. Kalyanasundaram and he got up to put certain questions.**

Is it not up to you to pull him up? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanathan, you must know the rule. When you level a charge against an hon. member this House, the procedure is in such cases the member give it in writing to the Speaker that he is going to say this. In this case it was very unfair on your part to have said it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If I had anticipated it, I would have given notice. It was unanticipated. I will give notice now with retrospective effect. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan, will you kindly ask your party member to withdraw those words?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My submission is that in these matters you must evolve a code of conduct for the members of the House. Otherwise, the impression in my mind by the observations of the Chair is that the Chair puts up with utterances, nasty utterances, by some members while it does not put up with utterances by other members. I can quote hundreds of instances where members like Shri Piloo Mody had been called American agents. I have never used expressions like the one Shri Viswanathan has used against another hon. Member. At the same time, I seek your guidance in this matter. Whether on certain other occasions such words have been used and they were not withdraw. Persons like me have pointed out to you even yesterday how some members use the strongest possible terms. If on this occasion you make a member withdraw his words, you would be taking a highly discriminatory action and we

cannot be a party to that. Unless you evolve a code of conduct.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to know whether in the past members have been asked to withdraw such remarks made on similar occasions.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): On an earlier occasion, a ruling party member called another Member a Pakistani agent. You in your wisdom asked the member to withdraw those words. The member did not withdraw those words. Then, Sir, you in your wisdom expunged those remarks. In this case, if you feel that they are unparliamentary, undesirable and unwarranted, you can at best expunge them. We want a uniform procedure. I am saying this because I am an Independent member and many members will not stand on my behalf. Therefore, a different norm would be adopted. This is very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will expunge it. That remark is expunged.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Other similar expressions used by other members should also be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly. All of them will be expunged.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, the students in my constituency in a hostel were beaten.... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, on a point of order. This is a matter concerning law and order in the State, which is a State subject.... (Interruptions). Why should they raise it here? There is a State Assembly where it can be raised.... (Interruptions).

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
rose—

13.30 hrs.

RE: WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN AND PAKISTANI TROOPS AND RATIONALISATION OF LINE OF CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, what I meant at that time was to convey to you to kindly not to get up abruptly because we were dealing with the formal business and everything was kept at the end of the formal business. That you did not follow. Now, you take one or two minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
It was not informed to me.

According to the official communication of the Government, the withdrawal of both Indian Army and Pakistani Army from the occupied area has been completed. At the same time, it has been reported that it has been done on the basis of "give and take" and it has also been reported that certain rationalisation of the line of control has been done. The Government is very brief in their communication. They have not categorically stated as to what has been the area of land given and what has been the area of land taken. According to the constitutional provisions, articles 3 and 4, not even an inch of Pakistani territory can be retained by India without the formal approval of Parliamentary and not an inch of Indian territory can be given to Pakistan without the approval of Parliament. The Government is completely silent on that. This is an important matter.

This is the last day of the session. This House has the sovereign right to know even about an inch of our territory which has been in occupation of India before 1965 that has been given to Pakistan or even about an inch of Pakistan territory that has

come to India. This is a very vital matter involving the constitutional provisions and the sovereignty of our country. Therefore, I submit to you that, in your wisdom, you ask the Government to make a categorical statement to let the House know what is the extent of territory that was given to Pakistan and what is the extent of territory that was taken by us. This is a very vital point. I hope, you would ask the Government to make it quite clear.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (मालियर) :

मैंने भी कहा था कि आप चर्चा करने का मौका दें। अभी वीयतनाम के बारे में तो शोर हो रहा है लेकिन हमारी कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दी गई है यह सदन को बताया तक नहीं गया है। देश को अंधेरे में रख कर इस तरह से पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौते की बात की जा रही। अध्यक्ष जी, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहिये कि कौन भी जमीन दी गई है। कहां दी गई है कितनी दी गई है इस को हमें बतायें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who has given the right to the External Affairs Minister to accept that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो ली गई है, और जो दी गई है, दोनों बता दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दी ज्यादा गई है, ली कम गई है। आप को याद होगा कि बेरूबाड़ी का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया था (इंटरलूज) इस तरह से जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती है।

13.33 hrs.

श्री राजाकासार सास्त्री (पटना) : मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश के अन्दर स्टेशन मास्टर्ज और प्रिस्टेंट

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

स्टेशन मास्टर्ज ने नानकेश्वरपरेजन मूवमेंट चालू कर दिया है। स्थिति इस की वजह से बिगड़ रही है। 24 तारीख से हो सकता है कि तमाम रेल गाड़ियों का घाना जाना बन्द हो जाए अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि भाल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्ज सोसियेशन के जो पदाधिकारी हैं उन से मिल कर मंत्री महोदय बात करे और इस को टालने के लिए कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें। उन की क्या दिक्कतें हैं, इस को देखें और उन की इन दिक्कतों को दूर करें। पर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हो सकता है कि 24 तारीख को उन को कोई दूसरे तरीके अक्षय्यार करने पड़ें या डायरेक्ट एक्शन करना पड़े जिस का परिणाम यह होगा कि रेल गाड़ियों का घाना जाना रुक सकता है और इस से हमारे देश को नुकसान होगा। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप सरकार से कहें कि वह उन लोगों से बातचीत कर के कोई रास्ता निकाले, समझौते का कोई तरीका निवाले।

13.34 hrs

MOTION RE. POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO MANUFACTURE OF CAR

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Motion at item No. 25 Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, before I start, I want to make a submission. As the zero hour started from quarter past twelve to thirty-five minutes past one, I would like to have a kind ruling in this regard as to the time fixed for this Motion. This is a substantive Motion relating to a very serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we will finish it before the Private Members' business starts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a substantive Motion, I have a right of reply. There will be other Speakers from different parties. Before I start, I want to know your ruling as to the adjustment of time on the Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, we will take up the Private Members' Business one hour later. We will try to make up this time. Instead of at 13.00 p.m., the Private Members' Business will be taken up at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take one hour from the Private Members' Business and extend the Private Members' Business in the evening. In that way we shall try to make up the lost time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of Car."

We are Marxists. We believe in planned economy—public sector, priority and non-priority sectors. We want a clean administration, free from nepotism and corruption. About this project, we would have opposed if Birla was given this project, we would have opposed if Tata was given this project, and we are opposed to the project having been given to the persons to whom it has been given, because it is a growth of private sector and capitalism. This evolution of small car, particularly, is a reverse process of Darwin's theory—Man has become the monkey and monkey has not become man. That is the position.

Production of 50,000 cars a year, may be small in size, but the producer is not a socialist; it is another Tata or Birla in the making. Government is talking about manufacture of people's car. We felt very strange—that was a non-priority item. The planning Commission also felt that we should conserve the overall resources for priority sector. Did late Mr. Gadgil have to quit because small car had to come into existence? Public transport is a vital thing. But its growth is insignificant. The Ministry of Industrial Development made out a case that the present manufactured cars were outdated in quality, in price and the machinery were old, that the producers wanted replacement—and naturally they would approach the Government for further investment. And this Government of course surrenders to the monopolists. Finally, in November 1970, the Cabinet decided about the small car in the public sector—not really public sector, the sector controlled by the market, part of the money will be coming from the market, a part from the State and a part from foreign capitalists. The basis was the Low Cost Car Committee Report of 1961. The Minister said on the floor of the House that this would be export-oriented. Then, 'market collection' means resource mobilisation, and the plans were that the cars which would be produced in that sector would also be exported—a good quantity of them. The project report for doing it did cost us to the tune of Rs 15 lakhs all in foreign exchange. We had consultations with Renault, Ford, Nissan and so many others. Collaborations were invited and finalised. The HMT were anxious and they offered that they could utilise their unutilised built-in capacity for producing ancillaries. But here it comes to the surface that to one fortunate person with no resources—his income-tax declaration was Rs. 748—the letter of intent was issued on 30th November, 1970, and the Licence Sub-Committee of the Cabinet was presided over by the Prime Minister herself

whose son happened to be the applicant. It would have posed a serious competition—that was the apprehension to the public sector project. But the Government assured in parliament that the public sector project would not be affected. Now what do we see? It has been dropped without any rhyme or reason, in order to help the young, lucky person who has come out in the new project. Similar but small scale allegations were brought against the former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, some time ago and the House was agitated about it. I want to ask this question: Is it true that Mr. Moinul Haque Chowdhury had to quit the Cabinet because he opposed the private sector small car project?

Is it true that Mr. Subramaniam was brought in as Devaluation Minister within a week he dropped the public sector project? Is it also true that Mr. Subramaniam had to go out of the Government because of Aminchand Pyarelal affair and failed to get re-entry through the Rajya Sabha and now has come and he has been put in charge of this Ministry for this purpose? Is he so indispensable? Now, it cuts both ways. The Birlas may demand resources for remodelling their Ambassador car. Why was the public sector project dropped? I want to ask that question. Is it to kill priority to public transport contrary to the previous announcement? We want manufacture of public transport in the public sector. Why has it been avoided? I want to ask Mr. Subramaniam.

Again, I ask the question: why with the change of the Minister in the Planning Commission, a project which was once agreed to was disagreed to by another. Mr. Subramaniam deferred the thing in May 1972. I want to know the reason for the same also. Of course, he gave an excuse in reply to an unstarred question on 13th December 1972. This is what he said:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

"The Planning Commission are currently examining the question of the relative costs and benefits to the economy of public transport vis-a-vis passenger cars;

A final decision on the proposed public sector small car project will be taken after this examination is completed."

Please tell us, Mr. Subramaniam, why there was no discussion in the Parliament. Why has it been kept as a mystery? It has not been explained. Is it because it is embarrassing to a VIP? People are no longer fools for you to hoodwink them. The Government has to accommodate this lucky young man. So, the low priority passenger car gets precedence over the public transport. And this is how the 'Garibi Hatao' is being implemented. What is the outcome? The outcome will be for a few to prosper and the rest to rot, and the heinous private sector gets priority over the public sector. This is a conspiracy hatched by this Government over the public sector. They will be tapping the same source for the resources because they cannot mobilise any additional resources. So, it should have gone to the public sector or given low priority or deferred as far as possible because it is a low priority item and because of the present conditions.

In reply to a question of mine, Mr. Subramaniam, has made a statement in the Industrial Development Ministry's Consultative Committee meeting which says:

"Shri Sanjay Gandhi was granted a letter of intent on 30-9-1970 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Gurgaon in the Haryana State for the manufacture of passenger cars with an annual capacity of 50,000 numbers per annum. The validity of the letter of intent granted to him has been extended upto 31-12-1972.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi has already floated a company and according to the information received 297 acres of land costing Rs. 36 lakhs approximately have been procured and the boundary walls put up."

We do not know the entrepreneur's qualifications anything nor more than an artisan's training he had received. We want to know from Mr. Subramaniam. Was he a Graduate Apprentice in the Rolls Royce? We want to know his experience both academic and practical, both.

About the extension of the letter of intent, why and when was it given? When there is no guarantee for licence, not yet tested and passed, how is it that a letter of intent was given? Mr. Swaminathan Committee's report clearly says:

"To enable him to proceed with the negotiations with the foreign collaborators as well as to arrange financial assistance, until 1959 a practice prevailed under which a conditional letter was issued which provided for negotiations with the Government for the grant of a licence provided certain conditions are satisfied."

It says that the Swaminathan Committee recommended the issue of a letter of intent which practically the same as the former conditional letter the Government introduced in 1954—the letter of intent. The letter of intent specified the time limit—this is very important—within which certain steps have to be taken. If that is not done, the letter of intent automatically lapses, unless the applicant requires an extension of the time limit and the request is agreed to. It also says that the letter of intent broadly indicates the conditions subject to which the Government would be prepared to consider the grant of licence and also specify a definite period varying from six to

twelve months depending on the nature of the industry with which the applicant should be acquainted.

Now, today is the 22nd of December, 1972. According to Mr. Subramaniam, the letter of intent has been extended upto the 31st of December, 1971 only. From six months to one year is the maximum time limit. But why is it that you have gone out of your way to extend it upto two years and three months? Is it not the case that the licence would get automatically cancelled? We have got 70,000 graduate engineers, who have got so many national talent scholarship-holders running petrol pump stations, filling petrol for cars. Why should this be allowed? I am unable to understand this.

Then, the worst thing is the land scandal issue. There is the Central Land Acquisition Act of 1894 modified by us in March, 1970. The provisions of this Act have been bypassed by this company, actually an individual. This matter has got no parallel in history, Sir. This was done only to oblige the Delhi wishes.

I have got the letter with me written by the Chief Minister Mr. Bansi Lal. It says:

"A total area of 420.54 acres was acquired out of which 9680 acres were allotted to Messrs. Maruthi Limited for setting up a Car Manufacturing Project."

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not yielding.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I would be grateful to you, Sir, if you allow me to raise this point of order. What is the motion before the House? (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Point of order gets precedence always.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: My point of order is this. I would like to remind the House about the exact wording of the Motion before the House, which we are presently discussing. It says:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

It is not only for Maruthi Limited that the letter of intent was issued. There are eleven other parties. There is another case where the letter of intent was issued. It is a question of policy in regard to the manufacture of car which alone should be discussed. How can the question of land come in here?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Car model, a particular director being there, etc. are all things which do not come within the purview of this particular motion which we are discussing.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What my hon. friend says is correct. The Motion before the House is regarding the policy of the Government. It is not a question of particular individual. You cannot bring in any particular issues whether a particular company has got a land or not. We should confine ourselves to the policy of the Government. Nothing more. We cannot allow any aspersion on A. B. C. D. etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is a general Motion on car manufacture policy. If the Member has come prepared only for one particular thing, I have no objection. This is a general Motion. But if he

[Mr. Speaker]

thinks that the whole car manufacturing policy is only one thing, how can we stop here?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You may kindly give guidance; you may kindly tell the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has come with that idea....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If you give him licence, he can say anything.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: If he says that letter of intent was not given to a public sector company, it should not be given to a private sector, etc. we can understand that. I would respectfully submit that what he says about Maruthi alone is not coming within the purview of this Motion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He can only discuss whether it can go to the private sector or the public sector. He cannot discuss the question of land acquisition.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I suggest that Congressmen can refer to the car policy and talk about Hindustan, Fiat and whichever other make they like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): All that they can say is that his knowledge is limited.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to tell my hon. friends that my knowledge is limited, and, therefore, my hon. friends may excuse me if I speak about this only. Let them not get identified so soon, because it is not going to get them dividends.

I am talking of a Central piece of legislation which has been given a very unfair deal. The methods adopted are without any parallel, and I have read out just now from the letter from the Chief Minister of Haryana about what is happening there.

The Gazette Notification dated 24th February, 1971 says:

"For planned development, the land was acquired".

I have got here with me the Gazette Notification, and if you like, I can lay it on the Table of the House or hand it over to you for reading...

MR. SPEAKER: That is an accessible document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of 420.54 acres, 296 acres or roughly about 300 acres or about three-fourth of the total land was given for this. I think that those who know about car projects, even they, will consider it to be far too big an area. It is a matter of a mere letter of intent extended, and on the strength of this, these wonders have been happening.

Then, they talk about industrial estate. Out of 420—it is a very bad number—296 acres was given to one party, and yet the garb of industrial estate is being used. It was an afterthought. Even the surplus distribution requires permission on the part of the individual. I want to ask my hon. friend Shri Sat Pal Kapur who is a very knowledgeable person, and the advocate here who is also very knowledgeable, at what price they are being sold.

Is it not misuse of a Central Act? Is it not for this House to see that the Central piece of legislation is not misused to the advantage of a particular individual; however big or however important he may be? This is what I am saying.

Then, the first acquisition order was dated 24th February. Although three-fourth of the land was for one individual unit, actually for one individual, yet they bypassed the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Acquisition Act is a Central

piece of legislation. It is not a State piece of legislation, and, therefore, it is our business. I would invite your attention to Part VII of the Act, sections 39 to 42. Section 39 says:

"The provisions of sections 6 to 37 (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the appropriate Government, nor unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned."

Further, section 40 says:

"(1) Such consent shall not be given unless the appropriate Government be satisfied either on the report of the Collector under section 5A, sub-section (2) or by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided,—

(a) that the purpose of the acquisition is to obtain land for the erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the Company or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith, or

(aa) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some building or work for a Company which is engaged or is taking steps for engaging itself in any industry or work which is for public purpose...."

Now comes the very important portion . . .

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let him read the whole of the provision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I think my hon. friend must be having a copy of the Act; otherwise, if he wants, I shall lend him my copy.

Then, section 41 says:

"If the appropriate Government is satisfied after considering the report . . . it shall require the

Company to enter into an agreement with the appropriate Government, providing to the satisfaction of the (appropriate Government) for the following matters, namely:—

- (1) the payment to the appropriate Government of the cost of the acquisition;
- (2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company;
- (3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the company; . . ."

Then, section 42 says:

"Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act."

They bypassed these provisions, acquired 420 acres and gave 3.4th of it to a particular individual unit commanded by a particular individual. The *modus operandi* is not only a fraud on this House; it is a fraud on the people affected, the people who live there. That is how this company was given opportunity to get away without paying the cost of the acquisition.

The description of the land is very interesting:

"By a rough calculation, it has been found that for each 25 acres, there was about one irrigation tube-well (90 per cent area irrigated) and sufficient number of tractors were in use for multiple cropping. The cattle population worked out at about 4 per acre. A good number amongst the owners of the land are soldiers. Although the land is technically

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

within Gurgaon district in Haryana State . . . etc. etc."

I would not go into the details (Interruptions).

Then there is the Defence Department Order which imposes a prohibition in this area, which was modified. Shri Jagjivan Ram is here; he will help us to get this clarified. The Order No. is P.C. No. 10(10)/E/D (GS-1) and it says:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sec. 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 (7 of 1903), the Central Government hereby declares that it is necessary to impose the restrictions specified in clause (b) of sec. 7 of the land situated in the district of Gurgaon in the State of Haryana described in Schedule A and Schedule B hereto annexed, being land in the vicinity of air force unit at No. 54 ASP "in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other constructions".

The whole of this land comes within the purview of this order.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It does not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will be sorry to hear that 1500 small peasant family members have been thrown out of their ancestral homes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Garibi hatao.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These poor people pooled some money and went to the court in a writ petition on 11 March 1971. On 15 March, the Advocate General, Haryana, withdrew the case regarding the acquisition order. The writ became infructuous. The withdrawal was published in the gazette on 23 March. Then the villages went home, happily thinking that they had won the battle. But the devil's design never steps. The next day, on 24 March, a special

acquisition order was issued. The dirtiest part of the whole thing is that its publication, its notification was suppressed till 23 June 1971.

Under sec. 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, in one single working day of 8 hours, over 200 objections were invited to be heard. 8 x 60 = 480 minutes and 200 objections! I do not think we have gone to that concordance of being able to hear so many objections within this time. When the able-bodied men left the village for attending the hearing at Gurgaon miles away, the police and the administration took possession by surprise action. They fooled these innocent, small peasants, and the Tehsildar said:

"रुपया तो जमीन दो, रुपया नहीं लेगा, जमीन भी जायगा रुपया भी जायगा।"

This is what he said. Shyam Babu, myself and many of us went there.

As regards the price, it is a daylight robbery. The land was acquired, according to Shri Bansilal's letter written to me, at the rate of Rs. 11,776.42 per acre. You cannot buy any land there at this price. I have got photostat copies of documents to prove that the price of the land there today at the lowest is Rs. 80,000 per acre. So the peasants were made to part with the land at a very low price. I have got a certified true copy from the Registrar's office which shows that the price is Rs. 40,000—50,000.

14 00 hrs.

Then, Sir, the terms of payment are these. After two years, 18 annual equated instalments. How wonderful and how nice it is? The company made a crore of rupees even before they started the factory on the purchase of the land through the Government.

This price received from Bansilal is inclusive of tube-wells, trees, houses, standing crops and 15 per cent sur-

charge. Mr. Frank Anthony knows about it. *(Interruption)*. The Chief Minister said that the total amount paid is Rs. 48,52,414. But the other figure—I have got a copy of it—says it is Rs. 30,19,632. I want to know why there is this discrepancy. Who is correct? I demand here and now that the surplus land should be returned to the tillers at once. They should be paid according to the market price, and those who have been thrown out of their farms and agriculture should be employed.

About the finance, tapping of the resources up to September, 1972 . .

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much time, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken already more than 25 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want another 10 minutes. I am the mover of the substantive motion

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three minutes only you may take. The mover is given 20 minutes. You have taken about 30 minutes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, he is making a very factual statement and every opportunity should be given to the House to get the facts. Let them reply at whatever length which they may take. As a private Member I am terribly exercised over this kind of allegation, and that is why it must be considered objectively and he is doing it. They must wait and give the answer and take adequate time.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three minutes. Not more than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The total yield they have got up to September, 1972, is Rs. 7 crores. Promoters and friends will find Rs. 15 crores. It is reported that—we want to have a confirmation or denial of it—the entire controlling share capital

has been subscribed by the Haryana Government. Is this utilisation of public money for private enterprise? Also Rs. 25 lakhs worth of equity shares were there. There was a condition that there will be no foreign help or collaboration at all. Is it not a fact that National and Grindlays Bank is the financial consultant and is the handler of your issues to an extent of about Rs. 2 crores. Is this bank a foreign bank or not? *(Interruption)* What is unforgotten about that? I want to know. Of course, as far as loans are concerned, they have to come from a native bank, nationalised native bank—the Indian Bank. For that, they need not go to National and Grindlays. Is this the reason why foreign banks have been left out of nationalisation? Is that the reason why foreign banks are shown particular favour? I want to know this.

Everything is ready for a deal with IDBI, etc., etc. Sir, the NIDC—National Industrial Development Corporation—is there. Its managing Director misled the Committee on Public Undertakings. A privilege motion was brought here. But I saw some unseen hand trying to protect him. Today I understand why this gentleman has drawn up the project report for this company. Therefore, he has to be saved. The project report says that actually in four years they will require Rs. 17 crores. For 1972, they estimated Rs. 9.4 crores; for 1973, Rs. 6 crores. For the first year, for ancillary production, they will buy from the bazaar; Dunlops and Escorts. For these ancillaries, it comes to 57 per cent. For the balance, he says “we will produce.” We do not know if there is a change in the capital structure. We want to know the details. But two nationalised banks, namely, Central Bank and Punjab National Bank, have sanctioned an overdraft of about Rs. 90 lakhs. I could not enter into their ledger. I had no time. I put my finger but I could not. I am told a good bit of it

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

has already been taken. I want some details from him. The hon. ex-communist friend, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, took three or four months to reply; a simple reply about Maruthi. Everything is a top secret document; you cannot get anything from that company. On the letter of intent, no licence, selling agents are being given to hundreds and they have been taking Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. That is how it comes to Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 3 crores. There is a comment in the Guardian. I do not put much weight on British paper's remarks on that but there is a comment not very complimentary about the technique of this car and the utility of this car.

There is a wonderful thing here. According to the reply given to question No. 1912, which Mr. Raghunatha Reddy had very kindly sent to us, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is the Managing Director and the other directors are Mr. V. R. Mohan, Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Shri C. B. Saran, Shri Jagdish Prasad, Shri Raunaq Singh, a great man, Shri Jindal and Shri S. N. Kapadia. About one of them, I know, a great tycoon, from the South. He has been pleading for a naphta based fertiliser plant which was opposed by Dr. Triguna Sen and he even threatened to resign if the plant was allowed because it would make the country dependent on American raw material. But after Triguna Sen was not given a ticket, not given a berth in the cabinet, this has been cleared and this man has substantially invested. Mr Chidambaram is a good man and could do well.

Another man is a great brewer and distiller. I do not want to mention the name. He was producing in excess of his licensed, registered and installed capacity. But he got a Padmashree all right. He got more hugs from the hear. There was no prosecution. The original licensed capacity was 4091 kilo litres; it was given an expansion to 15,000 KLa and another is coming half way, to

25,000 kilolittres.

Another gentleman Mr. Rannaq Singh is supplying a lot of components and motor parts, I am told. I am also told that his firm was black-listed for misdeeds and serious and heinous economic offences connected with blackmarketing of steel. Is it a fact—I ask Mr. Subramaniam—that this gentleman's house was raided in September 1972 and they found Rs. 17 lakhs? Is it also a fact that this person has been given a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores for his industry? He is one of the directors. Kapadias have been pressurised, their National Rayon. Mr. Saran has a licence for tractor plant being put in pratappgarh. A letter of intent has been made; but he has not bought the land for the factory yet. You give a little and take a little; there is nothing wrong in that. There is also collaboration in scooter.

We want to know the qualifications of the managing director, theoretically and practically; the terms of remuneration and other conditions of appointment. How is it that it has been possible? He declared that he had no money, only Rs. 748. Is it a fact that the licence—the letter of intent is more than a licence—is being really sold to these big tycoons because how can one with Rs. 748 start a project of Rs. 17 crores. It is magic. We think and talk about an All India car and no import. The components suppliers are given the actual users' licences to bring things and make the components assembled here.

Among the shareholders there are some very brilliant people. Mr. Tulshan, every body and Mr. Lalit Mishra knows him, how much money he has made. Sudarsan Chit Funds—against whom the CBI enquiry is going on. . (Interruptions) He is a chit and cheat, as he says. Imported machinery has been brought, valued at Rs. 60 lakhs. We want the Government to give the report... (Interruptions) whether the

Czechoslovak machinery was imported. The misuse of the office of the Prime Minister is a very serious matter. Telephone calls went everywhere. I do not want to name Shri Yashpal Kapur or Shri Dhavan. Steel to the extent of 6000 tonnes was given. A telex messages were sent to Hindustan Steel yards: despatch all your stocks to Gurgaon. 6,000 tonnes—a part of that found its way into the blackmarket. Raunaq Singh is very good at that. An electric sub-station has been created there. I have got a beautiful photostat of this Maruti Sub-station.

If all this happened because Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted it to happen, she should resign, because it is a clear case of corruption and nepotism and a shame on the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Sir, Mr. Bosu has raised certain issues relating to the car policy of the Government of India and certain issues relating to Maruti I would like to answer both aspects. First I will take the car policy.

I am told no definite car policy has yet been evolved. But from whatever I have been able together from various debates and discussions held in this House, I can say that a study was first made by a planning commission group on machine industries to assess the total requirements of cars in India.

14.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This committee came to the conclusion that our total requirement in

1979-80 would be 1.34 lakh numbers of cars. As against this, the actual production today is only 32,644. There is a wide gap between production and demand to the extent of 1 lakh numbers.

This estimate of one lakh additional cars is based on the present prevalent price. If the car is made available at a lower price, naturally the demand will go up. I can safely say that by 1979-80 the total demand would be 1.50 lakhs. The question is how to bridge this gap.

Mr. Bosu says, not in so many words but by implication, that a low price car should be manufactured in the public sector. For years together the Planning Commission and the Government of India went into this and at one stage, Mr. Dinesh Singh, the then Industries Minister, told the House that virtually a decision has been taken to start a low price car project in the public sector. Negotiations were held with foreign consultants for foreign collaboration. The final picture that emerged was, firstly, if the Government set up a public sector car project, they will have to go in for foreign consultancy and foreign collaboration and the total investment required would be Rs. 57 crores. This is the crux of the problem. Do we develop indigenous technology in automobile industry or do we depend upon foreign collaboration? Do we invest Rs. 57 crores from the public exchequer sacrificing other important national priorities or do we leave this important sector of industrial development to some entrepreneurs in the private sector? A balance had to be struck. I am sure Mr. Bosu's intention is not that we do not want cars at all. The history of economic development of other affluent countries tells us that development of automobile technology is essential for the general economic growth. Take Japan, Italy, England, America or France. Automobile technology supports many other technologies in various spheres. It encourages a number of ancillary

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

industries and subsidiary industries. This is an established Act.

If indigenous automobile technology is to be developed, the question is whether it should be developed in the public sector or the private sector. If it is to be developed in the private sector by big monopoly houses, no progressive democratic country would tolerate or accept it. At the same time, if Rs. 57 crores from the Fifth Plan were to be allocated to a car project, I would be the first to object to it. When people are thirsting for drops of water, when we need pipelines, tube-wells, tractors and transport buses, if the Government or the Planning Commission were to allocate Rs. 57 crores for a car project in the public sector, I would not consider it an appropriate national priority. Therefore, a balance has to be struck. So, the government decided that if some Indians came forward, some new entrepreneurs came forward with a project for the manufacture of low-priced car, they would be welcome. But the conditions were that no foreign collaboration would be allowed and no foreign consultancy or import of machinery or capital goods or even parts would be allowed. Under these conditions, if we attain self-reliance in the very desirable sector of automobile technology, what is wrong about it? No conscientious person can take objection to this car policy.

Having decided on this policy, attempts were made to encourage people in the private sector to manufacture cars at a low price. Eleven letters of intent were issued. I have before me a list of those names. If these 11 parties to whom letters of intent were issued, if the proposals which they have come up with fructify, we will have an installed capacity of 1.56 lakhs cars. We can safely say that if all these 11 parties were to start manufacturing car, within three or four years, or by 1980 we would have a production of about 1 lakh cars,

against a demand of two lakhs cars. We would still be below the requirements of the country. Therefore, the intention of the Government was to encourage all these 11 entrepreneurs from different parts of the country, not Maruti alone, to manufacture small cars. None of them is a monopoly house or a big industrial house. They are new entrepreneurs in the field, spread all over the length and breadth of the country. I would request the government to give assistance to all these 11 entrepreneurs to come forward and start manufacture of cars, which would be in the national interest.

It was said that extension of time was given to Messrs. Maruti Limited. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is an expert in high-lighting one particular fact and blacking out others. Extension has been granted not only to Maruti Limited but also to Shri Madan Mohan Rao, Shri Thacker, Messrs. Allied Engineering Corporation and others. Extension has been granted to all these applicants who have been issued letter of intent. If the Government are convinced that the parties are facing some difficulties, their expectations have not materialised and they want more time, Government must give extension of time. In fact, they must extend all help so that these small entrepreneurs can come forward and start manufacturing cars.

Coming to the acquisition of land, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu paints a picture as if, had the project been in the public sector, it would have been built in the air. Even if the project is in the public sector for manufacturing cars, land will have to be acquired in some part of the country.

Now, the question is, for this particular land that was acquired by Haryana Government, the price that has been paid by the Maruti Ltd. is Rs. 11,778 32 p. per acre. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu says that the price of land there is about Rs. 60,000 per acre. Probably,

he is thinking of the locality in Calcutta where he himself has a huge posh building; probably, he is thinking of that particular land. Nobody by any stretch of imagination could say that the price of this land is Rs. 60,000 per acre.

There are legal processes. The people from whom lands have been acquired have legal avenues open to them. Some of them have raised legal objections. Appeals lie with Sessions' court; appeals will go there. There are further avenues of appeals. All the legal avenues are open to them. If some injustice has been done, if the price that has been paid is lower than the actual price, these land-owners, whose lands have been acquired have all the legal opportunities available to them to ventilate their grievances and to seek justice.

In the agreement with the Maruti Ltd., there is a provision that if after appeals the prices of these lands are raised they will have to pay additional prices; if some compensations are to be paid, they will have to pay for compensations; if any additional expenses are to be incurred by the Government, they will have to meet those expenses. All legal precautions have been taken. No legal provision has been flouted anywhere to show that an iota of favouritism or nepotism was shown to the Maruti Ltd. in the matter of acquisition of land.

Any person with an iota of commonsense would think, where the Prime Minister's son is involved, and even commonsense would dictate that he would take all precautions to see that no finger could be raised against him to show this favour or that favour. I am convinced that where even the requirements of law were to be, say, Rs. 7000 or Rs. 8000, Mr. Sanjay would see to it that it does not matter whether Rs. 1000 more is paid, but nobody in the future could say that the Prime Minister's son was involv-

ed in robbing the peasantry of their land. This is commonsense. I can assure you that the prices paid for this land are very reasonable and on the liberal side, not on the low side.

The lands have been acquired for allocation to various other industrial projects by Haryana Government in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat and at other places. Those lands acquired have been given to various small and big industrial houses. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was very discreet in missing this thing. No industrial house has been allocated land at a price higher than this. All other allocations have been made at prices lower than this. The price charged from the Maruti Ltd. is the highest. I can with all emphasis, with confidence and authority, that no favour whatsoever has been shown to the Maruti Ltd.

I have a list of lands that have been acquired and allocated to Shri R. K. Verma, M/s. Associated Engineers, M/s. Rochwald Electrodes, M/s. Azad Rubber (P) Ltd., Shri Man Singh Patheza, M/s. Kejriwal Enterprises, M/s. Hada Tools Ltd., Shri Kundan Mal Dabriwala and M/s. Wattsan Paper Board Factory.

They have all been allocated lands after acquiring lands and the prices charged from them are not higher than the prices charged from the Maruti Ltd. This shows that no favour has been shown to the Maruti Ltd., in connection with the acquisition of land and allocation of land.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has become an expert in replacing serious politics by gimmicks, by cheap sensation-mongering, by mud-slinging and character assassination. He thinks if he slings mud after mud, some will stick and his purpose will be served. No person with any serious political bent of mind will take to such gimmicks seriously. During all these years, in this very House, in the Third Lok Sabha and in the Fourth Lok Sabha,

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

many a time discussions have been raised about the small car.

Almost the entire Opposition parties had been demanding small car. Their accusation was, their charge was, that the Government of India was not going in for the production of small car because the Government was defending Birlas, because this Government was defending the three motor-car manufacturing companies—Fiat, Standard and Ambassador. I have the records with me; I have seen all the debates in the House. I find that the CPM never raised this question; no member of the CPM raised a finger demanding production of small car. (Interuption). All other parties accused this Government of sheltering the three big car manufacturers and that is why, they said, that Government was not allowing production of small cars. Now, when the small car is coming—not in the monopoly houses, not by any big business house, not by one person but by eleven parties—some people come forward and say, "Why are you producing small car? Who would be interested in the small car?" When the CPM was the ruling party, did they not offer all the concessions to the Birla House to come and set up industries in Kerala? In West Bengal, it is known, when CPM was the leading Party in the U. F. Government, there used to be gheraos, there used to be strikes, there used to be violence in almost all industries except in Birla industries. May I now conclude that the leader of the same CPM today is voicing the demands and sentiments of Birlas when he is opposing the small car project? Let there be political honesty, let there be some political fairness. I personally have every reason to believe that it is on the dictates of big business houses that the CPM is raising this bogie and indulging in futile attempts at character assassination and at political vindictiveness. This is no serious politics. The country needs technology in the automobile sphere, the country needs this not in the public sector,

nor in the monopoly sector. He was asking what experience does Mr. Sanjay Gandhi have. What experience did Karl Marx have? What experience did Mr. Ford have? Here is a young man who wants to do something for the country, who wants to give some wealth to this country, who wants to gather some experts and technologists and wants to see, if Italy can have a beautiful small car, if France can have a beautiful car, if West Germany can have a beautiful small car, why can India not have a good small car at a low price crawling on the road, why can India also not develop a large number of ancillary industries, a large number of subsidiary industries which would feed this car project thereby releasing a chain of development of small scale industries. He said that Mr. Sanjay had only a small bank balance. Do I understand that only big monopolists must be allowed to set up industries? Do I understand what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu meant was that only rich men should be allowed to set up industries? Can ordinary man, can poor people, not have the enterprise, the talent and the initiative and the guts to come forward and start industries in this country?

I would now conclude by saying that the attempts of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to swing mud are futile. The country will not be taken in by such gimmicry. It is not a serious matter by any standard.

In the other House, in the Rajya Sabha, the Opposition parties said that financial favours had been shown. He named two banks but did not give the figures. I have the figures with me. The total advances made by the Punjab National Bank are Rs. 14.62 lakhs and by the Central Bank of India, Rs. 11.51 lakhs. The total advances to this industry by the two nationalised banks are Rs. 26.13 lakhs. Are the nationalised banks prevented from advancing even such small amounts to a promising industry? What is wrong about it? No advances, no monies have been advanced. No

credit has been advanced to Maruti Ltd. either by IDBI, or IFC or ICICI. No public financing institution has yet—though personally I am not opposed to it, I will not mind if public institutions were to come forward and help not only Maruti Ltd. but all the eleven private parties who want to manufacture these small cars—has advanced a single paisa to Maruti Ltd. Only two nationalised banks have advanced loans totalling Rs. 26 lakhs to this project which is very legitimate and which is the duty of these nationalised banks.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Every time this country wanted to have a small car, they only had a small discussion or a big discussion in this House, and not a car.

It is known to the hon. Members how the prices of cars were increased from time to time. The Ambassador, before the prices were fixed on the basis of the Tariff Commission's Report—cost ex-factory Rs. 9845, in December 1968 its price was Rs. 14892 and finally the price is Rs. 16,898. Fiat—Rs. 8847 and it rose to Rs. 16,117. Standard—Rs. 9450 and it went upto Rs. 16,539. So, naturally, we demanded in this House, after the Supreme Court's judgment supporting the increase in the prices of these cars, that some of these companies, some of these the automobile companies projects should be taken over by the Government. I remember the occasion when practically all the Members of the House, irrespective of their political affiliation, wanted to have a discussion and demanded nationalisation or take-over of the Hindustan Motors headed by the Birlas. Shri Mohan Lal Choudhary, the then Industrial Development Minister, said that he was prepared to consider take-over of the Fiat project but he was against the Hindustan Motors because it was a junk. Exactly he used the word 'junk' and my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, who is one of the labour leaders of

that particular project said, 'Why not take over the junk? If so many cars can be produced there, why not take it over?' and every time we have been demanding nationalisation of these projects but the Government was always pressurised by these big monopoly houses headed by the Birlas and they could never take the courage either to nationalise or take over these projects or to have a small car project in the public sector.

I could never see and I am still of the opinion that production of people's car or any passenger car should not be given so much of priority, because, in a country like ours where there is little difference between unemployment and starvation, we want more buses, we want more trucks, we want more lorries, we want more tractors and scooters. This is exactly what the country needs. But, we have been talking and in a statement even on the 15th March, 1972 in this House, the Minister said:

"Government have decided in principle to set up a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of a passenger car of a proven foreign design for an initial capacity of 50,000 cars per annum. In addition 5 units have been granted letters of intent for industrial licence and three for registration for manufacture of passenger cars in the private sector."

This statement was made on 15th March, 1972. Then, what happened? Immediately, they started negotiations and then I read from the press reports that the Cabinet body clears the Renault's project of R-6 for a small car.

The report says that the Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet has approved the selection of the car for the public sector small car project. The choice, it says, had been narrowed down last year to four

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

models—Renault, Fiat 124, Ford and Datsun and of these the Ministry of Industrial Development decided after detailed examination that Renault would be the best choice.

I do not know what happened to that. We knew that public sector unit is not going to be established. Then comes the story of private sector entering into this industry once again and Maruthi Limited is one of those private sector units. I shall come to that, a little later.

My first question is this. Why did the Government allow increases so much when the cost of production according to our calculations is far less? You may take the price of the car whether it is Ambassador or Fiat or Standard. You may compare it with the quality of the car. You would find that the price could be reduced considerably. What is the quality of the car produced in the country? We could not take a decision on a car at a cheaper rate, reducing the overhead charges, etc. We might be importing technical know how; we might have foreign collaboration etc. We might have evolved such a car, but we have never done that. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited once decided to have a small car. I hope this was also on the way, of being manufactured. A model car was also manufactured. But it was not proceeded upon. The green signal was not given to that. Their entire judgment was coloured. They were always pressurised by the big business houses and they never allowed them to produce another car in this country except these three models of cars which are being produced.

Even today, I would like to mention, a man has to wait for 1½ years to get an Ambassador, about 5 years to get a Fiat; and if he wants within 2 or 3 months, he can go for a Herald car.

I do not know why this should be the position, even after an assurance was given in this House, I remember,

by the then hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury. He said that the Supreme Court judgment regarding price will be considered objectively and the Government might not regard it as the whole thing, it might even change its decision or might not accept it and might not agree fully to price rise etc., but ultimately, Sir, price was raised. So, I accuse this Government for having no policy and for conniving with the big monopolists, especially with Birlas, and for not having their own project.

Then the question arises: What about the charges brought by my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? Some of the charges have been replied to by Mr. Amrit Nahata. I do not consider Mr. Amrit Nahata to be the Minister. Certain charges regarding the land are extremely serious; there is no doubt about that. I know land in Haryana is supposed to be the best land. What is the present rate? What is the present market rate or an acre of land? You might remember the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Ram Rattan Gupta Vs. R. L. Arora. After that the Land Acquisition Act was amended and it was amended on the basis of the Supreme Court judgment. It said they should not be deprived of their legitimate dues and they should be paid full value. Mr. Nahata says all the other individuals paid less, M/s. Maruthi Ltd. paid more. Sir, I welcome it if it is so. I have nothing against Sanjay Gandhi. Somebody's son will have to manufacture the car, whether it is Prime Minister's son or my son or somebody else's son. Simply because he happens to be the Prime Minister's son, you should not take exception to it.

I was extremely happy to see Mr. Rajiv Gandhi working as a pilot in I.A.C. When some of his colleagues wanted him to present something to the Prime Minister, he said: "I am working here as a pilot in I.A.C.

because of my qualifications and not because I am Prime Minister's son. That is why I have been given this job."

It is a good thing. But in this particular case, certain charges are grave. Either the Government must refute those charges effectively and convincingly, or else these should be properly investigated. That is my submission. Government must tell us what the future policy in regard to manufacture of cars is going to be, whether these car projects, whether held by Birlas or Walchand and others are going to be taken over or not. For, I would warn them that if they do not take them over, and if these charges are proved incorrect, and if Shri Sanjay Gandhi wants to manufacture a car at Rs. 11,000—I have seen that car in the Haryana pavilion; I am not an expert, but it seems to be a very good car, and if a car can be sold at Rs. 11,000 or Rs. 12,000, any Indian would welcome it—then again there will be a Birla lobbying, and they will never allow even Shri Sanjay Gandhi to manufacture this car. I know it. When Shri V K Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister he was constantly bullied by the Mercedes-Benz and by the Tatas for saying that they were charging very high prices for their trucks, and he decided to have the trucks manufactured in the defence industry sector, in the Gun and Carriage Factory at Jabalpur. When the Shaktiman truck was being produced there with the help of German collaboration, there were articles after articles saying that that truck was useless and that in the Shaktiman truck there would be no shakti. But after some time, it was proved in 1965 and it was proved this time also that the Shaktiman trucks produced in the Gun and Carriage Factory at Jabalpur were better than the trucks produced by Tatas and Mercedes-Benz.

I only say that all charges should be investigated. But I would request

my hon. friends that merely because Shri Sanjay Gandhi happens to be Shrimati Indira Gandhi's son, and he has taken up this challenge and he is trying to manufacture this car, he should not be a victim in this. For, I know, whether it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi's son or it may even be Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's son, if he wants to manufacture a car, it would definitely be opposed by the Birlas, because they do not want anyone else to be in the field, and they want to have the monopoly to sell all their junks.

I say that investigation should be held and the charges should be countered, and the charges should be properly replied to. But while doing so, we should also see that a particular policy is followed by Government, a national policy regarding manufacture of cars, a national policy regarding manufacture of buses, the manufacture of trucks and the manufacture of scooters, and it should not be left in the hands of private individuals and it should be taken over from the Birlas or Tatas.

I am saying this because I have the sad experience of the defence industries. I know how the Tatas bullied the Defence Ministry. But when we have succeeded in manufacturing the Shaktiman and the Nissan, how is it that we shall not succeed in manufacturing a car in the public sector?

I have another suggestion also. At present, the prices are going up. An assurance was given in the House that after the Supreme Court judgment, it will be considered objectively before prices are allowed to rise. I would like to know why the prices should have been increased. The prices should be reduced. But we find that every day the prices are going up. The representatives of the car manufacturers and the automobile industries should be called by the hon. Minister and clearly told that unless they reduced the prices of cars, Government are going to

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

nationalise them or take them over. Once we take a decision that the automobile industry will be in the hands of the public, then, whether it be in the hands of the Birlas or the Tatas or anyone else including Shri Sanjay Gandhi, it will all be taken over by the Government.

There was one thing at which I felt amazed, and that was when it was said that somebody was not qualified. There is no question of being qualified here. The question is of initiative. If somebody has dash and initiative, why should we harp only on qualification? If it were only a question of qualifications, how many of us would have been elected to this House? It is a question of initiative. I appreciate the initiative of the person. But the question is: with whom is he connection? As for Shri Raunaq Singh, till 1962 he had only one repair shop. Today he has the Bharat Tubes. I do not know through how many places the tube passes and where it is going to end.

I have nothing against Shri Mohan. But when he fought election against Shri Mulla in Lucknow, I used to say in Hindi:

अगर देशी शराब बनाओगे तो जलखाने
जाओगे अगर अमेरिकी शराब बनाओगे तो
बोक सभा का टिकट मिलेगा।

I have nothing against him. He is a clever man, he is a very good person. But I warn my younger brother or son, Sanjay Gandhi, that he should not take these people too seriously. He should select better persons. I have, as I said, nothing against Shri Mohan. As for Shri Raunaq Singh, I am definite that after becoming a Director of Maruti, within three or four years he would have so many expension licences.

With these words, I once again request Government to declare their policy and nationalise all the automobile industry projects, whether it is of the Birlas or others.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): With rapt attention, I listened to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the Mover of the Motion. He arrogated to himself certain rights and certain prerogatives as a Marxist and thereby he claimed certain rights to demand a certain radicalism in the economic policies of Government. Into the merits of this claim, I shall not go, for this is not the occasion. But I must submit that I was very deeply disappointed with his speech as one which would hardly be fit a Marxist. If he has not exiled himself completely from the philosophy of Karel Marx and if he is still possessed of objectivity, I must submit that his speech, to my mind, appeared a little too lopsided, and I regret I found in that speech a certain contradiction, a certain credibility gap in his known political precepts and in the demands he has put forward today before Government in respect of its policy for the manufacture of cars.

I shall come to it straightway. The first point which has disappointed me tremendously is this. Is not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu as much aware as I am that the present manufacturers, the Birlas' Hindustan Motors, Walchand's Premier Automobiles and the Standard Motor people are manufacturing terribly ramshackle tinpots? They are exploiting the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under whose protection? (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a great friend of mine. I do not want to hurt him—he is a greater gentleman outside the Chamber. I do not want to answer him. But I would like to submit it to him through you that if his speech has afforded protection to them, is he

willing to withdraw all that he has said? If the Government had been criticised for not taking effective action against these three unscrupulous exploiters, if they have been manufacturing such cars which as soon as you buy, either the piston goes out of order or the cars start rattling, and the only part which makes noise is the silencer.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Horn.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am unable to understand. And under these circumstances, instead of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, while on this very important issue, asking the Government "Why don't you nationalise", he may ask, "Why don't you take over the assets of these three manufacturers without paying a single rupee as compensation to them and provide a cheap car to us because then there would be no depreciation charged?" (Interruption).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You make a proposal and we shall support it. Bring forward a resolution on this subject. (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My learned friends will hold their patience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is this cheap thing being mouthed?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mishra, it does not lie in your mouth to call this cheap. When your leader was subjected to this type of humiliation, we were the people who came out. You are indulging in cheap political gimmickry. You are a person without any background. You are a person without any political honesty. What happened when Morarjibhai was defamed? (Interruption). Because of his son the opposition parties unfairly tried to malign him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are a person who can never be even a volunteer. (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Don't try to settle accounts in this manner. You sit down. This is political banditry. I am not yielding. You are not honest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as Shri Morarji Desai is concerned, there is one standard. So far as Mrs. Indira Gandhi is concerned, are the standards going to be entirely different? (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to say that it has nothing to do with the car.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sitting on these benches, even your bosses have not got the political background which I have got. You are without any political background.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mishra will do well to hold his patience for a while.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough. Both have given and taken Leave Mr. Mishra alone and come to the car.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: One expects a slightly better standard from those who are considered educated, refined and decent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point now.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If I am a little disappointed, it is just because of this, that this is a spectacle of political gimmickry. We have been saying everytime, time after time, on an important issue like this, that the matter should have been confined to this aspect; what is being done by the Government to ensure a reasonable price and quality? The prices of the existing cars which we are using—Standard car, Ambassador car and Fiat—on the one side are going high and high, and on the other side, their quality is deteriorating.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because of the political donations they are made like that. Give and take. (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This is extremely a cheap political mudslinging. The accounts cannot be settled in this manner. If one is serious about the matter, if Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is willing to listen to my viewpoints in this matter—maybe he may not agree with me as much as I do not agree with him, but let us at least try to understand each other—may I say that the three companies, Premier Automobiles, Hindustan Motors and Standard Motors, need to be nationalised without a penny of compensation. I mean it; it is a very serious suggestion I give to the Government. Because, unless that is done, the ruthless exploitation, in the hands of these three unscrupulous manufacturers, of the people who are exploited because of the shell red market, will not come to an end.

But we really expected Mr. Jyotirmoy to highlight this point and say, "This you will do first, and thereafter we will examine the other matters." Mr. Jyotirmoy has said that the Government is to be blamed because instead of taking the plant to the public sector these things have been given to the private sector. The matter has to be viewed in its historical perspective to which I shall come. But may I now deal with one or two points which he made?

He spoke about the evicted agriculturists. He shed tears for them, that those men, these indigent poor men should have been evicted from their land, should have been deprived of the source of their livelihood. It appears to me: are the people in Haryana the only people who have been evicted because of industrialisation? Have these protests not arisen everywhere where land has been taken? I come from an area which is an Adivasi area, where barren land has been acquired by Government for industrial purposes. There also vehement protests

have been going on. Unless we decided as a policy that we are not going to acquire land for an industrial area it will be impossible to get over this. Why shed those tears which he shed—crocodile tears? I cannot understand where we are going to put up our industries without acquiring land. If we are going to acquire land, the whole lot of agriculture land, some people will have to be affected. What is required is to ensure justice. Shri Nahata has dealt with that point. Just because the Prime Minister's son is involved, these poor people must not be put to any disadvantage. If they had been put to any disadvantage, the officers who indulged in this type of thing should be brought to book. I was hoping that instead of indulging in general, vague, equivocal allegations, he would point out that some particular officer, this or that officer, did not do the proper thing and should be brought to book.

Something was said about the Land Acquisition Act. Under this Act land was allotted—he said, in an extremely casual manner. He used the word 'concorde speed'. I submit the Land Acquisition Act was not enacted, was not brought on the statute book only for the benefit of Sanjay Gandhi; that has been there for so many years and under that Act so many proceedings have been taken. I ask: is he aware of the fact? Has there been a single acquisition under this Act which has not been the subject matter of an appeal before a Sessions Judge or a revenue tribunal? I know that 27 cases are pending in U. P. for land having been acquired.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: In this case it has taken only 22 hours as he pointed out. The Government of Maharashtra had been struggling; out of 2700 acres that they were supposed to acquire they have acquired after four years only 129 acres but this was acquired—400 acres—in 24 hours.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In saying about the land acquisition, Mr. Piloo Mody has an advantage; he is totally ignorant about the law and procedure I know something about it because I have been dealing with it in my professional capacity . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: On behalf of Birlas, Dalmias, Singhanias.

AN HON. MEMBER: . . . And the Mody. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I only wish to submit this. It is not that there are no cases of harassment. There have been cases where officers purporting to act in a quasi judicial or judicial capacity have acted in an extremely, arbitrary manner. But there is an appeal provided; there is the judiciary. I am sure that there have been appeals filed by several people in the Courts and those appeals are pending and as when those appeals are decided the solatium—the term used in that Act—is increased and enhanced and that burden will be passed on to those who have been given the land, whose names Mr. Nahata read. What is wrong? He has not made a single point that the whole Act was outside the purview of the law. The only thing that he said was that in so many minutes, so many decisions were taken. Maybe, I do not know. Since he says so, it may be right. What I ask is this. Does it mean that the procedures prescribed in the law make a mockery of justice? There is an appeal available and they can go. Has he lost faith in the judiciary?

At any rate it was very interesting for me to know that here is a marxist Member, who is now canvassing that market value must be paid to everybody. I hope he will stick to that view.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope you vote for it. May I remind you that you voted against it?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I come to the next point Bank loans. I happen to appraise myself about the financial state of affairs of the Maruti Limited as on 19th December, 1972. I had appraised myself about the magnificent performance of the Maruti Limited. I really wish if it was the son of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would have patted his back and possibly whispered into his ear; how did you manage to produce such a worthy son? Because I find from the accounts, I have examined very carefully, the loans taken from the Bank aggregate to Rs. 26.13 lakhs, they are all secured loan, against land, buildings, machinery, equipment etc.

15.00 hrs.

Though another company was also given a letter of intent to make a prototype, this is the one company which has made very substantial progress. I have myself seen this car in the Har yana pavilion. It looked magnificent. Sir, he called him a man of straw. Is this a country where only the money bags and their sons are going to manufacture cars? No. This is a country where any man of talent and ability would be able to make his mark. Gone are the days when people should think that they are born in a privileged class and therefore it is their prerogative to go into industry. Any engineer, any able man who is capable of harnessing the various ingredients necessary to make a success of an industry and who has the technical knowledge will have the fullest opportunity in this country. It was a very unfortunate comment that he is a man of straw. The history of great men who have been greatest champions of industry shows that they had commenced from a modest beginning, with sustained patience and perseverance, with dedication and honesty, reached the dizzy heights of glory. I hope that the Sanjay Gandhis in this country who work like this will reach these heights despite obstructionists in this country.

Last but not least I want to give the historical perspective and submit

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

how very rational their policy has been in giving this industry to the private sector. I am going to show cost-wise how in terms of foreign exchange and otherwise, this proposal is far superior to the proposal they were considering for collaboration with Renaults for the Dolphin Motors. Criticism has been levelled against the Directors. It has been happening far too often that personal criticisms are there. Their deeds and misdeeds are narrated here. I do not say they are paragons of virtue. Most of them I do not know; some I do know. If the issue really is Government's policy regarding the manufacture of cars, has it direct nexus with the personal character of the directors? If he is serious about telling Mr. Subramaniam as to what he needs to do to improve the car policy, how these people are in Birla's company or in Walchand's company is not his business. We have laid down certain criteria in the company law and other laws and it must be according to those laws. If the directors have been shown some undue favours in this matter, that can be separately dealt with. But to link it up with this policy is very highly loaded.

Coming to the historical perspective, we have to start with the Jha Committee. Mr. Nahata has gone into it. He said, there cannot be a car within Rs. 5000 to 7000 and demand is always outstripping production. He suggested an expert committee. So, the Pande Committee was set up and they made some recommendations.

The salient feature of the report way back in 1961 was that we could have a plant in the public sector for manufacturing 50,000 cars at a cost of Rs. 5,100 and at a cost of Rs. 6,150 when the capacity is only 20,000. Because so much of foreign exchange was involved, the matter was very rightly shelved and deferred. Keeping our socio-economic priorities in view, how can we give priority to cars? There are ever so many other things which we have to look after.

At any rate, in 1968 the government explored the possibility of manufacturing low cost car indigenously, in the private sector, without foreign collaboration, without any foreign exchange for import of components. Four conditions were imposed which were applicable to all parties. First a proto-type has to be made which would be subjected to rigorous test at the Ahmednagar institute. Only after the test of the proto-type is over that the letter of intent would be issued. What can be more rational?

Here is a project for the manufacture of 50,000 cars per year, and the total cost up to 1975, as projected, is expected to be in the vicinity of Rs. 16.82 crores, as against Rs. 56 crores to manufacture Dolphin car in collaboration with French Renault. Here is a project costing Rs. 16.82 crores of only Indian rupees without any foreign exchange, as compared to Rs. 56 crores of foreign exchange for the Renault project for a capacity of 50,000. Anyone who has a sense of justice, a sense of fairplay, anyone who is not suffering from cynicism, would appreciate the rationale of this and would not criticise as unfair the issue of the letter of intent in this case.

In the end, I do not personally know Shri Sanjay Gandhi. But I have known many Sanjay Gandhis in my capacity as a member of this august House and in my professional capacity. I had occasion to know the problems which concern these young talented entrepreneurs who have the highest of devotion and dedication to their plant, medium and small-scale entrepreneurs, who are faced with problems connected with modern technology, financial stringency, perennial shortages, inadequate infra-structure and insufficient foreign exchange, and I have every hope that they will surmount all those problems. I know that many of them are harassed and maligned by different vested interests for different purposes. A small man of small mind would harass these

people with petty matters like electric power and innumerable other things. I say once again that small men of small mind have maligned a young entrepreneur for no other fault except that he happens to be the son of a leader, whose dynamic leadership has made them lick the dust of political ignominy. This is no fault of the young man. He must go ahead, undaunted by the meaningless nonsense

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether a member can read from a written text.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I humbly hope that the Sanjay Gandhis of this country will go undaunted by such harassment of small men with small minds. We wish the Sanjay Gandhis of this country the best of luck and good speed and assure them that the best wishes and blessings of the entire nation are with them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (म्हलियर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की कार सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करते समय हमें इस बात को सोचना होगा कि आखिर औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में सरकार की प्राथमिकता क्या होनी चाहिए। पहले चर्चा चली थी कि छोटी कार पब्लिक सेक्टर में बने लेकिन योजना आयोग ने, जब डा० गाडगिल उसके उपाध्यक्ष थे, उसे उचित नहीं बताया। बाद में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में छोटी कारें बनाने का फैसला कर लिया गया। खुद औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री ने कुछ दिनों पहले कहा था कि

हम देश के साधनों को चूँकि साधन सीमित हैं, छोटी कार बनाने पर खर्च नहीं कर सकते इसलिए छोटी कार पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं बनेगी, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बन सकती है। क्या देश के साधनों के बारे में इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना सही है? सवाल यह है क्या आज देश को कार की आवश्यकता है? यहां पर मेरा सरकार से बुनियादी मतभेद है। हम बैभव और विलास की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जबकि 30 करोड़ लोग गरीबी के स्तर से भी नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। यह बात अगर सरकार कहे कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कार बनने दे रहे हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनने नहीं दे रहे हैं तो यह भी कोई आर्थिक नियोजन की पूरी तस्वीर सामने रखकर चलने का तरीका नहीं है। आखिर में एक नेशनल फैक्टर है, साधन हमारे पास मर्यादित हैं उन साधनों का उपयोग किस बात के लिए किया जाये? अभी चार करोड़ रुपये की एक वाच फैक्टरी का उद्घाटन किया गया है जो आटोमेटिक वाच बनायेगी। बम्बई-पूना में टेलिविजन लगाया गया है जिस पर 75 करोड़ ६० खर्च होगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . बम्बई-पूना टी० वी० का उद्घाटन किया गया है और उस कामप्लेक्स को विकसित करने के लिए 75 करोड़ नहीं सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत भ्रान की सम्भावना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJ-
RAL): I never like to interrupt my
hon. friend. But, I think, he gets his
figures wrongly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is irrelevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to know how it is irrelevant, I will explain it. We are talking about the car policy. We are not talking about the television policy. That way, if you want to expand the scope of discussion, you might go into the entire economic policy of the Government. Time is very limited. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Member to it. When your remark has diverted the discussion and drawn another Minister into the discussion, that is not relevant here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि आप इस चर्चा को ठीक तरह से चलने देना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you are going into the broader economic policy matters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि हमारे नियोजन की प्राथमिकतायें क्या होनी चाहिए । . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं फिर कहूंगा अभी हैदराबाद में सरकारी रेफ्रिजरेटर फैक्टरी है जो 'रेफ्रिजरेटर्स' का उत्पादन दुगना कर रही है जिसको कहा गया है कि ऐयर कूलर बनाओ—क्या यह सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं हो रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार औद्योगिक विकास में देश को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहती है । आज कौन कार खरीद सकता है ? बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है छोटी कार की लेकिन मैं ने उसको देखा हरियाणा में, वह बहुत छोटी नहीं होगी । अभी जो कारें बन रही हैं वह भी

काफ़ी छोटी हैं । अब उससे भी छोटी क्या बनेगी । अगर यह हिसाब बताया जाये कि छोटी कार 11 हजार में मिल सकती है तो 11 हजार की कार हिन्दुस्तान में कितने खरीद सकते हैं ? कितने प्रतिघात लोभ खरीद सकते हैं ? हमारा नियोजन किन लोगों के लिए चलने वाला है ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

जब प्राथमिकता तय करने का सवाल आयेगा तो फिर बम्बई में टेलिजन्शन की जरूरत होगी या गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता होगी ? अभी तक हम सब लोगों को साइकिल भी खरीदने की क्षमता नहीं दे सके हैं लेकिन हम अपने सीमित साधनों को वैभव विलास की वस्तुओं पर खर्च कर रहे हैं । उपभोग के क्षेत्र में हम आधुनिकतम देशों की श्रेणी में जा रहे हैं लेकिन उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में हमारी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है । जो लोग अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने के लिए भोजन नहीं जुटा पाते उनके लिए कार की आवश्यकता है या आवश्यकता बुनियादी प्राथमिक जरूरतों को पूरी करने की है ?

मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ लोकसभा के चुनावों के बाद स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ ।

"Whatever resources are committed to luxury goods, it is not possible to convert them into commodities of mass consumption like transport or houses for the poor."

यह एक०सी०सी० आई० का उनका भाष० है। अब इस बुनियादी पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास किया जायेगा। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्र शेखर से, जिनकी प्रगतिशीलता में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता, जो कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, अपने एक लेख में कहा है कि प्रागामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अफसरों को कार खरीदने के लिए कर्जा देने के लिए 280 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। क्या यह 280 करोड़ रुपया इसलिए रखा गया है... (अवधान).. मैं आपको सोर्स बता रहा हूँ मंत्री उसका खडन करें।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad):
It cannot be true.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This came out in the Financial Express also:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पता लगा लीजिये।

सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास करें या कर्मचारियों को कार खरीदने के लिए कर्जा देने के लिए उससे अधिक धनराशि निश्चित करें? यदि मेरे आंकड़े गलत है तो मंत्री महोदय सही कर देंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा वह सही आंकड़े है या नहीं।

इस चर्चा में मासुति का काफी वर्णन हुआ है। मासुति हनुमान जी की माँ का नाम है। पवनसुत के बारे में कहा जाता है वे चलते नहीं हैं उड़ते हैं या छलांग लगाते हैं। तो जो गुण पुत्र के बारे में हैं माता उनसे वंचित

नहीं हो सकती है। मासुति कार भी जिस तेजी से आगे बढ़ी है उससे लगता है हर मामले में वह छलांग लगाती है, सड़क पर नहीं चलती है। जिस गति से जमीन प्राप्त की गई, हम जानते हैं कि जमीन प्राप्त करने में कितनी कठिनाईयां होती हैं, अगर हरियाणा की सरकार किसानों के साथ घोखाघड़ी न करती, सारे नियमों को ताक पर न रख देती तो मासुति के लिए इस तरह से जमीन कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती थी। जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है वे किसान खुद कहते थे कि 11,000 रु० एकड़ के हिसाब से हमारी जमीन ले ली गई जबकि बगल में जमीन 40 हजार एकड़ के हिसाब से बिक रही है। उन्होंने इस आशय के एफिडेविट भी दिये हैं। हमारे साल्वे जी कहते हैं कि किसानों के लिए भ्रदालत का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है। लेकिन क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि किसान शिकायत करते हैं कि उनको घमकियां दी जा रही हैं कि अगर भ्रदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाओगे तो तुम्हारे लिए हमारे राज्य में रहना मुश्किल हो जायेगा?

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : कुछ तो भ्रदालत गये हैं, बाकी को आप ले जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ गये हों या न गये हों, आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे, आप मासुति की वकालत करेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल जमीन की प्राप्ति में धांधली का सबाल नहीं है।

एक आत्मनीय सचिव : आप बिड़ला जी की बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप लोग बिड़ला की गोद में बैठने वाले और बिड़ला जी की कृपा से हम सबन में आने वाले, इस तरह की बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

अभी यह तर्क दिया गया कि खासी मासिति को सेक्टर आफ इंटेंट नहीं दिया गया, और भी ले सकते हैं और कार बना सकते हैं । जब उनकी रोडवर्दीनेस प्रमाणित हो जायेगी तो उनको भी लाइसेंस मिल जायेगा । क्या मेरे मित्र श्री साल्मे को मालूम है कि एक प्राइवेट फर्म लगातार लिख रही है कि रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें क्या हैं, वह उन्हें उनको बतलाई जायें । लेकिन उसमें कहा जा रहा है कि अभी वह शर्तें आपको नहीं बतलाई जायेंगी । पहले आप कार बनाइये, फिर हम देखेंगे कि वह हमारी शर्तें पूरी करती है या नहीं । क्या यह आपत्तिजनक नहीं है ? आप चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट पार्टिज छोटी कार बनायें तो रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें घोषित कर दीजिये, कि प्राइवेट पार्टिज उनके हिसाब से कारे बनायेगी । मगर अभी तक रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें नहीं बतलाई गई हैं । कारण यह है कि शर्तें वही होंगी जो मासिति पूरी करेगी । इसी लिये शर्तों को खोला नहीं जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें । रोडवर्दीनेस के बारे में अभी तक को पब्लिक घोषणा क्यों नहीं की गई ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस तेजी से मासिति लिमिटेड की स्टीलें प्राप्त हुआ है, 6,000 टन, वह भी संयन्धन में सरकारी सुर्ती और बुन्ती का नमूना है । अगर सरकार इसकी तेजी से काम करने लगे तब तो हमारे देश में समस्याओं के हल होने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी, लेकिन औरों के बारे में यह तेजी नहीं दिखालाई जाती । मैंने कहा कि यह मासिति है । यह छलांग लगाती है । यह एक दफतर से दूसरे दफतर लांच कर जाती है, वह एक नगर से दूसरे नगर को पार करती है । कोई मंत्रालय इसमें बाधक नहीं बन सकता । किसी मंत्री की हिम्मत नहीं है कि कोई आपत्ति उठा सके । कोई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक इसे ऋण देने से रोक नहीं सकता क्योंकि वह किनी और शक्ति के बल पर चलता है ।]

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि मासिति लिमिटेड को अभी तक 35 रोक कोयला दिया गया है । मासिति लिमिटेड में एक भट्ठा है । अगर मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी न हो तो वह जानकारी प्राप्त कर ले ।

एक आत्मनीय सचिव : कोयला कोई कंट्रोल्ड कमोडिटी नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस पर कंट्रोल नहीं है लेकिन कोयला मिलता किनको है ? मुझे मालूम है कि कंट्रोल रेट पर कितना मिलता है, और जितना कोयला मासिति लिमिटेड को अभी तक दिया गया

है—35 ऐक—उतना तो चायद 100 साल में ईट बनाने में खर्च नहीं होगा। क्या उन से कुछ पता लगाया गया कि उन की वास्तविक आवश्यकता क्या है ? फिर उन्हें इतना अधिक कोयला क्यों दिया गया ?

इतनी ही बात नहीं है। अगर आप गुडगांव को टेलीफोन करें तो उस के लिये आपकी एक्सचेंज का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा, मगर दिल्ली से मासि लिमिटेड तक टेलीफोन की सीधी लाइन है। आप जब चाहें टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं।

एक और छोटी सी चीज है। आप कभी उस सड़क पर जाइये। दिल्ली से लेकर वह सड़क चौड़ी की गई है, मगर वहीं तक चौड़ी की गई है जहां पर मासि लिमिटेड का भवन है, जहां उनकी फैक्ट्री है। उसमें आगे सड़क चौड़ी नहीं की गई। मैं मानता हूं कि यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। मगर यह छोटी छोटी बातें

श्री संभव दुर्लभ शास्त्री (गड़गांव) : टेलीफोन लाइन रानी सावर में भी है और नूमरी फैक्ट्रियों में भी है। सड़क दिल्ली से जबपुर तक है।

श्री ग्रंटल बिहारी बाजरेबी : मुझे मालूम है, मैं रोज टेलीफोन करता हूँ।

कोई नौजवान पुरुषाची बने, कोई नौजवान अपने परिश्रम से कारखाना खड़ा करे, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन क्या कोई इस बात से इनकार कर

सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने पूजी लगाई है उनकी पूजी लागत से ज्यादा हो रही है ? क्या वह इसलिये ज्यादा नहीं हो रही है कि वह नौजवान प्रधान मंत्री के सुपुत्र है ? इस देश में पुरुषाची नौजवानों की कमी नहीं है, मगर उनमें से कोई कार बनाने का कारखाना नहीं खोल सकता क्योंकि किसी को प्रधान मंत्री के घर में जन्म लेने का सीमाव्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। लोग क्यों पूजी लगा रहे हैं ? क्योंकि जो लोग पूजी लगा रहे हैं उनके पूजी लगाने से उनकी सरकार द्वारा और जगह लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है। जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उन्हें कारखाना खोलने का लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाइसेंस दिया गया है प्राइवेट उद्योगपति को जिन्होंने इसमें पूजी लगाई। इसी प्रकार रीनक 'मह' को भी लाइसेंस दिया गया है। क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री के पद का प्रभाव नहीं है ?

इस चर्चा का उद्देश्य किनो की प्रतिभा को घुमिल करना नहीं हो सकता।

श्री लक्ष्मण कपूर : और क्या हो सकता है ?

श्री ग्रंटल बिहारी बाजरेबी : लेकिन अगर कुछ काम ऐसे हैं जिनसे प्रतिभा घुमिल होती है तो कोई रोक नहीं सकता। वह मासि लिमिटेड नहीं है, वह कारखाना अनलिमिटेड है। इस शताब्दी का सब से बड़ा घोटाला है, प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिभा को कलंकित करने वाला मामला। मैं इसको समझने में असमर्थ हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है, इतना

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उनका प्रयत्न है, मगर एक पुत्र के छोटे से कारखाने के दिये आज उन्होंने लोगों को अपने ऊपर उंगली उठाने का मौका दिया है। यह मां की ममता नहीं है, सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो मर्यादा कायम करनी चाहिये उस मर्यादा से सहमत न होने का नमूना है। जिसके हाथ में शासन की सत्ता होगी, उस को इस बात की चिन्ता करनी होगी कि किसी को भी उंगली उठाने का मौका न मिले। पुत्र के साथ न्याय करना पड़ेगा। यहाँ न्याय ही नहीं हो रहा है यहाँ तो पुत्र को धामे बढ़ाने के लिये सारे नियम कायदे ताक पर रख कर उनको लक्ष्मी में मंडित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Is it crime to have such an intelligent son?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): How can Mr. Vajpayee answer it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह उतना छोटा सवाल नहीं है। और देशों में यह अपराध नहीं है, वहाँ ऐसा होता है, लेकिन भारत में यह नहीं चल सकता।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबतल और परि-
वर्तनी (श्री राख बहादुर) : वाजपेयी मर्यादा से नीची बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मर्यादा से नीची बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ मर्यादा से नीचा आचरण किया गया है मेरी और आपकी राय अलग हो सकती है।

आज भी मौका है कि जो श्री वाजपेयी इस सम्बन्ध में हुई हैं उनके बारे में बात कराना आप स्वीकार कर लीजिये। मुझे इस नौजवान के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैंने उसे देखा तक नहीं है। लेकिन इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि आज जिस तरह से फीकट्री खड़ी की जा रही है उसमें प्रधान मंत्री के पद का, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा का, उनके प्रभाव का दु पयोग हुआ है। वह करना चाहती है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता। लेकिन जो लोग इस फीकट्री को बनाने में मदद दे रहे हैं वह बाहर उनके प्रभाव का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। यह कोई अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है। इससे प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा कोई बढ़ने वाली नहीं है।

श्री एच० क० एल० अगत : अभी जब मैंने वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को सुना जो उन्होंने कार बनाने की नीति के बारे में दिया है तो मुझे उनके व सारे भाषण याद आ गये जो उन्होंने चुनाव के दौरान में दिये थे। जो कुछ उन्होंने आज हाउस में कहा है धीरे धीरे तोर से वही कुछ उन्होंने मोटे तोर पर चुनाव के दौरान पर भी धीरे धीरे सभाओं में कहा था। उस उक्त उसका जबकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने दे ही दिया था। वाजपेयी जी इन्कार नहीं करेंगे कि एक नारा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चुनाव के दौरान में दिया गया था और वह लगा भी था। उनके भाषण को सुनकर जनता ने वह नारा लगाया था और उस नारे के बारे में उनको मान्य ही है। दिल्ली में भी

यह नारा सुना गया था। लाखों की तादाद में जनता ने लगाया था। वह नारा था बेटा कार बनायेगा मा सरकार बनायेगी। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मा मे सरकार बना दी और बेटा कार बनायेगा और बाजपेयी जी भाषण देते रह जायेंगे। यह नारा हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में चुनाव के दौरान लगा था और लाखों लोगों ने यह नारा लगाया था। लेकिन उस नारे के साथ साथ यह भी नारा लगा था कि बाजपेयी जी क्या करेंगे, बाजपेयी जी बेकार बनायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय उनके भाषण को सुनकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि भावति छनाय लगा रही है। लेकिन मुझे लगा कि बाजपेयी जी इतनी बड़ी छनाय लगा गये कि वह उपोत्तिर्मय बसु जी के स्तर पर पहुँच गये। मुझे इनसे यह आशा नहीं थी। मेरे दिमाग में यह था कि वह उस स्तर पर नहीं जायेंगे। लेकिन आज वह चले गये।

उनकी दलील यह है कि इनमें प्रज्ञान मंत्री का इमेज खराब होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी नजरों में खराब होता है? अगरको नजरों में था तब भी अच्छा था ही नहीं। जनता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उनका नजरों में पहले भी अच्छा था आज भी है और कब भी रहेगा। अगरको बाना से यह बिगड़न वाला नहीं है।

बसु जी ने मैं प्रोग मतो का त्रिक किया। आपकी पता लग ही गया होगा सारा उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद कि कौन

मैन है और कौन मकी है। जनता का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कारों की कमी है आम लोगों का कहना है कि कारें कम बन रही हैं लोगों का कहना है कि चाहे सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो या किसी और की लेकिन कारें जो बन रही हैं वह निकम्मी हैं, बिडला बनाते हैं या जो भी बनाते हैं निकम्मी कारें बनाते हैं कीमत अधिक है कारें ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। जनता बिडला और कार बनाने वालों के खिलाफ बोलती है और कहती है कि और कारें बनाओ सस्ती बनाओ छोटी बनाओ लेकिन बाजपेयी जी न बिडला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं और न ही बसु जी बिडला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, दोनों ही सचय के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। अब कौन मैन है और कौन मकी हैं इसका आप स्वयं पता लगा सकते हैं। कौन बिडला की बात बोल रहा है इसमें आपको पता लग ही गया होगा। मैं काई गुस्साखी वाली बात नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं समझता हूँ कि बसु जी की बिडला की आवाज है। उनकी आवाज किसानों का आवाज नहीं है, जनता की उन्होंने चर्चा नहीं की है लेकिन उनकी आवाज बिडला की आवाज है, सम्मायेदारों की आवाज है, बैस्टिड इटरेहट की आवाज है। इसी तरह से बाजपेयी जी की भी है।

मैं बसु जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब बैस्ट बगास में मार्किस्ट्स की हकूमत थी तब बहा बताये कि बिडला से किसने मुनाफ़ाओं की थी, बिडला को किसने फ़ैसिलिटीय दी थी, उनकी फ़ैक्टरी को किसने प्रोटेक्शन दिया था। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में वर्कर्स से ओवर टाइम लिया

[श्री एच० क० एल० भगत]

जाता था और वहाँ की मार्किट्स सरकार ने बिड़ना मोटर्स को मदद की वरुंड के बिजाफ। मैं समझता हूँ कि बमु जी की ब्राबाज के पीछे सरमायेदारों की, कैपिटलिस्टों की लाबी बोल रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members do not like something which is said by the hon. Member who is speaking, they can definitely intervene, but they cannot just go on shouting at him all the time....

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I would like to know whether he is talking relevant or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an unparliamentary practice to do so.

श्री एच० क० एल० भगत : इनको जो जवाब देना है बाद में दें।

तीन बार बार्ने कही गयी है। बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि प्रायोरेटिड बननी चाहिये। क्या कार प्रायोरेटिड नहीं है? मैं बाजपेयी जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी सदन में खड़े होकर उनकी पार्टी ने बार-बार यह नहीं कहा है कि कारों की कमी है और कारें भी बननी चाहिये? आज जब मासि मोटर्स की तरफ से कारें बनने जा रही हैं, छोटी कारें बनने जा रही हैं तो क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कारें न बनें। इसके माने सीधे हैं कि आप यह चाहते हैं कि बिड़ना की निरुम्मी करें बनती चली जायें और कोई दूसरी कार न बनें। (इंडस्ट्रियल): अगर आपकी बिड़ना का नाम बुरा लगता है तो नहीं लूना।

यह कहा गया है कि जमीन एक्वायर की गई है और एक्वायर करके उनको एलाट की गई है जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के कौन से हिस्से में बड़े से बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल कम्प्लेक्स के लिये जमीन एक्वायर करके एलाट नहीं की गई? यह भी कहा गया है कि जमीन अधिक दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बड़ा कारखाना है बड़े मकसद के लिये जमीन एलाट की गई है एक्वायर करके बड़े काम के लिये की गई है तो क्या ज्यादा नहीं दी जानी चाहिये थी? यह भी कहा गया है कि ग्यारह हजार रुपये एरंड के भाव पर दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाजपेयी जी को मालूम ही है तथा और लोगों को मालूम है कि बिल्की जो शहर में जो लैण्ड एक्वायर की गई और जिस के ऊपर आप और हम लोग रहते हैं जिस पर बिनिड बनी हुई है नई और पुरानी वह भी किसानों से तीन पये गज पर ली गई थी। हिन्दुस्तान में बीसियों जगह जमीन एक्वायर की गई है समय समय पर। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि एक्विजिशन के बिनाफ लोग अकसर अदालतों में जाते हैं उसको बैनर करते हैं ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन लेने हैं। हजारों केस कोर्ट में पेंडिंग हैं। हर प्राइमी जिसकी जमीन को एक्वायर किया जाता है वह कोर्ट से जा सकता है, बैनर कर सकता है, अपील कर सकता है, हाई कोर्ट में जा सकता है, रिट के लिए जा सकता है। वह जाना भी है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन लेना भी चाहता है। इस केस में भी उन्होंने एक्विजिशन को बैनर किया, क्या यह सही नहीं है? वे रिट के लिये गये नहीं? सारी बात गलत हो गई यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।

जो रिट के खिन्ने गये वह जामाऊ-है या नहीं इसको कोर्ट को तय करवा होना है। जो कानून आपका और हमारा बनाया गया है उसको कोर्ट तय नहीं करेगी तो कौन करेगा ? सबरे शम्भू छाप्रोजीशान के नेता हमें कहते हैं कि कोर्ट की मानो कोर्ट की मानवे कोर्ट की माने । भयत्र वे कोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं ।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि कोयला दिया गया । जहा कारखाना बनना है वहा उनको कोयला न दिया जाय क्या ? क्या पानी उसकी जगह दिया जाय ? आप सोचें और इसका जवाब दें । ज्यादा कोयला दे दिया गया यह भी कहा गया है । भारत तो पना नहीं कि छ्वाग लगा रही है या नहीं लेकिन वाजपेयी जी छ्वाग लगाते लगाते इतनी छ्वाग लगा गये और इतना धागे बढ गये कि भाग कर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के पास चले गये ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि उनको स्टील दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कार स्टील से नहीं तो क्या कामच से बनती है ? यजीब यजीब बाने यहा कही गई हैं ।

मैं समझता हू कि वाजपेयी जी को वाकफियत नहीं है और इसलिये वह कई बातें गलत कह गए । उन्होंने कह दिया कि उनको डाइरेक्ट लाइन मिली हुई है । उनको मालूम नहीं है कि वहा गुडगाव मे डाइरेक्ट लाइनें और भी बरामार लोगो के पास हैं और उस बकत से है जिस समय भारत बनी नहीं थी ।

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लोगो को छोटी कार की जरूरत है लोगो की मांग है कि वह बनवी चाहिये । जब जब बनने लगी है तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं बननी चाहिये इसलिये कि सत्रय गांधी बना रहे हैं । बसु जी ने बड़ी दिलचस्प बात कही । उन्होंने कहा कि ब्रजय गांधी के पास 748 रुपया ही था । कैसे वह इस पैसे से इतना बडा कारखाना लगा रहे हैं । अगर बसु जी के लार्जक को माना जाए तो कारखाना तो सिर्फ बिडला ही लगा सकता है, और कोई नहीं लया सकता है, कैपिटल मोबिलाइज करके कोई दूसरा कारखाना नहीं लगा सकता है । श्री बसु स्वयं सोचे कि कौन इस तरह से दूसरा काम कर सकता है ।

यह भी कह दिया गया कि कुछ लोग जो उनके साथ हैं उनका कोई एक्सटेंशन हुआ है । पिछले चार सालों में पता नहीं कितने लोगो को एक्सटेंशन लाइसन्सो के मिले हैं । सबाल यह है कि जिन लागो की इस कारखाने मे हिस्सेदारी नहीं है, उन का एक्सटेंशन कैसे मिल गया । मुझ नहीं मालूम है कि किसको मिला है, लेकिन सिर्फ इस बिना पर यह कह देना गलत है कि सरकार उन की मदद कर रही है ।

कहा गया है कि 26 लाख, या कितने लाख—श्री नाहाटा ने फिगर बताई है—रुपया बैंक ने दिया है । क्या गजब कर दिया है । मेरे दोस्त 26 लाख की चर्चा करते हैं । व यह क्यों नहीं बताते हैं कि इतने सरमायेदारों ने, जिन की बोलिया ब बोल रहे हैं बैंको से करोडो रुपये लिये हुए हैं । (अपवाह)

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

जब कार के मैन्युफ़क्चर की नीति पर बहस हो रही थी, तो हम ब्यासा करते थे कि अप्रोप्रीशन के नेता इस नीति के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे। लेकिन कार की नीति पर बहस नहीं हुई। उन्होंने माशति पर बहस करली शुरू कर दी। मेरे भाई कभी नागरबाला की गर्दन पर सवार होने की कोशिश करते हैं—जिन्दा पर भी और मरे हुए पर भी, उन्होंने मरे हुए को भी नहीं छोड़ा, (श्वबचान) कभी वे कोई और इस्त्यू ले आते हैं, (श्वबचान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member there; once or twice you can intervene, not this kind of shouting; this is not right. This is not the way to behave in the House; this is disorderly behaviour.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह धर्ज कर रहा था कि व कभी एक बात पकड़ कर ले आते हैं और कभी दूसरी, जिन के पीछ कोई बलियाद नहीं होती।

मेरे भाई, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं और हमारे कुछ प्रिविलेज है। हमारा यह प्रिविलेज है कि हम इस हाउस में जो चाहें कह सकते हैं। लेकिन हम यह एक्स्पेक्ट करते हैं कि हम पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बर की हैमियत से वह बात कहे, जो रिसपांसिबल हो, जो पूरी तरह से बेड हो, जिसके बारे में हमारे पास सबस्टान्स एविडेन्स हो, जिसको हम सबस्टान्सिएट कर सकते हो। यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जो चाहे, जिस वक्त चाहे, जिस तरह की भी बात हो, जिसके पीछ कोई सबूत न हो, जो इर्रेसपांसिबल हो, गलत, बेकार, बेमानी और बेबुनियाद हो, हर बात की इस हाउस में कह देते हैं। इस हाउस के प्रिविलेज का अगर कोई मिसयूज करता है, तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु करते हैं। डेमोक्रेसी की डिसेंसी मांग करती है कि उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये—ही मुंड रिजाइन। इस तरह बिना फाउंडेशन के, बेबुनियाद, इल्जाम लगाना मुनासिब नहीं है।

संजय गांधी की बदकिस्मती कहूं या खुशकिस्मती कहूं कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पुत्र हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Almost every day the Chair has ordered that something should be expunged because it is considered to be improper and undignified. Mr. Bhagat has been saying that whatever I say is ghalat. That is very irresponsible. Only a chamcha like him . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. My understanding of ghalat is untrue. It is not unparliamentary.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने जान-बूझ कर "मूट" नहीं कहा, "गलत" कहा है।

संजय गांधी की शायद बदकिस्मती है कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पुत्र हैं। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि यहा इस हाउस में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हैं। अभी कहा गया कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बेटे हैं। मैं कुछ नेताओं के नाम ले सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे

इसकी आवत नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस पुत्र ने कई साल दिल्ली के एक छोटे से बर्क शाप में दिन-रात काम करके इस माडल को डेवलप किया है। बताइये कि मेरे ब्राप के बेटे ने क्या किया है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ भी श्री बाजपेयी ने या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है,

That is only a cheap, propaganda stunt which has not befooled the people and people were not befooled by them. I am sure that they will not be befooled now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you. I called Mr. Piloo Mody as he made a special request because he has 'o go unless you have any objection to it. Do you?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If he is really going, then I will yield.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to speak?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just one minute. We have varied the timing of the House once in view of the—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Could you not make this after my speech so that I do not miss my trend?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Considering that Mr Sanjay Gandhi has now worked day and night in a workshop, it is only befitting that he being the only man in this country who has

done any work, he should be given the Padma Bhushan or something.

When I hear the debate such as I have heard today, particularly when I hear the people whom I happen to know outside the House a little better than I know them inside the House, when I hear them come and defend something in the language that they use, I really begin to wonder whether this country can ever make progress.

We were fortunate enough to have Mr. Amrit Nahata speak the truth accidentally when he said that after 25 years the Government of India had not developed a policy on transport or on cars. It is quite right. They have not developed a policy; not only that: if this Government continues, I assure you that it will not develop a policy in future either, because the Government of India makes its policy to suit them,—that is, the Congress party—from moment to moment.

If you will just recall, originally the small car was going to be made in the private sector. Worldwide tenders were invited by at least seven companies and seven or a dozen collaborators came forward. At that time, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi also got an idea that making a small car must be easier than making a big car and so thought, "Why should I not have a shot at it?" So, the idea of a small car being made by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi happened to be broached at that time

Now, the Government had to wriggle out of the fact that they had agreed to something like a dozen tenders being invited on which lakhs of rupees were spent. So, all of a sudden, a policy decision emerged, that a small car will be made only in the public sector; that is to wash away five years of hankering for a small car which, they had agreed, should be made in the private sector. So, their first chapter was closed by a policy deci-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

sion of the Government that it will be made only in the public sector.

When the idea came that there was going to be a car in the public sector, several tenders again started flowing in from people who wanted to make this car in collaboration with the Government of India, but now, the policy had to change again because under no circumstances could Mr. Sanjay Gandhi have made the car had the Government policy continued as announced. So, the Government of India had to revamp its policy and come to the conclusion that the small car which had at one time agitated everybody's mind—because a Janata car must be provided for the Janata so that the Janata vote can be collected—was dropped as the top-priority of the pyramid to the bottom, as a low priority item. Therefore, "it must not be made in the public sector and let us push it back into the private sector."

In the private sector, any idiot knows that a man who works night and day in a mechanical workshop cannot manufacture a car.

AN. HON MEMBER: Who said?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am telling you. (Interruption).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN. He is talking about idiots.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it mean you describe yourself?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even General Motors needs hundreds of ancillary manufacturers so that they can put together a car, which I am told does not work too well, because most automobiles are poorly made products. But the funny thing is—when this car was sanctioned after the Government changed its policy and dropped it to lower priority and shoved it back into the private sector so that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi could be given a licence—that the condition then was not one iota of foreign exchange will be spent and it will be a totally indigenous car. It is from his very desk I asked Mr. Dinesh Singh when he was minister, "Are you

sure that the licence that is being granted will not permit ancillary manufacturers to enjoy foreign exchange licences, so that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi can turn round and say, 'I got my little spare parts from Mr. Salve. It is Mr. Salve who got Rs. 25 lakhs worth of import licence, with which I am not at all concerned; I am only concerned with buying my spare parts from Mr. Salve!'" Mr. Nahata will have another ancillary; Mr. Bhagat will have a third ancillary. But all the licences will be in the name of the Bhagats, the Salves and the Nahatas and none in the name of Sanjay Gandhi. So, a policy decision had to be made by the Government of India that no foreign exchange will be necessary to manufacture this car. Some other automotive geniuses all over the country who really thought they could make a car were also given little letters of intent, because after all you have to make things look good. But they found there was a foreign exchange content in those licences—10 or 15 or 20 per cent—and the Government's decision said, with all the sanctimonious humbug that these gentlemen could muster, no foreign exchange will be permitted to manufacture the small car.

The situation as I understand it today is that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was provided land by the Government, which has been discussed in minute detail. A tractor company has been over-licensed to manufacture tractors in India, because they have developed a body for a car in Australia and that body toothing will be bought as part of the licence. I am told a scooter company has developed a motor which has also been overlicensed so that they will supply motors. Ultimately Mr. Sanjay Gandhi will put the lock on it and probably that would be the only thing on the car that would not work.

It is rather amusing that this car which is supposed to be the product of an automotive genius was going from the Maruti factory to the exhibition and it so happened that my wife happened to be passing by. She found that this car was stalled and there

were three mechanics under the car with their legs sticking out. She went to the airport and on her way back she found that six legs were still sticking out from under the car! When I am forced to buy one of those cars, because all these gentlemen are going to be forced to buy one, I hope at least a couple of them will have the decency to come and hold it up for me while I get into it!

It is all right. Umpteen things like this are happening in this country for some consideration. To give a fuller account of it, my friend Shri L. N. Mishra can give it to you. When millions of things like this are happening in the country, why should not the Prime Minister's son also indulge in the same thing? I do not think that the law should be different for all the other crooks and the law should be different for just one person because he happens to be the Prime Minister's son. This sort of discrimination I do not believe in. I think that since the Government of India is being run in this dishonest, hypocritical, sanctimonious, corrupt manner, let Shri Sanjay Gandhi also be given the benefit of such a society. Why should he not be? If the Jains, Dalmas and all these people have reaped the benefit of such a society, why not Shri Sanjay Gandhi? And if the Prime Minister's self-respect and dignity are not hurt by it, who am I to say that she should have any? The only thing I want to tell you, particularly my friends over here, is that the price of favours and the price of office can be too high.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me regulate the business of the House. We have already once varied the timing of the business of the House. We have fixed 4 O'Clock for taking up Private Members' business. But that does not appear to be possible now. I still have with me three speakers from the opposition and some speakers from the Congress Party. The Minister is yet to reply and he has told me that he will require half an hour. Then the mover of the motion will

have to reply. Of course, we are in the hands of the House. We cannot just be too technical and mechanical in this matter. Even so, we have to fix some time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let us move for a closure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to have the sense of the House. If the time for this debate has to be extended, we have to fix some time. Can the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say something.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We should finish it by 5 O'Clock. That would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well. If we have to finish it by 5 O'Clock, the Minister would require half an hour. How much time does Shri Basu require?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will mean one hour. There are four speakers from the opposition side and they would like their point of view to be heard.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let us take it up after the Private Members' business.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be realistic. Shall we put it at by 5.30 P.M

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): You may call one more member from the opposition side and then give me the chance. After all, there is Shri Bosu who can out-do everybody. He can cover all points.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are parties which are listed here and every party has its own spokesman. Whenever there is any debate, they

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

will have to be given an opportunity. Unless they agree to withdraw, I cannot give time to somebody and not to somebody else. I think 5.30 would be quite realistic. I would request the speakers not to take more than ten minutes. Otherwise, we cannot finish by 5.30 P.M.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speeches from the Opposition side and I am really surprised and shocked as to what extent they can be at a tangent with the proposition before the House. Mr. Vajpayee is going but I am going to quote his partymen as to what extent they have supported the proposition of small car in the previous debates.

As I said, the proposition before the House is totally different from the discussion that has taken place. All the leaders of Opposition have concentrated on one individual only. I am really surprised how they can go to the extent and lower themselves, degenerate their sense of proportion, in criticising one individual while the proposition deals with the policy itself.

I want to raise two serious questions. One is whether the present supply of automobile cars is enough to meet the demand of the people, the middle-class people, of this country. The second question is whether it is not advisable to manufacture at the lowest cost and, at the same time, encourage the growth of indigenous local Indian talent without requiring imports, capital goods or foreign exchange. These are the two questions which, I hope, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will answer.

Dealing with the question of priority, both Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Piloo Mody have raised the question of priority. I would like to ask them as to what priority under the planning has been given to the production or manufacture of car. They are under

a wrong impression of presumption that the manufacture of small car has been given the top priority. It is a wrong notion they are entertaining. Therefore, their minds must be disabused of that. The priority to the manufacture of small car has been given its due place, not the first or the second or the third priority. The production of essential goods to meet the needs of the people has been given the first priority. Therefore, it is wrong to suggest that the manufacture of car has been given the first priority or the higher priority.

In this connection, I do not know whether the Jana Sangh party has changed its policy. I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee has lost the memory that, in 1964, when the question of manufacture and fixation of prices of cars was taken up, Mr. Bade took part in the debate and, on behalf of the Jana Sangh party, he said this. I would read out only three proposition from the whole of his speech. He said:

“पापुलर कार बने, छोटी कार बने, जिस की बार बार मांग की गई है और जिस का अभी तक कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है हम के लिये सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और यह कार सुलभ होनी चाहिए।”

This is proposition No. I. I am quoting from the Lok Sabha Debates, Third Series, 1964, p. 3425.

The second proposition that he advanced is:

“रोग केवल यही है कि तीन जनों को अपने उत्पादन करने और बेचने का अधिकार दे रखा है, इस को खत्म करना चाहिए। हमारे कारखानेदार जो कार बनाना चाहते हैं हम क्षत्र में आने चाहें, इन के कम्पीटीशन में आने चाहिए, उन को अपने मौका देना

चाहिए कि वे इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में आ सकें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो कार के दाम कम हो सकते हैं।"

The second proposition advanced by Mr. Bade on behalf of Jan Sangh, on page 3425, is:

इस लिये सरकार को चाहिए कि दूसरे लोगों को कार का निर्माण करने की सुविधा दे दे।"

I do not know whether the question of priorities was taken into consideration by Jan Sangh persons. Therefore, it is not a question of priority when we talk of manufacture of small cars, but it is a question of necessity which has been considered and felt by the people of this country. Right from 1959 this question was raised and the members of this House demanded manufacture of small cars....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Not by all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: By all the members. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra also must have been a party to it. (Interruption).

I would like to raise some questions. Is the car a luxury at the present time? Does it not increase the efficiency of the working of the person? In a developing economy, should we allow the politics of inhibition and should we have the politics of character assassination? These are the questions which, I hope, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the rest of the Opposition will answer. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu hit below the belt when he said that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was only a technician....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not wear a belt. Do you?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not know whether you do, with key on to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is referring to the chastity belt. He talked about key, Sir.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He said, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is, after all, an engineer. Should individuals not be allowed to develop their skill and live honourably in this country? Should the economic development of the country be allowed to be continued in this country or not? Should the demands of the middle class who are demanding small car be met or not? Should we solve the problem of unemployment or not? These are the questions which they may take into consideration provided they have the mind to take them into consideration. According to my view, having failed to create any impact of their leadership or their policies, they have resorted to the means of character assassination. When the policies and programmes fail, the 'politicians'—I am putting the word 'politicians' in single inverted commas—resort to character assassination. Then there is degeneration in public life, eating into the vitals of the body politic of India. When I heard the debate, I really felt sorry that these 'politicians' or those hon. Members of parliament had degenerated to the extent that instead of discussing policy matters, they were trying to assassinate the character of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; that is because they know it for certain that their policies will not succeed, their programmes will not attract the people. So far as our party is concerned, we have policies, programmes and Leader . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But not fulfilment of those.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Therefore, they want to develop this method of 'character assassination'.

They are under the impression that by character assassination of the Prime Minister, they will be able to catch the imagination of the people. I am certain they will totally fail as they have totally failed. I will advise them: give up this method of going to the people and starting character assassination. The result would be that they themselves will be politically assassinated.

With these words, I am done.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We are supposed to be discussing the car policy of the Government of India. I do not know whether they have a policy at all regarding car manufacture.

The hon. Member from the Congress Party, Mr. Salve, rightly complained against the inferior quality of the cars produced in our country. I think the cars produced in our country are of the worst quality compared to the cars produced in the whole world. I want to know from the Government whether the entire nation is going to be left at the mercy of these three car manufacturers who are in turn at the mercy of the Government. I also want to know from the Government whether they will consider producing cars, if they do not like it in the public sector, let them allow others to compete and produce quality cars in the private sector.

Sir, I would like to narrate the woeful tale of the small car project. I think probably this is the final day of the small car project and its discussion in this House.

The Government appointed a committee in 1959. Mr. L. K. Jha was supposed to be the Chairman of the committee. That committee invited proposals and 13 companies sent their

proposals and the price was supposed to be Rs. 8000 in 1960. An expert committee was again appointed to look into this small car project in the public sector and it submitted its report in 1961. In August, 1962 Mr. Subramaniam who was then the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries announced:

"Although the project had been approved by the Government in principle before the Third Plan was finalised, it had not been found possible to include it in the plan. Consideration of the project will have to be deferred."

Again, in 1962, within six to seven years, it came up again in 1969 in the month of May. Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh—he is not here now, he was then a Deputy Minister—he said in the House:

"Unfortunately, in the Fourth Five Year Plan there is no such scheme, but Government is still very keen to manufacture small car in the private sector."

At that time, it has gone to the private sector. But, immediately within two or three months, we were told in July, 1969 that there will be a small car in the public sector and the Italian firm, the Fiats, have offered assistance to the Government of India and there will be talks in Cairo and Mr. Ball Ram Bhagat, who was then the Minister of Foreign Trade, was going to represent India at the Cairo talks. But one month later Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed who was in charge of the Ministry, informed the Consultative Committee that the proposals for the project were going before the Cabinet for approval and in September 1969, an official spokesman of the Government of India said:

"The public sector project would expose car manufacturers in the private sector to competition. A small car produced in the public

sector alone would compel established manufacturers to compete in the open market."

That was the spokesman's statement in September 1969. In the same month, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed announced in our House that the decision regarding the public sector would be announced very soon. Not only that, he also announced the price of the still-born child. He said that the ex-factory price of that car would be around Rs. 10,000. That was in November 1969.

Again, in December 1969 we heard that the Planning Commission has strongly opposed the inclusion of the small car project in the Fourth Plan. At that time the *Indian Express* said like this. This is on 16th December, 1969. I quote:

"Talks are still in progress between the Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. Shri F. A. Ahmed still holds his view that public will be happier with a small car rather than an additional coke oven or rolling mill."

He was referring to Bokaro at that time. In February, 1970, the Planning Commission finally turned down the Industrial Development Ministry's plea of this project to be included in the Fourth Plan. We thought it was abandoned but it was not so. The Industrial Development Ministry was approaching the various nationalised banks for financing this project. In April 1970, Shri F. A. Ahmed stated that it will be a cheaper car distinct from small car and the price will be about Rs. 5,000 lesser than the other cars produced in this country. Again in May, 1970, we find that the Ministry of Industrial Development abandoned the idea of having the project exclusively in public sector. We find this now going to the joint sector. They said that they will throw open the shares to the public.

In the month of August, 1970 Mr. Dinesh Singh who was the Minister in charge declared in this House that the Union Cabinet had approved the small car project in public sector in principle. Again it came to the public sector. Do you know with what warmth it was received in this country? I would like to quote a few headlines which the papers gave after Mr. Dinesh Singh's announcement in the Lok Sabha.

It is that car again.

Small car at last.

50,000 low cost cars in public sector.

Small car a reality at last.

Small car in 5 years, says M. R. Krishna. People welcomed it saying, here is a small car which will be of benefit to the middle class people, government servants, etc.

In October, 1970 again, the Planning Commission reversed its decision. I think Mr. Gadgil was the Deputy Chairman and the Planning Commission agreed for a small car in the public sector. So, now again it comes from private sector to public sector. The Planning Commission reversed its earlier decision and agreed for having this in the public sector. Thereafter, the Government received eight proposals from foreign firms for the small car project. In August, 1971, the Industrial Development Ministry decided on the French Renault model for the small car.

Then Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury assumed charge of this Ministry. So many people are there; there have been many changes like the policy of the Government. Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury in March, 1972, announced that a decision on a small car project would be taken in two months.

On the 31st March, 1972 we heard that the final decision had been deferred. And now, in July, 1972, Mr. Subramaniam, who spoke of the small

[Shri G. Viswanathan]
 'car first in 1962, again comes here and tells us that they have finally buried the small car project in the public sector. He announced that this is the policy decision of the Government of India and that there will be no small car in the public sector. Now I want to know from the Government as to what their policy is going to be. They have blundered in between these years, 1959 and 1972. I think it was Shakespeare who once said 'cowards die many a time'. I do not know whether the small car project may be termed a coward as we find this project coming up again and again and getting deferred. Government now says that there will be no project in the public sector. I want to know the policy for the future. Objection was taken, of all persons, by Mr. Amrit Nahata for small-car factory in public sector. I want to know the policy of the Government. When banks finance for the private sector, why cannot the same thing be done for the public sector also? According to Mr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, this project might cost Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 crores. It will be less than the annual loss in respect of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Now, let me come back to the small car which is under consideration. In September, 1970, the Licensing Committee of the Industrial Development Ministry approved the proposals and on October 12, 1970, the letter intent was issued. The letter of intent was issued to two persons. A question arose whether there was discrimination against some other persons. One Om Prakash Rekhi approached the Delhi High Court for getting the letter of intent. He went to the court in October, 1970 and finally he won the case. He was given the letter of intent in January, 1972 and because of him others were also given letters of intent. I want to know from the hon. Minister why this discrimination was there and why they should drive people to go to the High Court to get a letter of intent. After all, they can take this

into consideration when they want to convert the letter of intent into a licence.

Regarding Maruti Ltd., Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee pointed out that there were violations regarding the Indian works of Defence Act and the Land Acquisition Act. I expected that this would be replied to by the ruling benches, but instead of replying to the charges, the ruling party Members just abused Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and left it at that. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these charges.

Since the Finance Ministry is interested so much, I would like to ask just only one question which is really concerned with the Ministry of Finance. I am told that on the 10th July, 1971, the nationalised banks which come under the Central Government opened their branch offices in the verandah of the rest-house at Gurgaon; the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda and so many other banks opened their accounts at twelve o'clock midnight. It seems they received cheques and accounts were opened. I appreciate that banks also can open at midnight. But I want to know whether this facility would be given to other people of this country also.

If there is somebody who creates a suspicion and throws doubt on Maruti Ltd. it is this Government alone. I shall have to substantiate this. There was a particular question regarding loans by public financial institutions to Maruti Ltd. In the other House, put by Shri Sundaramani Patel and four others, and Shri Yashwantrao Chavan gave the reply. He said:

"None of the all-India long-term public financial institutions has so far received any application for financial assistances from Messrs Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon."

I was under the impression that no loans had been given. But Shri Amrit Nahata quoted some figures in regard to amounts given by the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank. He quoted the figures and said that Rs. 26 lakhs had been given by the banks. I was going through this reply of the Finance Minister to find out why this inconsistency was there. Then, finally, I would look at one just word by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. He said that the banks had given loans. That also, he did not concede; he wanted to hide. I do not know what is wrong in it. He could have come forth with the statement. Even though they are not public financial institutions strictly, and they are called commercial institutions, he could have easily said that banks had received applications or they had given loans.

AN HON. MEMBER: But that question was not asked.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was asked particularly, but he evaded the reply. I think about five or six Members had put the question, and yet Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan did not reply at all. Finally, he said that if hon. Members wanted any information regarding banks, they must put another question. I would like to ask why Government are creating this doubt about this. It is this Government which has to be blamed.

Regarding land acquisition, charges were hurled from this side, and nobody had answered from the other side

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA)
Everybody has answered.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to quote only the statement of Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana in this connection. He says:

"Even the General Motors of America, which is the biggest car company in the world does not have as much land under its factory as I have given to Shri Sanjay Gandhi."

I am placing it before the House for whatever it is worth.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Where is this statement from?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It has come in all the papers.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Which paper?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It has come in some paper, and I have got it from the Library. The hon. Member can also see it there.

I would like to know the Government's policy in the future regarding the small cars and also regarding the cars which are called bigger or medium cars which are produced or the three cars which are being produced in the country.

Again, I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister whether Government are going to provide enough cars and see that we are not left at the mercy of these three car manufacturers.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय लोक सभा के एलेक्शन से पहले हमारे यहाँ एक ब्रैंड अल्लायंस बना और उस मारे ब्रैंड अल्लायंस की एक ही पालिसी थी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की पार्टी को और मिनिस्टर को किसी तरह से बदनाम किया जाये। एलेक्शन में हार खाने के बाद कुछ स्टूडेंट्स को नवनील करने की जरूरत थी, अपोजीशन पार्टियों को अपने काम को देखने की जरूरत थी लेकिन उन की पालिसी कामयाब नहीं हुई और वह लोक सभा के एलेक्शन में पिछे। लेकिन नजर यह आता है कि भाजपा पिछे के उस पालिसी पर ही बराबर काम करेगा।

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

दशमद किया जा रहा है हम इस लोक सभा में पिछले दो सत्रों में देख रहे हैं कि किमी बेनिक पॉलिमी पर अरोजीशन का क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं आया। चाहे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हो, श्री श्यामानन्दन मिश्र हों चाहे श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हों या पीलू मोदी हो उन सब का एक ही काम है किमी न किमी तरह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर को जानी गौर पर बदनाम कर और अपने त्रिये फोन्ड तैयार किया जाये। इस एक योरी की तहत अरोजीशन पार्टियों की पामिटिषन चल रही है। पिछले सत्रों में हम इस को कई रूपों में देख चुके हैं। इस हाऊस में हम ने इस बात को देखा है कि यह लोग इसी बात के ईर्ष्य गर्द घूमते जा रहे हैं उन का अहन भागे बड़ नहीं सकता।

यह यह कहा गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को रिजाइन करना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इन्वीफा देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन के लडके ने कार बनाना शुरू कर दिया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस लिए इन्वीफा दे देना चाहिए कि बिडला साहब की इंडस्ट्री को चोट पड़चुकी है। श्रीमती इंदिरा को प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहना चाहिए। अभी हमारे मित्र श्री भट्टा ने श्री बड़े के पिछले सेक्टर का पढ़ कर मुनाया कि जब छोटी कार का बनाना मुल्तवी किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि बिडला साहब की इसबाद की जा रही है। इसी लिए छोटी कार प्रोजेक्ट को ब्राडवेत सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। अब जब छोटी कार बनाना शुरू हुआ तब भी लोगों को दिक्कत है। पता नहीं वह किस पालिमी, किस फिनसफा, किस

नजरिये या किस इंडस्ट्री को यहां बाध करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कार पालिमी पर कहा कि इस पालिमी में बहुत मुक्त है, वह मुक्त है। फिर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु है दूसरे मेम्बर है, पीलू मोदी हैं, उन्होंने यहां कहा कि अम्बेदेकर कार चल नहीं सकती। उन्होंने कहा कि नई अम्बेदेकर कार को नोन में पब्लिक ठोक कर रहे हैं। वह इसलिए अम्बेदेकर कार नहीं लेते कि एक मशीन में ही बह बटाव हो जानी है। मेरे पास भी क्रिएट कार है। जिनको इन्होंने पीपा कहा है उस को हासन डहुव अम्बेदेकर है। आज हमें अकुरन इन वान का भी कि हम वहां पर ठीक बात करते।

यहां पर सबसे ज्यादा क्रिटिसिज्म किया गया कि बनी लाल की सरकार ने जमीन के मामले में ट्रेग फेरो की।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु रुपये की भी चोरी की।

श्री सतपाल कपूर रुपये की चोरी करना आप की आदत है। आज कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह गई जो नई हो।

जब कोई नया इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट आता है या किसी वैचर्ड रीशन तो डेवेलप करने की जकूरन जो सरकार आम तौर पर आफर करती है कि जमीन हम देंगे, एक्विटिमीटी हम देंगे, पानी का इन्जाम हम करेंगे, टैक्सो में रिनक्वैगन हम करेंगे। यही नहीं कि सिर्फ काब्रेन सरकारो ने देना किया है। मम्बूबरी-पाद खुद गये थे बिडला के पान कि आप केरल में इंडस्ट्री बनाइये हम आप को कनेशन देंगे। यहां ने 19 मील पर गुडगाव है और

16 मील पर फरीदाबाद है। फरीदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट डेवेलपमेंट एरिया है। वहां पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं। एस्काटर्स है दूसरे 6 कारखाने हैं। आज फरीदाबाद में जो प्राइम चार्ज की जा रही है उस से ज्यादा प्राइम गुडगांव में चार्ज की गई। हालांकि फरीदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है। गाजियाबाद में जो प्राइम चार्ज की जा रही है उस से ज्यादा प्राइम गुडगांव में चार्ज की गई है। फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद में जमीन की कीमत कम है अपोजीशन का हल यह है कि वह चाहता है कि न कोई जमीन को डेवेलप करे और न सरकार डेवेलप करे। गाजियाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल टाऊन बन रहा है। वहां की सरकार ने डेवेलप कर के बनाया। उस को डेवेलप करने के लिये कोई चार्ज बसूल नहीं किया गया। लेकिन गुडगांव में जो जमीन अक्वापर की गई उस में ऐसा ज्यादा लगाया गया और उस के साथ साथ डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज भी लिये जायेंगे। जो सारी इंडस्ट्रीज लगेंगी चाहे मारुति मिलिटेड हो या दूसरी हो उन सब को डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज देना होगा। हम लिये इस तरह की बातों को कहना ठीक नहीं है।

मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे भाषण में आपका जरिया और आपकी स्ट्रैटेजी चेंज होने वाली नहीं है और न ही आप इनको करने वाले हैं। लेकिन जनता इन सब बातों को खूब समझती है। जनता यह भी जानती है कि आपकी बोखलाहट की वजह क्या है? लोग जानते हैं कि सयासी तौर पर पिटने के बाद सिर्फ गालियां देने, स्कैंडल की बातें करने और गंद उछालने के

प्रस्ताव इन परसिडेंटों के पास कुछ नहीं रह गया है। उन्हीं का सहारा और प्रेरणा लेकर ये हाऊस को मिसलीड करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (BEGUSARAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this has become now an extraordinary debate. It has remained a debate on the car, but let there be no mistake about it, that it has blazed into a fullfledged no-confidence motion, for, what is a no-confidence motion except the expression of the lack of confidence in the integrity of the Prime Minister?

SOME HON. MEMBERS. No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For a person like me, Mr. Raj Bahadur, though he pays a sycophantic loyalty to the Prime Minister, and others are no friends of the Prime Minister. For a person like me, who has worked very closely and intimately with the Prime Minister, it is indeed very painful to see all that has been said against her. We belong to the same united family and the tie of fraternity does not get snapped so easily or so quickly. It has remained as we are common inheritors, although it is our complaint that the Prime Minister has defected from that position. (Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would not like to tread the ground that has been covered by some of my hon. friends with facts and figures and documents. (Interruption). Much has been said about the favours and patronage extended to the Maruthi, Ltd., because of the Prime Minister. I do not want to go into them, but may I say, as a friend, that it would be well if the Prime Minister goes into them and

[Shri Syam Narain Mishra.]
takes corrective action wherever she thinks a wrong has been committed. But one thing is abundantly clear; it is almost conclusively proved; that the Chief Minister of Haryana has left nothing undone to place the Prime Minister in a situation of blackmail. He has robbed the peasants to put her in the wrong. He has violated the defence rules which prohibit the setting up of such factories or any construction within a particular distance to show that he can do anything in the name of the Prime Minister. He has tried to equate public interest with private interest and also tried to say to the world that industrial estate means personal estate.

Now, therefore, this is my submission, that it would be well for the Prime Minister to go into this, because he had been taking all the steps almost at the same time when the charges of corruption against him were being examined. This is no more accident that the failure of the examination of the charges of corruption against him coincides with the period in which he took all these irregular, fantastically irregular, steps.

What did the Chief Minister of Haryana say and in what way he flaunts the nearness, the proximity, to the Prime Minister? For that, I will quote from a newspaper which seems to be very close to the ruling party, the *Patriot*. It is interesting to quote here what the *Patriot* reported in its issue of 4th November, after the Prime Minister had visited the pavilion which houses this small car. She visited what is called the television cum telephone designed by a Haryana firm which is the highlight of that pavilion. She is reported to have asked Mr. Banaj Lal if he had seen the exhibition. (Interruption.) He replied.

बहन जी, मुझे तो आप को देखना है ।

He says I did not have to see the exhibition,

मुझे तो आपको देखना है ।

(Interruptions).

जी एन० एन० किन्तु : आपको दिखाना है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

This kind of exhibitionist loyalties, sycophancy, what you may call chivalry, that is putting the Prime Minister in an embarrassing position. What is the Government's policy with regard to the manufacture of cars, is anybody's guess. Although I might sound paradoxical, it might also be said that it is nobody's guess, because it does not require any guessing game; it is so obvious. Sometimes certain things which are too obvious are bound to be missed by persons. They are now geared to the interest of the monopolies, oligopolists, capitalists, individuals. That is the car policy of the Government. What else is it? I say anybody's guess; I say so because it is so erratic, baffling and mysterious; it has been changing so often with the whims and fancies of the individuals who happen to be in the Ministry. Here I find on the basis of what has happened with regard to the manufacture of small car in the public sector, no Government in the world would have been proved to be as untrue to its words as this Government has proved. It always dangled the carrot of the public sector car before the public; it has been dangling the Tantalus cup of small car before the public and it was an eye wash from the beginning. They wanted to benefit the capitalists and that was the reason why they did not go in for it. It is wrong to say that the Government is not in favour of spending scarce resources on passenger cars; it is interested in the manufacture of vehicles for public transport. If it were so its policy should have been to prevent the manufacture of a small car in any sector, public or private. If they say that public resources are different from community resources I think we shall have to revise our economics. It is the total resources of

the community which must count and I hope that Mr. Subramaniam who happens to be the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission must not make the mistake of making so much of a distinction, although there is to an extent, when it comes to the estimation of the total resources available for the community.

Therefore, I am saying that even if you allowed a project, you have given letters of intent to so many, that would mean a draft on the total savings of the community. But in respect of this policy for public transport, what do we find? We find that the public sector project for the manufacture of a small car has been jettisoned and a private sector project for a small car has been pampered, encouraged and assisted out of the way. This is the spectacle which we have been witnessing all the time. Therefore let the Government not put the facade of public interest. My hon. friend Vajpayee was quite right in saying that we are developing the economy of super consumption for the few and utter deprivation for the many. That is the kind of economy we develop in the country.

You may say that the figure which Mr. Vajpayee has taken from the *Financial Express*, the figure for the loans given there are wrong or vague or highly inflated. But what have you to say about the civilian transport which has increased 100 per cent whereas the provision for the public transport has increased by only 15 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have much time to go, because he has got half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Give five minutes out of mine; I shall cut mine to 25 minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: At the same time, I must say that the project about which we have talked so much is not the project which belongs to Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Those who are doing this shikar from behind, they are the real oligopolists, the capitalists, the shady figures in the capitalist field. They are the great Nava Ratna. I have always said there are some diamonds in the crown of this Government. Some of them figure in this. They are the new Nava Ratnas. They already had the Tatas and Birlas behind them. I make a definite charge that even the Tatas who are supposed to be above board are now deep in black money and they have been giving money to the Government. Some of these Nava Ratnas happen to be behind this car project. So, this project does not belong to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. After all, the capital he has invested in this is not even worth mentioning. So, it does not belong to him. It belongs to those capitalists who happen to be there like Raunaq Singh, Chidambaram and so on.

On behalf of my party, I want to make it clear that we would not like the Prime Minister to be under a cloud. Let the ruling party realise that the Prime Minister does not belong to the ruling party alone. The Prime Minister belongs to the entire House, to the entire country. We would not like her integrity to be under a cloud. You are all simply chanting certain things mechanistically in order to make it known to her that you have been chanting something raucously in her support. That is not the kind of support she requires at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got a few suggestions to make. My party stands for the nationalisation of all the units including the Maruti Limited. If the Prime Minister wants to get out of this predicament,

[Shri Syam Nandan Mishra.]
let her nationalise all the units including Maruti Limited. That alone would bring about an end of this matter. Otherwise, there is another suggestion. Here is a bright young man with a lot of drive and initiative and enterprise in him. It is said, he is going to depend on his own resources about consultancy, etc. He does not require any foreign exchange. Let Government come forward with a public sector project and enter into collaboration with Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Why should we not utilise the initiative, drive and expertise of this young man?

Much that is being said against this Government is because of the pseudo-radical policies which they have followed. Now those pseudo-radical policies are coming on their head. They cannot escape the consequences of these pseudo-radical policies and slogans they have given. What we have witnessed in this House is the kind of cheap sentiments they have aroused in this country because of their pseudo-radical policies. Therefore, if you want his initiative and drive to be utilised, you must have the courage to come forward and say, "We require your services for the public sector."

Since I have no time, I have to conclude now.

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत इस में नहीं कहना है। काफ़ी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है मैं एक ही भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, अभी मिश्रा जी ने बहुत लम्बी कौड़ी बातें की और कहा कि इसलिए हम डिफेंड कर गए थे कांग्रेस से, सारे देश को पता है कि इन की हज़ल क्यों ऐसी हुई? इन की हालत इसलिए ऐसी हुई कि इनकी स्टैटिक पालिसी थी, एक जगह पर खड़े थे, आगे जाना नहीं चाहते थे। प्रोग्रेसिव इन के व्यूज नहीं थे। उहाँ खड़े थे पीछे की

तरफ मुंह कर के कहते थे कि हम सब से आगे हैं। (ध्वजध्वनि)
मार्कसि एक लिम्बल है एक्सिलरी का। उस में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लडके का होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है। आप जरा अपनी तरफ झाक कर देखिये परसनल कोई बात में नहीं कहना चाहता मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, कि यह एक कोई मार्कसि का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हरयाणा में जितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई है जिस के बारे में ये ताने दे रहे हैं, अम्बाले से लेकर गुडगाव के तमाम इलाके में एक एक जगह पर आप चल कर देखें एक नहीं दर्जनों जगह ऐसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्ट्रेट बनी है, कहीं कोई फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री लग रही है, कहीं कोई और फैक्ट्री लग रही है और उस के लिए पानी का इन्तजाम बिजली का इन्तजाम और जर्मन का इतजाम किया जा रहा है। अणार यहा मार्कसि के लिए जमीन दी गई तो यह कोई ऐसी बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है कि यह कोई आप उपर से सिनारे तोड कर लाए है। यह तो हरयाणा में ग्राम तौर पर हर जगह पर लोगो की सहूलियत के लिए इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की सहूलियत के लिए बहुत से इस तरह के काम किए जा रहे हैं। मैं यहा कहूँ, मुझे पता है बहुत से दूसरे सूबे के लोगो से जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उन को कहा जा रहा है कि आपें, हम आप को सहूलियत देगे, हमारे सूबे में इस जगह पर अक्षीन मिल सकती है हम आप को बिजली दे जकते हैं, पानी दे सकते हैं, तो आप इसके लिए ऐसा कौन सा हीरा खड़ा कर रहे हैं कि सिर्फ इसी के लिए यह बातें हैं?

जमीन के बारे में बहुत उम्हेंगे कहा कि कीमत ज्यादा है। सवाल यह है कि आप

जहां इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनेगी उस के लिए जितनी जमीन ली जाएगी, उसके बाद अगर दो साल के बाद उसकी कीमत ज्यादा बन जावगी तो वह तो लाजर्मी बात है क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनने के बाद वहां और तमाम ऐग्सिलियरीज लगाने की कोशिश करेगे। उस वक़्त जब यह जमीन ली गई थी 11 हजार रुपए एकड़ तब उस से कम कीमत पर उस के साथ की जमीन दी गई है उन लोगों को जो वहां अपनी इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते थे। तमाम दिल्ली, गुड़गांव और झुज्जाल के ईरि गिर्द, आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कितनी डेवलपमेंट वहां हुई है। इसलिए यह जाती तौर पर कंसेक्टर एमनिनेशन के तौर पर इस बात को न लाए यही मैं उन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

16 49 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, when I got notice of this Resolution, I was happy from one point of view, because for the last two months I have been struggling to find a policy with regard to the automobile industry, and I thought this House would give me proper guidance with regard to the decision I have got to take with regard to this policy. But, unfortunately, the mover side-tracked the whole thing and brought in other matters. I welcome that also, because till now whispering campaigns have been going on. Therefore, it is good that it has come up in this House so that we have an opportunity to say what we have got to say with regard to this matter.

The debate itself falls into two parts, one with reference to the automobile policy which I will deal first and, second, what Shri Shyamnandan Babu described as a No-Confidence motion, that is, with reference to the Maruti Ltd. and connected matters. As far as the automobile policy is concerned, I do admit that till recently, I should say, it has not been possible for us to

have a definite policy with regard to the development of this industry. A definite policy in one sense began in 1953 when we took a decision that we will not allow merely assembling of cars either under completely knocked down basis or semi-knocked down basis but that only those who have got a manufacturing programme will be allowed to undertake production of cars in the country.

This decision was taken on the basis of the Tariff Commission's report in 1953. It is on this basis that three units got qualified to continue to manufacture cars in the country. Those three units are functioning in the country, that is the Hindustan Motors, the Premier and the Standard. But we found that we should have a forward policy with regard to this and that is why the Jha Committee was appointed to which some hon. Members made a reference. The Jha Committee made a recommendation that with these three units, we should have a manufacturing programme of 30,000 cars and, in addition to that, we should have another unit to produce about 50,000 cars. It is for that purpose that an expert committee called the Pandey Committee was appointed. That also came forward with a recommendation that in the price range of Rs. 5000-6000 we should have a unit established in the country.

With regard to this recommendation, I had the opportunity of taking a decision as the Minister in-charge of automobile industry in 1962. I think, Shri G. Viswanathan made a reference to a decision that was taken in 1962, taking into account the particularly foreign exchange position at that time because this meant utilisation of foreign exchange, that it would not be possible to undertake a programme of 50,000 cars production in the country. At the same time, we were concerned with regard to the functioning of these three units even in 1962-63. Therefore, in 1964, I had a proposal that these three units should be coordinated and brought under one umbrella so that there might be some rationalised

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production in these units instead of each unit functioning separately and each unit not having the economy of scale.

I also had an alternative proposal that, if this was not possible, then it should be possible to take over one of the units and expand it. But nothing came out of it. I had changed the Ministry at that time and, therefore, that stopped there.

Again, this matter came up in July, 1966 for the consideration and the Cabinet was asked to take a decision as to whether we should go in for 50,000 car unit particularly in the public sector. A decision on the project was again deferred. This is important. But it was decided in July, 1966 that the possibility should be examined of setting up indigenous capacity in the private sector without involving any imports or requirements for foreign exchange. Therefore, this formula of indigenous technology without involvement of foreign exchange was conceived in 1966 and we were prepared to consider any proposal from the private sector on this basis. This was the decision which was taken even in 1966 when, I am sure, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was nowhere in the picture.

Again the matter came up for decision in 1970 when again this matter was taken up. In 1970 the then Minister of Industry felt that there should be a public sector project and it was allowed to be examined. The decision was taken that, while this could be examined, the 1966 proposal of indigenous technology without involvement of foreign exchange also could be given effect to, and it was on this basis that we tried to find out whether anybody could come forward to manufacture car in this country with indigenous technology and without foreign exchange. The 1970 decision was two-fold: one was to explore the possibility of a public sector project and the other, to invite proposals from private sector on the basis of the 1966 decision

and it was on that basis that letters of intent were issued to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and a few others—I will come to that part, on what basis Mr. Sanjay Gandhi applied and was given, when I deal with the second part.

Hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, made a reference to our Election Manifesto in 1971. In my view, the 1971 Election Manifesto made a very crucial change with regard to the direction in which we wanted to move—on the basis of 'Garibi Hatao'. (Interruption) You may laugh. I know you have been laughed out of the elections and that is why you are laughing. I am not at all surprised at it. Therefore, after the 1971 elections, we had to review our priorities. (Interruption) I never wanted to hit you back in spite of all your provocations. I do not see why you should have this sarcastic laughter which means nothing...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is something. I take objection to this. (Interruption)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am also entitled to retort if you make a sarcastic laughter. Kindly do not interrupt.

Therefore, we had to review the priorities which we should have in regard to the utilisation of the existing resources. Here also 'utilisation of resources' means two things: one, the foreign exchange resources and the other, the internal resources. The foreign exchange resource is a scarcity resource and, therefore, we have got to be very careful with regard to the proposals for the utilisation of foreign exchange resource in non-priority areas. When we reviewed the position... (Interruption) Kindly do not interrupt. Please listen to me and then if you think I have made any mistake, you can point it out and I am prepared to learn from the learned professor.

Therefore, we had to take a decision whether we should go in for production of small car in the public sector which, according to the exercise we had made, indicated an order of Rs. 57

crores of investment, with roughly Rs. 17 to 20 crores of foreign exchange involved in it. This was the decision that we had to take, and the planning Commission also had to look into this. Our judgment was that we would not be justified, in the context of the new directions we had to take, to go in for a project of this type—production of 50,000 cars in the public sector investing Rs. 57 crores involving Rs. 17 to 20 crores of foreign exchange.

17.00 hrs.

But even in 1970 we had issued the letters of intent. So, they have to take their course. You cannot straightaway say, 'Because we have taken decision in these, we will annul all the letters of intent we have issued.' Therefore, the ordinary procedures applicable to letters of intent will have to be followed with regard to the letters of intent already issued. This is how the policy has emerged.

Now, if you want to ask me as to what is the definite policy of the Government, the policy of the Government is to give priority to the public transport system and to build up the public transport system as much as possible and, if any other developments take place, it should not be at the cost of foreign exchange, at the cost of the scarce resources of foreign exchange, but it should be within the possibility of the internal resources to the extent possible.

Another aspect I would like to place before the House for consideration of the hon. Members. Are we interested in the development of an indigenous technology in the crucial areas, and, automobile industry is a crucial area, and, therefore, are we interested in encouraging the development of an indigenous technology within the country as far as the crucial areas are concerned? Therefore, we took the decision that if it is indigenously developed technology, not involving foreign exchange, then we should encourage it and that is why, taking into account, the order

of investments involved in it, we thought that if this could happen within the private sector, we should not stand in the way, particularly, in the case of letters of intent which have already been issued and relying on those letters of intent, action has been taken and investments also have taken place. This is the most important thing which the hon. Members should keep in mind. This is how it stands.

Now, certain charges have been made with regard to Maruti Ltd. I take it quite seriously. I agree with Shyamnandan Babu that it is not just a matter to be brushed aside, particularly, when even from the Opposition, the integrity of the Prime Minister is attacked. I attach very great importance, particularly, with reference to the Opposition charges. If even the Opposition Parties begin to doubt the *bona fides* of the Prime Minister, then, to that extent, I think, we are on a very weak ground. Therefore, I am prepared to proceed on the basis that the Prime Minister has to keep the highest standards of public life. It is with reference to that, I want this House should judge her, with reference to what has happened in the case of Maruti Ltd. I have known what part the Prime Minister has played in this and I make bold to say that even judging by the highest standard of public conduct and public integrity, she has nothing to be ashamed of with regard to any action as far as this concern. I am prepared to stand by it. If anybody is able to prove, even to create an iota of doubt that she has personally used her power—I will come to the second part—that she has personally used her power, her position for the purposes of gaining an advantage to her son, I can give the assurance to this hon. House that she will be first to pay the penalty for that. That is one aspect.

Secondly, I do agree that there may be some enthusiastic friends of hers who may have taken action

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which may be objectionable. Even in that case, if it had come to her notice and if she had permitted this to be taken, these irregularities to be committed, then also she has to regret for that. And even with regard to that, I am prepared to say that there is absolutely nothing for her to regret. It is from this aspect.

I want you to consider the facts with regard to the issue of the letters of intent and how the matter has proceeded till now. It is not as if in 1970 Sanjay Gandhi just jumped from somewhere without any background whatsoever and asked for a letter of intent. As was pointed out by some friends, as a young man, trained in the automobile industry, he thought it would be possible to fabricate a car within the country without using any raw materials from outside or without any components from outside it should be possible to fabricate a car within the country and he thought.. (Interruptions) kindly wait.

We have got so many M.Sc.s and Ph. Ds. Here also, I am sure, there are some Ph. Ds. I wonder how many can produce one small article on their own. It is not so much the Ph. D. or M. Sc. that matters. What matters is talent. There is some talent which is required for the purpose of developing, designing and fabricating a machinery.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Which degree did Ford have?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rightly or wrongly, I also had my own doubts, when this young man indulged in this art of fabricating a car, whether with this background he would be able to produce that car. But he said: I have the confidence, give me a chance. As somebody said, without food, without sleep, he was labouring for this in his workshop, unknown to anybody, and even to the agency of his dear mother that

this follow is spoiling his health. And when, out of those efforts, he produced two cars, fabricated out of our indigenous materials, and asked me to ride in it, I said: You are to be congratulated. I had my own doubts whether it would be possible for you to do this at all.

I looked into every part to find out whether anything had been imported and whether everything had been fabricated from materials within the country. I was quite satisfied. It was on this basis that I also encouraged him and said: You seem to have some talent; go on. It is on this basis, when he applied for the production of this car and said, "I am prepared to compete with anybody else who wants to compete within the production of an indigenous car." It was on the basis that the letter of intent has been issued. Now further action has been taken on that basis.

The main attack has been with reference to the acquisition of land. I wish that the Hon. Member had given notice to me that particularly this is the policy which he was going to attack,—not the car policy, but the acquisition of land policy,—because, then I would have got all the facts and figures.

Acquisition is done by a statute, it is not by Government order alone. There are rules regulating acquisition and any infringement of the rule or the statutory provision can be taken to a court of law and can be objected to and the whole acquisition proceedings can be set aside. And, therefore, now to come and say that there has been abuse of the power by Government in the exercise of this statutory power is not the correct position. It is not one person who is affected. Even according to them, hundreds of persons have been affected. They could very well have taken it to a court. The court has the power to

Judge whether the statutory procedures have been followed or else, to set them aside. If notice had been given, perhaps, I could have verified some of the facts. But, on the face of it, it is not an arbitrary Act with which anybody can get away. With regard to such acquisition from hundreds of farmers who live in this enlightened area, and where there are political parties also, to get advantage of these, if they are adversely affected, do you think everybody would have kept quiet? A large agitation would have started on the basis that Government's compensation or solatium is not adequate in the matter. After all, Rs. 11,000 is for what? This is not for urban land which is used for building, but for agricultural land Rs. 11,000 is not a low price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you know?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: How do you know—that it is not adequate? Hon. Members pointed out about Ghaziabad and Faridabad where such lands have been acquired and what is the price that has been paid. And, therefore, this is how we have to make the judgment. And, simply because you want to accuse somebody, you cannot come and say, Rs. 11,000 is inadequate, when persons aggrieved have not taken any action whatsoever . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He says, Rs. 60,000.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He is entitled to mention any figure, but I cannot say that. Rs. 11,000 in my view is adequate. I know what agricultural land is, and I have acquired, as Minister in the State Government, land for industrial purposes, but we acquired at a stretch 500 acres for the purpose of industrial development, and that is why Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront today. This is one aspect of it.

Secondly, even if it has been acquired rightly, it may be said that they had acquired so much of land for Maruti Ltd. It is very well known, and if hon. Members would only refer to their Chief Ministers, they will know it, that with regard to the small car project, here has been so much of competition between State and State that the small car project should go to their own State. Therefore, particularly when it comes in the private sector naturally the Chief Ministers are interested in attracting this to their own States. There is nothing surprising in this if they give various facilities so that it comes to their own State.

After all, for Shri Sanjay Gandhi, even nearby, Haryana was available near Delhi, Punjab was available and U.P. was available . . .

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Himachal Pradesh was also there.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rajasthan was also available, and, therefore, it was open to him to go anywhere and still be near Delhi. Therefore, if one Chief Minister wanted to ensure that his car project with a potential of 4000 jobs in this and other subsidiary occupations also comes to his State and if a Chief Minister shows interest in attracting this, that is something which should not be objected to. No doubt, even for this, they should not go out of the way and there should not be any irregularities. If there are any irregularities, if there are any allegations made, I want to give you this assurance, that though it has been done for Maruti Ltd., if any irregularities are alleged and proper documentation is given for the purpose, we are prepared to go into it even now and see and find out whether any irregularities have been committed even for Maruti Ltd.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the defence installations? How are they going to take them away from there now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Nothing has to be taken away. There is no objection from them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made a point and somebody also had made the point. That was why I sent for the Defence Minister and he tells me that there is no such infringement as far as their works are concerned . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him say that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no basis for that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am saying it on his behalf. My saying it is much more responsible than even his saying it.

Therefore, acquisition of land and allotment of land cannot be the basis for suspecting or attacking the integrity of the Prime Minister. This is the point that I want to make.

With regard to any other matter, I am prepared to throw open the files in the Government as far as this is concerned. If anybody points out anywhere a preference which has been shown to Shri Sanjay Gandhi, which has not been shown to others, then I am prepared to say that 'Yes, we have gone wrong'. On the other hand, if you look into it, you will find that nothing has been given to Shri Sanjay Gandhi which has not been given to others. Perhaps, in certain cases, we have been very cautious about it so that it may not be alleged that because it is Shri Sanjay Gandhi, therefore, some preferences are being shown.

Apart from the fact that they are connected as mother and son, and the son is naturally having an industrial project, if it is said that therefore there should have been something which the Prime Minister should have

influenced or which the Prime Minister's friends at least should have influenced, of which she should have had knowledge, then I would say that I am not able to find any substance whatsoever in all the allegations that have been made on the subject.

This is where I would like to say this. I do not want to say that it is because of political frustration or political vindictiveness that these things are being said. I take it that all hon. Members are interested in the integrity of the Prime Minister so that the name of the country is kept flying high. It is from that point of view that I welcome this discussion, so that it may be possible for us to place before this House and the country also that there is nothing shady as far as this is concerned, and there is no transaction and no step which has been taken about which we need regret or about which we need be ashamed of. This is the point which I want to make.

I would like to put this to the House. If a young man is able to design, develop and fabricate a motor car, and we see it with our own eyes, the car, would you encourage him or would you throw all this mud on him and say, 'No, no. Nothing should happen, because he happens to be a son of the Prime Minister'? This is one of the biggest developments that is taking place in the automobile industry on the basis of a technology evolved within the country, trying to fabricate a car.

Somebody said it is not going to be roadworthy. If it is not going to be roadworthy, nobody is going to purchase it. That will be his funeral. Will anybody go and take all these steps, with all these discussions, if he does not have the confidence that he is in a position to fabricate this car and make it run, not only make it run but create confidence in the purchasers? The purchasers are not all going to be fools. Nobody will say

that because it is the Prime Minister's son's car, everybody will go in for it and invest Rs. 12,000 on purchasing it? The number of units planned is 50,000 per year. I can understand one or two cars may just sell like that. But who will go in for the manufacture of 50,000 cars to be sold unless he has got the confidence with regard to its roadworthiness and reliability? Who would venture on this big enterprise of producing 50,000 cars without that?

I am sorry the Sir Falstaff of the House is not here. He has gone away after making his speech, without waiting to hear the reply. He said he saw somebody's legs or that his wife saw them. Whether it is not a figment of his imagination or a figment of the imagination of his wife, I do not know. Any car may get into trouble.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then why figment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know in what circumstances this breakdown was there. Ultimately, all this is not going to matter. Ultimately, when the car is produced and rolls out of the assembly line, it is the confidence of the purchasers which alone would matter. Without creating that confidence, however much we may back it up with all our support, it won't sell. Therefore, it will have to be judged on that basis.

Therefore, I would appeal to hon. members: instead of encouraging such an effort, such a pioneering effort particularly by a young man, do not try to throw all these obstacles in the way. Not only will you be creating difficulties for this man, but perhaps everybody else will hesitate before taking up any sort of this work,—designing, developing and fabricating new machines.

Therefore, I want to make this quite clear. As far as Maruti Limited is concerned, it is a genuine effort made by a young man who has got some self-confidence, not merely self-confidence, but some talent also, to produce this car. Instead of throwing mud at it, let us all wish that Maruti should succeed, that Maruti should run, even hop about in this country. It is that wish that I would expect from this House rather than obstacles put in the way.

I do agree that if, because he is the Prime Minister's son, anything untoward has happened, if anything undesirable has happened, it should be looked into. Again I want to give you this assurance that if anything is brought to our notice, it will be inquired into, and whoever it might be, friend or foe, if irregularities had been committed, either officially or unofficially, proper action will be taken. That assurance I want to give to the hon. House. If my hon. friend is interested in bringing facts with regard to irregularities to my notice, let him kindly make them over to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will lay it on the Table.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Placing a document like that does not mean much.

Therefore, it is only on that basis that we have got to go. I want to tell hon. members this, that while I am glad about this frank discussion, before we make an allegation with regard to a person occupying the highest office, we should hesitate, we should ponder. Unless you are on very substantial ground, merely on the basis of doubts, if you raise these matters on the floor of the House and put them before the world as well, you will be harming the interests of the country. Therefore, all of us who are interested in safeguarding the honour and integrity of the country, not only within the country but

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abroad also, should take care before we make these reckless allegations, to make some enquiry and try to find out what has happened.

Therefore, as far as this is concerned, I am categorical, and I want to give this assurance to this House, with regard to the automobile policy. We are looking into it along with industrial production. It is also under formulation. We shall try to formulate an automobile policy also. As far as Maruti, Ltd., is concerned, everybody can go with a clean conscience that nothing wrong has happened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot, because I will have to meet the replies of so many Members. How can I finish in 10 minutes? Even before I had read the book written by Mr. Johnson where there is a reference to Mr. Subramaniam, I had always known him to be His Master's Voice or Her Master's Voice, and so today's speech of Mr. Subramaniam has not surprised me at all. The question is, I am surprised that he has not been sent yet with a love call to the United States. I am, however, fortunate and I am very pleased to say that he is here before us now.

I can tell you, Mr. Subramaniam through Mr. Speaker that for me we all have had to struggle for this debate, and almost for a month and a half, to get this debate through and the resistance that I faced on this question has never been experienced by me in the last six years of my life in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Subramaniam has given us in his long rigmarole a mixture of half-truths. I clearly ask a few questions. Does this production of the car enjoy a very low priority does it enjoy a high priority? Is it

not a fact that the late Prof. Gadgil has disapproved the whole thing and as a result he had to quit and also as a result he died of shock?

Sir, if it was a must that we should go ahead with this car project, Mr. Subramaniam, why is it that you have abandoned your original idea of having a joint sector with market money, State fund, foreign collaborators' money and export-oriented production? Why is it that you have abandoned that?

Then, this long delay goes more to substantiate our allegation. They talked about Indian technology or concept in 1966. Who prevented you? You have been in power from 1947? Who prevented you from implementing it? Did you have somebody in mind at that time, say, Dr. Dharma Teja or some of his proteges? Did you have at that time in mind the idea that you should shelve this conception of yours? You conceived it but never delivered. That is the whole trouble.

Talking of resources, Mr. Subramaniam, I thought, was a knowledgeable man. Where are the resources going to come for the low priority items? You listen to me, Mr. Subramaniam.

MR. SPEAKER: Address the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that your valuable and scarce resources, both local and foreign exchange, should be utilised for a low priority affair? I wanted an explanation from the Government but you very cleverly escaped from that issue.

About this project, I do not mention but now you have provoked me. There have been hidden foreign exchange transactions and hidden importation of foreign machinery. I want a clear statement from you as

early as possible that you have physically verified these things and allowed the House to know them. You tried to water down the whole thing. Now that the assignment has been done, you are talking about going in for the public sector for the production of things for public transport. I must thank you and congratulate you for that.

About the local talent, we have heard your tall talks time and time again. We have heard about the suicides in the SCIR and IARI. Thereby you are thinking of bringing in legislation for stoppage of the brain drain because you cannot provide employment to the 70,000 unemployed graduate-engineers, not the hammer and chisel engineers, whom you have been encouraging. I do not want to say this. I am talking of graduate-engineers, holders of national awards and scholarships. They are employed to pump water or oil into your cars; Maruties to be filled in by graduate-engineers or engineers who have had the national talent awards! That is the irony of fate.

I want to know categorically and clearly, I expect it from Shri C. Subramaniam, for appearance at least he looks to be a sober person, under what circumstances and when and how you had extended this letter of intent whose normal life is six months to one year at the most. You have given it for two years three months to oblige somebody.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I missed that point. If you will permit me, it should not be thought that the life of the letter of intent has been extended only to Maruti. The letter of intent is for the purpose of giving time to make sufficient preparation to fructify into licence. Any person, not only Sanjay, anybody is entitled to ask for extension provided they have taken substantial steps, also prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that they have taken substantial steps and some more

steps have got to be taken and therefore we want extension. It is not two years. If you go into the history, some of the more intricate projects where it is not one year, but it requires three or four years. There are cases where letters of intent have been extended to three or four or five years taking into account the intricacies and the complexities of the industries concerned. Therefore it is not as if for Sanjay alone it has been extended. Particularly you yourself have been saying that they have put up building there, they have brought in machinery; you want me to verify if it is indigenous or foreign machinery. When all these steps have been taken and when he asks for extension, can we say: no, you have not taken any steps and therefore we do not want to extend. Thus, in the ordinary course extensions take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, I start where he ends. Mr. Subramaniam has made a desperate effort to take the House for a ride. I am quoting from Swaminathan Committee's report which he can challenge if he likes: "The letter of intent broadly indicates the conditions subject to which Government would be prepared to consider the grant of a licence and also specifies a definite period, varying from 6 to 12 months." Now, Mr. Subramaniam: Doctor, heal thyself. I ask you, Mr. Subramaniam, through the Speaker: can you tell us why you were required to bring one acquisition order and the moment a writ petition was filed on 1-3-1971, within four days the Advocate-General of Haryana Government appeared before the Court to withdraw the acquisition order, so that the writ became infructuous and the poor peasants, unlike you or Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, could not pay for the counsel every time, why is that you were required to bring an acquisition order once, de-requisition and then re-requisition once again? Can you convince anybody, up or down, that that is the proper thing to do? Tell

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

me when your total acquisition was 420 acres (I.P.C. of course), more than 300 acres was for one individual unit or individual, why did you want to call it an industrial estate; because you wanted to bypass sections 38 to 42 of the Land Acquisition Act of the Central Legislature, that has made it mandatory for the company to pay for the full value of the land to the Government before they get it, enter into an agreement and publish it in the Gazette. Nothing was done. Everything was hoodwinked. The King can do no wrong! Therefore, Mr. Subramaniam, you are very nice I do not say; empty vessels make much noise (*Interruption*). About the price, I have got photostat copies of sale deeds which I have acquired from the Sub Registrar; I have got sworn affidavits about the price; if anybody can prove that these are wrong or fictitious, I shall take any punishment you may wish to give me. May I hand it over to your goodself for laying it on the Table for examination by the Government?

The sale and purchase deeds are always grossly understated because they want to avoid payment of stamp duty, income-tax, capital gains tax and because they want to deal in black money. Even the deeds I have got show Rs. 40,000 to 50,000. Is it not a fact that you are charging for a 2 acre plot Rs. 1,21,000 in Faridabad? You can ask the MP from that area.

श्री तैयब हुसैन (गुडगाव) : ये गलत बात कर रहे हैं। इनको गलत बात कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। श्री संजय गांधी क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लडके हैं, इसलिए यह इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। जहाँ इंडस्ट्री पहले नहीं थी। अब इंडस्ट्री चल पड़ेगी वहाँ गैर इंडस्ट्रीज लग रही हैं। वहाँ जमीन की कीमत पहले बहुत कम थी। अब कुछ कीमत बढ़ी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to lay* these certified true copies of the registered sale deeds of recent times. Let Government examine them and satisfy itself.

Is there such a dearth of money for a car project of Rs. 17 crores in the public sector? You find funds for so many things. It is rather unusual. About the foreign exchange I have already stated. I expected him to give details of components and details of allowances shown to suppliers of these components. They are actual users' licences...

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Deputy Speaker asked me how much time I require and I said, half an hour. So many allegations have been made against my party and I would like to set the record straight.

Mr. Nahata talked about figures. Is production of car a low priority or high priority? That would satisfy everybody. Why is it that Maruti Limited do not require foreign technical collaboration and why is it absolutely necessary for the public sector? I do not understand this simple thing. If they can do without foreign collaboration, why is it that you cannot? What is your deficiency, we must know.

The *Parliamentary Times* subsidised by Lok Sabha wrote about me that I am after character assassination. I ask, those who have no character, what shall I assassinate? You have no character which I can assassinate (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Try to tell the truth. Do not say "it is subsidised by Lok Sabha". You are talking about other peoples' character, while not telling the truth yourself.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am told...

MR. SPEAKER: You may be told anything; but do not say here anything without verification. Do not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Character assassination can take place only when there is a character. Who appeared on behalf of the Birlas before the Car Prices Commission and pleaded for the enhancement of price of the Ambassador car? The Chief Minister of West Bengal. So, who are the spokesmen of Birlas? The proof of the pudding is in the eating....(Interruptions).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: (Cooch-Bihar) Sir, a reference has been made to the Chief Minister of West Bengal How is it relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not talking relevantly. This is not relevant at all....(interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not a fact that one of the Birlas Shri B. M. Birla, has become friendly and made a heavy donation of Rs. 55 lakhs to your political party? You have received the money and today you are quarrelling about it....(Interruptions) I say "doctor, heal thyself"... (Interruptions) If anybody fights the monopolists, it is my party ... (Interruptions) We have been demanding the nationalisation of one car plant. But the Minister scuttled it by saying that it is junk... (Interruptions) The whole thing has been nauseating and it requires a thorough probe. Mere utterances by Shri Subramaniam will only make bad things worse... (interruptions) If they have any self-respect left for themselves, they should immediately arrange for a probe into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion to the vote. The ques-

tion is:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against it may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBER: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; we will have division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

I again put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

Those in favour may say, "Aye."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Aye."

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say, "No".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The "Noes" have it: the "Noes" have it.

The motion was negatived.

17 41 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EXPULSION OF
FIRST SECRETARY IN THE HIGH
COMMISSION OF INDIA
IN KAMPALA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr Speaker, Sir, as per your directions, I would like to make two statements, one on Uganda and the other on Vietnam.

The House is aware of the statement which I made yesterday on the subject of the expulsion by the Government of Uganda of Shri N. N. Desai, First Secretary in our High Commission at Kampala. I have taken note of the deep concern of the House about this incident and the feelings about this action of the Government of Uganda.

In the note which our High Commissioner sent to the Ugandan Foreign Office on 19 December, he strongly protested against the unfounded and unsubstantiated allegations they made against Shri Desai and stressed that the expulsion orders given to Shri Desai were on a flimsy pretext and without any justification. He also stated categorically this could not but have repercussions on the existing relations between Uganda and India for which the responsibility would rest entirely with the Government of Uganda and further that the Government of India reserved their right to react as appropriate.

Our High Commissioner later sent a second protest note to the Ugandan Foreign Officer demanding that the allegation against Shri Desai of improper action and behaviour not in keeping with his diplomatic accreditation should be either substantiated urgently or withdrawn categorically in the interest of Indo-Ugandan relations.

The High Commissioner is awaiting a reply from the Ugandan Government to his two written protests.

In New Delhi also we have taken up the matter strongly with the Acting High Commissioner of Uganda, adding that the Ugandan Government bears full responsibility for all the consequences which may result from their action which is contrary to all diplomatic norms.

Our High Commissioner in Kampala has also sought an interview the Foreign Minister of Uganda at the earliest possible moment to convey strong feelings and views concerning this incident. In due course after our High Commissioner has met the Foreign Minister he will send us a full report about his talks.

The situation which has arisen as a result of the expulsion of our First Secretary has caused us very serious concern. We have to examine all aspects before we take a final decision. As I informed the House yesterday we are keeping a close watch on developments in Uganda and will take whatever action we consider appropriate to safeguard our interests.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Has Government taken any action?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have indicated in my statement that action will be taken at the appropriate time. We are awaiting a fuller report and unless and until we have seen and examined the report, we cannot take any action.

MR. SPEAKER: You may make your next statement.

17.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. U.S. BOMBING IN VIETNAM

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
The Foreign Minister had already
made a statement on the subject of
Vietnam on the 19th instant. We had
then expressed distress at the resump-
tion of bombing raids and acts of war
in Vietnam and conveyed our grave
concern at the tragic turn of events.

Since then many countries of the
world have raised their voice against
these bombing raids which are
evidently not confined only to mili-
tary targets as claimed. According
to reports several Embassy premises
situated in the heart of Hanoi have
been damaged or destroyed. I regret
to have to inform the House that we
have just received information from
our Ambassador in Hanoi that in
yesterday's raid, our Chancery build-
ings and staff quarters were damaged,
though happily all our officers and
staff are reported to be safe.

We cannot but raise our voice in
protest at such indiscriminate bomb-
ings particularly of civilian areas and
even diplomatic quarters. We had
protested to the U.S. Government on
the last occasion on 12th October and
then the U.S. officials had expressed
their regret and described the raids
as 'unfortunate' and unintentional.
Now we again witness repetition of
the same indiscriminate bombing.
Such ruthless bombings involving
civilian life and property on a large-
scale are a matter of the gravest con-
cern to us. The Government of India
would like to record its strongest
protest at this bombing of our diplo-
matic premises in Hanoi.

Words fail to describe the appalling
tragedy which is being re-enacted in
Vietnam. Over the last one year, as
the Honourable Members are aware,
Government of India, have raised

their voice on many occasions in con-
demnation of acts of large-scale war
against a tiny country and its heroic
people. However, these words have
had little effect and in disregard of
the feelings not only of this Govern-
ment but of all the peace loving peo-
ple of the world, more massive bomb-
ings are being resorted to.

It appears to us that all the lessons
of history, recent and remote, have
gone unheeded. As recently as last
year, brutal force was used in Bangla-
desh to suppress the will of the peo-
ple but it did not succeed. It has
been clear to us from the beginning
that the Vietnam problem cannot be
solved through military means. We
are convinced that no amount of mili-
tary pressure will deter or deflect the
heroic people of Vietnam. In fact, if
anything, it would only redouble their
determination to fight the war till
the bitter end and they would have
the sympathies of the whole world.

Even in this tragic hour, we earn-
estly hope that wiser counsels will
prevail and that instead of resorting
to brutal force, negotiations would be
immediately to find a settlement
which meets with the wishes of the
brave people of Vietnam.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने कहा था कि
पाकिस्तान के साथ सीमा के सम्बन्ध में जो
समझौता हुआ है, उस के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री
वक्तव्य दें, मगर कोई वक्तव्य नहीं आया है।
यह वक्तव्य कब दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आज नहीं
आना था। एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्टर
के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में कहा था।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
Sir, they have expressed their con-
demnation about the developments in
Vietnam and also their concern about
Uganda.

[Shri Samar Guha.]

But about the secession or accession of territory no information has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question that was taken up. Only the External Affairs Minister was asked.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, to-day is the last day of the session. We are not going to meet for two months now. Whether there will be any secession or accession of territory—that the House is entitled to know and this information the Government is not giving.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he was asked to make a statement about it today.... (Interruptions) This is not a subject on which he can reply offhand. We did not ask him.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कठुआय (मुरैना)
विधतनाम पर बमबारी का बक्तव्य जरूरी
था और यह जो भारत की भूमि दे दी गई हम
पर बक्तव्य जरूरी नहीं था ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I only want to submit to you that any accession or secession of land to Pakistan this House is entitled to know. Today being the last day, we would like to have this information.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see in the next session.

17.50 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg
to move:

"That the debate on the motion
'that the Bill to provide for the
administration of the National
Library and certain other con-
nected matters, be taken into

consideration' which was adjourn-
ed on the 20th December, 1972,
be resumed now."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion
'that the Bill to provide for the
administration of the National
Library and certain other con-
nected matters, be taken into
consideration' which was adjourn-
ed on the 20th December, 1972
be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put
Mr. Hiren Mukerjee's motion:

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for
the purpose of eliciting opinion
thereon by the 31st March, 1973."

The motion was negatived.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg
to move:

"That the Bill to provide for
the administration of the National
Library and certain other con-
nected matters, be referred to a
Joint Committee of the Houses
consisting of 45 members, 30 from
this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Achal Singh
- (2) Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa
Afzalpurkar
- (3) Shri Virendra Agarwal
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal
- (5) Shri Anand Singh
- (6) Shri Panna Lal Barupal
- (7) Shri S. C. Besra
- (8) Shri Biren Engti
- (9) Shri R. R. Singh Deo
- (10) Shri K. Gopal

- (11) Shri Samar Guha
- (12) Shri B. R. Kavade
- (13) Shri E. R. Krishnan
- (14) Shri Y. S. Mahajan
- (15) Shri Kumar Majhi
- (16) Shri H. N. Mukerjee
- (17) Shri Saroj Mukherjee
- (18) Shri Tuna Oraon
- (19) Shri Narain Chand Parashar
- (20) Shri Natwarlal Patel
- (21) Shri Ramubhai Ravjibhai Patel
- (22) Shri P. Antony Reddi
- (23) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
- (24) Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar
- (25) Shri S. A. Shamim
- (26) Shri Rajaram Shastri
- (27) Shri Somchand Solanki
- (28) Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
- (29) Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar
- (30) Shri D. P. Yadav

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of March, 1973;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names

of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Achal Singh
- (2) Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar
- (3) Shri Virendra Agarwal
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal
- (5) Shri Anand Singh
- (6) Shri Panna Lal Barupal
- (7) Shri S. C. Besra
- (8) Shri Biren Engti
- (9) Shri R. R. Singh Deo
- (10) Shri K. Gopal
- (11) Shri Samar Guha
- (12) Shri B. R. Kavade
- (13) Shri E. R. Krishnan
- (14) Shri Y. S. Mahajan
- (15) Shri Kumar Majhi
- (16) Shri H. N. Mukerjee
- (17) Shri Saroj Mukherjee
- (18) Shri Tuna Oraon
- (19) Shri Narain Chand Parashar
- (20) Shri Natwarlal Patel
- (21) Shri Ramubhai Ravjibhai Patel
- (22) Shri P. Antony Reddi
- (23) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
- (24) Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar
- (25) Shri S. A. Shamim
- (26) Shri Rajaram Shastri

- (27) Shri Somchand Solanki
 (28) Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
 (29) Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar
 (30) Shri D. P. Yadav

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

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that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of March, 1973;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there will be no half-an-hour discussion as Shri A. P. Sharma is not here.

Now we are left with one hour and five minutes. Now, we may take up Mr. A. K. Gopalan's Resolution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Gopalan's Resolution can go to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: Do all of you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, for postponing the discussion on the existing Resolution to the next session, I have no

objection; but kindly allow me to move my Resolution also. (*Interruption*) Let me finish my submission. Hardly there is any chance in the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: Before this is over, how can you move the other one?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It happened in the past, in the last Lok Sabha, I remember, there was a Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, with the consent of the House. It happened on the last occasion. It happened in the last Lok Sabha which I still remember. That was a very important resolution in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will be setting up a very bad precedent....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I beg of the House and you, Sir, that with the consent of the House, in the next session also, we may continue my Resolution. Otherwise hardly we get a chance in the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? Consent about what—about something which is not there, which is not moved? Do you agree to this, Mr. Gopalan, or, do you want to sit? We are prepared to sit.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): If the House wants to sit, I have no objection. I have no objection at all if it goes to the next session.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): He has no objection to take it to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you agreeable to this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is agreed to.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I request whether some procedure can be found out about my Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly follow the procedure. Why do you make us go out of the way?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: If you give this consent, everything will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything else?

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

17.57 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Wish you very happy Christmas and very happy New Year. This House stands adjourned sine die.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die