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Friday, November 17, 1972
Kartika 26, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 17, 1972/
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*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tourist Development in North-Eastern Region

*82. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to explore the potentialities for tourist development in the North-Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Kaziranga, Gauhati and Garam Pani are being developed from the point of view of tourism in the Fourth Plan. Airport facilities are also being improved in the North-Eastern region to facilitate tourist traffic.

The nature of development is as follows:—

(1) A Rest House costing Rs. 10.40 lakhs is under construction at

Kaziranga. Two mini-buses costing Rs. 84,000 have also been provided at the Wild Life Sanctuary for the use of tourists.

- (2) A Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati costing Rs. 8 lakhs is under construction.
- (3) At Garam Pani the area is being beautified at a cost of Rs. 1,44,000.
- (4) An airport costing Rs. 135 lakhs is under construction at Bara Pani which is likely to be completed by the end of 1973.
- (5) The work is in hand at the Aijal airfield to make it operational for the civilian aircrafts by the first January, 1973.
- (6) North-South runway at Agartala is being widened, strengthened and expanded at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs to make it fit for operation for Boeing 737.
- (7) Mohanbari runway is being strengthened at a cost of Rs. 69 lakhs to make it suitable for operation of Boeing 737.
- (8) At Jorhat and Tezpur civil enclosures are being developed.
- (9) Terminal buildings at a number of airports in the North-Eastern region are being expanded to provide better passenger facilities.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Apart from the natural beauty of the north-east region, there is also a wide range of flora and fauna

in this region, which I am told is the richest in the world. Also, there is a large variety of tribes with different cultures and traditions. All these things are of deep interest to the tourists. Unfortunately, not to speak of people outside India, even people inside India have very little knowledge about the entire north-east region. In view of this, may I know what steps Government is taking to give adequate publicity about various potentialities of this region through either posters or documentaries or visual and audio-visual methods?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes, Sir. As the hon. Member says, the whole area is full of flora and fauna. There are many other places in the country which are also noted for the scenic beauty. In the north-eastern region, as far as publicity matters are concerned, we have brought out folders on Assam and Manipur. Specially, the Kaziranga wild life sanctuary has been given a lot of publicity. If the hon. Member goes through the statement, he will find that both aviation and accommodation facilities for the tourists who go there are being developed.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I have read the statement. But my apprehension is that many of the steps which have been mentioned in the statement as taken are only on paper and not much has been done at the present moment. For example, the statement refers to a tourist bungalow at Gauhati costing Rs. 8 lakhs which is under construction. I know that Dr. Mahishi herself inaugurated it. But, apart from the foundation not much has been done, so far as this construction work is concerned. So, apart from these paper programmes, may I know what actual improvements are being made in this region?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is not merely on paper. The bungalow is under construction. Because the foundation had to go very deep in that area, they took a longer time. Some

of the friends of the hon. Member made enquiries some time back and I had personally enquired into the matter. The foundation is coming up and the whole building is in the process of construction. At a very short distance from Gauhati there is a hot spring called Garam Pani. So, we are adding 25 rooms to our accommodation in Gauhati. The whole project is being processed. I would request the hon. Member to visit Garam Pani, see what progress has been made and report to us.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Is it a fact that bad communication facilities, mainly railways, air and road, are the main drawbacks for the promotion of tourism in these areas, even though the area is full of potentialities for tourist development? If so, may I know whether the government have taken up the matter with the appropriate authorities for the removal of these difficulties?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is true that there are transport and communication facilities. Therefore, the air services are being augmented in that area. As hon. Members know, the rise in air fare in that area also is not as much as in other areas of the country. While the rise in the case of other areas is hundred per cent, here it is hardly 50 per cent. Then, we are developing a new airport at Bara Pani. The Aijal airport is being developed for Avros. At Agartala a very big project is being undertaken and we are spending Rs. 1.24 crores for strengthening, widening and lengthening of the runway and creating the other facilities.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The hon. Minister said that the Agartala runway is being widened and lengthened at a cost of more than one crore of rupees so that it can be used for operating Boeing 737. May I know when this construction will be completed and Boeing will be operating to Agartala?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: By the end of 1974 the work would be completed. There may perhaps be an extension of two or three months.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: Perhaps my question would not be very relevant. There are many places of tourist interest in Andhra Pradesh. What steps have been taken to improve those places of tourist interest, like the opening of a Tourist Department in Andhra Pradesh?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Does Andhra Pradesh also come under the North Eastern region?

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed it because it comes under the same sex.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Shall I answer it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am happy you are responding.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In Andhra Pradesh we have taken up quite a large number of projects. Hyderabad airport has been developed and terminal facilities have been improved. We have opened an airport at Tirupathi. At Vizag and Vijayawada terminal building facilities are being improved. An additional wing for the Vijayawada terminal building has been completed.

So far as tourist facilities are concerned, the Hyderabad Zoo is being developed. A new project at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs has been undertaken. I am happy that the Andhra Government is responding in a very active way. There will be a bird sanctuary also. In Warrangal, a tourist bungalow is being built. In Nagarjunasagar, it is being developed. An air-strip has been included in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I seek a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: This question was allowed because she was a lady. You are not a lady. Next Question.

Steps to Check Under-invoicing and Overinvoicing

*83. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to stop under-invoicing and over-invoicing; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the steps taken and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) (a) and (b). Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Honourable Members seem to have in mind the problem of leakage of foreign exchange, particularly through the medium of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports. Government are already seized of the problem and have also taken specific steps from time to time to solve the problem. As recommended by the Public Accounts Committee in its 56th Report of 1968-69 (Paragraph 1.55), the problem was referred to a Study Team comprising of senior officers of the concerned Ministries, Reserve Bank of India and Central Bureau of Investigation. The Team made a study in depth and submitted a copy of its report which was laid before Parliament in November, 1971.

After a comprehensive survey and detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem, the Study Team was able to identify the vulnerable areas of operation. It also focussed attention on the lacunae in the laws and proceedings as also on the deficiencies in the organisational and administrative set-ups. Suggestions

of various kinds, such as legislative, administrative, organisational and procedural, were made by the Team to plug the loopholes and remedy the deficiencies noticed by it.

A special Cell has been working in the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance to process the recommendations of the Team. Comments of the concerned departments and Ministries have been obtained in most cases and these have been considered by a Committee of four Secretaries to Government of India which has been specially constituted to take decisions on these recommendations.

In pursuance of the acceptance of the recommendations, action is in hand to amend suitably the various Acts, such as Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, Import and Export Trade Control Acts, Passport Act, etc. In fact, Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill, 1972 incorporating the desired amendments was introduced during the last session of the Parliament. The Ministry of Finance may introduce bills in the current session of the Parliament seeking amendment of Customs Act, Central Excises and Salt Act, and Gold (Control) Act.

Government decisions have already been taken on the bulk of the recommendations. A few of the recommendations are still under consideration by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the concerned departments/Ministries, Reserve Bank of India and Central Bureau of Investigation.

क्षी. प्रियो भुजार भास्तवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है उसमें बताया गया है कि लोक सेवा सिफारिशों की सन् 1968-69 के प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार एक अध्ययन दल का बैठक किया गया था और इसमें विभिन्नों

तथा प्रक्रियाओं की खामियों के सभ्य ही संगठनात्मक और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं में विभागान् लुटियों की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया गया और इस दल द्वारा बचाव के रास्तों को बन्द करने तथा अन्य लुटियों का उपचार करने के सम्बन्ध में वैधानिक, प्रशासनिक, संगठनात्मक और प्रक्रियात्मक प्रकार के विभिन्न सुझाव दिए। इस सम्बन्ध में भेरा पहला प्रश्न मंत्री से यह है कि यदि इस अध्ययन दल के सुझावों पर इतना प्रयत्न किया गया, चार सचिवों की एक समिति उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए गठित की गई फिर भी ऐसा प्रतीत होता है है कि गोल माल करने की बहुत गुंजाइश है और उसका उदाहरण भी आया कि चियड़ों के नाम पर ऊनी वस्तों का आयात किया गया तो इस प्रकार की असावधानी क्यों बर्ती गई जिसके कारण यह कठिनाई आई?

श्री एम० एम० मिश्र : अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों का जहां तक सवाल है, हमने जो टीम बनाई उसने 220 सिफारिशों की इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए उसमें से 211 सिफारिशों को प्रोसेस किया गया है और 9 पर अभी जांच हो रही है। 211 सिफारिशों में से 183 पर फैसला हुआ है और 183 में से 108 को हमने मान लिया है। 68 सिफारिशों को हमने सिद्धान्त रूप में जाना है, 4 में योड़ी सी तरमीम करके माना है और 3 को नहीं जाना है। इस तरह से मानवीय सदस्य देखें कि 220 में से 211 सुझावों को मान लिया है। इसमें 33 सुझाव इसे हैं जिन के लिए कानून में सुधार करना होगा, विशेष लाला होगा और उसकी वजह से देरी है।

जहां तक मानवीय सदस्यों ने ऊनी वस्तों की बात कही, वह कोवर इन्डियार्सिंग और एम्पडर एन्ट्राक्टिंग का प्रश्न था और

जेमा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं उस पर कल यहां घटे भर वहस हो भी चुकी है ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो वक्तव्य है उसके अन्त में कहा गया है कि कुछ मुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है उसमें कितना समय लगेगा जिसमें कि आप पूरी तरह से साधानी में इन चीजों के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर मक्के और निर्णय ले सकें ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने बताया कि 220 मुझावों में से 211 को हमने मान लिया है । 211 में से 183 को इन्वोकेन्ट कर दिया है और वाकी में कुछ एन्डेन्ट्स लाना होगा ऐक्ट में और उसमें देर लगेगी—33 मुझाव ऐसे हैं । 68 को हमने तिदान्त रूप में मान लिया है, चार मुझावों में थोड़ी सी तरमीम करके माना है । कुल 3 मुझावों को नहीं माना है । इसलिए इसमें समय लगने की बात नहीं है । मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहता चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 50 से लेकर 70 करोड़ के फारेन एक्सचेंज की ओर एन्वायरिंग और अन्डर एन्वायरिंग का जो सकाल है उसमें अन्दाजा है कि यह जो मुझाव हमने माने हैं उनसे मुश्किल होगा ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister just now told the House that about 211 suggestions were accepted. May I know, in totality, what is the result, how many cases have been caught, how many cases are pending and how much of foreign exchange is involved—because the leakage has become very prominent so far as import and export are concerned. Suggestions were made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 58th Report; you have accepted them; it is all right. May I know whether you are vigilant, how many cases have been caught, how much of foreign exchange is involved in the process of over-invoicing and under-invoicing?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It was referred to the Committee in 1970. It came to us in 1971, and in 1972 we have examined them and accepted them. The immediate result, I cannot say. As I have stated earlier, leakage of foreign exchange involved through under-invoicing and over-invoicing is to the extent of Rs. 50 to 70 crores a year. The total figure of smuggling, foreign travel, manipulation of invoices comes to Rs. 220 to 240 crores. About the number of smugglers or offending parties, the figure is not with me. I have given the total amount involved.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It is mentioned in the statement laid on the Table:

"Comments of the concerned departments and Ministries have been obtained in most cases and these have been considered by a Committee of four Secretaries to Government of India which has been specially constituted to take decisions on these recommendations."

Then, in the last para of the statement it has been stated:

"Government decisions have already been taken on the bulk of the recommendations."

Are there two machineries to take decisions on the recommendations, one the Committee of four Secretaries, and another separate body named 'Government' in the last para?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The Committee of four Secretaries was set up to examine the recommendations made, and they have examined. It is on their recommendation, as I stated earlier, out of 222, we have accepted 211; and out of 211, on 183 decisions have been taken. As I said earlier, on 33, Acts have to be amended and for that, Secretaries are examining those Acts; this Committee is doing that job.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In the year 1970-71, the Customs people raided the houses and offices of Birlas throughout India. What is the result of those raids? Has any case been instituted against the Birla Houses for under-invoicing and over-invoicing which have already been detected?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this question? This is a general question; and you are mentioning a special case....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Birla Houses were raised.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I cannot allow it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It relates to this very question.

MR. SPEAKER: So many Birlas are there in this country. I am sorry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It has been admitted by the Minister that there is leakage of foreign exchange in India. I want to know whether this phenomenon is prevalent in the whole world or is it a special feature only in India?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you ask questions which have no head or tail?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The impression is being created that the leakage is only in India. What about the other countries?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not responsible for other countries here.

We can take question No. 85 also along with 84 because they are identical questions. But neither of those gentlemen, Shri Birender Singh Rao or Shri Mukhtiar Singh, is present. So we take up Question No. 84 only.

Ch. Ram Prakash

Decline in Export of Green Tea

*84. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of green tea in the recent times; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). There was a slight decline in total exports of green tea from 3992 thousand kgs. in 1970 to 3754 thousand kgs. in 1971.

(b) This is accounted for by lower off-take by Afghanistan. However, exports to new markets like Japan, Morocco and U.S.A. maintained the rising trend.

MR. SPEAKER: No supplementaries?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Has there been any improvement in the export of other kinds of tea and, if so, how much has there been during the last three years?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I think the hon. Member is referring to the export of black tea, though there is a shortfall in the exports of green tea.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking about green or black?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Exports of other kinds of tea.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it. The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Economic Cooperation between India and Japan

*86. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made either by India or by Japan for economic cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Economic cooperation in many fields between the two countries already exists, and Japan has been extending assistance to India for several years. Areas to which such assistance can be usefully extended continue to be under consideration.

SHRI VEKARIA: In the statement the hon. Minister has said that Japan has been extending assistance to India in several fields. What are the areas which are under consideration?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There are many areas in which we can certainly have co-operation with them. But, recently, we have emphasized three more important areas, namely, oil exploration, fertilisers and steel production. These are the three important areas.

SHRI VEKARIA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the co-operation and assistance in all these sectors with Japan is increasing or it is decreasing in any field?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No.

Re-structure of India's External Trade

*87. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate a radical plan to re-structure the country's external trade in consonance with the growing accent of self-reliance during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a). There is no specific proposal as such, but appropriate action to restructure the country's external trade with a view to earn more foreign exchange is taken as and when the need arises. The exploration of foreign markets, stepping up of export production and the generation of export surpluses are continuous processes. Efforts towards these are being made under the Import Policy for 1972-73.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to say whether, while formulating the new foreign trade policy, special attention will be paid towards developing countries of Asia, Africa and some of our neighbouring Arab countries which are longing for economic development and establishment of new trade relations.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have been emphasizing time and again that the main plank of our new export policy or foreign trade policy is to depend more and more upon the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. That is the structural change we are bringing about in our import and export policy and, as suggested by the hon. Member, that is the only way to develop trade in the present situation since the developed countries are not co-operating in the economic development of the developing countries like ours in many ways.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: I would like to know whether attempts will be made to abandon foreign technical know-how for setting up new types of industries because in our own country there is ample talent available in this

regard. It will serve a two-fold purpose, namely, one we need, not strain our slender foreign exchange resources, and secondly, we will be giving encouragement to our own local talent.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action, I think.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: If the suggestion is that we should restrict foreign know-how, as is known to the House, we are having foreign know-how only in fields where it is absolutely necessary. I agree that here in India we have got talent and we do encourage talent. Where it is a question of raw material, we also import raw material required and give it to the exporter and our effort is to see that they could compete at international prices.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Most of the foreign trade is to the traditional countries and they are in respect of traditional items alone. Have they built up foreign trade in respect of any new items and in respect of any new countries, instead of the traditional items and traditional countries? If so, what is the percentage?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question. He has answered it a number of times. I think this was answered during the last session also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Jagannath Rao is a student of economics and he reads a number of journals, and it is within his knowledge that we have given lots of encouragement and facilities to those who go in for non-traditional items. We have made considerable progress in regard to the export of non-traditional items, and there are some of the new countries also and there are some new fields which have been explored. We develop those markets.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: What I wanted was the percentage of increase.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it true that in industries like textiles, the textile magnates have been pressurising the Government to have disproportionately more imports of foreign cotton so that the price of indigenous cotton may fall and thereby they can increase their margin of profit?

MR. SPEAKER: These are all leading questions and suggestive questions, giving information themselves, but in the shape of questions. I do want to discourage this practice. The previous question was also like this. Hon. Members should put them in the form of questions, not suggestions.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The decision to import foreign cotton is taken after taking into account various circumstances. The indigenous crop year before last was bad. It was a bad year and we imported large quantities of foreign cotton. Last year we had a better crop. This year also we expect good crop and there will be less of import of foreign cotton.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I asked whether they wanted disproportionately more imports.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There is no pressure at all. We are not yielding to any pressure.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: What are the names of the countries not interested in trade with India at present?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates only to 're-structure' of foreign trade. What you are asking is quite different.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: There are some big countries at present not interested especially in trade with India. In the past such countries were very much interested in trade with India. That is why I want to have this information from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not expect that you should make a speech over it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I don't think that any country is not interested, because, it is all a question of quantum. How can I say this country is interested that country is not interested etc.? We want every country to be interested and we want to trade with all countries.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: In view of what he has stated, may I know whether the Government is contemplating to begin trade with China?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री मर्दिय कुछ उन की मदद लें और वहां से दें तबैँ।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Once our relation normalises we will have trade with China.

मध्य प्रदेश की वित्तीय सहायता

*93. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखा एवं अतिवृष्टि से 40 प्रतिशत फसल की क्षति होने के कारण केन्द्र से 12 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कर्त्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No specific requirement of funds has so far been mentioned by the State Government. In response to a request from the State Government, a Central team has been asked to visit the State to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and to recommend ceilings of expenditure for purposes of Central assistance.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताल्कालिक व्यवस्था करने का भी आपका कोई विचार है। मध्य प्रदेश का अधिकांश भाग अकाल से पीड़ित है, वहां सूखे की स्थिति है, पानी की कमी है, मकानों की कमी है, ठड़ आधिक पड़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीबों के लिए क्या कुछ व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : इसीलिए जो हमने टीम भेजने का फैसला किया है। टीम के आने के बाद ही जो कुछ काम करना है या कुछ पैसा मंजूर करना है, उसका फैसला किया जाएगा।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : टीम जाएगी और आयेगी और आने के बाद आपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। इस में ही एक साल लग जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब आदिवासियों के लिए आप तत्काल क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sure the Madhya Pradesh Government must be attending to the problems there. Since they have raised the question with us, we have indicated our willingness to go and see things and try to help them wherever it is necessary.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received a comprehensive report about the drought conditions in Madhya Pradesh? In so many districts, in fact, in almost half the State, drought is prevailing, and relief work is going to be started for which money is required. May I know whether the hon. Minister has received any communication requesting for money? May I know when the work of the team which the Centre is proposing to send there will be completed, and when the money is going to be released?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Immediately after the team sends the report, we shall release the money.

श्री आर० श्री० बडे : क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने आपको लिखा है कि हमें इतना रुपया चाहिये ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह टीम कब अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ? इसको रिपोर्ट देने में एक महीना दो महीना, कितना समय लगगा ? क्या कोई समय इसके लिए निर्धारित किया गया है ? मेरी जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आपको रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि हमें इतने रुपये की जरूरत है ? क्या यह सही है यदि हां तो कितने रुपये की उसने मांग की है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : कहते तो हैं कि इतना चाहिये लेकिन कहने से थोड़े ही कंसला हो सकता है । कोई खास फिर उन्होंने बताई हो, ऐसा मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है । लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी डिफिकलटीज बताई हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाडपेडी : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को यह आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में है कि रवी अधियायन के लिए और उसको सफल बनाने के लिए उनको जितना रुपया खर्च करने की आवश्यकता होगी या वे खर्च करेंगी उसकी भरपाई बरने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार सहानुभूति से विचार करेगी और उन्हें बन के अभाव के कारण रवी की पैदावार बढ़ाने में किसी तरह का संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी हां ।

श्री आर० श्री० बडे : मंदी महोदय ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कुछ रिपोर्ट दी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितने जिले सूखे से पीड़ित हैं, इसको इस रिपोर्ट में बताया है । क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तात्कालिक सहायता की मांग भी की है ? कितने लोगों को राहत देने की मांग उसने की है । साथ ही राहत कारों के बारे में जो नियम हैं उन में परिवर्तन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ पहल की है ? जिन लोगों को राहत दी जाएगी उन बर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत ही राहत दी जायेगी या उन नियमों में परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the State Government are concerned, they have in their communication of 4 August 1972 reported widespread damage caused by the current drought in different districts of the State. That means there are many districts which are suffering because of the drought. They have also made particular mention of Bastar district and some damage caused by flood there. This is a general thing they have pointed to us and it is in response to this request that we have decided to send a team. I think the team will be going soon.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How soon do such on-the-spot investigation teams go to the respective States, when do they come back to the Centre and what steps do Government take and what machinery do Government have to expedite relief measures and arrange for other supplies to the respective States?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally, when they ask for a team, immediately a decision is taken about sending it. But the State Government should also have to be ready to receive it in the sense that when the team reaches there it must go to the area and must see what exactly the conditions are and find out what exactly is the pattern of the programme they want to undertake. So it is not merely a question of our deciding to send the team; it is also one of their readiness to receive it. After the team returns, I do not think it takes more than 8 days' time to make recommendations.

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : जो टीम भेजी जायेगी, उस में क्या गवर्नमें सेंटर्ट ही जायेंगे या मैन्यर लोग भी होंगे ? उनको में जना चाहिए जिन को कृषि का अनुभव हो ? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि किन तीरों को भेजा जा रहा है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चड्हाय : अफसर ही जाते हैं लेकिन मैन्यर वहां उनको भिल सकते हैं और अपनी बात कह सकते हैं ?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Could I traverse the whole of India?

MR. SPEAKER: Be relevant to the question.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Study teams were sent to different States at the time of drought and heavy rain. Such a team was sent to West Bengal. What is the report of the team and what steps have been taken in that regard?

MR. SPEAKER: He may table a separate question. He should try to be relevant to the question. He should have put it *incognito*; but he did it so openly. I am so sorry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What is the pattern of assistance given to the Madhya Pradesh and other Governments with regard to eradication of drought and so on, is it loan or grant or both?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a very detailed thing. But it is both loan and grant. It depends upon the type of work that is undertaken. If it is relief supplies, generally it is given as grant. As far as loan is concerned, naturally it will be a loan.

श्री भूल बस्त डांगा : मध्य प्रदेश की तरह राजस्थान में भी पक्कीस हजार गांव घकाल से पीड़ित हैं। उनके लिए भी मायने स्टडी टीम भेजने का फसला किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

“रेंग” के रूप में बहुमूल्य बस्तों का आयात

* 94. **श्री घटल बिहारी बालपेडी :**
श्री रमबहादुर तिह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमालूक विभाग ने ऐसे कई मामले पकड़े हैं जिनमें “रेंग” के रूप में “बहुमूल्य तैयार शुद्ध बस्त” आयात किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में व्याप कार्यकारी की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Investigations are in progress and full facts will be known on completion of these investigations. However, examination of the bales so far opened by the Customs has revealed evidence of import of rags and/or old, discarded garments intact or cut into parts.

प्रश्नकार स्वामी: इस बारे में कल काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अधिक महोदय, आज तो किसी भौतिक जवाब दे रहा है। ये भी कठरे में खड़े हैं। मैं जीनाना चाहता हूँ कि कस्टम्ज के ध्वान में यह मामला पहली बार कब प्राया। क्या वह सच है कि कस्टम्ज वाले इस तरह के कपड़े लगातार आने दे रहे थे और जब समाचार अखबारों में उपे: फुटपाथों पर इन कपड़ों की तुमायर लगी और एक शोर मचा तो कस्टम्ज वालों की नींद खुली?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, this is not a fact. According to the instructions of the Board of excise and customs of 1961, serviceable garments coming as rags have got to be mutilated at the destination. This enquiry by the customs has been carried on from time to time. For instance, from 1-7-1971 to 31-10-1972, nearly 60 cases of such misuse were caught by the customs. So, it is not a fact that the customs were not taking action on these serviceable garments coming as rags.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My question has not been replied to. I wanted to know the date on which the customs detected the first bale;

whether it was after the publicity in the press or before it.

MR. SPEAKER: The first bale of the present case; is that what you mean?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes; this year.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will have to collect the figures to give them to him: how many times the customs have enquired into the matter and these things were mutilated at the destination. It is a large compass you are covering.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very specific question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There must have been a number of bales detected from the time these consignments have been coming. I will have to collect.

MR. SPEAKER: You can supply it to him later on. You have no information at present.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a very large compass. What facts I have, have been given. Between 1-7-1971 and 31-10-1972, nearly 60 cases were caught. This, I gave in the first answer.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि कस्टम्ज के पास ऐसे कपड़ों को काढ़ने या म्यूटिलेट करने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यद्यपि कागज पर दिखाया जाता है कि ऐसे सिले-सिलोंये कपड़े काढ़ कर दिए जाते हैं, भगव बास्तविकता मह है कि कस्टम्ज वाले कपड़े बैसे ही के देते हैं और उन को काढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं।

श्री के० आर० वाजपेयी : यह सही नहीं है कि हमारे पास कपड़ों की काढ़ने की सुविधा नहीं है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कपड़े तो हर कोई फाड़ सकता है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is exactly his question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने कपड़े फाड़ना एक बात है और दूसरों के कपड़े फाड़ना दूसरी बात है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कल बताया गया कि श्री मनोहरन के कपड़े फाड़े गए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब से यह रैंज स्टॉडल पकड़ा गया है, हम कस्टम्ज में गए हैं और वहाँ से और जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है। कस्टम्ज में बड़े पैमाने पर कपड़े फाड़ने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कपड़े वापिस किए गए हैं, क्या वे काँड़े कर दिए गए हैं या साथुत दिए गए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's reply was, I think, quite clear—that he has an arrangement.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Sir. We have the arrangement. We have the technical staff also in the custom houses.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : दाल यह है कि उस अंरेजमेंट की ईस्टमेंसिले किंदा गया है या नहीं कपड़े फाड़े गए हैं या नहीं।

श्री के० आर० भगेच : फाड़े गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर कपड़े फाड़े गये, तो किरंबाजार में संबंधित कपड़े कहा से आये?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा अपना द्याल है कि वे उधेड़े गये होंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहना कोफों नहीं है कि कपड़े फाड़ने का अंरेजमेंट है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अंरेजमेंट काम करता है। कल विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री ने कहा कि नियम का उल्लंघन करके...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर साझा करते, तो कपड़े फाड़ते वक्त पार्लियामेंट के दो मेम्बरों को बुला लिया करें और उनके सामने फाड़ा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। सारी विकायत इसलिए हुई है कि कपड़े बाजार में बिक रहे हैं। अगर कस्टम्ज कपड़े फाड़ता है और उसका इन्तजाम है, तो बिना कटे हुए कपड़े गारमेंट्स के रूप में बाजार में कैसे आये? क्या कस्टम्ज के आक्रिगत्व के फँकटरी और इंसोरेंज के साथ मिल कर इस तरह के कपड़े बाहर आने दिये?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The CBI has been asked to look into it because there are a large number of complaints and the hon. Members are excited over it. Therefore, the matter has got to be investigated and so it has been given to the CBI only for investigation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is some misunderstanding in the reply. The Minister has been understood to say that there is arrangement in the customs for destroying these. But that is not so. There is no arrangement at all; it reaches the destination. That is what he said. Let him clarify his reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I said in the beginning, according to the Board's circular the garments passed as rags have got to be mutilated at the destination. The hon. Member asked me the question whether in the Customs House there is any arrangement for mutilating this; small volumes are mutilated in the customs house also.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Arising out of the answer, some garments must have been mutilated from the bales which have been opened. May I know if the customs have found any red rag in any of these?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यह मामला तो खंड सी०बी० आई० के जरै-जौर है और उससे सत्र बातें मालूम हो जायेंगी। लेकिन जो कपड़े या रेज कस्टम्ज ने सीज किये हैं और जो स्टाक में हैं बजाये इसके कि उनको खाराब होने वें, क्या सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में लेकर बिल्कुल सस्ते दाम पर बेच देती? इससे देश का नुकसान जरूर हुआ होगा, लेकिन गरीबों का बहुत कायदा हुआ है, क्योंकि उनको पांच पांच हरये में कोट मिल गये हैं।

Can he distribute it through some machinery to ordinary common people instead of mutilating it? I want to know whether there is any scheme of distributing those clothes to the ordinary people. Some persons are asking for mutilation; I am not asking for mutilation. I want those who are guilty should be punished, but let these clothes at least be distributed to poor people who will never be able to afford to buy them new.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not relevant but it is a good suggestion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I want the Minister to explain in what way they check. I understood him to say that at destination some checks were carried out, sample checks. How are those checks carried out?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The general procedure of the customs is that when there is no evidence or information that a particular consignment contains a large amount of serviceable garments, in the ordinary course there is a five per cent check. They do random check; sometimes they do a ten per cent check also. When evidence comes, when the Foreign Trade Ministry brought to the notice of the customs authorities that serviceable garments in large numbers are coming in the form of rags, whole bales were stopped at the customs house in Bombay. 40,000 bales were there at the customs house in Bombay.

Permission to International Airlines to fly to Pakistan through Indian territory

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*95. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government have allowed international airlines to fly to Pakistan and beyond through Indian territory;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have also agreed to this arrangement; and

(c) the names of the routes on which flights have been permitted by India?

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

(b) No formal agreement has been reached, but Pakistan Government have been permitting international operators on specified routes.

(c) The requisite information is contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The names of the routes on which flights have been permitted by India are as follows:—

- (i) Delhi-Parvezpur-Rehimyar-khar-Karachi (Bi-directional)
- (ii) Karachi-C3-Mandasore-Cuttack (Eastbound).
- (iii) *Calcutta-Mandasore-2406N 7100E-C2-Karachi (West-bound).
- (iv) Karachi-C3-Mandasore-Jai-pur-Delhi-Karachi-C3-Ahmedabad-Nagpur (East-bound).
- (v) *Nagpur-Ahmedabad-2406N 7100E-C2-Karachi (West-bound).
- (vi) Karachi-C3-2330N 7100E-Bhavnagar-Bombay.
- (vii) *Bombay-Bhavnagar-2406N 7100E-C2-Karachi.
- (viii) Karachi 2330N 6729E-Sea-horse-Bombay.
- (ix) @Delhi-Parvezpur-Anup-garh-Multan.
- (x) Lahore-Amritsar (Route terminating at Amritsar).

*Through the route notamed by the Civil Aviation Department is to join the exit point 2406N 7100E to C2, Pakistan Authorities are directing the International Operators to report over Chor in their own territory.

② This is a new route that has been made available at the request of IATA to Multan.

- (i) Delhi-Hissar-Bhatinda-Multan.
- (ii) Delhi-Hissar-Bhatinda 3047N 7412E-Lahore.
- (iii) Delhi-Hissar-Bhatinda-Amritsar-Lahore.

The new route could not be coordinated with Pakistan authorities as no machinery for the same exists after the hostilities. The IATA has however requested that the route should be kept open and they would negotiate for this new route. This route is not in use at present.

In addition to the above routes since Air India's aircraft are still not flying over Pakistan territory their flights to countries West of Pakistan fly on a route of special clearance i.e. Delhi-Jaipur-Mandasore-2406N 7100E-Bhuj-Blue Whale.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: May I know whether the Government propose to enter into a long-term agreement with the Pakistan Government in this regard and if so, when are they going to enter into such an agreement?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The question of overflights and mutual air agreements between the two countries will have to be looked at in the broader context of Indo-Pakistan relations, and it is only when further progress is made in improving those relations that this matter can be taken up.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In the statement it has been said that Air India's aircraft are still not flying over Pakistani territory. What are the reasons for this?

DR. KARAN SINGH: During the war, overflights on each other's territories were stopped; they have not been resumed. Pakistan claims that they are not flying over our territory, and our planes are not flying over Pakistani territory.

Seizure of Imported Woolen Rags and its Impact on Ludhiana Hosiery Industry
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***77. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:**

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent seizure and sealing of stocks of imported woolen rags has plunged the hosiery indus-

try in Ludhiana into a crisis and there is a danger of the industry losing foreign markets;

(b) whether despite stiff competition from other countries, the manufacturers had been supplying their products to East European and West Asian countries; and

(c) whether some orders have already been received from foreign countries in this regard?

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

(a) While the recent seizure and sealing of stocks of imported woollen rags have caused some set back to hosiery industry in Ludhiana, it is premature to conclude that there is a danger of the industry losing foreign market.

(b) Over 90 per cent of our exports go to the East European markets possibly because of their readiness to buy Indian woollen hosiery.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are some orders for export which are pending for execution.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Have the Government thought of any immediate measures in regard to the supply of raw materials so that the difficulties that have arisen might be lessened?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Orders are not only based on rags as raw material; orders are based on fresh wool also and imported wool and hosieries are manufactured from that wool also imported from other countries. About rags, I have stated earlier there were difficulties; my colleague explained it; before we take it let us have evidence. Yesterday also I told Shri Vajpayeejee that we thought of the overall problem, the implications of it. We came to the conclusion that it will not be prudent at this stage to release them.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The very idea of importing rags as a raw material to small scale industry is to produce things here and export them, earning foreign exchange. The stocks have been frozen and customs are investigating. You rightly referred to this, yesterday; what will happen if the goods are not released and not supplied to the people who are working. The exporter is involved. What action are you going to take to get them customs clearance so that the goods are released as quickly as possible.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I agree with the hon. Member that the industry should not suffer. But the question has been raised and motives have also been imputed. The CBI has been asked to look into it. After sometime alone we shall come to a decision about the release of these goods, that is when the CBI, the customs, the magistracy and all these people decide to release this; then alone they will be released. We shall have to face this hazard.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I cannot understand the callousness of the reply that we have just heard when the Minister gets up and says: I do not know what to do. There is the very definite problem of the supply of raw material to the industry in Ludhiana. If this particular stock is frozen, surely the Government of India can do something on an emergency basis to import whatever raw material is required for the industry in Ludhiana, instead of sitting back and saying, "40,000 tonnes have been frozen like this and we do not know what to do pending the enquiry."

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Perhaps Mr. Mody keeps in touch with many things but not with woollen garments. He does not know that the world price of wool has gone up by 300 per cent and most of the woollen industries are losing today. Therefore, to import wool at a premium of 300 per

sent and then export them can never be profitable. No industry will do that. Today the main problem of the industry in Ludhiana and Amritsar is one of finance. Their goods have been frozen and they cannot get money. We are thinking over this aspect of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Do it quickly because I come from that place.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I know that, Sir.

श्री एस० एस० पुरती : लुधियाना हौजरी उद्योग के सामने इस समय जो संकटपूर्ण समस्या पैदा हुई है, उसके समाधान के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री एस० एस० मिश्र : मैंने बराबर उत्तर में कहा है कि समस्या का समाधान निकालना होगा, इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ तो करना ही होगा ।

श्री प्रबोध चंद्र : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फटे-फटाये कपड़ों के आवरण में अच्छे कपड़े आ गये हैं । इसकी जानकारी विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय ने कस्टम्ज लोडों में तो यह समझता था कि पहले कस्टम्ज ने गांडों को खोल कर देखा, उसके बाद विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय को पता लगा कि अच्छे कपड़े आ रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय को इस का पता कहां से लगा कि चिथड़ों की जगह अच्छे कपड़े आ रहे हैं ।

श्री एस० एस० मिश्र : मैंने इस बारे में भी उत्तर दिया है । हमारे साथी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह सही है । उन्होंने इसके बारे में

जांच की है, चाहे जितनी संख्या में की हो, इसे वह जानते हैं । एस० टी० सी० के लोगों को 1970 में पता लगा, जब उन्होंने देखा तो कस्टम वालों को बताया और उसके बाद कस्टम वाले स्ट्रॉक हुए और जांच की । बाद में हमने पुनः वित्त मन्त्रालय का ध्यान दिलाया और उन्होंने बड़ी भुस्तैदी के साथ इस को पकड़ा और हर जगह जांच कार्यवाही की, जिसका यह फल है कि यह चीज हर जगह पकड़ी गई, रेड हुए और अब उस पर कार्यवाही हो रही है । इस मामले में काइनेस मन्त्रालय और विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में काफी तालमेल रहा है, इसमें कोई दो तरह की बात नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एस० लन्डो : यह पता कब चला ? क्या जब उसे लोग खरीदने लगे, तब पता चला ?

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know what action Government has taken against the STC officers who were responsible for buying garments instead of rags? The exporters did not go and buy these things. They were bought through the STC, which is directly under the Government.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We cannot exonerate the industry also. They are also involved. The enquiry will show who is responsible. That is the main purpose of the enquiry.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The main point at issue is being missed. That is, the Ludhiana industry is unable to function and a large number of people are unemployed only because these bales are seized and until the enquiry is completed, they will not be released. Why can you not evolve a special procedure for releasing these bales, giving a lower priority to the

enquiry? By all means have a CBI enquiry to pinpoint who is responsible, but why not release these bales under special control and see that the Ludhiana factories get the raw materials?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: These are suggestions before us. As I have mentioned the other day, we can auction them or the STC can sell them. The STC can take possession of them or some public sector agency can take possession of them. These are some of the suggestions. All kinds of motives are imputed and stories are circulated, some of them even politically motivated. That is why we want the CBI to go into the entire matter so that truth will come to light.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: What was the total foreign exchange allocation for the import of these rags in 1970-71 and 1971-72? In view of the fact that 40,000 bales have now been discovered and more is to be cleared, was the entire quantity utilized for the import of garments rather than rags?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I cannot say that specifically. What is in our possession is worth about Rs. 2.75, crores. I have not got the figure of garments imported.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shares held by Foreigners in Companies

*81. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many cases, foreign shareholders with only 10 to 15 percent or even less of equity shareholding have effective control over the affairs of some Companies;

(b) if so, the names of those Companies;

(c) whether such Companies according to Government fall in the category of foreign controlled Companies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Government have not come across any case where foreign shareholders with 10 to 15 percent equity holding are having effective control over the affairs of companies registered in India.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Decline in Export of Jute, Tea, Iron Ore and Textiles

*85. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of jute, tea, iron ore, Textiles, oilcakes and silk in 1971-72 was below the targets fixed for them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of decline in each item; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reach the export targets fixed for these items?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) to (d). In the absence of yearly targets of exports for commodities in the Fourth Plan, it has not been possible to evaluate the performance of exports of items under reference during 1971-72 in relation to their targets.

On the basis of actual performance, there was an appreciable increase in the exports of Jute manufactures and tea during 1971-72 over the previous two years, but the exports suffered

set-back in respect of other items under reference namely iron ore, cotton textiles and silk goods. The relevant export statistics for these items are given below:

Item under reference	(Rs. Crores)		
	1971-72*	1970-71	1969-70
Jute Mfrs.	265.3	190.4	206.7
Tea	156.3	148.3	124.5
Iron ore	104.7	117.3	94.6
Cotton textiles (mill made)	110.0	115.4	111.5
Oil cakes	40.2	55.4	41.5
Silk goods (natural)	7.2	10.1	17.4

REASONS FOR THE SET-BACK AND MEASURES TAKEN

Iron Ore: Recession in world steel industry particularly in Japanese Steel Industry had a very adverse effect on India's exports of this item. Other factors which hampered our exports during the year included transport bottleneck in the Eastern sector and labour trouble in Madras Port.

The immediate outlook for increased exports of iron ore is considerably dependent on the revival of steel production in countries like Japan. As a measure India is trying to push the export to East Europe and to find new markets.

Cotton Textiles: One of the major factors responsible for the decline in the exports of cotton piecegoods and cotton yarn during 1971-72 was uncompetitive prices of Indian textiles in the year due to domestic shortage of raw cotton in the country. The foreign exchange problem facing our main markets like Burma and Ceylon also affected our exports of cotton

yarn.

Measures: Unlike last year, prices of cotton, as a result of good crop, are now ruling at levels conducive to export production. 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 customs 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. However, we will also be required 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.

Oil Cakes: The set-back in exports of oil cakes has been attributed to a number of adverse factors, the

*Commodity-wise break-up relates to substantial exports (approximately Rs. 38

to Rs. 1569 crores which exclude sub-crores) to Bangladesh

more important being slump in international prices, competition from soyabean meal, higher freight rates and a strong demand in the domestic market. Some facility in the form of development and freight assistance is allowed against the export of groundnut extraction under certain conditions. However, the effective solution for boosting up our exports in this promising items lies in substantial expansion of production in the country.

Silk Goods: The decline in exports has been attributed mainly to deterioration in quality, non-compliance with the changing fashion trend and fluctuations in prices particularly in the case of tassar fabrics, and failure on the part of some of the exporters to conform to the business ethics in reference to quality, delivery schedule, prices etc.

Measures: In order to arrest the down-trends in exports and to ensure progressive stabilisation of our exports the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Pre-shipment quality control inspection in respect of silk goods has been enlarged to cover silk scarves and stoles and silk ties. Floor export prices have also been fixed for these items as additional regulatory measures for quality.
- (ii) Raw material bank for tasar cocoons and tassar waste has been established by the Central Silk Board.
- (iii) Central Silk Board has constituted a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to suggest measures for ensuring promotion of silk goods exports.

M/s. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Limited, Trichur

*88. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1252 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the affairs of M/s. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Limited, Trichur and state whether a final decision in the matter has since been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): An Investigation Committee to look into the Affairs of M/s. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Ltd., Trichur was appointed on 5th October, 1972. Their report is awaited. In the meantime, the management of this mill has been taken over by Government under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1972.

Asian Investment Centre and Asian Technology transfer centre

*89. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Investment Centre and Asian Technology Transfer Centre have been established by the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); and

(b) if so, the main functions of these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Centre has not been established.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Newsprint from U.S.A. and Austria

(b) the percentage of the newsprint distributed to the English and Hindi dailies?

*90. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total newsprint in tonnes imported from U.S.A. and Austria; and

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

(a)

Year	I	2	3	4	U.S.A. (Tonnes)	Austria (Tonnes)	Total (2 + 3) (Tonnes)
1969-70	20,634	Nil	20,634
1970-71	11,542	Nil	11,542
1971-72	48,549	1,654	50,203

(b) Separate information relating to the percentage of the newsprint imported from USA and Austria and distributed to the English and Hindi dailies is not available. However, per-

centage distribution of total quantity of imported newsprint, indigenous newsprint and printing and writing paper to English and Hindi dailies is given below:—

Year	Percentage distribution	
	English dailies	Hindi dailies
1969-70	.	32.26 9.09
1970-71	.	31.80 11.18
1971-72	.	31.61 11.75

NOTE.—During the year 1971-72 only imported and indigenous newsprint was allotted.

Trade with Scandinavian Countries

*91. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which trade with Scandinavian countries has increased during the last three years;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some business institutions have not supplied goods to those countries in time and according to specifications and as a result India's trade with these countries showed a declining trend and, if so, their names; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such businessmen/business houses in order to boost trade with Scandinavian countries?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) the Government are not aware of any such case as a result of which India's trade with these countries has shown a declining trend.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statistics of India's trade with the last three years are given below. It ports to Norway have almost doubled during 1970-71. Exports to Sweden per cent during this period.

Scandinavian countries during the would be observed that India's exports during 1971-72 as compared to exports have increased marginally by about 1

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

1969-70 1970-71 1971-72

NORWAY

Imports into India from Norway	97	2,06	3,84
Exports from India to Norway	1,35	88	1,72
Balance of trade	(-1)38	(-1,18)	(-2,12)

SWEDEN

Imports into India from Sweden	10,48	9,80	12,65
Exports from India to Sweden	5,20	5,97	6,03
Balance of trade	(-5,28)	(-3,83)	(-6,62)

FINLAND

Imports into India from Finland	1,38	2,35	2,52
Exports from India to Finland	51	55	44
Balance of trade	(-87)	(-1,80)	(-2,08)

DENMARK

Imports into India from Denmark	4,19	3,47	3,12
Exports from India to Denmark	3,73	4,13	3,87
Balance of trade	(-46)	(+66)	(+75)

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

'Dharna' staged by passengers against flight operations from Dum Dum Airport.

(a) whether recently a large number of air passengers staged a "dharna satyagraha" at the departure lounge of Dum Dum Airport to protest against the flight operations from there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The passengers were agitated due to the last minute cancellation of the Indian Airlines flight to Delhi on account of the unserviceability of aircraft.

Proposals for setting up of Hotels in Delhi

*96. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rooms and beds of 5-Star, 4-Star and 3-Star hotels in and around Delhi;

(b) the salient features of the fresh proposals under consideration for setting up hotels for serving Delhi;

(c) whether any study has been made about the future requirements of hotel accommodation in Delhi and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to lease out plots of land for hotels in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Of the total capacity of 2585 rooms available in hotels approved by the Department of Tourism in the Delhi area, 1976 rooms are in the 5, 4 and 3-star categories.

(b) It is proposed to allocate a number of sites in Delhi for the construction of hotels. The procedures and details in this regard are being worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated that Delhi requires an additional 3,000 rooms and 6,000 rooms by 1975 and 1980 respectively, of which at least 2,000 rooms will be required in the 4 and 5-Star categories and another 2,000 rooms in the 3-Star category.

(d) Yes, Sir. The terms and conditions for the lease of sites for hotel construction are being finalised.

Proposal for setting up of Advisory Committees for Banks at Lower Level

*98. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: whether there is any proposal to have Advisory Committees for Banks even at District level to facilitate farmers and small traders' getting help from the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): When the new Boards of the nationalised banks are constituted, it will be open to them, under Clause 14 of the Scheme governing their management, to form advisory committees on such matters as the Boards may deem fit.

Prices of Essential Commodities

*99. SHRI D. D. DESAI: SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to arrest the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). For sometime past there has been a renewed pressure on prices, particularly of food articles; the pressure has developed mainly due to a setback in agricultural output. The expansion of money supply at a rate faster than the increase in national output has also acted as a contributory factor.

the non-plan expenditure is also being exercised.

Fall in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

*100. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in the foreign exchange reserves of the country in the recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India's foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs have fallen from about Rs. 848.7 crores on 31st March, 1972 to about Rs. 778.5 crores on 31st October, 1972.

(b) Normally, there is a seasonal pressure on foreign exchange reserves during the months of April to September. The decline in reserves this year has been sharper than usual due to additional factors such as larger import payments from our own resources in the wake of suspension of US aid, delay in the effectiveness of the third replenishment of IDA and continuing large debt service payments.

(c) Government is making constant efforts to strengthen the country's balance of payments with the objective of economic development. Export promotion and import substitution play a major role in this as contributors to self reliance.

(c) The damage done to the kharif crop by the erratic behaviour of the monsoon this year is sought to be mitigated through a crash programme which will also increase rabi production special attention is being paid to increasing the output of pulses and oilseeds. Imports of rape-seed and palm oil have been arranged. The public distribution system has been expanded and the number of fair price shops by the third week of October was 1.58 lakh as against 1.37 lakh in the beginning of August 1972. Increased availability of sugar for public distribution has been arranged by raising the proportion of levy sugar from 60 per cent to 70 per cent; a uniform issue price has also been introduced throughout the country. The scheme for the distribution of controlled cloth has been revised and statewise quotas have been fixed on population basis; the retail price will be 12.5 per cent above the ex-mill prices and 90 per cent of the quota will be handled by cooperative agencies and fair price shops. With a view to curb speculative activities, the Government has also taken a series of measures to ensure more effective regulation and control over forward trading in various commodities. It is also the intention of the Government to progressively eliminate middle-men, as, for example, in the case of distribution of levy sugar. A fairly restrictive monetary policy is being pursued, and it has been the Government policy to raise resources in a non-inflationary manner and to promote savings. Restraint in the matter of

Engineering Officers of Madhya Pradesh State working on deputation in Public Sector undertakings situated in Madhya Pradesh

801. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madhya Pradesh State Engineering Officers working on deputation in Central Government's Public Sector Undertakings situated in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the broad outlines of the guidelines laid down by Government in regard to the taking of Engineers of the State on deputation in the said establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government do not maintain statistics of employment in the Central Government undertakings on the basis of regional considerations.

(b) Deputationists from engineering services of the Madhya Pradesh State Government to the Central Government undertakings will be governed by the rules of the State Government. As regards deputationists from Central Government services to Central Government undertakings, the policy is that they will have to exercise an option, either to get themselves permanently absorbed in the enterprises where they are working or to revert to their parent cadres within specified time limits. The policy is to reduce the dependence of the Central Public Undertakings on deputationists.

India's proposal for rescheduling of Foreign Debt

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

(a) whether at the recent meeting of the Executive Directors and Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, he called upon the international community to devise a new set of rules for an orderly rescheduling of past debts; and

(b) the reaction of other developing and developed nations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, I had emphasised that there is urgent need for international community to devise a new set of rules for an orderly rescheduling of debts, and that multilateral institutions like the World Bank group have a major role to play in this matter in the coming years.

(b) The developing countries have generally supported the need for debt relief and some of the developed nations have been granting debt relief in a few cases.

Sick Mills at Ahmedabad

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

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the question of take-over of the sick mills, *viz.*, Durga Cotton Mills of Kadi and Rajnagar Mills No. I of Ahmedabad; and

(b) what is the hitch in taking over these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of take over by Government of Shree Durga Cotton Mills Ltd., Kadi does not arise since after having its affairs investigated under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, it was decided to scrap this unit.

The proposal for restarting of Unit No. 1 of M/s. Rajnagar Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, the management of which has already been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, is under Government's examination.

Decline in Production of Jupiter Mills Ahmedabad

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the facts that the production of Jupiter Mills of Ahmedabad has gone down due to violent forces and bad elements' activities amongst the labourers instigated by unknown forces some time back;

(b) whether any labour Union or representatives of workers have asked for an inquiry into this matter; and

(c) if so, what is the final report of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The production of the mill has not gone down despite two incidents of violence—one in December, 1971 and the other in August, 1972.

(b) and (c). The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad had requested the State Government in August, 1972, for a Court of Enquiry under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. But no Court of Enquiry has been constituted by the State Government so far.

मध्य प्रदेश को आर्थिक सहायता

805. श्री नंदा अरलू दीक्षित: मध्य प्रदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश, को कर्तिपथ वित्तीय परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना से अतिरिक्त सहायता दी है;

(ख) सहायता की राशि कितने प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और कितने प्रतिशत बहुग के रूप में दी गयी;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ विवेक अनुदान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही दी जाई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). चालू वर्ष में अब तक मध्य प्रदेश की किसी विशिष्ट परियोजना के लिए कोई आयोजना-नियम सहायता नहीं दी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की पूँजीगत परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया था। उन्हें परामर्श दिया याहू है कि वे योजना आयोग से सलाह करके इन्हें अपने आयोजनागत कार्यक्रमों में शामिल कर लें।

उन्होंने 1972-73 के दौरान छोटी सिवाई और सड़कों के विकास के लिए तीन-तीन करोड़ रुपये और चौथी आयोजना को शेष अवधि में इन दो कार्यक्रमों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का भी अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार से उन प्रस्तावों की विस्तृत सूची भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसके लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी गयी है।

**Iron-Ore Deal with Rumania through
M.M.T.C.**

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

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been negotiating a two million tonnes iron ore export deal worth about Rs. 10 crore with Rumania;

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations; and

(c) the contemplated terms of the deal?

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

(b) and (c). Negotiations are still continuing and terms have not yet been finalised.

Seizure of smuggled articles

807. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature and quantity of smuggled goods seized during last five months and their value in terms of Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The details of contraband goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the last five months (May to September, 1972) are as under:—

	Quantity	Value
	(Rs. lakhs)	
1. Gold	202 Kgs.	17 } (At international monetary rate)
2. Watches	1,89,767 Nos.	191
3. Synthetic yarn		38
4. Synthetic Fabrics		373
5. Silver	4187 Kgs.	22
6. Dangerous Drugs		2 } (At Indian market price)
7. Vehicles and Vessels		45
8. Currency		42
9. Other articles		341
Total		1071

Maintenance of Accounts of Foreign Exchange received from Hippies by the owners of Hotels in Delhi

808. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of European hippies are staying at hotels in Paharganj, New Delhi;

(b) whether these hotels are charging rent from them in foreign currencies; and

(c) if so, whether the owner of these hotels are maintaining proper account of the foreign currencies received by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It has come to the notice of Government that foreign tourists (hippies) sometimes stay in the hotels in Pharganj area and the managements receive payments in rupees from them. With effect from 1st November, 1972, two of these hotels, which have been issued money changer's licence, have started obtaining payments for hotel bills from foreign tourists, in foreign exchange. None of the hotels in the area has so far come to the adverse notice of the Enforcement authorities.

Allocation of foreign Exchange to the Director of Central Board of Reserve Bank for going abroad for Medical Treatment

809. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India went abroad in the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 for travel and medical treatment;

(b) if so, the names of the Directors and amount of foreign exchange allotted to them by the Reserve Bank for their travel and medical treatment; and

(c) whether Directors of the Reserve Bank are exempted from the normal rules governing foreign travel and treatment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During the last three years only one Director of the Reserve Bank of India, namely, Shri Kamaljit Singh, has released foreign exchange for purposes of travel and medical treatment abroad. He was provided in all foreign exchange to the extent of \$ 12,799.80. Exchange was also released for an attendant. Exchange for treatment in the U.S.A. was released on the basis of the recommendation of the Director of Health Services, Maharashtra State, Bombay. He underwent an operation of the rectum affected by cancer. Foreign exchange released has been fully accounted for as required under the normal rules.

(c) The Directors of the Reserve Bank are also subject to normal rules governing foreign travel and medical treatment abroad.

Lady Searchers in the Excise and Customs Department

810. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4183 on the 1st September, 1972 and state:

(a) the latest position regarding the finalisation of the fixation of the seniority of the Lady Searchers in the Chandigarh and Delhi Central Excise Collectorates; and

(b) the action since taken to promote these officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Operational Efficiency of AIR India

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item emanating from

London and appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 24th September, 1972, page 1, under the caption "The Reckless Maharaja;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue any directive to the Air India to improve the punctuality of operation of international air services;

(c) whether Air India's operational efficiency has come down recently and there are large-scale complaints regarding erratic operation and cancellation of services and lack of proper co-ordination between Air India's various Departments; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the country's air-image?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The flight in question was re-planned, in advance, to operate 14 hours 30 minutes behind schedule due to aircraft movements and removal and installation of 5th pod engine. Due notification was issued to en-route stations for the information of all concerned, and suitable alternative arrangements were made for connecting passengers ex-London.

(b) As the frequency of operations and aircraft movements are carefully planned in co-ordination with all Departments concerned to ensure punctuality, it is not considered necessary to issue any directive to Air India in this regard.

(c) No, Sir. As compared to 31.9 per cent delays to scheduled flights in 1970-71, the percentage of delays in 1971-72 was 27.5 percent.

(d) The Corporation makes every effort to operate scheduled flights on time. Delay Committees consisting of senior officers have been constituted to go into the cause of each delay and prompt remedial action is taken wherever necessary.

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

812. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4303 on the 1st September, 1972 regarding the seizure of goods by the Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai and state:

(a) the names of the parties and the value of third party goods seized from them;

(b) the result of the adjudication by the Collector, Central Excise, Madurai in each case;

(c) the dates on which these parties remitted the penalties imposed and submitted sureties/bonds in the prescribed manner and the dates on which the goods in question were released and the reasons for the time-lag in the actual release of the goods; and

(d) the action since taken to recover the Excise Duty paid by these parties to the original 'licences' or 'manufacturers' from whom they purchased these goods and refund the same to the aggrieved parties?

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

Report of Study Team on drought Conditions in various States

813. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Study Teams sent to various drought affect-

ed States have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the overall assessment made in these reports about drought situation in each State; and

(c) what is the quantum of Central assistance recommended by the Study Teams for each State for relief measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Central Teams that visit States hold detailed

discussions with State Government officers and also make field visits. This enables them to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. Such an assessment gets reflected in the ceilings of expenditure that are recommended by the Study Teams on various relief measures.

2. A statement showing the names of the States visited by Central Teams and the ceilings of expenditure adopted on their recommendations is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	Ceilings of expenditure recommended for purposes of Central assistance by Ministry of Finance	Ad-hoc assistance released by Ministry of Finance on relief account	
		Loan	Grant
I	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	28.00	4.50
2. Bihar	.	3.45	..
3. Gujarat	.	6.90	..
4. Jammu & Kashmir	.	@	0.50
5. Maharashtra	.	26.09	7.00
6. Mysore	.	7.75	4.50
7. Nagaland	.	0.08	0.05

@A Central team has just completed its visit to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and its report is awaited.

	1	2	3	4
8. Orissa	.	14.66£	4.00£	
9. Rajasthan	.	2.19	2.00	..
10. Tamil Nadu	.	1.50	(June-July 72)	
11. Tripura	.	0.88	0.25	..
12. Uttar Pradesh	.	10.10		
13. West Bengal	.	7.07£	2.00£..	

Mode of Assessment of Drought conditions in States

814. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of false alarm of drought conditions or presentation of such conditions in exaggerated from by the States, with a view to get more financial assistance have been detected by the Centre;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and in which State; and

(c) the steps being taken to determine and find the reality of the seriousness, or otherwise, of such problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). On receipt of a request from a State Government, a Central Team is deputed

to the State to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirement of funds for various relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. The Central Team, while making its recommendations, taken into consideration *inter alia*, the estimated expenditure on the relief programmes proposed by the State Government, extent of the distress resulting from the calamity, population affected, the extent of loss to crops, the type of programmes that should be undertaken for relief purposes, the financial position of the State Government, etc. On the basis of the recommendations made by a Central Team, the Central Government finds ceilings of expenditure during the financial year for purposes of Central assistance. It is quite possible that the assessment made by the Central Team may not be the same as that made by the State Government.

[£] The ceilings of expenditure recommended for and assistance released to Orissa and West Bengal includes expenditure and assistance for floods/cyclone relief measures.

सरकारी उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

815. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक उपकरण में कितने-कितने प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं और इनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ख) 15 अगस्त, 1972 के बाद एक वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर यह अनुपात बढ़ाये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर० गणेश) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [वित्त मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संस्था एल टी-3720/72]

(ख) यद्यपि इस के लिए कोई लक्ष्य अनुपात निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, फिर भी सरकार ने पहले ही यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण से संबंधित आदेशों का केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी उपकरणों द्वारा कड़ाई से पालन किया जाए। तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर संघीय भर्ती के मामले को छोड़कर जहां आरक्षित पदों का निर्दिष्ट प्रतिशत अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है, उक्त आदेशों में सामान्यतः यह फैल है कि

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत का प्रतिनिधित्व रखा जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधिकांश उदाहरणों के बारे में सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा औपचारिक निदेश पहले ही जारी किये जा चुके हैं। शेष कुछ अन्य मामलों में जहां उस प्रकार के निदेश जारी करने में सरकार को समर्थ बनाने के लिए अन्तर्नियमावली / कानूनों को संशोधित करने के संबंध में कुछ औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता होने के कारण वैसे औपचारिक निदेश अभी जारी किये जाने हैं, उपकरणों ने इस विषय पर सरकार के आदेशों का पालन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। अनुसूचित जातियों/जन-जातियों के निर्दिष्ट प्रतिनिधित्व को प्राप्त करने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार इन आदेशों के क्रियान्वयन पर कड़ी निगरानी/खबर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने उपकरणों को उनके हक में भर्ती की शर्तों में जहां भी सम्भव हो छूट देने और अनुसूचित जातियों/जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों की कार्यकुशलता में सुधार करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी शरू करने के लिए कहा है ताकि उन्हें उन्हीं जिम्मेदारियों सम्भालने के योग्य बनाया जा सके, क्योंकि उपयुक्त अर्हता का अभाव ही उनके प्रतिनिधित्व में कमी होने का मूल्य कारण है। अगले एक वर्ष में सरकारी उदाहरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों के नियोजन के सम्पूर्ण भाग में वास्तविक सुधार इस बात पर भी निर्भय होगा कि उक्त अवधि में कितने खाली पद उपलब्ध होते हैं। लेकिन सरकार के निर्देशों

के अन्तर्गत निदिष्ट प्रक्रिया में जहां तक समझ हो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्तर्भूत परिवारण विद्यमान हैं कि उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटे तक उस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जाये ।

Demand for Appointment of Committee on the Working of Indian Institute of Public Administration

816. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Members of the academic faculty of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi demanding appointment of a high power Committee to inquire into the working of the Institute;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No Memorandum from any member of the academic faculty of the Indian Institute of Public Administration has been received by the Government. A memorandum dated 26th August, 1972, however, has been received by the P. M. in her capacity as President of the Institute from certain members of the academic faculty of the Institute.

(b) The memorandum contains allegations relating to mal-functioning and mis-management of the Institute including, *inter alia*, received improper use of the grants received by the Institute from the Government and other agencies for building up of academic faculty; excessive involvement of the Executive Councillors in

day to day functioning; absence of faculty participation in policy formulation and denial of opportunities to the faculty members for participation in important national and international deliberations. The signatories have also sought the appointment of a high-powered Committee to enquire into the structure, organisation, management and working of the Institute.

(c) Indian Institute of Public Administration is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 and as such the Government do not interfere with the internal administration of the Institute. However, Prime Minister, as the President of the Institute, suggested to the Chairman of the Institute that some-one familiar with the problems of Public Administration be asked to suggest necessary changes in the Institute's organisation and programmes to enable it to fulfil the purpose for which the Institute has been set up, as in her view there was need to critically examine what should be done to ensure that the Institute lived upto the high expectations.

देश में शाराब का आयात

817. श्री दृष्टम चन्द्र कल्याण :

क्या विदेश आयात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः वित्ती मात्रा में शाराब का आयात होता है ?

विदेश आयात मंत्रीलय में उपमंत्री (श्री दृष्टम चन्द्र) : एक विवरण सभा पड़ल पर रखा जाता है। [सभालय में रखा गया। देखिके संदर्भ एल डी-3721/73]

Excise Duty on Sugar

818. SHRI S. P. BHATTA-
CHARYYA:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down Excise Duty on sugar;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction decided; and

(c) the purpose behind this cut in Excise Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government have only announced an incentive scheme of rebate in excise duty on sugar. The quantum of rebates in excise duty announced for the established sugar factories for the current season, (i.e. 1972-73 sugar year, commencing from the 1st October, 1972, and ending with the 30th September, 1973) are as follows:

(a) October- November, 1972 : Rs. 40/- per quintal on sugar produced in excess of the quantity produced in the corresponding period in 1971.

(b) December, 1972-April, 1973 : Rs. 20/- per quintal on sugar produced in excess of 115 per cent of the quantity produced in the corresponding period in 1971-72 season.

(d) July-Sep-
tember 1973 : Rs. 20/- per quintal on sugar produced in excess of the quantity produced in the corresponding period in 1972.

(d) July-Sep-
tember 1973

Rs. 20/- per quintal on sugar produced in excess of the quantity produced in the corresponding period in 1972

A rebate of Rs. 40/- per quintal would be allowed on sugar produced in the current season by the new sugar factories, which commence production for the first time on or after the 1st October, 1972, on such quantity of sugar produced in the current season as is in excess of 5000 metric tonnes.

These rebates have been announced with a view to encourage the sugar factories to do maximum crushing of sugarcane in the current season so as to achieve a higher level of production of sugar in the current season over the previous season.

**Assistance to States for Droughts
Cyclone and Flood Relief**

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

(a) the amount of loan and assistance given to the various States for cyclone and flood relief during the last three years;

(b) the criteria for the assessment of the loan and assistance; and

(c) the manner in which the same has been utilized by each of the States?

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

statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3722/72.]

(c) Central assistance is given to the State Governments towards various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures taken up by them in the wake of natural calamities and includes gratuitous relief, works provision for drinking water, house building grants and loans, taccavi loans, repairs to damaged roads, irrigation works, flood control works etc.

Balance Sheet of Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Company

820. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) upto what date Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Company has issued the balance sheet;

(b) the reason for not issuing the annual balance sheet for the last three years;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the Directors of the Company for violation of the Company Act; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The last balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account filed with the Registrar of Companies relates to the year ended on 31st March, 1968.

(b) The company has not given any reason.

(c) The company and its Directors were prosecuted, convicted and fined by the Court. Prosecutions are also pending against the Directors under Section 614A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 for not complying with the Court's direction to file, *inter alia*, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts with the Registrar of Companies by the specified dates.

(d) Does not arise.

Committee on Working of Public Sector Undertakings

821. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee appointed by his Ministry had gone into the working of the Public Sector Undertakings which have gone under a loss; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures suggested by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the Action Committee on Public Enterprises set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Committee is to identify the operational and managerial deficiencies of the undertakings with a view to assisting the administrative Ministries and the Company Managements in taking suitable measures for overcoming the deficiencies and achieving higher levels of performance. Some of the recommendations of the Committee contained in their reports so far accepted by Government include—

- (i) strengthening of management and technical services;
- (ii) changes in organisational structures and manning at corporate and plant levels;
- (iii) improvement in industrial relations, personnel management, motivation, etc.;
- (iv) improvement of maintenance, materials management production planning and control;
- (v) provision of certain balancing facilities;
- (vi) changes in material inputs in certain processes;

- (vii) greater integration between Corporations, engaged in similar activities; and
- (viii) a time-bound action plan for implementation of these recommendations.

Revenue from Tax on Agricultural Income

822. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed the view that if the goal of self-reliance is to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan by resources mobilisation ranging between Rs. 6,000 crore and Rs. 7,500 crore, then it would be necessary to go beyond the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee implement the suggestions made by the Raj Committee in regard to the taxation of agricultural income; and

(b) if so, what are the precise recommendations made by the two Committees in regard to the tax on agricultural income and what decisions have been taken by Government in this regard to mobilise resources to the desired level under the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The views of the Planning Commission on the subject are stated in the document "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan" already laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Reports of the Wanchoo and Raj Committees containing their recommendations in regard to tax on agricultural income have also been laid on the Table of the House. The recommendations are under consideration.

Measures to cover Gap in India's Balance of Payment during Fifth Plan

823. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-Ministerial group of experts has come to the conclusions that if the present trend of industrial growth continues, there would be a serious balance of payments gap during the Fifth Plan and the foreign gap during the Plan would be as high as Rs. 2000 crores; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to minimise the gap while achieving the objectives of self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) An inter-Ministerial Working Group has made certain projections of exports and imports based on the growth rates envisaged for the Fifth Plan and has made estimates of foreign exchange gap.

(b) The report of the Working Group is currently under consideration by Government.

Request made by Rajasthan Government Re: Concessional Finance to set up large scale unit's in Backward Areas

824. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have called upon the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank of India to provide concessional finance to set up large scale units in backward areas, if so, the precise request made by Rajasthan Government;

(b) the response by the Industrial Financial Corporation and Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(c) the specific proposals submitted for setting up large scale units in the backward areas of Rajasthan for which concessional finance referred to above has been sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The Rajasthan Government has specifically requested only the Industrial Development Bank of India to consider granting financial assistance generally on concessional terms for setting up large scale units in its industrially backward districts. The precise request related to financing an automobile tyres and tubes plant promoted by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation in collaboration with a private party, to be set up their at Alwar or Jodhpur or Udaipur. Since the scheme of concessional finance announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India is not normally available to a project where the project cost exceeds Rs. 1 crores, the State Government has been requested by the Development Bank to furnish more details of the proposed project. The reply from the State Government is still awaited.

सेवा-निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेशन
का मुद्रणान

■ 825. श्री ध्रोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सेवा-निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिसने वाली न्यूनतम पेशन की राशि क्या है तथा उसके आधार क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1970 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेशनर को कम से कम 40 हॉ पेशन प्रतिमास मिलती है, जिसमें

जिन मामलों में देय हो उनमें तदर्थ वद्धियां भी शामिल हैं। यह रकम तदर्थ आधार पर निश्चित की गयी है।

Economic Coordination Committee's decision to postpone Take Over of Sick Textiles Mills

826. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet has postponed its decision to take over sick textile mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The management of 46 cotton textile mills has been taken over by Government under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Take over of Management) Ordinance, 1972.

Survey regarding Production of Eri and Tassar Silk

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding suitable climate and soil for the production of Eri and Tassar Silk; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Such surveys are generally conducted by the Central Silk Board at the request of State Governments. The Board, on its own, also conducts surveys to assess potential for stepping up production of silk in the country. As a result of the findings of the Cen-

tral Tasar Research Station, Ranchi, in 1970, the Central Silk Board established three sub-stations in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur for exploiting the nature grown oak plantations in the sub-Himalayan areas for raising tasar cocoons. At the specific request of Government of Manipur, the Central Silk Board has recently prepared a project report for production of oak tasar silk in Manipur. This report is under consideration of the Central and State Governments.

Eri industry is confined mainly to Assam. Though extensive castor cultivation for seed purposes is available in other States like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, eri rearing in these States is done on limited scale because of poor return from eri cut cocoons.

Reservation of Jobs for people belonging to Mysore in Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether Mysore Government had, with the approval of Central Government, decided to reserve jobs carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and below in Public Sector Undertakings situated in the State exclusively for the people of the Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the factors weighing with Government for giving approval to the proposals made by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) According to available information, no such approach has been made by the Mysore Government. The personnel policy followed by the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings is designed to ensure that local people, represented in those registered in the local Employment Exchange, get a due share in the employment opportunities arising in the

Central Government public sector undertakings, particularly in the lower posts. For this purpose, the policy laid down is that, for posts carrying a salary of not more than Rs. 500 per month, recruitment should be made only through local Employment Exchanges. Other sources of recruitment for such posts are to be tapepd only if the local Employment Exchanges are not able to provide suitable candidates. It has also been prescribed that such vacancies should be advertised in local newspapers including those in local languages. A representative of the State Government is also generally included in the Selection Committees for recruitment to lower posts.

Filling up of Vacant Posts of U.D.Cs. in the Office of C.C.I. & E.

829. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of U.D.Cs. existing staff position and the number of posts vacant in the said category for the year 1972-73 in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Delhi;

(b) how many vacancies in the above category for the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st July, 1972 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether vacant posts were notified to General (Surplus Staff) Cell of Department of Personnel, if so the date(s) for doing so and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether vacant posts were filled up by the staff provided or made available for nomination by Central (Surplus Staff Cell)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The sanctioned strength of Upper Division Clerks in the Office of the Chief Con-

troller of Imports and Exports during 1972-73 is 96 and no post is vacant on date.

(b) to (d) There were 7 regular vacancies in the Upper Division Grade which occurred in the cadre of this Ministry including the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports up to 31st March, 1972. Three of these vacancies were filled from Upper Division Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held in 1971. One of these three vacancies was reserved for Scheduled Tribe but no such candidate was nominated. The remaining four vacancies were filled in accordance with the rules from amongst the Lower Division Clerks who were included in the Zone of promotion prescribed by the Department of Personnel. Orders regarding reservation of posts for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services are not applicable to these posts which were filled by promotion.

The question of filling the posts of Upper Division Clerks through the General (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel does not, therefore, arise.

Closure of Hosiery Industry in Ludhiana

831. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the indefinite closure of the hosiery industry in Ludhiana, Punjab resulting in the unemployment of over 1 lakh workers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve pressures on this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE: (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government has seen Press reports in this regard and certain representations have also been received. Since the mills are reported to have closed down

due to large scale seizures of bales alleged to contain contraband goods, Customs would be deciding these cases shortly. Any immediate ameliorative action is not possible.

Formation of Jute Community between India and Bangladesh

832. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government in regard to forming a Jute community between India and Bangladesh on the regard to forming a jute community of Western Europe;

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

(c) the objective of the proposed Community?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The objective is that the two Governments could evolve a common policy to protect the interest of jute and jute manufactures in the world economy.

Rise in M.M.T.C. Trade

833. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been big rise in M.M.T.C. trade during this year; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the trade and the extent of rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): The turnover of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has in-

creased to Rs. 187 crores in April—October, 1972 from Rs. 133 crores in the same period last year. Exports have increased mainly because of:—

- (i) canalisation of export of processed mica through the Corporation.
- (ii) exports by the Corporation of low and medium grade tobacco under barter deal and;
- (iii) increase in exports of ferro-manganese.

Imports have increased due to canalisation of non-ferrous metals and some items of steel. The rise in export was by 21 per cent. and in imports by 51 per cent.

Import of Synthetic fibre

835. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity and value of each variety of synthetic fibre imported into India, year-wise, during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3723/72].

Use of computerised reservation System for bookings on flights of Indian Airlines and Air India

836. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme Experts have recommended the use of computerised reservation system for bookings on the flights of the Indian Airlines and Air-India; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b): A group consisting of representatives of the Electronics Commission, Indian Airlines and Air-India was constituted to consider the feasibility of a joint system or separate units for Indian Airlines and Air-India. The Committee's report was received in the last week of October, 1972 and is under examination.

Revision of Export Promotion Policy

837. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the existing export promotion policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export Promotion Policy is constantly under review and suitable changes in export promotion measures are made as and when considered necessary. There is, however, no specific proposal as such for this.

(b) The question does not arise.

Constitution of separate board to recruit new staff for Nationalised Banks

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to constitute a separate Board to recruit new staff for the Nationalised Banks in order to avoid corruption and favouritism;

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

Strength of staff of third Pay Commission

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

839. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Strength of Staff of the Pay Commission at present;

(b) the amount spent by Government on the Pay Commission as Pay and Allowances of Staff, Members and Chairman, separately since it was set up; and

(c) how much amount has been paid to the staff as overtime allowance during the last two years, year-wise?

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

(a) Strength of staff of the Pay Commission as on 14-11-1972

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Daily -wage (excluding 45 daily-wage workers
Clerks = 14 mentioned in the margin)

Daily-wage Class IV (b) Amount spent on the Pay
Staff = 31 Commission as Pay & Allow-
ances of staff, Members and
Total 45 Chairman separately since it
was set up.

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 Upto 31-10-72
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Chairman	18,438·38	29,624·33	16,371·42
Members including Member-Secy.	1,30,704·10	1,71,947·85	93,807·25
Staff . . .	9,70,267·74	16,77,833·76	10,29,179·74
Total ,	11,19,410·22	18,79,405·94	11,39,358·41

NOTE : (i) For Chairman, the figures do not include pension which is paid separately.

(ii) Members joined on different dates.

(c) Amount paid to the Staff as overtime allowance :

	Rs.	P.
1970-71	56,286.55	
1971-72	87,069.80	
1972-73 (till 31-10-72)	40,570.90	
TOTAL	1,83,927.85	

Submission of report by Third Pay Commission

840. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pay Commission has submitted its Report to Government;
- (b) if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the time by which the Commission will submit its Report to Government?

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

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 936 on the 4th August, 1972 indicating the progress of work of the Pay Commission. The Commission are making every effort to complete their work as quickly as practicable. According to the present indications, their final report is expected to become available by the end of the current year.

Shortage of Small Coins

841. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is still a shortage of small coins in the country, particularly in Delhi and other Northern States of India; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of small coins in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Although the availability of small coins has increased considerably, a few complaints of shortage of small coins in New Delhi and in a few cities and towns in U.P., Rajasthan and Punjab were recently received.

(b) Government have already taken various measures to step up the production of small coins in the Mints including changing some of the coinage alloys so as to obtain a high rate of production as also eliminate the risk of their being further diverted for melting purposes. The Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 has also been enacted making melting of small coins and hoarding such coins with a view to melting, an offence in law. The scale of issues at the Reserve Bank's counters has also been tightened with a view to deterring the activities of persons who are usually found to collect coins for hoarding and trading at profit. On the other hand, the issues to institutions, such as banks, Government Departments, transport undertakings, mills, hotels, companies and other organisations, for bona fide business purposes have been liberalised considerably. Local shortage are always dealt with on priority basis. As soon as complaints are received from any particular centre, the Reserve Bank investigates into the complaint and despatches additional quantity of

small coins to the extent necessary and permissible, consistent with the Banks stock position to remove such local shortage.

Smuggling of Goods from Nepal

**842. SHR NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chinese smuggled goods worth lakhs of rupees from Nepal daily change hands from dusk to dawn in Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the inflow of the smuggled goods; and

(c) the nature of smuggled goods and approximate cost thereof seized by customs during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government are aware that smuggling of Chinese goods is taking place in and near Gorakhpur, but the extent of such smuggling is not of the order of goods worth lakhs of rupees daily.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government of India to tackle this problem:

(i) Several mobile preventive parties have been set up on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods from Nepal to India and vice versa.

(ii) A number of jeeps have been provided to make staff more mobile and effective.

(iii) The strength of the preventive parties has been considerably increased.

(iv) Close liaison is being maintained with the State authorities on the Indo-Nepal border;

(v) Cooperation of HMG of Nepal has also been sought repeatedly in this connection.

(c) Foreign articles generally smuggled into the country are transistors, tape recorders, watches, fountain pens, ball-point pens and refills, cameras, radiant yarn, synthetic yarn, nylon socks, synthetic fabrics, mechanical lighters, mechanical lighter flints.

Value of goods seized on Indo-Nepal border during 1971 was Rs. 96,87,000/- Out of this the value of the Chinese goods seized was Rs. 1,79,068/-.

Agreement with E.C.M. Countries

**843. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the six Governments of European Common Market for safeguarding India's exports to Britain;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c): Negotiations are still continuing both with the U.K. and E.E.C. for safeguarding India's trade interests in the context of U.K.'s entry into E.E.C.

Export of Silica Sand to Japan

**844. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export Silica sands from Kerala to Japan;

(b) whether Government are aware that Kerala Government have a proposal to establish an Industry utilising this raw material; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no specific proposal but possibilities of export of Silica sand to Japan are being explored.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala are considering various schemes for the development of glass complex in the State for utilizing silica sand. That Government themselves have suggested export of Silica sand in refined form. According to them the industries which are set up will not be able to utilize bulk of deposits of Silica sand. However, exports, if any, will depend upon the surplus available after meeting indigenous requirements in the country.

Closure of Cashew Factories for want of raw material

845. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation was constrained to close 23 out of 25 Factories for want of raw nuts resulting in unemployment of about 27,000 labourers;

(b) whether the proposal submitted by the State Government to refuse the allotment of raw nuts to cashew Factories where Minimum Waves Act has not been implemented, has been accepted, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to resolve the crisis in this export oriented industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Cashew processing industry is of a seasonal nature and the Government is not aware of any special crisis in this industry. Request was received from Kerala Government that allocations of imported raw nuts should be made only to those factories which fulfil the statutory wage regulations. The authority for deciding question as to whether a factory in Kerala is paying minimum wages or not is the concern of that Government. Cashew Corporation of India has requested the Kerala State Government to furnish a list of such factories, which is still awaited.

Enquiry into rags racket

846. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of "rags" racket in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The Customs authorities have detected several cases of importation of old discarded garments against import licences for rags. The matter is under investigation.

Proposal to upgrade airports in the country

847. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered a proposal to upgrade some of the airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Improvements to aerodromes is a continuous process. Proposals for making runways at Aurangabad, Khajuraho, Jaipur and Udaipur more suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations, and runways at Porbandar, Keshod and Jabalpur more suitable for regular HS-748 operations have been sanctioned.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export of all categories of footwear has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 14th November, 1972.

(b) This decision has been taken in pursuance of Government's policy for progressive canalisation of export trade through public sector agencies and to bring within the purview of state trading export of footwear by big commercial units.

Cost of Asia '72 Fair

848. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the approximate cost involved in the completion of Asia '72 Fair being held in New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The estimated cost of Asia '72 Fair is Rs. 5.83 crores. Revised estimates are under preparation and the final position will be known in a month's time.

Export of shoes through S.T.C.

849. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: SHRI B. K. DASHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to export shoes through the State Trading Corporation of India in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Financial assistance to small-scale industries in Bihar by State Bank of India

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

(a) the total number of small-scale industries in Bihar which got financial assistance from the State Bank of India and United Commercial Bank in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the amount given in 1971 and upto May, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The number of borrowal accounts as well as the amounts outstanding out of the advances given to small scale industries in Bihar State by State Bank of India and the United Commercial Bank as on the last Friday of December, 1971 and March, 1972*, are as under:

(Amount in Lakhs of Rupees)

United Commercial Bank State Bank of India

	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding
As on the last Friday of December, 1971	184	70.47	1105	511.11
As on the last Friday of March, 1972	180	72.21	1161	523.11

*This is the latest date for which data is available.

Percentage of monetary resources with the public and the banks

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

(a) the percentage of monetary resources including money supply with the public and the Banks in the year 1971-72; and

(b) the main reason of the monetary expansion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Monetary resources, defined as total money supply with the public plus banks' time deposits, amounted to Rs. 12,233 crores at the end of 1971-72 (financial year) and showed an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year.

(b) The main factor responsible for monetary expansion in 1971-72 (financial year) has been the increase in the net Reserve Bank credit to Government amounting to Rs. 847 crores as against Rs. 332 crores in the previous year. The large increase in the net Reserve Bank credit to Government in 1971-72 was necessitated to meet certain extraordinary expenditures which the Central Government had to incur in respect of Bangladesh refugees, the war with Pakistan in December last and also expenditure incurred in connection with natural calamities in several parts of the country. This took place notwithstanding the massive effort made to mobilise resources through taxation and market borrowings for meeting these expenditures.

Working of small banks

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

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the working of a large number of small banks in the country;

(b) whether Government have received certain complaints regarding the working of these banks and if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken by Government in this connection; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to take over these banks or to exercise control over the functioning of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). Operation of small banks in the private sector is adequately controlled by the Reserve Bank under statutory powers available to it under the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Regulation Act. There is no proposal to take over these banks.

(b) Specific complaints, whenever received, regarding the working of the banks are looked into by the Reserve Bank and suitable action taken wherever necessary.

Control over remittances by foreign companies in India

853. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to have some sort of control on the working of foreign concerns which are engaged in the country in the production of consumer goods to ensure that money is not remitted to foreign countries by them in the shape of profits; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the existing regulations remittances of current

profits including those of consumer goods industries, are freely allowed. Cases of all companies having 40 per cent or more of foreign shareholding in them will come up for review after the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill 1972, which was introduced in the Parliament during the last session, is enacted.

Nationalisation of foreign banks

854. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps Government are contemplating to take towards the nationalisation of foreign banks in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The reasons for not nationalising the foreign banks have been indicated to Parliament on more than one occasion. There is no change in the Government's stand in this regard.

Money wasted on equipment by officials of Indian Airlines

855. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Blitz' dated the 14th October, 1972 (page 7) under the caption "IAC wastes half-crore of foreign exchange on useless equipment"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the Officers held responsible for the said transactions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The orders were placed in 1966 Details of

this matter came to notice of Government as a result of the draft Audit Report for 1969-70. Government immediately referred the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for a thorough probe. The Corporation also consulted the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Necessary action in the light of their advice is being taken by the Corporation.

Ban by U.K. Government on Indian General Insurance Company to undertake new policies

856. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government have banned the Indian General Insurance Company from undertaking new policies or undertaking renewal of old ones; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Department of Trade and Industry of the U.K. Government has directed the Sterling General Insurance Company Limited to cease doing business in the U.K. with effect from 12th October, 1972.

(b) The "Sterling General" was doing only reinsurance business in the U.K. on reciprocal basis and the volume of business has been small. No action is, therefore, contemplated in the matter.

Construction of hotels in the country

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

(a) whether Government have approved loans totalling Rs. 13.24 crores to be given from the Hotel Loan Fund

to finance the construction of 31 hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the places where these hotels would be built; and

(c) whether these hotels will be under private management?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Loans totalling Rs. 12.94 crores to finance the construction of 33 hotel projects at the following 14 centres have been approved.

Agra, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Jaipur, Kulu-Manali, Lucknow, Madras, Poona, Srinagar, Visakhapatnam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Request made by Madhya Pradesh Government regarding fixation of prices of essential commodities

858. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कराधान के लिये पति और पत्नी की आय का जोड़ा जाना

859. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार महिला परिषद ने पति की आय में पत्नी की आय को जोड़ने का विरोध किया है; और

(ख) पति की आय में पत्नी की आय जोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सरकार को बिहार महिला परिषद से इस विषय पर कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) पति, पत्नी तथा नाबालिंग बच्चों के परिवार को कराधान की एक इकाई मानने का प्रश्न अभी भी विचाराधीन है?

Formulation of a panel to probe into the wage structure of employees in Indian Airlines

860. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to formulate a panel to probe into the wage structure of the employees of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, who are the members of the panel; and

(c) when the panel is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a Committee to examine the levels and wage structure in the two Air Corporations and to recommend their rationalization is under the consideration of Government.

British Envoy's Visit regarding U.K. Entry into E.E.C.

861. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether British envoy had visited India to have talks with the Indian Government regarding Britain's entry into the European Economic Community;

(b) if so, British Government's views in this regard; and

(c) the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) During the visit of the Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Rippon, Minister in the U.K. Cabinet to Delhi in September last, Minister of Foreign Trade had discussions on the question of safeguard measures for India's exports in the context of U.K.'s entry into E.E.C. The discussions were a part of a series of discussions we have been having with the U.K. Government on the subject. Further discussions in this regard will continue.

India's participation in Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

862. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attended the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference at London on the 21st September, 1972;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commonwealth Finance Ministers discussed questions relating to International Monetary Reforms, Sterling Area arrangements and future of Sterling as a reserve currency, matters relating to aid and trade and the results of UNCTAD-III.

(c) A copy of the Communiqué issued at the end of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3724/72]

Export Orders for Bicycles and Motor Cycles from Foreign Countries

863. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian manufacturers, participating in the bicycles and motor cycles exhibition recently held in Cologne, have secured orders worth D.M. 1.5 million from West Germany;

(b) if so, when these orders will be complied with; and

(c) whether any orders from other countries have also been secured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Three of the participating Indian manufacturers of Cycle parts secured orders from West European countries including I. Germany, Holland, Italy, Belgium for a total of D.M. 1.5 million worth of cycle parts.

(b) Nearly 25 per cent of the orders booked is likely to be executed by 31st March, 1973, the rest being carried over to the next year.

(c) Apart from the above, some of the substantial orders for complete bicycles reported to have been secured are as follows:

U.S.A.—Rs. 3.29 crores (2 orders).

Indonesia—Rs. 2.92 crores (2 orders).

Muscat—Rs. 0.95 crores.

Recommendations of 8th Dairy Industry Conference

864. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3688 on 24th April, 1972 by Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed examination of the recommendations made by the 8th Dairy Industry Conference held in February, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reaction in regard to the recommendation for withdrawal of Excise Duty on factory made milk products and containers used for their packaging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. They have been examined in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) This recommendation has been examined in detail but it has not been found possible to accept the same.

Orders for 'Mithila Paintings' from Poland

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

(a) whether Poland has placed orders for 'Mithila Paintings'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government is not aware of any orders for Mithila paintings having been placed by Poland.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Bicycles

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

(a) whether Indian bicycles are becoming popular in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have placed orders for the supply of bicycles this year and the number of bicycles to be exported this year, country-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned?

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

(b) and (c). Indian bicycles and parts are being regularly exported to more than 40 countries. Some of the major orders currently under execution are:

U.S.A.—Two orders for nearly 2 lakh bicycles worth Rs. 3.29 crores.

Indonesia.—Two orders for 1.92 lakh bicycles worth Rs. 2.92 crores.

Muscat.—One order for bicycles worth Rs. 95 lakhs.

W. Germany.—One order for bicycles worth Rs. 34 lakhs.

About 2 lakh bicycles are likely to be exported during this year. It is difficult to give country-wise break-up for this figure.

Separate Company Law for Public Sector Undertaking

868. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to frame separate Company law for public sector undertakings: and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Fish from Bangladesh

869. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Fish trade with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the quantum of Fish imported so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Imports of fish from Bangladesh under the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement commenced on 2nd October, 1972.

(b) During the month of October 1972, 65 tonnes of fish valued at Rs. 3.38 lakhs was imported from Bangladesh.

Items included in Trade with Bangladesh

870. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the new items which have been taken up for trade with Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): India's trade with Bangladesh is being regulated in accordance with the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement. At the Mid-term review in Dacca last month, the two countries agreed to consider extending the scope of the Arrangement to cover export from India of Tooth Brush and Shaving Brush, Sports goods and requisites for games and sports, spare parts of jute baling press, Shil Butta, Canes and Rattons, Conch-shells, Mini-buses, Buses, bicycles, Spares for the Chatak Ropeway, Potatoes, ginger and oranges, and import from Bangladesh of Mangrove tanning extracts (vegetable tanning substances), Turtles and Tortoise, Betel-leaves, Pineapples, Straw mats, Reed Flower brooms, Coir mats, Sital pati, Wooden Umbrella Handle, Plastic articles, Sulphuric acid, Soap nut, Ayurvedic herbs, Tortoise shell, Honey and Cosmetics.

Encouragement to Private Sector Trade with Bangladesh

871. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade with Bangladesh is allowed in private sector or on individual basis at present; and

(b) whether private sector trade is proposed to be encouraged?

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

(a) and (b). The two Governments have agreed that the trade exchanges under the Limited Payments Arrangement will be handled by the agencies indicated in the statements referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6282 answered on 16th May, 1972.

Imports and exports outside the Limited Payments Arrangement are allowed in accordance with the import, export and foreign exchange regulations and procedures as may be in force from time to time. A copy each of the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement and the Public Notice No. 57-ITC(PN)/72, dated the 20th April, 1972 have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Indian Airlines Services not keeping to Schedule Timings

872. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Airlines Services are not keeping to the schedule timings these days; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Indian Airlines is making constant efforts to improve the position and is keeping a close watch on the reasons for delay so that remedial measures can be taken wherever necessary. During the months of September and October, 1972, there was substantial improvement in the percentage of on-time flights.

Appointments on Top Posts in Public Sector Undertakings

873. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences between the economic Ministries at the Centre and the Public Undertakings in their charge as to the filling up of top public sector vacancies; and

(b) if so, a brief account thereof and the steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve working of the public sector undertakings?

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

(a) The power to make appointments to Top Posts in public enterprises, which are those of full-time Chairman, Managing Director, full-time Members of the Board of Directors and General Managers of constituent units, vests with Government. According to policy, Government consults the Chairman in making appointments to all other Top Posts. As such, no differences of opinion need arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Payers in India

874. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons having before-tax income of Rs. 1 lakh and above and the total sum of such incomes;

(b) the total amount of tax payable on the above total of the incomes; and

(c) the total number of taxpayers in India having annual income below Rs. 10,000/- and the total number of people having annual income above Rs. 10,000?

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

(a) *No. of assessments	22,004
Total income assessed	Rs. 935,34,44,000
(b) *Total amount of tax	Rs. 405,64,70,000
(c) *Total number of assessments in India with annual income below Rs. 10,000	12,16,376
Total number of assessments in India with annual income above Rs. 10,000	6,76,244

*The information given above is on the basis of the latest figures obtainable from the All India Income-tax Statistics published for the Financial year 1968-69. All India Statistics are compiled on the basis of the assessments completed during the financial year 1968-69. These assessments would relate to the assessment year 1968-69 as well as earlier years. If a person's assessments for more than one year are completed during 1968-69, he would be reflected in the Statistics more than once. Similarly, if no assessment has been completed on a person during that year, he would not be reflected in the statistics for that year at all. In view of the above, information has been furnished in terms of assessments.

2. Figures furnished are in respect of assessees of all categories like individuals, firms, companies, etc.

India's proposals regarding revision of Exchange Rates at the meeting of International Monetary Fund

875. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the response of the industrially developed nations to his plea at the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund to consider the needs of the developing nations at the time of revising international exchange rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

There was a general consensus that questions relating to international monetary reform including adjustment

of parity rates should be considered in the forum of IMF rather than in exclusive forums like the Group of Ten, and that the special interests of developing countries should be fully recognised in the consideration of these questions in the I.M.F.

बम्बई में तस्करी की बढ़ियों का पकड़ा जाना।

876. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बम्बई में कितने रुपये की कलाई की बढ़ियां जब्त की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या बढ़ियों की तस्करी में कुछ विदेशियों का भी इसमें हाथ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोस्री छहाएं वर्ष लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गोप्ता) : (क) बम्बई में गत 3 वर्षों (1969, 1970 तथा 1971) के दौरान सीमानुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनुल्क

प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई कलाई बड़ियों का मूल्य नीचे दिए अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	पकड़ी गई कलाई बड़ियों का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1969	232
1970	194
1971	221

(ख) बड़ियों के तस्कर ब्यापार में विदेशियों का भी हाथ होता है, चाहे वे स्वयं इन्हें भारत में अपने साथ न लाते हों ।

(ग) एक मामले में एक विदेशी गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा उसके पास से 13,710 रुपये मूल्य की कलाई बड़ियां पकड़ी गईं । पकड़ी गई बड़ियों को पूर्णतः जब्द कर लिया गया । उस पर 2,000 रुपये का व्यक्तिगत दंड भी लगाया गया । उस पर अदालत में मुकदमा भी चलाया गया और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उसे दोषी ठहराया गया ।

जयपुर में तस्करी की बन्दुओं का पकड़ा जाना

877. श्री हुकम बन्द कठबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई और अगस्त, 1972 में उत्पादशुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने

जयपुर में किसी मकान पर छापा मारकर काफी मात्रा में निषिद्ध वस्तुएं, सोना तथा विदेशी कपड़ा बरामद किया था ;

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा में बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विहङ्ग क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गोपेश) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने जुलाई, 1972 में जयपुर में एक मकान पर छापा मारा और लगभग 2,700/- रु० के मूल्य के विदेश में बने नायलान के कपड़े पकड़े । सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और आयकर विभागों ने मिलकर अगस्त, 1972 में एक मकान की तलाशी ली थी । लगभग 50,000 रु० के मूल्य के अन्तर्गत विदेशी रत्न तथा उप-रत्न पकड़े गये हैं । पहले मामले में अन्तर्रेस्त व्यक्ति के विहङ्ग सोमाशुल्क अधिनियम के अधीन विभागीय कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है । दूसरे मामले में जांच पड़ताल जारी है ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इण्डिया के विशेषों में 'बायस रिकार्डर' जलगाया जाना

878. श्री हुकम बन्द कठबाय : क्या पर्टन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इण्डिया के बहुत से ऐसे विमान हैं

जिसमें "वाएस रिकार्डर" नहीं लगे हुए हैं;
और

(ख) इस प्रकार के विमानों की संख्या
क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या
कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्दन शौर नागर विमानन मंत्री (दा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एयर इण्डिया के सभी
विमानों तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के सात
बोइंग-737 विमानों में "वाएस रिकार्डर"
लगाये गये हैं ।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के निम्न-
लिखित विमानों में "वाएस रिकार्डर" नहीं
लगे हुए हैं :—

(1) 7 कार्बन विमान

(2) 6 बाईकॉन्ट (जो परिचालन में
में है ।

(3) 16 एच० एस०—748 विमान

(4) 9 एफ-27 विमान

(5) 7 डी० सी०—3 विमान (जो
परिचालन में है) ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की उपर्युक्त विमानों
में "वाएस रिकार्डर" लगाने की कोई योजना
नहीं है । ये किसी भी तरह सुरक्षित
परिचालन के लिए आवश्यक नहीं हैं ।

पालम हवाई राफें का कन्ट्रोल टावर

871. श्री तुकम कृष्ण कालाय : क्या
पर्दन शौर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने
की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालम हवाई राफे का कन्ट्रोल
टावर छवनिरोधी (साउंड प्रूफ) नहीं है;
और

(ख) इन संदर्भ में सरकार का क्या
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्दन शौर नागर विमानन मंत्री :

(दा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी,
हां । निमंत्रण टावर की छवनिरोधिता
(साउंड प्रूफिंग) के सुधार के लिये मंजूरी
दे दी गई है प्रौर इन कार्य को शोध हो हाथ
में ले लिया जायेगा ।

राष्ट्रीय आय में ह्रास

880. श्री तुकम चन्द्र कालाय :

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय आय की वृद्धि को
दर में ह्रास होता जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चम्भाण) :

(क) 1969-70 में 5.3 प्रतिशत की तथा
1970-71 में 4.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने
के पश्चात् 1971-72 में शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय
आय में कुछ कम वृद्धि हुई प्रतीत होती है ।
किन्तु 1971-72 के लिए सरकारी अनुमान
भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(क) कृषि उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव डालने वाली प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियां ही, 1971-72 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में हुई कम वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण दिखाई देती है। चूंकि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का अधिकतर भाग कृषि तथा कृषि-उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योगों से प्राप्त होता है इसलिए प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों के कारण कृषि-उत्पादन में होने वाली घट-बढ़ का प्रभाव राष्ट्रीय आय की वृद्धि पर भी पड़ता है। श्रीद्वयिक कच्चे माल की कमी के अलावा कुछ मामलों में अपर्याप्त मांग, बिजली की कमी तथा असंतोषजनक श्रीद्वयिक मम्बन्धों का भी 1971-72 के श्रीद्वयिक उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। किन्तु आयोजना में निर्धारित श्रीद्वयिक तथा कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। 1972-73 में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयोजना परिव्यव के स्तर को काफी बढ़ाया जा रहा है। श्रीद्वयिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं। इन उपायों में 65 उद्योगों का विस्तार करने तथा उनकी लाइसेंसगुदा क्षमता का 100 प्रतिशत विविधोकरण करने की अनुमति देना और अनिश्चय सहायक वस्तुओं की कमी को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से अतिरिक्त आयातों की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में खरीद की फसल में प्रत्याशित कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयोजन से, रबी के अनाजों के उत्पादन में 158 लाख भेटिक इन तक की वृद्धि करने के लिए एक आपाती अनाज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।

Construction of Airport at Kanpur

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

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

(b) whether the land has been made available for the Airport; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to acquire the land for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Land measuring 5.09 acres at Kanpur (Chakeri) aerodrome has been transferred to the Civil Aviation Department. Necessary estimates for the development of a civil enclave are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Restoration of Circular Flight Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Delhi

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to restore the circular flight Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have no plans to restore the flight, as such a service is not justified on commercial considerations, since the introduction of a Boeing 737 service on the Delhi-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna-Calcutta sector.

Surcharge on Incomes

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

(a) whether a scheme of 5 per cent surcharge on incomes is likely to be introduced by Government;
 (b) whether this will be used to support employment programmes; and
 (c) whether any details have been worked out in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The levy of a surcharge on incomes was one of the suggestions made by the Committee on Unemployment in their Interim Report. The Report is under examination.

Agreement for Technical Aid from Japan

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

(a) whether during his recent visit to Japan, he had discussions for some sort of mutual understanding between the two countries in the matter of technical aid;
 (b) whether Japan has agreed to give technical aid to India; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached and if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There were no discussions to reach a mutual understanding in the matter of technical aid. The discussions covered the broad range of economic cooperation between the two countries.

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

नकद राशि, पासून्हरण, हीरों, सेफ डिपाजिट
 बाल्ट और बैंक लाकर्स की सीमा
 निर्धारित करना

885. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार (1) नकद राशि, (2) हीरे जवाहरात (3) सेफ डिपाजिट बाल्ट और (4) बैंक लाकर्स की सीमा निर्धारित करने तथा उनकी जांच करने के बारे में कोई कानून बनाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर० गणेश) : (क) सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य नागरिकों
के घरों में तलाशी

दिल्ली में पालम के निकट जापान
एयरलाइन्स के विमान तुर्बटना के
बारे में जांच समिति का
प्रतिवेदन

886. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या वित
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपनी आय के अनुपात से अधिक
व्यय करने अथवा अधिक सम्पत्ति रखने के
सन्देह में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों और
अन्य नागरिकों के घरों की गत दो वर्षों में
तलाशी ली गई; और

(ख) दोनों व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
कौ. आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख)
सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में तलाशियां
आम तौर से केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी०ब०
आई०) द्वारा ली जाती हैं। अपेक्षित सूचना
एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन की बेज
पर रख दी जायेगी।

वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के
दौरान, आय कर विभाग ने कर-अतिवंचन के
संदिग्ध मामलों में क्रमशः 195 और 516
तलाशियां लीं। उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में शामिल
सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में
अलग से कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ऐसे मामलों में, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों पर
उचित कर निर्धारित करने के लिए कानून के
अनुरूप कार्यवाही की गयी है अबवा की जा
रही है।

887. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री बनमाली पठायक :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पालम के निकट
जापान एयरलाइन्स के विमान की तुर्बटना
के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए गठित
की गई जांच समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन
प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निकरे
क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

11 अगस्त, 1972 को दिल्ली में पालम
के निकट हुई विमान तुर्बटना के बारे
में न्यायिक जांच समिति का
प्रतिवेदन

388. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मी :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पालम के निकट
11 अगस्त, 1972 को हुई विमान तुर्बटना

के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए गठित न्यायिक जांच समिति का प्रतिबेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) विमान दुर्घटना में मृत प्रत्येक अविक्त के बारे में कितना मुश्ताकजा दिया गया है।

(घ) दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी अविक्तों के विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री:

(डा० कर्ण सह) (क) : जी, हाँ।

(क) जांच-अदालत इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि दुर्घटना विमानचालक की गलती के कारण हुई।

(ग) कारपोरेशन को अभी तक उचित दस्तावेजों के समर्थन से युक्त कोई दावे प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं?

(घ) क्योंकि विमानचालक की मृत्यु हो गई है अतः कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ङ) यद्यपि दुर्घटनाओं का पूर्णतः विवरण संभव नहीं है, तथापि जब कभी कोई दुर्घटना होती है उसकी विस्तृत जांच की जाती है और जांच रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

889. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India loses foreign exchange worth Rs. 300 crores annually on account of illegal transactions, like smuggling and through various other manipulations; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the broad estimate attempted by Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation in the course of its study (which has reference to the year 1969-70), the extent of leakage of foreign exchange which goes to finance smuggling and other such illegal activities is about Rs. 240 crores in a year at the official rates of exchange.

(b) the problem of leakage of foreign exchange is kept under constant review; and necessary remedial measures are taken from time to time. More recently a comprehensive Bill, which seeks to replace the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1947, has been introduced in Parliament. Various other measures—legislative, organisational, administrative and procedural—are under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation, and by the Law Commission in its 47th Report on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offence. Steps are also being considered to further strengthen the anti-smuggling machinery by way of reinforcement and redeployment of staff and resources, augmentation of anti-smuggling equipment like fast moving launches, and sharpening of the intelligence-gathering system.

Agreements for aid from Consortium Countries

890. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral aid agreements for the current years have been signed with some of the consortium countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and main features of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as follows:

	US \$ Million
1. Austria	2.40
2. Belgium .	5.00
3. Canada	46.90
4. Denmark .	5.70
5. France .	37.00
6. Netherlands	21.00
7. Sweden . .	52.81
8. U. K. . . .	107.00
9. USA (Export-Import Bank)	21.95
10. IDA	191.00
TOTAL	490.76

Proposal to set up Joint Venture with Kuwait

891. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up joint venture with Government of Kuwait;

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

(c) when the proposal is likely to be finalised and implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Boosting export of Coir Yarn

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

(a) whether the export of coir yarn had declined during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to boost the export of coir yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There had been decline in the export of coir yarn till 1970-71 but the position has improved subsequently. As against an

export of 14,472 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.32 crores during the period April-October, 1971 the export of coir yarn during April-October, 1972 amounted to 17,392 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.43 crores.

(b) The Coir Board has taken necessary steps to boost the export of coir yarn by improving the quality maintaining the uniformity in twist and colour and by arranging publicity work.

Complaints from Irish Importers Re-Indian Tea

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

(a) whether Government of India have received complaints alleging presence of foreign matter in tea from the Irish Importers of Indian tea; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken on the complaints and also to boost the tea export to Ireland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No complaint has been received from Irish importers of Indian tea alleging presence of foreign matter in tea.

The following steps have been taken to boost tea exports to Ireland:

(i) India is the only Tea Producing Country Member in the Irish Tea Council set up by the local tea trade for promotion of tea consumption. The council runs an India Tea Centre at Dublin as also undertakes other publicity and public relations work throughout the country with a slant on Indian tea.

(ii) At the instance of the Irish Tea importers, Tea Board

co-ordinates with the shipping lines in India for arranging regular monthly direct sailing between Calcutta to Dublin during busy tea season. As a result of smooth and better availability of regular direct sailings from Calcutta to Dublin, export of tea from India to Ireland increased from 4.8 m.kgs. in 1970 to 5.6 m. kgs. in 1971.

Bihar's request for increase in Power-loom quota

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

(a) whether Government of Bihar have been repeatedly requesting the Centre for increase in the power looms quota for that state;

(b) if so, the extent of increase asked for by the Government of Bihar;

(c) whether the Central Government have accepted the demand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Memorandum from Rubber Board Employees

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

(a) whether the Employees of Rubber Board have submitted a Memorandum of demands to Government through their Chairman recently;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) whether Government have since taken decision thereon?

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

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

Vacancies of Upper Division Clerks in the Office of Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi

897. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were 26 vacancies of Upper Division Clerks in the Office of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi, during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 30th June, 1972;

(b) if so, how many of them were notified to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel on 19th February, 1972 and 3rd June, 1972 respectively;

(c) whether 'No Objection' or 'Clearance' Certificate, to the effect that there were no surplus employees in the grade of Upper Division Clerks in the Cell, was obtained; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to get the vacancies reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dereserved and if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. There were 26 direct recruitment vacancies on 30th June 1972.

(b) 22 vacancies were notified to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel on 19th May 1972 (incorrectly shown as 19th February 1972 through a typographical error). The letter dated 3rd June

1972 was only concerned with modification of the classification of vacancies and did not notify any fresh vacancy.

(c) Yes, Sir. A 'No Objection' certificate was obtained from the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on 22nd February 1971 for 93 vacancies in the Upper Division Clerks' cadre. However, subsequently, the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell has sponsored names of 34 persons and all of them have been absorbed as Upper Division Clerks in the Department.

(d) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi, for de-reservation of 7 posts, and the same is under examination.

Recruitment of Lower Division Clerks in the Office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi.

898. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain vacancies of Lower Division Clerks existed in the Office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi on or before 1st June, 1972;

(b) if so, their number and how many of them were reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether these vacancies were notified to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel and if so, the dates of their notification;

(d) whether 'No-Objection Certificate' was obtained from the Cell to fill up these vacancies from other sources and if so when; and

(e) whether an examination for recruitment of L.D.Cs was held on the 20th October, 1972?

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

(b) No. of vacancies: 44

Reserved for Scheduled Castes 16

Reserved for Scheduled Tribes 6

(c) Yes, Sir. These vacancies were notified to the Cell on 11th February 1972 and 12th April 1972.

(d) Yes, Sir. It was obtained on 21st February 1972 and 21st April 1972.

(e) Yes, Sir.

ये सब शामिल हैं। अतः इसको व्यान में रखते हुए लाभप्रदता का टाइप-प्रनुसार सर्व-सामान्य मूल्यांकन करना यथार्थ नहीं होगा।

Formation of a Tourism Finance Corporation

901. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the existing Hotel Development Loan Fund into a Tourism Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a "Tourism Finance Corporation" for disbursing loans to hotels and other segments of the tourist industry is under the consideration of Government.

Financial assistance Mysore for Gulbarga District of Mysore

902. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open fodder banks for the cattle and houses for the disabled, sick and old people in every 'taluk' till the drought conditions are cleared in Gulbarga, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to that area in the State of Mysore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Providing relief measures in the context of a drought

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री :

(डा० कर्णसिंह): (क) और (ख) . किसी विमान की लाभप्रदता कई बातों पर निर्भर होती है, जिनमें विमान का प्रयोग किस संकट पर हो रहा है, यात्री व भार प्रनुपात (लोड फैक्टर) की स्थिति, परिवालन की प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष लागत, और किरायों की जाता

situation is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. We are not aware of any proposal of the nature mentioned in the Question.

(b) Does not arise.

Affect on Air India's Service from London to New York due to cuts in Air fare across Atlantic by British and American Airlines.

903. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether drastic cuts in the air fare for the air service across Atlantic (London-New York) steeply reducing it to one third of the existing rates have been offered for the last one month by two British and one American airlines;

(b) if so, how these reduced rates will affect Air India's service from London to New York; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Two supplemental carriers—one British and the other American—have announced their intention to introduce from April 1973 special low one-way fares between London and New York subject to the appropriate Government approvals. The applications of both the carriers have yet to receive the approval of U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

(b) and (c). It is not possible at this stage to assess the impact of the proposed fares.

Increase in prices of Scarce materials by M.M.T.C.

904. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has decided to increase the prices of scarce materials like copper, zinc, lead, nickel etc; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the prices of these materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir—except in the case of lead and copper for the Actual users category.

(b) The price of these metals are fixed on quarterly basis and vary from quarter to quarter in relation to international prices of these materials.

Commission for examination of Government's fiscal policies

905. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has called for the setting up of a new Fiscal Commission to find out whether Government's fiscal policies in the last few years were not directly or indirectly responsible for the high cost economy that has been generated;

(b) whether Government have carefully studied the proposals in this connection published in the 'Hindu' of the 28th August, 1972; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in the *Hindu* of 28th August, 1972 regarding the suggestion made by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations for the setting up of a new Fiscal Commission. No concrete proposals in this behalf have been received from the Federation.

Financial Assistance from International Development Association

906. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the International Development Association of the World Bank to give aid for financing the plan activities of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank—has in the past given, and continues to give—aid for financing imports under the Plans.

(b) The IDA gives credits for a long period on soft terms. It provides finance for projects included in the Plan as well as for financing non-project required for the economy.

Decision to sell Boeings-707s to the Indian Airlines by Air-India

907. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India has decided to sell Boeing-707s, to the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) to what extent the Indian Airlines capacity would be increased as a result of purchase of the Boeings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration. Indian Airlines is, however, utilizing some of Air-India's Boeing 707 capacity on a charter basis.

Difficulties faced by Passengers due to suspension of Evening Flights from Calcutta to Agartala

908. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the suspension of evening flight from Calcutta to Agartala, Delhi-Calcutta-Agartala passengers are facing difficulties;

(b) whether the suspension of the flight is also causing serious difficulties to Tripura passengers; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the old arrangements of Indian Airlines flight to and from Agartala-Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Some inconvenience is being felt on this score.

(c) Indian Airlines is anxious to provide an additional flight between Calcutta and Agartala, and is hoping to do so shortly.

Value of Exports and Imports 1960-61 to 1971-72?

909. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the correct value of Exports and Imports, year-wise from

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

Years	Statement								(Value in Rs. crores)	
									Exports (incl. Re- exports)	Imports
1960-61	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	660	1140
1961-62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	680	1107
1962-63]	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	714	1136
1963-64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	793	1223
1964-65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	816	1349
1965-66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	806	1409
1966-67*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1157	2078
1967-68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1199	2008
1968-69	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1358	1909
1969-70]	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1413	1582
1970-71	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1535	1634
1971-72	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1607	1812

NOTE.— Figures for the year 1971-72 are provisional and subject to revision.

*From 1966-67 figures are in Post-Devaluation Rupees. Devaluation of the rupees took on 6th June, 1966.

Appointment of Chairman and Directors for S.T.C.

910. SHRI SATYANDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in appointing the Chairman for the State Trading Corporation and in filling up the vacancies of full time Directors; and

(b) how long these posts have been lying vacant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Shri P. Sahai, Chairman of the Projects and Equipment Corporation was, as an interim measure, appointed as Chairman of the State Trading Corporation immediately the post of the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation fell vacant. The question of appointment of a regular Chairman is under consideration. The vacancies of two Directors of the S.T.C. who reverted to their parent cadre in August, 1972 have since been filled.

Misuse of Stock Exchanges by speculators

911. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take some measures to prevent the Stock Exchanges being misused by speculators;

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

(c) the steps taken in that direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As a part of Government's programme to bring about improvement in the working of Stock Exchanges, various measures have been introduced from time to time. These include introduction at the major centres of the institution of whole-time executive Directors whose appointment, terms thereof and removal are subject to the previous approval of Government. This seeks to secure independence in the administration of trading regulations and ensure fair dealings etc. on the Stock Exchanges. Besides, the requirements for trading privileges on the Stock Exchanges and eligibility for election to the governing boards have also been tightened. Certain additional measures have lately been introduced through the terms of recognition granted to the Stock Exchanges this year. These provide, among others, the power of the governing bodies of Stock Exchanges to constitute committees/sub-committees in certain matters being subjected to the previous approval of Government and the President and Vice-President of the Stock Exchanges being nominated by Government from among the members elected to their respective governing bodies.

Donations to Political parties by Companies

912. SHRI S. C. BESRA: SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Companies are reported to have donated large sums of money above the prescribed limit to political parties in India; and

(b) if so, the names of such Companies and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The names of the following companies, which have made contributions to political parties or for political purposes in violation of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 have come to the notice of the Government:—

- (1) Cement Allocation and Co-ordination Organisation.
- (2) Dodsal Private Ltd.
- (3) Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.
- (4) Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.
- (5) Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd.
- (6) New Horizon Sugar Mills Private Ltd.
- (7) New Rajpur Mills Co. Ltd.
- (8) Sadvaidyasala Private Ltd.
- (9) Vazir Glass Works Ltd.
- (10) Chhatturam Horilram Private Ltd.

A complaint has been filed in the Court against Cement Allocation and Co-ordination Organisation and its Directors. A conviction was obtained in the case of Dodsal Pvt. Ltd. and Directors. Action under section 293A (2) has been directed against New Horizon Sugar Mills Private Ltd, Sadvaidyasala Private Ltd. and Vazir

Glass Works Ltd. Action in respect of the other companies is under examination. Certain other companies are also reported to have made contributions to political parties and details are being ascertained.

Take over of Textile Mills Lying closed or under Liquidation

913. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over textile mills in the country, which are either lying closed or under liquidation; and

(b) if so, the total number of such mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The management of 46 cotton mills has been taken over by Government under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972.

Memorandum Submitted to Government by Employees of Calcutta Claims Bureau

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

(a) whether the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau have requested in their memorandum to Government to bring Bureau under the purview of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act and to absorb them in the nationalised set up;

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

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

(b) During the debate on the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Bill, the Finance Minister has already given an assurance that the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau and organisations of a similar nature will be absorbed.

Recovery of outstanding loans in Orissa

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

(a) whether the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch (Orissa) is experiencing difficulties in realising the outstanding amount of loans; and

(b) if not, the number of cases of defaulters which have been brought to book after 1st September, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir, the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch (Orissa State) is experiencing some difficulties in realising the outstanding amounts of loans from borrowers.

(b) Does not arise.

Shaw Wallace Company Calcutta

916. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the reports appearing in a section of the Press that the shares of Shaw Wallace Company, Calcutta have

been acquired by Moira Investments of Luxumberg with the intention of re-constituting the Board of Directors of the Company;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the deal concluded in this respect;

(c) whether the Company Law Board had given permission for any such deal; and

(d) if so, on what ground the permission was given?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The reports about the transfer of shares in Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. will be looked into in the course of inspection under section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, which has been ordered.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

R.B.I. instructions for closure of accounts of firms in Foreign countries

917. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked a number of firms to close their accounts in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the firms which have been asked to close their accounts in foreign countries and the reasons for asking them to close their accounts; and

(c) the nature of the foreign currency accounts retained by these firms in foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The current policy permits retention of equity provided by foreign collaborators to Indian companies/firms to finance import of equipment into India. Permission is ordinarily given for a period not exceeding 36 months during which period the parties are required to complete the import programme. Were the parties fail to obtain the import licence or obtain licences for smaller values, they are required to close the foreign currency accounts. The following 14 companies were required to close foreign currency accounts held abroad:

1. M/s Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s Ferro Coatings Colours Ltd., West Bengal.
3. M/s Precision Tooling System Ltd., Mysore.
4. M/s Polyolefins Industries, Bombay.
5. M/s PIBCO Ltd., New Delhi.
6. M/s SEARIE (India) Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.
8. M/s Treveni Structural Ltd., U.P.
9. M/s Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi.
10. M/s Vidarbha Fertilizers & Chemical Ltd., Maharashtra.
11. M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.
12. M/s Modipen Ltd., New Delhi.
13. M/s Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore.
14. M/s Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

2. The Reserve Bank also gives permission to maintain foreign currency accounts for collection of professional dues, fees, subscription, etc. and continued maintenance will have to be justified by the volume of

business. Where, based on this consideration, there is no justification the parties are required to close the accounts. The following three parties were required to close their accounts on this ground:—

1. M/s Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s Gonsalves & Gonsalves Ootacamund (A firm of solicitors).
3. M/s New Book Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

Misuse of Import Licences by Importing Woollen Garments in the guise of Rags.

**918. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some exporters of woollen hosiery had misused their import entitlement licences by importing woollen garments in the guise of rags;

(b) whether the Customs authorities had seized a large number of bogus bales of rags at the Bombay Docks;

(c) whether the seized consignments were released at the instance of the Foreign Trade Secretary; and

(d) if so, on what grounds the Foreign Trade Secretary had asked the Customs to release the consignments?

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

(b) A large number of bales have been seized/detained by the Customs authorities at Bombay docks as also at various cities like, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Srinagar etc.

(c) and (d). Foreign Trade Secretary had suggested release of the seized consignments only after the wearable apparels had been ripped and rendered unserviceable for utilisation as garments.

U.P. proposal for monetary reforms at meeting of International Monetary Fund

**919. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. plan for monetary reforms outlined at the annual Conference of the International Monetary Fund, held in Washington on the 27th September, 1972 had a disturbing even ominous, note for India and other developing countries;

(b) if so, India's attitude at the Conference to the U.S. proposal; and

(c) the outcome of the deliberations at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The U.S. position is that while trade negotiations can proceed separately as planned under the auspices of GATT in 1973, the Committee of 20 might nevertheless examine the general issues relating to the role of trade policy measures for improving the adjustment process. The view of the developing countries is that issues relating to trade, money and development finance must not be considered in isolation from one another. These matters are further to be discussed by the Deputies of Committee of 20.

Cases of Irregularities in Export Incentive Schemes

920. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of irregularities in export incentive schemes which have come to Government's notice during the current year; and

(b) the action taken so far on these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Remittances by Foreign Companies

921. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount remitted by Foreign Companies on account of profit on investments, technical fees, royalties and other charges during each of the last three years separately;

(b) whether there has been any increase in remittances as compared to earlier years; and

(c) the countries which have benefited mainly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement showing the remittances made abroad on account

of profits, dividends, royalties, technical know-how and interest payments during the period 1968-69 to September 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3725/72]. The figures in the statement are in respect of branches of foreign companies; and of Indian Companies which have foreign shareholdings and or collaborations.

Loans advanced by IFC to enterprises

922. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the enterprises during the last three years;

(b) the amount given to big business houses;

(c) the amount invested, State-wise; and

(d) how much help has been given to industries in backward States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the last three accounting years viz. 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (July-June) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

During the year (July-June)	Loans sanctioned (gross)		Loans disbursed	
	All borrowers	Large Industrial Houses	All borrowers	Large Industrial Houses
1969-70	1570.08	487.17	1685.77	647.72
1970-71	3093.33	713.35	1628.19	458.82
1971-72	3567.78	523.78	2099.52	501.55

NOTE.— Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.

(c) and (d). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3726/72].

Report on the Working of M.M.T.C.

923. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the group appointed to probe into the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has been finalised; and

(b) whether Government have received any final/interim report of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The report of the Evaluation Team is under preparation.

Nationalisation of Kendu Leaf Trade

924. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to nationalise Kendu Leaf Trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in pursuance of this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir. Nationalisation of any forest product including Kendu Leaf Trade in the country is the concern of the State/Union Territory Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Constitution and Functions of Tea Trading Corporation

925. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the precise functions and constitution of the Tea Trading Corporation have since been decided and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether the Corporation has started functioning, if so, since when and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that Sri Lanka, has already decided to set up such a Corporation, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited has been registered as Public Sector Company on 21st December, 1971 at Calcutta. It will be managed by a Board of Directors of whom 3 will be non-officials and 6 will be officials. This Corporation will undertake commercial operations mainly for marketing of tea in India and abroad and is conceived to benefit the tea industry and increase export earnings.

(b) Yes Sir. The Managing Director of the Corporation has been appointed and he has taken over charge on the 4th October, 1972.

(c) The Government of Sri Lanka have also set up their National Tea Company. The setting up of two separate National Companies one each in India and Sri Lanka is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Joint Working Groups of the two countries in the meeting held at Colombo in November, 1969.

Scheme for payment of hotel bills by foreigners in foreign exchange

926. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

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

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme which envisages the payment of hotel bills by foreigners in foreign exchange and if so, the salient features thereof and the purpose of introducing the scheme;

(b) whether under the new scheme, Indians staying at the hotels will have to pay in terms of rupees 33-1/3 per cent more than those who pay in foreign exchange;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the discrimination against the Indians staying at the hotels in the matter of payment of hotel bills; and

(d) what is the reaction of the hotel industry to the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) With a view to maximising the foreign exchange earnings through tourism, all hotels have been asked to receive payment of the hotel bills of foreign nationals in foreign exchange only, with effect from 1st November 1972. Indian nationals and the following categories of foreigners can pay their hotel tariffs in Indian rupees.

(1) Indian nationals resident in India.

(2) Accredited diplomats, foreign employees and foreign official guests of Diplomatic Missions in India.

(3) Foreign nationals employed in India.

(4) Nationals of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(5) Employees of IATA member airlines including their flying crew, their transit passengers and their interline passengers (who have to be accommodated at the expense of such airlines under IATA Regulations).

(6) Employees of shipping companies who are specifically authorised to make payments in Indian rupees by the Department of Tourism or by the appropriate Ministry of the Government of India.

(7) Foreign nationals invited to India and staying as guests of the Government of India or of a State Government or any Department of the Central or State Governments or of any other Authority or Company owned, controlled or managed by the Government or any other public limited company engaged in manufacture of or commerce in any goods exportable from the country.

(8) Nationals of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

(9) Any person on whose behalf special permission for hosting has been obtained by any Indian organisation or company from the appropriate Government Department or Ministry.

(b) and (c). Under this scheme it was envisaged earlier that all hotels currently having a tariff of or above Rs. 60 per head per day should increase their tariffs by 33-1/3 per cent if paid in Indian rupees by Indian nationals and foreigners of the exempted categories from 1 to 9 referred to above. However, on the special plea made by the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India the Government agreed to defer the enhancement of the rupee tariff for a short period to enable detailed consideration of the representation as well as submission by the Federation of further data in support of their plea.

(d) The Government has received assurances from the hotel industry that every effort will be made to ensure that foreign nationals pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange. For this purpose special money changing facilities are being extended by the Reserve Bank of India.

Distribution of coarse cloth through fair price shops

928. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI NAGESHWAR RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to distribute coarse cloth through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the total quantity of coarse cloth required for distribution through fair price shops; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of coarse cloth to the fair price shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to the new scheme which came into force with effect from 1-11-1972 the Government have decided to distribute controlled varieties of coarse and lower medium cloth through mills own retail shops, super bazars, fair price shops affiliated to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and fair price shops opened by the State Governments.

(b) The entire production of about 100 million metres of controlled cloth per quarter is distributed through the channels stated above.

(c) Every State is allotted a quota of controlled cloth and the State Governments, in turn, arrange distribution of the cloth to consumers through the above mentioned sources.

Enquiry into clandestine import of woollen clothes

929. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, even though the Customs had the knowledge about the clandestine import of woollen clothes as 'rags' since early 1971 and they had caught many consignments red handed they did not render them unserviceable as is required under the Sea Customs Act;

(b) whether inspite of the positive instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Customs authorities released all the confiscated goods against bonds signed by importers that they would mutilate the clothes themselves;

(c) whether the Customs refused to agree to a suggestion for a joint inspection of goods by State Trading Corporation, the Customs and the Textile Commissioner; and

(d) if so, the justification for the attitude adopted by the Customs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. It has been reported to us that Customs have not released any detected case of import of serviceable garments without taking mutilation action. Since early 1971, about 60 consignments were detected by Bombay Customs and rendered unserviceable either in the docks or subsequently under Customs supervision in Bombay except for six consigaments which were rendered unserviceable under the supervision of Central Excise officers at Ludhiana.

(b) No confiscated goods were released against bonds for mutilation of the clothes by the importers themselves. In May, 1972 and July, 1972 Ministry of Foreign Trade had suggested the release of garments after

mutilation, but in view of the practical difficulties in undertaking mutilation in the docks and having regard to a procedure obtaining from 1961, mutilation in the factories was permitted under the supervision of Customs/Central Excise officers after taking suitable bonds. This was duly brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(c) and (d). The suggestion made by the State Trading Corporation to Collector of Customs, Bombay for joint inspection of consignments of rags was not accepted by the Collector since no expertise was necessary in distinguishing rags from wearable garments and as this step would only have led to delays in clearing the consignments. Further more the Customs had at their disposal the services of technical experts.

Margin of profit earned by M.M.T.C. on the import and sale of Copper

930. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the margin of profit now being earned by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on the import and sale of Copper has gone up from 4.7 per cent to 22.1 per cent during the last two years;

(b) the landed cost of Copper imported during the last two years and the price realised from the actual users during the period; and

(c) whether the margin between the landed cost and the sale price conforms to the margin laid down under the Scarce Material Order and if the margin is higher, the reasons for the higher mark-up at the cost of the small-scale industries and whether Government propose to nationalise the pricing policy of M.M.T.C.?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3737/72]. The margin between the landed cost and the sale price conforms to the margin laid down under Scarce Material Order except for actual users who are either not exporting or exporting less than 10 per cent of their production. Such actual users are not eligible to preferential treatment in the matter of allocation of imported raw materials and components.

Tracma tractors purchased for towing aircrafats rusting at various airports

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

(a) whether Tracma tractors worth Rs. 26.90 lakhs and with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 15.90 lakhs purchased for towing aircrafts are rusting at various airports;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter;

(c) the number of Tracma tractors purchased and the towing capacity of each; and

(d) the reasons why Tracma tractors were preferred over India-made tractors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Except for one which is under repair, all tractors are in serviceable condition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven. The towing capacity with a draw bar pull is 8800 K.G.

(d) According to Indian Airlines, at the time of purchase India-made tractors with such haulage capacity were not available.

Distribution of Dividends by Companies

932. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Companies who have defaulted in distribution of dividends within the statutory period laid down under the Companies Act in the last three years; and

(b) what action has been taken against the defaulting Companies?

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

Long term agreement with Bulgaria for importing Urea.

933. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have recently concluded a long-term agreement with Bulgaria for the import of Urea; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. has entered into an agreement with M/s. Chimimport, Bulgaria for import of urea during the three years 1973 to 1975 for quantities going up from 100,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes on basis of prices to be fixed for each year.

Indo-Kuwait trade agreement regarding fertilizers

934. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been signed between India and Kuwait regarding fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No Trade Agreement as such was signed with the Government of Kuwait during the recent visit of the Kuwait Trade Delegation to India. However, extensive discussions on trade and economic matters between the two countries did take place and these discussions included the supply of fertilizers to India from Kuwait on long term basis.

Credit from Swiss Government

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

(a) whether the Swiss Government have recently offered soft credit to India;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) While no specific offer of soft credit to India has been received from the Swiss Government, the possibilities of bilateral assistance are under consideration.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Financial assistance to State for relief measure in drought affected area.

936. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central assistance asked for by each State Government in the current year for organising relief measures in the drought affected areas;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance provided so far to each State;

(c) whether there are complaints that in many areas the relief measures undertaken are quite inadequate due to paucity of funds; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government propose to increase the quantum of assistance provided to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3728/72].

(c) and (d). On requests from the State Governments, Central teams are deputed to review the situation and the ceilings of expenditure earlier fixed for purposes of Central assistance.

Illegal import of woollen garments

937. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry released to unscrupulous businessmen crores of rupees worth of jerseys and suits which were illegally imported in the guise of woollen rags;

(b) if so, the number of bales allowed for import, the number out of them which have arrived in India and cleared; the number lying uncleared and the number still on the high seas;

(c) the number of bales seized by the customs at the point of entry and at destinations and the number out of them released and the conditions on which released; and

(d) whether any investigation is proposed to be made into the whole affair, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 14372 bales have been seized with importers, about 2390 bales with the dealers and about 6,000 bales are estimated to be pending clearance with the Customs, Bombay. Between July 1971 to date they have cleared consignments valued at about Rs. 4.45 crores as rags and between the same period consignments valued at Rs. 20 lakhs were cleared after mutilation or on the condition of mutilation.

(d) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to entrust the entire matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation.

Arrears of income tax due from the film distributors and Cinema owners of Delhi.

938. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4388 on the 28th April, 1972 regarding the arrears of Income-tax due from the film distributors and cinema owners in Delhi and state:

(a) the effective measures since taken to recover the huge arrears outstanding against each of the cinema owners and film distributors in Delhi and the amount thus recovered; and

(b) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in recovering these arrears as land revenue and cancelling the licences of the cinema owners in default of payment of the outstanding tax arrears amounting to several lakhs of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information regarding the effective measures since taken to recover the arrears outstanding against each of the cinema owners and film distributors in Delhi and the amount thus recovered is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3729/72].

(b) It would be observed from the information given in the Annexure that as a result of various steps taken, tax arrears have been substantially recovered/reduced between 1st April, 1972 and 1st November, 1972. The Income-tax Department do not have powers under the law to cancel the cinema licences of tax defaulters.

As a result of the steps taken the demand has been fully reduced or recovered in 49 cases and partly reduced or recovered in 11 cases. In the balance of 29 cases the demand is disputed in appeal or steps are in progress to recover the demand by taking various measures.

श्रीबोगिक गृहों की ओर गर्वों को बकाया राशि

939. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सबसे बड़े 20 श्रीबोगिक गृहों की ओर गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रति वर्ष, आय कर की कुल कितनी-कितनी राशियां बकाया थीं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी बसूली हो चुकी है और शेष राशि बसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० शार० गणेश): (क) और (ख). वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान पूरे किए गए नवीनतम कर-निधारण के आधार पर चोटी के बीस कर-निधारितियों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मारुति कम्पनी लिमिटेड का पूँजीगत ढांचा

940. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स मारुति कम्पनी लिमिटेड की प्रदत्त पूँजी तथा आस्तियों का विवरण क्या है?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेहो): कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार को दिनांक 7-8-72 को प्रस्तुत अंशों के आवंटन के नवीनतम विवरण के अनुसार मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड की कुल प्रदत्त पूँजी रु० 60,89 लाख थी। कम्पनी, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत 4-6-71 को पंचौत की थी थी और इसका प्रथम तुलन-पत्र अस्ती देव नहीं

है। अतः कम्पनी की कुल परिसम्पत्ति के मूल्य के विषय में लेखा-परीक्षित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हांलांकि 31-12-1971 तक, कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी अधिकारी

नियम की धारा 165 के अन्तर्गत सांविधिक रिपोर्ट के खंड के रूप में प्रस्तुत, प्राप्त और देयता सार के अनुसार 31-12-1971 तक निम्नलिखित देयता के मद्दते कम्पनी की सम्पत्ति अध्यावेद करेंगे:—

राशि व्यय

निर्माणाधीन भवन (स्थान पर सामग्री सहित)	6,67,216.07
संयंत्र, यंत्र और उपकरण, परिवहन गाड़ियां	2,08,999.88
उपस्कर, स्थापक और कार्यालय सम्यान	20,690.99
अवद्ध उपकरण	14,726.11
विद्युत अन्वायुक्ति अन्य भवन	14,517.28
सुरक्षित जमा	2,073.60
अधिकारी राशि	8,28,223.93
भूमि खरीदने हेतु	
कर्मचारियों को अन्य	
अन्य	12,650.00
हाथ रोकड़	3,53,289.00
अनुसूचित बंक में धन	13,108.00
वर्तमान लेखा	3,68,719.05
"सीमांत धन लेखा	7,35,116.05
	4,073,43
	7,09,525.58
	1,69,500.00
	8,79,025.58"

Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries

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

(a) the amount of aid that is likely to be received from foreign countries during the current year;

(b) whether any agreement for aid has been signed with the foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the amount of aid in each case?

2443 LS—6

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Members of the Aid-India Consortium at their meeting held in June, 1972 noted that for the year 1972-73 commitments of non-project assistance including debt relief of about \$700 million and of project assistance of about \$550 million would be necessary. Most members have indicated the contribution they would be able to make, subject to necessary approvals, towards these goals. No fresh agreements have been signed in the current year with non-Consortium countries but aid from these countries, especially East European countries,

which has been in the pipeline from agreements signed earlier continues to be used for country's development programme.

(b) and (c). Aid Agreements have been signed with the following countries for a total amount of \$ 490.76 million:—

Name of the Country	Amount (US \$ Million)
1. Austria	2.40
2. Belgium	5.00
3. Canada	46.90
4. Denmark	5.70
5. France	37.00
6. Netherlands	21.00
7. Sweden	52.71
8. U. K.	107.00
9. USA (Export-Import Bank)	21.95
10. IDA	191.00
	490.76

Trade Delegation from Kuwait.

942. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation from Kuwait recently visited India and held trade talks with him and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether any proposal for joint ventures figured in the talk and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A Kuwait Trade Delegation under leadership of H. E. Khalid Suleman Al Adsani, Minister of Commerce & Industry visited India from 29th September to 6th October, 1972. During the visit of the Delegation extensive talks were held to explore further avenues to expand trade and economic ties between the two countries. These talks included the possibility of setting

up a fertilizer plant in Kuwait as a joint venture between the two countries, though no concrete results have emerged so far. Further discussions in this respect would continue.

Working of Nationalised Indian Banks Abroad.

943. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Study Committee about the working of the overseas branches of the nationalised banks;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government had appointed a Committee to study the working of Singapore and Hong Kong branches of

the nationalised banks, with reference to the relationship between the branch and the head office, scope for improving the profitability of these branches and their role in promoting Indian exports. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1971. Its recommendations are of an advisory nature to be adopted by the banks concerned. They refer to matter such as greater delegation of powers, head office inspection and audit, measure for enlargement of local business on commercial lines etc.

Government have generally endorsed 18 out of the 20 recommendations and the banks are processing them for implementation. The remaining 2 recommendations are under consideration.

Vacancies of U.D.C's. and Stenographers in the office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs Delhi.

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

(a) the sanctioned strength of U.D.Cs. and Stenographers, existing staff position and the number of posts vacant in the said categories at present in the Office of the Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi;

(b) the number of posts reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the current year upto 31st July, 1972;

(c) whether these vacancies were notified to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel and if so, the dates of notification and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the vacant posts were filled up by the staff provided by the Cell and if so, how many in each category; and

(e) if not, whether 'No Objection Certificates' were obtained from the Cell to fill up these vacancies from other sources and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The position is as follows:—

Cadre	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
U.D.C.	218	206	12
Stenographer	37	31	6

(b) The post of U.D. Clerk is a non-selection post and is filled entirely by promotion of L.D. Clerks on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this grade.

One post was reserved each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the grade of Stenographer during the current year upto 31st July, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir. Vacancies in the grade of Stenographers were notified to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on 1st February 1972, but vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerks were not reported to the Cell because as stated earlier, these were to be filled entirely by promotion from the grade of Lower Division Clerk.

(d) No, Sir. The Cell had no candidates to nominate.

(e) No Objection Certificates were obtained from the Cell in respect of vacancies of Stenographer on 7th February 1972 and 30th July 1972 for filling them from other sources.

Changes in Existing Export Promotion Policies to Push up Exports to Enlarged E.E.C.

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

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is proposing to make certain changes in

the existing export promotion policies to push up and facilitate bigger exports to the enlarged European Common Market which would come into being in January, 1973;

(b) if so, the main points to be taken into consideration before the changes take place; and

(c) the adjustments to be made in the existing promotion policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The export promotion policies of this Ministry are constantly under review with a view to attaining a larger share of foreign markets for our products. No specific changes are contemplated in our export promotion policies as a result of the enlargement of the European Common Market as such. Appropriate action will however be taken at the appropriate time if the need arises.

Revival of Purchase of Chappals by U.S.S.R.

946. SHRI P.M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union which had suspended import of chappals (Sandals) from India in 1966, has decided to revive purchase thereof;

(b) the reasons for suspending of the order at that time; and

(c) the value of the total order received?"

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

(a) to (c). State Trading Corporation has been negotiating with U.S.S.R. every year for supply of Chappals from India to U.S.S.R. but no exports could be effected since 1966, as the prices offered were too low for supply

of standard quality Chappals. However, negotiations for export of Chappals to U.S.S.R. during 1973 are being held.

Finding of Enquiry Committee on the Working of S.T.C.

947. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is running in heavy loss;

(b) whether during the last five months, S.T.C. exports have gone down by 14 per cent and imports by 3 per cent;

(c) whether most of the countries from which orders had been secured have rejected the goods due to bad quality and if so, the names of the countries who have rejected the goods and how much loss has been caused due to this rejection;

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the working of the S.T.C. and make it a profiteering concern; and

(e) whether Government have set up an enquiry Committee to go into the working of the S.T.C. and if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) Exports of S.T.C. increased by 48.9 per cent between April to October, 1972 as compared to the corresponding period last year. However, there has been a decline in imports by 3.7 per cent.

(c) No Sir.

(d) S.T.C. is a profit making concern. However, with a view to further improve the working of S.T.C., the

following measures have been taken:—

- (i) Overheads have not been allowed to increase despite increase in turnover.
- (ii) strict control on working capital especially stocks and debtors thereby saving interest charges.
- (iii) better cash management to obtain optimum utilisation of funds.

(e) Yes Sir. An evaluation team to undertake a quick survey of the functioning of the S.T.C. and make an assessment of the extent to which the goals for which the corporation was set up have been achieved and the direction in which further strengthening of the organisation is needed as also to suggest ways and means of improving its performance has been set up. The report of the team is under preparation.

Enquiry into Management of Ayodhya Mills, Delhi.

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

(a) whether a Departmental Enquiry Committee was appointed to look into the mismanagement of Ayodhya Mills, Delhi whose management is under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether the Ayodhya Mill Workers Action Committee (Sangharsha Committee) has submitted any memorandum demanding an enquiry into the affairs of the Mill;

(c) if so, the contents thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). A combined representation from various labour Unions including Sanyukt Sangharsh Committee has been received recently alleging misappropriation of funds etc. by the present management of the Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd, Delhi and demanding judicial enquiry in the matter. The representation is being examined.

Constitution of Permanent Board Directors for Nationalised Banks.

949. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no permanent Boards of Directors have yet been constituted for the fourteen nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in constituting permanent Boards for these Banks; and

(c) when the Boards are expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The First Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks constituted on 18th July 1970 under Section 7(3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970 have been functioning. These Boards are to continue till Boards of Directors are constituted in accordance with clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. The new Boards are expected to be constituted shortly.

Extension of Financial Assistance by I.I.C. to Drought Affected States

950. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to

extend financial assistance to State Governments in solving the problem of drought;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be given to the States; and

(c) whether any such assistance has already been provided to the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The LIC has regular schemes for financial assistance to State Governments and makes investments in accordance with the budget prepared at the beginning of each financial year. However, whenever natural calamities of considerable magnitude occur it grants *ad hoc* financial assistance to the State Governments, for being utilised under one of its existing schemes, to mitigate the hardship caused by the calamities, provided sufficient funds for the purpose are available. Such assistance was, for instance, granted in connection with the earthquake ravaged at Koyna in Maharashtra and Broach in Gujarat, as well as the floods in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. Recently, the LIC offered financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to meet the drought situation this year.

Scope for Tyre Export to Sudan, U.A.R. and East European Countries

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

(a) whether there is good scope for tyre export to Sudan, U.A.R. and East European countries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to export tyres to Sudan, U.A.R. and East European countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) By and large, there is a good scope for export of tyres to East European countries,

though the market is limited in A.R.E. and Sudan.

(b) Besides granting Import replenishment and cash assistance on the export of tyres, an attempt is made to make specific provision in the Trade agreements with these countries.

गाजीपुर स्थित ओपोयम फैक्टरी में इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं का पुनर्गठन

952. श्री सर्जू पांडे : क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्टरी की प्रबन्ध समिति की एक बैठक उक्त कारबाने में इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विचार करने के लिये जुलाई, 1972 में आयोजित हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री के. शर्मा नरेश) : (क) अफीम तथा अफीम परिशोधन के सरकारी कारबाने की प्रबन्ध समिति की एक बैठक 22 जुलाई, 1972 को हुई थी। जिन विषयों के बारे में विचार विशेष हुआ उनमें से एक विषय गाजीपुर में अफीम तथा अफीम परिशोधन के सरकारी कारबाने की इंजीनियरी सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में था।

(ख) उक्त समिति ने जो नीमच में अफीम परिशोधन के नये कारबाने की संगठनात्मक व्यवस्था की पहले ही सविस्तार जांच कर रही थी, इन प्रस्तावों को अनितम रूप दिये जाने तक प्रतीक्षा करने का विनियम किया। ताकि जहां कहीं सम्भव हो, गाजीपुर

कारंखाने के सम्बुद्ध पदों के लिये भी एक जैसे वेतन-मानों की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार किया जा सके। इससे अधिकारियों की एकसंता तथा परस्पर प्रदाल बदली की व्यवस्था की जा सकती।

Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement of 1939

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

(a) whether India has offered or requested U.K. Government to preserve some elements in Indo-U.K. trade agreement of 1939; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of the desirability of making satisfactory trade arrangements with the U.K.—and important training partner of India.

Emergency Landing of Japan Airlines DC-8 Aircraft at Juhu in September, 1972.

954. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA:

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

(a) whether Japan Airlines' DC-8 Aircraft has an emergency landing at Juhu in September, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not instituting a judicial enquiry into the mishap?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) on the morning of the 24th September, 1972, a Japan Airlines DC-8 aircraft landed at Juhu instead of the international airport at Santa Cruz, Bombay. The matter is under investigation.

(b) Government felt that an investigation under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, would be appropriate in this case.

Talks over of Shoe Export

956. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI K. KALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take over shoe export;

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which it will be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Export of all types of footwear has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 14th November, 1972.

Survey in foreign countries for handicrafts

957. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to conduct market surveys in foreign countries for handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In order to expand the exports of handicrafts, market surveys of certain selected handicrafts in the markets of North America and West Europe are contemplated.

Unsatisfactory flight schedules of Indian Airlines.

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the shortage of planes and non-availability of adequate airport facilities in India have resulted in the unsatisfactory maintenance of light schedules of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the flights of Indian Airlines more satisfactory and economical?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines flight schedules operate between 6.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. The number of aircraft available determines the extent of the capacity the Corporation can provide. It is correct that the services of Indian Airlines were adversely affected in the recent past resulting in considerable inconvenience to the public. This was due to several factors including agitations by various sections of employees connected with their wage negotiations. The position has since improved.

सूत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बेरोजगार

हुये बुनकर

959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कुशा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किंहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों में सूत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लाखों बुनकर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और अवधार करने का विचार है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाऊरी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जूट के मूल्य में गिरावट

960. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कुशा करेंगे कि :

(क) जूट उत्पाद के किसानों को जूट के मूल्य गिर जाने के कारण और आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जूट का जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया र वह भी जट उत्पादों को नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके बारे में कौन सी कार्यवाही की है अवधार करके का विचार है?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाऊरी) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार के कोई समाचार प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं। बस्तुतः जूट की कीमतें सरकार द्वारा कानूनी रूप से निर्धारित न्यूनतम कीमतों ऊपर चलती रही हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Transfer of Publicity Division to Tourism Development Corporation

961. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to transfer the publicity Division of the Ministry of Tourism to the Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether the decision has led to serious problems between the two Departments of the Ministry of Tourism; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The production and distribution of tourist publicity literature has been transferred to the India Tourism Development Corporation. Other functions of the publicity division remain with the Department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Top Vacancies in Public Sector undertakings

962. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many top vacancies in the public sector undertakings remain unfilled and if so, the names of the Undertakings; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There are certain Top Posts which are vacant in the Public Enterprises. The names of the undertakings where the posts are vacant are indicated in the attached statement

(b) Sometimes, time is taken in filling up such vacancies due to the following reasons:—

- (i) The Ministries have selected the persons who are also looking after the work but their regular appointment is pending the fulfilment of the required procedure. In such cases, while there is a technical vacancy, there is no managerial vacuum.
- (ii) For certain highly specialised posts, sometimes difficulty is experienced in locating suitable persons.
- (iii) In some of the new companies, it may be difficult to prepare suitable succession plans to fill up vacancies from within the organisations.
- (iv) Some of the vacancies are newly created posts.
- (v) There is need to exercise considerable care in filling up such important posts.

Necessary action is being taken to fill up the vacancies early and in the meantime temporary arrangements have been made to avoid dislocation of work.

Statement

Names of Public Enterprises in which top posts (i.e., posts, the power of appointment to which vests with the Government), are vacant. (Position as on 1st November, 1972)

1. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd.
3. Tea Trading Corporation Ltd.
4. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
6. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
7. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

8. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
9. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
10. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
11. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
12. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
13. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
15. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
16. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
17. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
18. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.
19. Bharat Aluminium Co., Ltd.
20. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

Countries invited and participated in Asian Trade Fair 1972

963. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how many countries were invited to participate and how many (with names) have actually participated in the Asian Trade Fair, 1972 organised by his Ministry;

(b) the expenditure actually incurred by Government on making arrangements for the Fair; and

(c) what benefits are likely to accrue to the country from the Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). 124 countries were invited to participate. Forty-six foreign countries (names mentioned in statement) have actually participated in the Asian Trade Fair, 1972. In addition to foreign governments, the (i) United Nations Industrial Development

Organisation (UNIDO) and (ii) Economic Commission for Asian and Far East (ECAFE) are also participating in the Fair.

Besides foreign governments 17, foreign commercial firms are participating in the Fair.

The expenditure of about Rs. 5.83 crores is expected to be incurred by the Fair Authority, Ministry of Foreign Trade on organisation of the Fair. The exact amount of expenditure will be known only later when payments of all the bills etc. have been finalised some time after the close of the Fair. The exact expenditure actually incurred as on the 31st October, 1972 amounted to Rs. 3.95 crores.

The benefits likely to accrue to India as a result of the Fair are manifold. Some of these are indicated below: (i) The Fair, which is aimed at promoting trade and economic co-operation among developing countries especially those in Asia and at encouraging new foreign investments in Asia, will afford a good opportunity to project the correct image of India and show to the comity of nations the progress that India has made since Independence in the various fields, like light and heavy engineering, small and large industries, chemicals and fertilizers, iron and steel, aeronautics, ship building and Power and Atomic energy, etc.

(ii) The direct training activity the Fair will generate can be assessed only after the Fair is over. However, during the very first week of the Fair, export orders for items like furnishings, bicycle parts, fencing components, dolls, ready made garments, etc. from countries such as West Germany, Sweden, U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have been booked. It is expected that total export business to the extent of Rs. 50 crores would result from the Fair.

(iii) There are indirect revenues in the shape of foreign exchange which will be spent by the foreign participation in the country for arranging their participation in the Fair.

(iv) The Fair has brought to the doorstep of India the technological advancement achieved in other countries, and has provided an opportunity to Indian industrialists, technologists, etc. to learn and pick up new techniques, methods, prototypes, etc.

(v) The Fair will generate new buyer-seller contacts, and this will lead to promotion of internal business, progressive important substitution, and economic integration of different regions.

1. Afghanistan; 2. Australia; 3. Austria; 4. Bangla Desh; 5. Belgium; 6. Bhutan; 7. Brazil; 8. Bulgaria; 9. Burma; 10. Canada; 11. Cyprus; 12. Czechoslovakia; 13. Federal Republic of Germany, 14. Fiji, 15. France, 16. German Democratic Republic, 17. Guinea, 18. Hungary, 19. Indonesia, 20. Iraq, 21. Italy, 22. Japan, 23. Kenya 24. Kuwait, 25. Libya, 26. Malaysia, 27. Mauritius, 28. Mongolia, 29. Nepal, 30. New Zealand, 31. Oman, 32. Peru, 33. Philippines, 34. Poland, 35. Republic of Korea, 36. Romania, 37. Spain, 38. Sri Lanka, 39. Sudan, 40. Sweden, 41. Tanzania, 42. Thailand, 43. Turkey, 44. U.S.S.R., 45. Yugoslavia, 46. Zambia:

Misappropriation of Exchange permits from Reserve Bank of India

964. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently foreign exchange worth seventy lakhs of rupees has been collected on the basis of exchange permits misappropriated from the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in the matter and the culprits brought to book; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to prevent such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Certain cases where foreign exchange has been obtained on the basis of spurious permits have come to the notice of Enforcement authorities. The matter is pending investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Steps are being taken by the Reserve Bank to streamline the procedure for release of foreign exchange to prevent misuse in future.

Alleged lapses on the part of Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation

965. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the All India Film Producers' Council enumerating various lapses in the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the representation will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take on the said representation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not the practice to lay copies of such representation on the Table of House. However, the points made in the representation are being examined.

Circulation of Soiled Currency Notes

966. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soiled and dirty currency notes, especially of small denominations, which are fit for destruction are still in circulation in the country and are also being issued by leading nationalised banks, like the State Bank of India;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to withdraw them and replace them by new or good currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is not that small denomination notes which are fit for destruction are issued by leading nationalised banks including the State Bank of India, but it is a fact that soiled notes continue to remain in circulation in the country;

(b) The frequency with which currency notes changes hands in this country is quite high and is largely responsible for rendering freshly printed notes soiled and dirty in a few months time. The capacity to print fresh notes at the India Security Press, Nasik is also limited and has not been able to keep pace with the growing demand for currency notes for some time in the past;

(c) It is only after the new Bank Note Press, now being set up at Dewas, goes into production next year that the problem of soiled notes in circulation can be satisfactorily tackled. Pending the construction of the new Press, the capacity of the Currency Note Press at Nasik has been augmented by additional staff and increased working hours and is expected to be further augmented by introduction of high-speed, modern and sophisticated currency note

printing machines for which a contract has already been concluded with a Swiss firm. Besides, the Reserve Bank of India as well as its agencies, namely, the branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries maintaining currency chests have also been extending adequate and liberal facilities for exchange of soiled notes to the extent the availability of freshly printed notes will permit. It has always been the practice of the Reserve Bank of India to make supplies to banks all over the country partly in new notes and partly in the form of reissued old notes which are capable of withstanding fresh handlings. The notes which are soiled and unfit for further handling are not reissued to the public, but are destroyed in accordance with the procedure determined by the Reserve Bank of India.

Dissatisfaction of Central Government Employees over Pay Commission's report on Payment of Additional Interim Relief

967. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FI-
NANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees have expressed dissatisfaction over the report of the Third Pay Commission on payment of additional interim relief; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some representations from a few Associations of Central Government employees have been received to this effect.

(b) This additional Interim Relief has been sanctioned in terms of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, contained in their Third Interim Report, which has been accepted by Government in toto.

Resignation of Chairman, Indian Airlines

970. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, of Indian Airlines has resigned due to his differences with Government on personnel policies of the Corporation; and

(b) if not, what other reasons have been given for the resignation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Export of Coir Yarn

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

(a) whether the export of coir yarn has declined considerably during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of coir yarn exported during the last three years, year wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There had been decline in the export of coir yarn in 1970-71 but the position has improved subsequently. As against an export of 14,472 tonnes valued Rs. 3.32 crores during the period April-October, 1971, the export of coir yarn during April-October 1972 amounted to 17,392 tonnes

valued at Rs. 4.43 crores.

(b) The decline in the consumption of coir yarn for manufacturing purpose in West European countries due to inroads of synthetics and other substitute products and reduced consumption of coir yarn for Hop cultivation in U. K. and in some other countries caused a reduction in the volume of exports of coir yarn.

(c) The quantity and value of coir yarn exported during the last three years were:

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1969-70	37,738	819.12
1970-71	33,440	766.36
1971-72	30,642	722.42

Recruitment in Office of Cotton Corporation of India, Delhi

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

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India, after shifting their offices in Delhi, has recruited a number of persons during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the persons recruited?

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

(b) Particulars of persons recruited during the last three months in the Delhi Office of the Cotton Corporation of India are given below:—

Name	Designation	Age	Qualifications
Shri Shafi Ahmed Shah	Asistant Manager	27	B.A. (Hons.), M.A.
Shri Gagdish Chander	Accounts Officer	26	B. Com., LL.B., A.C.A.
Shri Ved Parkash	Assistant	39	B.A., Dip. (Coop.)
Shri Ram Kumar	Accounts Assistant	27	B. Co.
Shri P. C. Sachdeva	Sr. Stenographer	33	M.A. (Eco.,)
Shri V. P. S. Gandhi	U.D.C.	22	B. Sc.,
Smt. Chander Prabha	Receptionist	32	M.A.
Km. Bela Saxena	L.D.C.	22	B.A.
Shri B. D. Mathur	L.D.C.	23	B.A.
Shri Prem Singh	Staff Car Driver	26	Middle
Shri Jarnail Singh	Staff Car Driver	45	Army (II Class).

In addition, the Corporation has also recruited 95 Cotton Selectors and 82 Ginning and Pressing Clerks for being posted in various purchase centres in Northern region.

Shifting of Office of Cotton Corporation from Punjab to Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have shifted the Office of the Cotton Corporation from Punjab to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to purchase cotton through the Corporation of India from Northern States of India and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In the interest of effective supervision and control over cotton purchase operations in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P., the headquarters of the Cotton Corporation's Northern Regional Office have been shifted from Bhatinda to Delhi.

(c) The Cotton Corporation has already started its purchases of cotton in the cotton growing States in Northern India.

Trade Delegations sent Abroad

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

(a) the number of trade delegations sent by Government to foreign countries during 1972;

(b) the countries visited by each trade delegation;

(c) the composition of each delegation; and

(d)-the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-3730-72].

Joint Ventures approved and Set Up in Foreign Countries.

975. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANIR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint ventures approved by Government during last one year for being set up in foreign countries (with names) and the number actually established;

(b) the major items of production of the joint ventures; and

(c) the extent to which development of export of Indian goods in these countries has been affected as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During 1971-72, 22 joint venture proposals were accorded approvals for being set up in Mauritius, Nigeria, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Fiji, Australia, Japan and Canada. Of these, one in Malaysia has gone into production during the year itself.

(b) Cement, textiles, readymade garments, steel items, pipes and tubes, palm oil, fractionations, soaps, automotive chains, sugar, etc., are the items covered by proposed ventures.

(c) The development of exports of Indian goods is not adversely affected.

Raids in Kanpur to unearth black money

976. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether black money amounting to rupees one crore was unearthed at Kanpur during raids since April this year; and

(b) the names of the parties holding the black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In the searches made by the Income-tax Department at Kanpur since April, 1972, cash and other assets of the value of Rs. 8.20 lakhs were seized.

(b) The names of the assessees in whose cases searches were made are as under:

Shri Nirmal Kumar, Kanpur.

Shri Lal Chand, Kanpur.

Shri Amar Singh, Kanpur.

Shankar Rice Mills, Kanpur.

Amar Rice Mills, Kanpur.

Shri Surendra Kumar.

Shri Yogendra Kumar, Kanpur.

Shri Rajjan Baba (Rajjan Lal Misra Trust), Kanpur.

Shri Rajjan Lal Misra, Kanpur.

Shri Ram Gopal, Kanpur.

M/s. Durga Prasad Basantlal, Kanpur.

Shri Krishan Sarogi, Kanpur.

Shri Kedar Nath Baijnath, Kanpur.

Shri Om Prakash Somani, Kanpur.

Shri Shankar Trading Co., Kanpur.

Shri Khem Chand, Kanpur.

Shri Sadan Mohan, Kanpur.

Shri Putti Lal, Kanpur.

Shri Munna Lal, Kanpur.

Writing off of loans given to Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to write off the loans extended to the State for non-productive schemes;

(b) what is the total amount of such loans outstanding against the State; and

(c) what is the decision taken by Government on the request of the State Government?

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

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

(c) The question of repayment of loans granted to various States by the Central Government has been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

STATEMENT

Central loans outstanding against Government of Kerala as on 31-3-1972.

(Ra. crores)

(i) Block Loans for State Plan	.	.	64.65
(ii) Special Loan assistance	.	.	46.12
(iii) Loans for relief towards natural calamities	.	.	6.97
(iv) Loans for share of Small Savings Collections	.	.	13.84

Central loans outstanding against Government of Kerala as on 31-3-1972.

(Rs. crores)

(v) Loans for Agricultural Production and allied schemes	11.71
(vi) Loans for major irrigation and multipurpose project	25.19
(vii) Loans for Misc. Development purposes	59.49
(viii) Loans for housing schemes	2.33
(ix) Loans for Water Supply and drainage schemes	8.01
(x) Loans for Rehabilitation schemes	0.49
(xi) Short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides etc.	0.03
(xii) Other loans	26.59
TOTAL	265.42

Restrictions on Import of Woollen Rags

978. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions have been imposed on the import of woollen rags by the hosiery manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the restrictions imposed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Woollen rags are not allowed to be imported as replenishment against export of hosiery w.e.f. 11-5-1972. This restriction has been enforced because woollen rags are not the normal raw material for the manufacture of hosiery.

Reports of study team to assess situation due to floods and cyclones in States

979. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Study Teams which were sent to various States to assess the situation arising as a result of floods and cyclones in the States have since submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the main contents of each report; and

(c) the amount of assistance given by the Central Government to each State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Central Teams that visit States hold detailed discussions with State Government officers and also make field visits. This enables them to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. Such an assessment gets reflected in the ceilings of expenditure that are recommended by the Study Teams on various relief measures.

2. A statement showing the names of the States visited by Central Teams and the ceilings of expenditure adopted on their recommendations is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Central assistance towards flood relief expenditure during 1972-73.

(Rs. in crores)

State	State's estimate	Ceiling adopted	Central assistance released		
			Loan	Grant	Total
Assam	22.00	4.72	..	..	..
Kerala	2.05	1.17	0.50	..	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	Not indicated	..	..	..	..
Orissa	20.34	14.66	4.00	..	4.00@
Rajasthan	7.14	4.39	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2.00	1.07	..	..	..
West Bengal	30.62	7.07	2.00	..	2.00@

@ Includes assistance or drought relief expenditure.

Assistance to farmers of Bihar by Nationalised Banks

980. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the terms arrived at by Government of Bihar with the nationalised banks for assisting farmers to instal diesel pumping sets in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

At a meeting between the State Government officials and representatives of commercial banks held on the 16th September 1972, a consensus was reached for financing the purchase of diesel or electric pump sets by the farmers in Bihar under a crash programme until the end of March, 1973.

2. The Block Development authorities will introduce the prospective borrowers to the banks and assist them in the completion of the loan application forms. The banks will select the borrowers and process their applications after making the necessary pre-action enquiries.

3. The scheme will primarily cover cultivators with land-holdings between 2½ and 7½ acres. For farmers holding land over 7½ acres, the normal terms and conditions of the banks will apply.

4. For farmers holding land between 2½ to 5 acres, the amount of loan will be Rs. 3,500, and will cover the cost of pumps, sales tax, etc. In the case of farmers with land-holdings between 5 and 7½ acres, sales tax etc. will be paid by the borrowers. No margin will be insisted upon in the case of land-holders between 2½ to 5 acres, provided they have invested at least 10 per cent of the loan towards the cost of the well, pump house, platform, etc.

5. As regards security, besides hypothecation of pump set, the farmers will be required to give two guarantors or offer a group guarantee by 5 persons who may themselves be borrowers. In addition, they will be required to give either an affidavit or a certificate by the Block Development Officer to the effect that the borrower is in cultivating possession of the land mentioned in the application. The borrowers will also be given crop loans by the banks. The loan will be repaid within a maximum period of 5 years, depending upon the incremental income and repaying capacity of the borrower. The first instalment will be payable out of the harvest of the first crop after the installation of the pump set.

Take-over of distribution of Coarse Cloth

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

- (a) whether Government have taken over the distribution of coarse cloth;
- (b) if so, the method of distributing the cloth; and
- (c) its effects on the small and middle class traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government have taken over the distribution of controlled varieties of coarse and lower medium cloth with effect from 1st November, 1972.

(b) Under the new scheme for distribution of controlled cloth, the entire production of controlled cloth will be sold through mills' own retail shops, super bazaars, fair price shops affiliated to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and fair price shops opened by the State Governments.

(c) Controlled cloth sold through fair price shops forms about 10 per cent of the total cotton cloth produced in mill sector. The balance as well as cloth produced by decentralised sector is available for distribution through normal trade channels. The scheme, therefore, is not likely to affect small and middle class traders.

Recommendations made by Third Pay Commission regarding interim relief to Central Government employees

982. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have accepted the Pay Commission's recommendations on interim relief to all Central Government employees;
- (b) if so, whether the relief given this time is less than the relief given on last occasion;
- (c) whether the employees getting beyond Rs. 575 are not entitled to the relief; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) For pay ranges below Rs. 500, the rates of the third interim relief are the same as those of second interim relief. For the pay range of Rs. 500 to Rs. 575, the rate has been limited to Rs. 10 as against Rs. 15, sanctioned on the last occasion.

(c) and (d). This is in terms of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The reasons therefor are

contained in para 5 of their Third Interim Report, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House.

Payments received by M/s Mercury Travels from Foreign Travel Agencies for tours managed for foreign tourists in India

983. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Mercury Travels had been recently charged with managing the tours in India of foreign tourists for which payments were received from foreign travel agencies through black market channels in rupees in India;

(b) whether the premises of the Company at Oberio Inter-Continental Hotel, New Delhi, as well as residential premises of some persons connected with the company were searched, and incriminating documents seized;

(c) if so, the facts of the case;

(d) the particulars of the persons and parties involved; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken against them?

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

(c) After investigation, adjudication proceedings were held by the Director of Enforcement, who framed 9 charges and imposed a total penalty of Rs. 5,00,000 on the Company and its Managing Director jointly vide his order dated 18-7-1972.

(d) The penalty of Rs. 5,00,000 has been imposed jointly on the Company and its Managing Director Shri G. K. Khanna. Charges against Shri Som Madhok, another employee were abated as he died during the course of the adjudication proceedings.

(e) M/s Mercury Travels and Shri G. K. Khanna have filed an appeal before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board. Appropriate action will be considered after the final appeal is disposed of.

Growth Rate in Exports

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

(a) the total value of the country's exports during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the rate of growth in exports during each of the above mentioned years;

(c) whether according to the Ministry, exports, during the first four months of the current year were higher by 14 per cent (in absolute terms by Rs. 73 crores) over what they were in the corresponding quarter last year; and

(d) if so, what proportion of this rise in the value of exports is on account of the flow of goods to Bangladesh and how much of Rs. 73 crores worth of exports is made up of foodgrains, textiles and other consumer goods sent across the border during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Rs. 1535.2 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 1806.6 crores in 1971-72.

(b) 8.6 per cent in 1970-71 and 4.7 per cent in 1971-72 over the preceding year respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Information is being collected.

Decision to suspend Border Trade between India and Bangladesh

985. SHRI K. BALADHANAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have decided to suspend border trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh met in Dacca from 5th to 8th October, 1972 to review the implementation of the Trade Agreement between the two countries. During these talks, India deferred to the wishes of Bangladesh to suspend the arrangement for border trade until control of the border could be firmly established and administration geared to enforce meaningful checks along the entire length of the border.

Arrangements for payment of hotel bills by foreign tourists in Foreign Exchange

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

(a) whether Government have made certain arrangements so that foreign tourists can pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange;

(b) how these arrangements will help in saving more foreign exchange in the country; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that the hotels and other organisations collecting foreign exchange do not divert the same for their own benefit?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) All hotels in India have been asked to receive payment of hotel

bills of foreign tourists (with certain exemptions) in foreign exchange only, with effect from 1st November, 1972.

(b) Since foreign tourists are now asked to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange, it is expected leakage of foreign exchange through this channel will be minimised.

(c) Hotels collecting foreign exchange are being given money changers' licences by the Reserve Bank of India and will be subject to the normal checks and controls which are applicable to all licensed money changers in the country.

Banking Commission's recommendations

988. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Banking Commission for reconstructing the banks in the country;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken thereon; and

(c) whether any steps have been initiated to reconstruct the banks and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The recommendations are under examination by the Government.

Decline in the number of foreign tourists to India

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of foreign tourists visiting India during the current year as compared to the last year;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to attract more tourists to India in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No Sir. The number of foreign tourists visiting India recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent during January—September 1972 as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-373/72].

Financial assistance from Foreign countries

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

(a) what are the prospects of getting foreign aid for implementing the country's development programme; and

(b) what steps have been taken to re-schedule the implementation of the development programmes without the required foreign aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Aid India Consortium at its meeting held in June 1972 had agreed that for the year 1972-73 commitments of non-project assistance of about US \$ 700 million and of project assistance of about US \$ 550 million would be necessary. So far agreements have been entered into with some members of the Consortium for assistance totalling US \$ 490.76 million dollars. No fresh agreements have been signed in the current year with non-Consortium countries but aid from these countries, especially East European Countries, which has been in the pipeline from agreements signed earlier continues to be used for country's development programme.

(b) It is the intention to ensure, through export promotion and import substitution, that any short-fall in aid would not affect the implementation of the development plans.

Review of Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement to curb illegal Trade

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the Indo-Bangladesh trade agreement recently to curb illegal trade on the border between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether any changes are being made in the Agreement to improve trade relations between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the new provisions made in the Agreement and to what extent they will help to improve trade in future;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh met in Dacca from 5th to 8th October, 1972 to review the implementation of the Trade Agreement between the two countries. During these talk India deferred to the wishes of Bangladesh to suspend the arrangement for border trade until control of the border could be firmly established and administration geared to enforce meaningful checks along the entire length of the border.

Egyptian Trade Delegation's visit to India

992. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Egyptian trade delegation visited India recently;

(b) whether any trade agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A Trade Delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt (ARE) visited India from 16th September, 1972 to 23rd September, 1972 for negotiating a new Indo-ARE Trade Arrangement in place of the one which expired on 30th September, 1972. The new Trade Arrangement arrived at is for the period of one year beginning 1st October, 1972. This Arrangement provides for exports from India worth about Rs. 317 million against imports from ARE (mainly Cotton) of the same value. In the new Trade Arrangement, have been included contracts with Indian exporters worth about Rs. 90 million which could not be fulfilled during the last Trade Plan.

2. A unique feature of this new Trade Arrangement is that for the first time ARE have agreed to allow Indian exporters to compete for Egyptian requirements against free foreign exchange outside the Trade Plan.

List of Cashew Factories in Kerala implementing Minimum Wage Act

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

(a) whether Cashew Corporation of India has asked Kerala Government to submit a list of factories which implement minimum Wage Act;

(b) whether Government have received the list; and

(c) if so, the contents of the list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Request was received from the Kerala Government that allocations of imported raw nuts should be made only to those factories which fulfil the statutory

wage regulations. In order to examine the feasibility of implementing the suggestion to the extent possible, the Cashew Corporation of India requested the Kerala Government to furnish a list of such factories, which is still awaited.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Completion of Kodupur Aerodrome in Calicut.

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

(a) whether Kerala Government have acquired the land for Kodupur Aerodrome in Calicut and handed it over to the Centre and if so, when;

(b) if not, whether the Union Government have reminded the Kerala Government to expedite acquisition thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Land for the construction of an aerodrome at Karipur to serve Calicut was taken over by the D.G.C.A. in April 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 111 lac for the construction of the aerodrome is being processed. The aerodrome is expected to be ready within about 3 years from the date of commencement of the construction work.

Cashew lying idle at Cochin Port

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

(a) whether Government are aware that tons of Cashew are lying idle at Cochin Port; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Some shipments in excess of the agreed Trade Plan provision for the current year in respect of a certain country are reportedly held up at Ernakulam. The matter is being looked into.

Purchase of Anglo-French Supersonic Airline Concorde-002 by Air India.

996. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Air India intends to purchase a couple of Anglo-French Supersonic Airliner, Concorde-002 for its fleet;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent on equipment and facilities for receiving this type of aircraft at the country's airports, in addition to the cost of the aircrafts; and

(c) whether the volume of traffic justifies this type of aircraft in view of Air Indias' experience with the 'Jumbos'?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) While Air-India has delivery positions for two Concorde, no decision has been taken actually to purchase them. The manufacturers have not yet given any indication either as to the cost of the aircraft or the ancillary equipment.

Investigation against Narang Bank, Delhi.

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

(a) whether in the course of a recent investigation by the Intelligence Branch of the Reserve Bank, the Narang Bank of Delhi was found indulging in illegal and unauthorised transactions with the Stock Exchanges; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against the Bank?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bonus to Workers of Sick Mills

998. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give bonus to workers of the sick Textile Mills taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the amount of the bonus to be paid; and

(c) whether the bonus will be paid with retrospective effect from the date of the closure of the Mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) The matter is still under consideration.

Completion of Civil Aerodrome at Cochin.

999. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility survey of a Civil Aerodrome at Cochin has now been completed and the report received by his Ministry;

(b) if so, when the construction work will be taken up; and

(c) what is the time-schedule for completing the work?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) A sitting board consisting of representatives of the Civil Aviation Department, CPWD, the Navy and the State Government is being convened by the Director General of Civil Aviation to finally assess the suitability of the Edakkattuvayal site near Cochin and to decide the layout. The terms of reference of the board also include the examination of any other site available in the vicinity. A time-schedule for construction will be drawn up at the appropriate stage after a final decision has been taken.

**Under-invoicing and Over-invoicing
by Firms**

1000. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the firms against whom action has been taken during the last three years for under-invoicing or over-invoicing?

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

—

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5725. DATED 23RD JULY 1971
RE. SEIZURE OF GOLD IN MYSORE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In reply to part (b) of the above mentioned question, information regarding number of persons arrested was/on further verification found to be incorrect. The information may accordingly be corrected, as under:—

FOR

“(b) The number of persons arrested in each case is as under:—

1968-69 In 5 cases no arrest was made. In 36 cases 1 person was arrested in each case, and in 1 case 2 persons were arrested.

1969-70 In 10 cases no arrest was made. In 15 cases, 1 person was arrested in each case, and in 3 cases 2 persons were arrested in each case.

1970-71 In 10 cases no arrest was made. In 42 cases 1 person was arrested in each case and in 7 cases 2 persons in each case were arrested”.

READ

“(b) The number of persons arrested in each case is as under:—

1968-69 In 11 cases no arrest was made. In 35 cases 1 person was arrested in each case and in 2 cases 2 persons were arrested in each case.

1969-70 In 2 cases no arrest was made. In 15 cases 1 person was arrested in each case and in 3 cases 2 persons were arrested in each case.

1970-71 In 12 cases no arrest was made. In 42 cases 1 person was arrested in each case, and in 7 cases 2 persons were arrested in each case.

A statement giving reasons for delay in carrying out the corrections is also enclosed.

STATEMENT

The reply given in respect of part (b) of the above mentioned question, correction of which has become necessary, relates to the number of persons arrested in Mysore State in the last three years for Smuggling gold. Particulars of the persons arrested were to be given for each case separately. Information originally supplied by the Collector of Central Excise Bangalore, and on the basis of which reply to the Lok Sabha was given, was found to be incorrect by him and he sent a revised statement. As this involved correction of the reply already given to the Lok Sabha, Collector was addressed in the matter to

make sure that the revised report sent by him was correct in all respects. The Collector was also asked to explain how the mistake had occurred and state what action was initiated against the persons responsible for the mistake.

The delay in the correction of the reply given to the Lok Sabha arose because of the correspondence entered into with the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Bangalore, to have the discrepancies relating to large number of cases reconciled and as certain the action taken by him against the staff responsible for the mistakes and to ensure that such mistakes are not repeated.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

12.00 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथ जिश्रा (मध्यबंदी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविवलंबीर लोक महात्म के नि नलिङ्गित विषय की ओर धिया और समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“विद्वविद्यालय परिसर में हिंसा के कारण दिल्ली विद्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दिया जाना।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Sir, the statement has not been circulated to us up till now. Unless we get the statement, how can we put questions?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Copies of Calling Attention statements are not being supplied to us in time. That practice is being departed from.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not always necessary. I have made it clear last time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): They have to follow that convention. They had sufficient time.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): It is being cyclostyled. I am sorry, it is delayed because it involves consultation with so many people who do not concern my Ministry. I have to consult the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then the hon. Minister should allow us some time to consult our own brains.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the Minister to read the statement very clearly, slowly and understandably.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have another suggestion. If you see the wording of the Calling Attention Notice, it says:

“closure of the Delhi University on account of violence in the University Campus.”

Our Calling Attention was against the police excesses. Now this Calling Attention gives the feeling that we want to condemn only the violence in Delhi University Campus and not the police excesses. So, before changing the wording of the Calling Attention the Member's should be consulted. Otherwise, the Calling Attention will give a different picture from what is intended by the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I can postpone it, if he likes. There is no other way out. This is addressed to the Minister of Education and Social Welfare. Also, this is the wording of the notice given by Shri Jagannath Mishra, whose name appears first in the list.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that the wording used by the first member appears in the notice.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: On 14th November, some 400/500 students of the University including those of the Delhi College of Engineering went to the office of the Chief Executive Councillor in the Old Secretariat to demonstrate. The Chief Executive Councillor was not in his office and the students were stopped at the main gate. They forced the iron gate open and rushed into the office rooms of the Chief Executive Councillor. Entering the office rooms, they manhandled the staff and also caused damage to property. The police intervened to remove the students from the offices. Eight students were arrested on the spot while the rest dispersed. In the melee some police officials received injuries and some students were also hurt.

had a free hand. Having done their worst at the offices, they moved to the residence of the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor requested that police force should be rushed to the Campus to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of the previous day. By the time the police reached, the mob had moved to the residence of the Vice-Chancellor and had started stoning. The police fired 10 shells of tear-gas. While dispersing a part of the mob tried to set fire to the Delhi Milk Scheme van near the Anthropology Deptt. The van had been hijacked by some students from Maurice Nagar. This attempt was foiled by the police. But the students managed to get hold of the bottles which they threw at the police and at the building. Tear gas had to be used at this place also. Four students were arrested.

The students, dispersing from the Old Secretariat stoned two or three buses on the Mall Road and then went to the University Campus. They were informed that the Vice Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor were not in the office. They forced their entry into the VC/PVC's offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance. They ransacked the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes and also broke the furniture and damaged installations and equipment in the offices. They removed articles from the VC/PVC's offices including typewriters and threw these outside. They even manhandled some employees of the University.

For the second day in succession, on 15th November a group of students again attacked the offices of the Delhi University and further damaged extensively the offices of the Vice Chancellor and the Pro-Vice Chancellor. Since no police force had been posted in the premises, the vandals

On the same day, some students 'hijacked' a bus from Alipur Road and, while driving it themselves, collided against a Tonga near the Timarpur crossing. The horse died on the spot. Three women in the tonga were seriously injured and one of them succumbed to the injuries in the hospital.

The Vice-Chancellor has ordered the closure of the University for 3 days from 16th November with a view to making a complete assessment of the situation and also making the necessary arrangements for the normal functioning of the University.

Government view these developments with profound concern. There can be no two opinions that where such blatant breaches of public order occur law must take its course. A small and irresponsible group of students should not be permitted to disrupt the life of the academic community to the detriment of the general body of students or cause harm to the general public.

Government seek the cooperation of all sections of this House, of Leaders of public opinion and the general body of teachers and Students, not only in condemning unequivocally such acts of violence and vandalism but also in creating conditions in which the University can re-open and devote itself unimpeded, to the pursuits of learning.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट बड़े ध्यान से मुना है और मुझे कहने में कोई हिचकिचहाट नहीं होती कि उससे मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। यह इसलिए कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं केवल मंत्री ही नहीं है, वे एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका अधिकांश जीवन कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में बीता है। वे अध्ययन अध्यापन का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान रखते हैं और वह भी विष्पूल। मैं उनसे सुनना चाहता था कि विश्वविद्यालय क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया और उसके साथ साथ एक मनोविज्ञानिक विश्लेषण भी। इस प्रकार की घटनायें कोई एक बार ही नहीं हुई हैं, समय-समय पर होती रहती हैं। प्रबंधर हम अखबार के पुराने पन्नों को उत्तें तो पायेंगे कि पन्ने के पन्ने इन घटनाओं से रगे हुये हैं। मैं जाहाता था कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी विवेचना करते और सब को जानकारी देते कि इन घटनाओं के पीछे छात्रों, अध्यापकों, नेताओं अधिकारी जन-ममूल का कौन सा मनोविज्ञान बास करता है कि और उस पर कैसे नियन्त्रण रखा जा सकता है। उनके स्टेटमेंट में इस का सर्वथा अमाव था और इसलिये वह निराशाजनक था।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ प्रश्न करूँ इसके पहले मैं इस विषय की तह में जाना चाहूँगा। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज छात्रों में अशान्ति है, क्षोभ है और असन्तोष है, और यह क्षोभ केवल क्षोभ मात्र होकर नहीं रह गया है। उसके विभिन्न रूप आज समाज के सामने प्रकट हुये हैं और वह एक अजीब रूप धारण करता जा रहा है। यही नहीं कि आज पब्लिक सम्पति नष्ट की जाती है, रेलवे के डब्बे जलाये जाते हैं, रेल गाड़ियों को क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है, बल्कि आज वह क्षोभ हिसात्मक रूप ले रहा है, जिसका प्रमाण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि इसी कारण इस बार विश्वविद्यालय बन्द किया गया है।

आज जब हम इस विषय में सोचते हैं तो हमको बड़ी हीरत होती है कि आखिर छात्रों के यह उपद्रव उम्र से उपर्युक्त क्षयों होते जा रहे हैं। इसकी विवेचना करने पर हम इसी निष्कर्ष पर आते हैं कि छात्र आन्दोलन और देशों में भी होते हैं और अपने देश में भी होते हैं लेकिन दूसरे देशों में उनका स्वरूप सर्वथा भिन्न है। और मुल्कों के छात्र आन्दोलनों के पीछे कोई आदर्श होते हैं, लेकिन अपने यहां बैसा कोई आदर्श नहीं होता। छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिये छात्र आन्दोलन पर उत्तर जाते हैं, जैसे शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति आज नहीं की जाती है, कल क्षयों हो, हुई आज हो, आज क्षयों हुई परसों हो। फर्मीचर के अभाव तो जैसी छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर छात्र बड़े-बड़े आन्दोलन पर उत्तर आते हैं। ऐसे समय में विविधता यह देखी जाती है कि जब

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

छात्र आन्दोलन शुरू होता है उस समय हमारी सरकार उस पर ध्यान नहीं देती है, वह इतजार करती रहती है। लेकिन जब वह उपर से उत्तर हो जाते हैं तब हमारी सरकार की नींद टूटती है। उस समय वह आन्दोलनों का सामना नहीं करती बल्कि उनके आगे बढ़ते टेक देती है। इसका असर जन-ममूल और छात्रों पर यह होता है कि वह उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं और अपनी मांगों को लेकर आन्दोलन तेज कर देते हैं।

आज यह भी देखा जाता है कि शिक्षकों और छात्रों के मध्य बीमा सम्बन्ध नहीं रह गया है जैसा कि पहले था। इसका कारण यह है कि अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति दोषपूर्ण है, साथ ही उन्हे बेतन भी बहुत कम दिया जाता है। समान योग्यता वाले और सज्जनों को मोटी रकम पर उच्च पद मिल जाते हैं और बचे खुचे लोग ही इस काम के लिये रह जाते हैं जिसके कारण उन के व्यक्तित्व का असर छात्रों पर नहीं होता है।

इसलिये आज इन प्रश्नों पर बड़ी मम्मीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। पहले शिक्षा के अन्दर कोई नैतिक आधार होता था। आज शिक्षा के अन्दर नैतिक आधार का आप बिल्कुल अभाव पायेंगे। उनके सामने नैतिकतना नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं रह गई है। इसीलिये सारे उपद्रव होते हैं। इसके साथ ही शिक्षकों को अवकाश बहुत अधिक दिया जाता है और उन्हे जो अवकाश दिया जाता है उसका एक खास मक्कद होता है कि वे अवकाश में स्वाध्याय

करें और छात्रों का विशिष्ट अध्यापन हो। साथ ही छात्र भी अपने अवकाश को समाजोपयोगी कामों में लगाये।

इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि छात्र आन्दोलनों को रोकने के लिये जो दिल्ली और अन्य जगहों पर हो रहे हैं वया शिला मंत्री इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि शिक्षक-प्रभिभावक संघ का संगठन हो ? यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। जहां तहां इस तरह के संगठन हैं लेकिन वे कार्यशील नहीं हैं। वे मात्र कागज पर कायम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बात पर गैर किया जाये तो इस प्रकार का संगठन बड़े काम का होगा और छात्र आन्दोलन को रोकने के लिये बड़ी मदद देने वाला सिद्ध होगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय का इस विषय पर क्या विचार है।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि अगर किसी विषय को लेकर छात्र आगे आते हैं और अपनी मांग रखते हैं तो उसी उक्त उसकी मुनाखई हो क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करने के पक्ष में मंत्री महोदय हैं ? क्या शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की पद्धति में जिसकी चर्चा मैंने पहले की मुधार करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ? छात्र और शिक्षक अपने अवकाश का समय अध्ययन और अध्यापन में बिताय क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था के लिये मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ?

एक चीज जो बहुत मार्क की है वह यह कि कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र यूनियन हैं। इन यूनियनों का कार्यकलाप तथा स्वरूप बहुत बदल गया है और गड़बड़ियां भी बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के पक्ष में हैं कि एक छात्र किसी पद पर एक वर्ष से अधिक न रहे। जिससे गड़बड़ियों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि: जो घटनाये अभी चढ़ी हैं जिनके कारण यहाँ का विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दिया गया है उनको रोकने के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जिन मांगों को लेकर छात्र नेता आग आये हैं उनके बारे में सरकार का क्या ध्याल है? क्या उनकी मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुये वह इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के पक्ष में हैं?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member has expressed the view with which it is difficult to disagree that we have to try and examine and analyse the deeper causes of the students' unrest. This, however, is a matter which is engaging the attention of the academic community as well as the Government and, I do not think that this is the proper occasion when this wider matter may be discussed. The Government is certainly anxious that there should be a change in the functioning of the institutions of higher learning and the Central Advisory Board has also given some indication and further consultations are taking place between the Government of India and the Governments of the States in this respect. We will also have to involve the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and the University

Grants Commission in bringing about a change in the educational pattern of the Universities.

The main point which the hon. Member has raised, as far as I was able to understand, was that remedial steps must be taken whenever the student community raises a demand, and that this consultation should not await acts of violence and other acts of indiscipline. This is a view with which I am fully in agreement. Our general stand has been that whenever any demands are raised, they must be considered and discussed immediately, not after there is any eruption of violent demonstration...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (GWALIOR): That has not been done.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member will recall that there are several matters which cannot be discussed without due consultation with the various appropriate bodies. Some of them fall within the purview of the university, within the competence of the university etc. Others are there which involve decisions which cannot be taken just by the universities themselves. While it is true that the salaries paid to teachers in many of the States are inadequate, and are less than the scales recommended by the UGC, this certainly is not the case so far as Delhi is concerned. It would not again be correct to say that only those people come to take up teaching job in Delhi university who are rejects from all other professions. There are several very distinguished teachers who have made a mark here and who have come to the university and the colleges by choice. So, so far as this Calling Attention Motion is concerned, I don't think there is any specific point which I have got to clarify.

बीर रामचन्द्र राम (अकबरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहता हूँ, जो प्रमुख हिन्दी में पूछे जाय कम से कम उनका जवाब मंत्री भारोदय की ओर से हिन्दी में आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो दे दिया करूँगा और उनको भी कह दूँगा, अगर वह जानते हैं तो ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The recent unfortunate student agitations inside the campus of Delhi University and outside are undoubtedly most regrettable and deplorable. It is surprising that the Education Minister who deals with education, who deals with students, had to use the word vandals with reference to the students. I cannot expect this from him. It is known to everybody that emotionally the students have certain characteristics. This has been further accentuated by events and happenings all over the world. Not only in India but all over the world, it is becoming difficult to deal with the youth and the student community. This is not peculiar to Delhi university. Recently, what happened in Assam? There were such incidents which went on for 40 days. The Chief Minister had to be careful and cautious in dealing with this situation. The students get involved in loot, arson and killings and such incidents. The Chief Minister had to deal with the situation carefully and cautiously.

Here, what is it that the students demanded? They demanded that the Engineering college and the Art College, Delhi, should be taken over by the Delhi University. Secondly, they wanted that the dismissed professors should be reinstated. Thirdly, they wanted that there should be a

library outside the campus. Fourthly, they demanded that all the first-class boys in the pre-medical course should be compulsorily admitted to MBBS course. I do not know what the unreasonable elements in these demands are.

It has been argued that the Delhi Schools of Engineering and Arts are not within the domain of the Delhi University but they are under the Delhi Administration. But is it not a fact that these two institutions are also affiliated to the Delhi University? If they are affiliated to the Delhi University, if something happens inside those institutions, if some teachers are being dismissed and some measures are being taken there, is it not also the responsibility of the Delhi University that they should also look into the matter? I do not know in which of the items of demands there is an element of unreasonableness.

The Vice-chancellor refused to entertain, see, meet and discuss these problems with the representatives of the students. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister has not disclosed all the facts that preceded the incidents of violence there. The students were reasonable and they had put forward reasonable demands, and they wanted to meet the Vice-chancellor who is responsible for them and who is their head and whom they have every right to see and with whom they have every right to discuss their problems. But the Vice-chancellor did not see them, and he did not care to meet them. In fact, he not only did that, but he escaped from his office and in the most undignified manner, he took the unprecedented step for inviting the police to violate the sanctity of the campus of the Delhi University. It is known to the country more or less that the campus of any educational institution should be considered as sacred. Even in the worst days of West Bengal, for two or three years, when Naxalite troubles were going on, almost all

the teachers and all the people resisted the idea of the police entering the campus and said that the police should not be allowed to violate the sanctity of the university campus. But this vice-chancellor had a tendency to do that.

A Vice-chancellor should be a man who should have the characteristic and the paternal quality of grace and generosity. Unless he has got that grace and generosity to deal with the students, he will be unfit to be a vice-chancellor....

AN HON. MEMBER: Affection also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Affection too. Generosity means affection and grace. Here is a man who could not deal with the students; he was afraid of the students. A man who is afraid of the students, a father who is afraid to meet his sons and daughters and discuss the problems has no right to be a vice-chancellor....

AN HON. MEMBER: To be a father.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is also a father, and he has every right to be called a father also. The vice-chancellor is also a father in some respects. I am afraid perhaps that he is afraid to meet and discuss family problems with his sons and daughters. It is this Vice-chancellor that had precipitated a crisis. During the last session there was trouble there, and the university teachers were on strike, and at that time, it was the arrogance of this Vice-chancellor that has precipitated that crisis. When the Bill was passed, all the demands, or most of the important demands of the teachers were accepted. If only this vice-chancellor had agreed to accept them earlier, there would have been no teachers' strike in Delhi.

I find from the *Indian Express* that the vice-chancellor and the pro-vice-chancellor have been given clearance by the highest Government quarters to take any action that they think fit to bring about normalcy in the Delhi

University. And look at the nature of the vice-chancellor. He has considered the students' problems as an absolutely law and order problems. Look at the attitude of the vice-chancellor. He has threatened to take stern measures. What kind of prognosis and prescription for an educational institution? Now, the boys are being arrested. One Mr. R. K. Sharma, when he went to see his friend in the police thana was arrested. The university teachers say that he had created some trouble previously, but during the last one year he was not found in any of the troubles anywhere, and yet when that young student went to see his friend in the police station, he was arrested.

Not only that. The Vice-Chancellor is talking in terms of rustication and strike measures. First I thought that I should ask him to quit honourably, but now looking at the bureaucratic and diehard way in which he is thinking and proceeding, I say he is fit to be a Police Superintendent, not the Vice-Chancellor of a University.

Side by side, they invested reports of 'Naxalite conspiracy'. They say there are some Naxalites in this affair. That means they want to justify their strike measures and the bureaucratic manner in which they want to deal with the students—just by investing this theory of a Naxalite conspiracy in this. Till now there have been no reports of Naxalite activity or Naxalite literature. But by spreading these reports, the Vice-Chancellor is preparing the ground for taking stern action in a law and order manner, in a bureaucratic manner by rustication and so on. Only now the Naxalite issue has come to the fore and Naxalite literature has been discovered. This is not the attitude that can be taken or should be taken in a matter of this kind (*Interruptions*). I am also a teacher. I have seen thousands of boys ventilating their grievances. We have seen how when Dr. Triguna Sen was a Vice-Chancellor, he dealt with the grievances and demonstrations of

[Shri Samar Guha]

students, how nicely he dealt with them. We have seen how Prof. Satyen Bose used to deal with thousands of students, how nicely he dealt with such situations and problems.

With the publication of the Ganguly-Ragadkar Report, the principle of student participation in university management has been in the air. This principle has been accepted by Government. It has been announced on the floor of the House. But nothing has been done to implement this principle of student participation. If this principle had been implemented in different educational institutions, 80 per cent of the problems connected with student agitations could have been dealt with and solved by the students themselves, and there would have been no problem. But we have not taken any constructive step in this direction.

Now I would ask whether Government would agree to advise the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw the police forthwith, without even waiting for a minute, from the precincts of the University. Secondly, are Government going to institute a judicial inquiry into the whole affair? Thirdly, since the Vice-Chancellor has refused to meet the students, I want to know whether Government would advise him to immediately agree to accept meet the representatives of the students and discuss with them the problems that they want to have solved, which they have raised in their memorandum.

Lastly, considering the seriousness of the happenings in the University, both as Education Minister and as a Professor, the Minister should have visited the spot. Being in Delhi, he could have done so in ten minutes. Why did he not visit the University and meet both the teachers and the students?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The speech which the hon. Member has made is, as usual, interesting. But on this particular occasion, my responsibility is to clarify the points on which clarification has been sought.

The first point made was that the Vice-Chancellor refused to discuss with representatives of the students their demands, and escaped from his office. The fact of the matter is that on the 14th the Vice-Chancellor was not even in town. He had gone to deliver a lecture at quite some distance from Delhi and he arrived home rather late in the evening. Therefore, the question of the Vice-Chancellor's refusing to see the students, in my opinion, does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But the students were not informed that he would meet the delegation the next day. They were not informed. (Interruption).

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Who can inform them when he was not here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The office can inform them; the Pro-Vice-Chancellor can inform them. (Interruption).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Secondly, so far as the question of withdrawal of the police is concerned, so long as there is a threat to public property and to university property, and there is a threat of assault on university employees, the Vice-Chancellor is perfectly within his right to seek the protection of the police, not only as a citizen but also in order to protect the University. And the police will remain as long as the university authorities deem it necessary that the protection is need by the university.

Sir, I wish the hon. Member had seen the cartoon about the violation of the sanctity of the university in the Hindustan Times this morning. I would not like to say anything more than that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Would you like the same Abu's cartoon about our Finance Minister just a few days ago? Would you like that? If you like that, I would like this. (Interruption).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Tomorrow, the Education Minister might appear in the cartoon.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already appeared in the cartoon.

The hon. Member has referred to the need for a paternal attitude. When he and I were actively engaged in teaching, we had learnt that a paternal attitude is absolutely necessary for a teacher. He still believes in it; so do I. But, unfortunately, the new generation in many countries is refusing to accept the university being *in loco parentis*. They want to be treated as adults. This is a matter which they have to decide, whether they want to be treated as adults or as children. If they want to be treated as children, then I am entirely in agreement that it is the duty of the teachers to behave towards them as fathers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even adults have fathers.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If they are adults, then naturally they have to face all the responsibilities which other citizens of the country have to face and they cannot possibly claim any special privilege on account of the fact that they are students.

MR. SPEAKER: Fathers are also facing the same difficulty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are facing the same difficulty as fathers do outside.

MR. SPEAKER: Also the mothers.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the various demands of the students are concerned, these demands are really not so much the demands of the students as these are the demands of the teachers, and they are being looked into, and whatever is possible will,

I have no doubt, be done. But it cannot be done in this atmosphere of strike and violence. I do not want an impression to be created that if you want any demands to be conceded, then you must resort to violence. The issues which have been put forward by the teachers will certainly be considered on merits, and should not be linked with this unfortunate incident of violence in the city and in the campus on the 14th and 15th.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In my question I asked about the police withdrawal, judicial enquiry, etc. Three or four questions I have asked and you have not replied to them.

MR. SPEAKER: You are entitled to put only one question; he has answered three.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the hon. Member knows, the Education Minister is not the person who does or does not order a judicial enquiry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Communicate your views to the Minister concerned. There is the question about the withdrawal of police and starting negotiations.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: On the withdrawal of the police, I think I have spoken enough.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अख्यात महोदय, यदि कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने कुछ ऐसा कांड किया है, जो बुरा हो, तो मैं उसका समर्पण नहीं करता हूँ। यदि उन्होंने ऐसा किया है तो बुरा किया है। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय ने भी यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि आखिर दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में काफी दिनों से गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं, उनका असली कारण क्या है जिन्होंने कल का अखबार देखा है, उन्होंने उसमें यह पढ़ा होगा :

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

"The Vice Chancellor took the unusual step of calling in the police to maintain law and order in the campus."

मैं वाइस-चॉसलर साहब की इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन पुलिस की शक्ति देखकर तो विद्यार्थी क्या हम लोगों को भी गुस्सा आ जाता है, और आज भी गुस्सा आ रहा है। कहा जाता है कि उस दिन वह यहाँ नहीं थे, बाहर चले गये थे। प्रो-वाइस-चॉसलर साहब राज्य सभा के भेस्टर हैं, जैसे श्री समर गुह साहब कालेज छोड़कर यहाँ हैं। मुझे यहीं है कि कालेजों के अच्छे प्रोफेसर राज्य सभा या लोक सभा में चले आ रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि वहाँ पर एक बेक्यूम क्रिएट होता जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ी तश्वीश की बात है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप विश्वास कीजिये, मैं एक पैटर्न बात कह रहा हूँ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि इसमें कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों का हाथ है। लेकिन इसमें केवल विरोधी दलों की बात नहीं है। अगर इस विषय में जनसंघ या आर० एस० एस० का नाम, लिया जा रहा है,—मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह सही है या गलत—तो कुछ कांग्रेस के भाइयों का भी नाम लिया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय उन तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधियों को ला कर, आहे

वह सत्तारूढ़ दल हो या विरोधी दल हों, जिनको विद्यार्थियों से मुहब्बत है या उनकी यनियन से दिलचस्पी है, इस बारे में बातचीत करेंगे।

बहाँ हाल ही में यूनियन के अध्यक्ष का जो चुनाव हुआ था, वह किसी भी एसेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव से कम नहीं था। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि चुनाव में दिलचस्पी इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन जो विद्यार्थी विद्या हासिल करने के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी में जाते हैं, अगर वे अपने चुनाव के सिलसिले में एक या दो महीने तक प्रचार करते हैं, तो उनकी पढ़ाई का हर्ज होगा और यह उचित नहीं है। उनको राजनीति में इतना ज्यादा नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

श्री रामसहाय वाँडे (राजनंदगांव) : यूनियन का अध्यक्ष किस दल का है ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह किसी भी दल का हो।

श्री समर गुह : और जिसने स्टूडेंट्स की तीन बस काश्मीर भेजी थीं, वह किस दल का था ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इस दल का था या उस दल का था। लेकिन, अगर यहीं हालत रही तो सब दलदल में चले जायगे। आज तक हम यह फैसला नहीं करसके हैं कि किस तरह स्टूडेंट्स के साथ कनकलेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये। बनारस निवासियों और अलीगढ़ मस्लिम यूनि-

वृत्तिटी पर बहस के समय हम लोगों ने ये सब बात कही थीं। जब तक प्रधापकों और विद्यार्थियों में अच्छा सःकर्त नहीं होगा, तब तक इस समस्या का सनावान नहीं हो सकेगा ?

आज हालत यह है कि कालेजों में तीन सीन शिफ्ट्स चल रही हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह कोई सूती मिल या कोई कालखाना है। आज अध्यापकों का विद्यार्थियों से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है। विद्यार्थी केवल एक रोल नम्बर हो गया है। वह आया है, बठा है या बाहर चला गया है, किसी को उसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं है। और अध्यापक भी क्या करे ? वह दिन भर अपनी तनखाह के बढ़ने की बात सोचता रहता है और अपने घर की हालत को देखकर रोता रहता है। शायद मंत्री महोदय ने, या किसी और ने, कहा था कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी के लेक्चरार ने लिखा है कि स्टेट बैंक के चपरासी को जितनी तनखाह मिलती है, अगर मुझे वही तनखाह दे दी जाये, तो मैं यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ाना छोड़ दूँ। यह कितनी शर्म की बात है।

32 स्टूडेन्ट्स श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित के मकान पर इसलिये घरना देने गये कि उन्हे मेडिकल कालेज में एडमिशन दिया जाये। जब से इस देश में इंजीनियर बेकार होने लगे हैं, तब से सारा इकाव मेडिकल कालेज की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। विद्यार्थी समझते हैं कि कम से कम डाक्टर वर्न जायेंगे और अगर यह सरकार कायम रही, तो

बीमारी जरूर होगी और हमें कुछ न कुछ काम जरूर मिलेगा। लेकिन 32 स्टूडेन्ट्स को मेडिकल कालेज में एडमिशन दिलाने के बजाये जलखाने भिजवाने की कोशिश की गई।

आपको सुन करताजुब होगा कि फरीदाबाद में कुछ लोगों ने चीट करने के लिये गुह गोविन्द सिंह मेडिकल कालेज खोला है। उस में दस हजार रुपये फीस और दस हजार रुपये डोनेशन, कुल बीस हजार रुपये, लिये गये हैं। उस कालेज में 211 लड़के और लड़कियां विद्यार्थी हैं। वह कालेज आज बन्द पड़ा है। उन विद्यार्थियों के मां-बाप ने अपने जेवर या सम्पत्ति बेचकर बीस हजार रुपया दिया होगा। कोई विद्यार्थी पंजाब से आया है, कोई तमिलनाडु से और कोई आनंद प्रदेश से। लेकिन न पंजाब गवर्नरेंट ने उस कालेज को एफिलिएशन दिया है और न हरियाणा गवर्नरेंट ने। पटना में मेडिकल कालेज में पच्चीस हजार रुपये की फीस है और फरीदाबाद में बीस हजार रुपये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सबसे अच्छा रोजगार है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में जांच करवायेंगे।

मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की छटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जांच की जाये कि कुसूर किसका था। विद्यार्थियों के साथ बातचीत फौरन शुरू होनी चाहिये। अगर कुछ विद्यार्थी यह चाहते हैं कि तमाम विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई को बन्द कर दे, तो वह नहीं हो सकगा। इसका मुकाबला कर

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

के लिये दूसरे विद्यार्थी उठेंगे। उसने उक्त वाइस-चांसलर का ताल्लुक है, देखा में कुछ बड़े बड़े वाइस-चांसलर हो चुके हैं और मिनिट्स के मुकाबले हम उनकी ज़मीदा इज्जत करते हैं। वे वास्तव में कुलपति होते थे, जो यूनिवर्सिटी को शिक्षा के मन्दिर की तरह चलाते थे। लेकिन अपने कल के वाइस-चांसलर को मंत्रियों की क़दम बढ़ाने वर पर डिमांस्ट्रेशन होने पर फैज़ पुलिम को बूझा लेते हैं। उनमें कुछ सँक होता चम्पियै। अग्रर किसी वाइस-चांसलर पर विद्यार्थी इंट-पत्थर फैकते हैं तो उसे पत्थर खान्ध कर मरने के लिये तैयार रहता चाहिये। उसके बाद विद्यार्थी कोई उप अधिकारी नहीं करता। इत्यादि वोटिं-जागरूक मिस्ट्रिस मैट्रिस हैं।

इस सिटीकॉल को फेस करना पड़ेगा—

नहीं तो क़दम फेस करना पड़ेगा। अगर विद्यार्थीयों ने हुसीगिनियम शुरू कर दी है, तो उसको रोकना होगा। आज वे बैंकार और परेसन हैं। अगर कोई योड़ी सी चिंगारी लगा दे, तो आज सारे हिंदुस्तान में फैल जाती है।

जहां तक बसों के हार्डिंग का सवाल है, बेचारी दो बहन एक तांगे में जा रही थीं, तो बस की टक्कर से उन की मृत्यु हो गई। उसके बारे में किसी ने जिक नहीं किया है कि क्या सरकार उस के लिए कम्पेन्सेशन देयी। आज बसों के इंतजाम की क्या हालत हैं? मेरा लड़का नार्थ एकेन्यू से यूनिवर्सिटी जाया करता था। उस को एक कंडक्टर ने लात मार

कर बस से गिरा दिया। ऐसी हाज़त में शार्ट विद्यार्थी बसों को जला देते हैं या उन पर पत्थर फैकते हैं, तो क्या गलत करते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन मंत्री महोदय कर्नाट प्लेस में किसी बस में चढ़ने की कोशिश करें। कम जे कम बसों का इन्तजाम देखने और ठीक करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पर्सनलमेंट्री कमेटी एक शाप नियुक्त कीजिए। कोई राजनीतिक यसला नहीं है। राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हम लोग देखें। हमारे बच्चे आप के बच्चे बहां पर पढ़ते हैं। वाइस चांसलर को सरताज हम भी कहते हैं आप भी कहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उस की संकिटिये रहे। इसलिए एक पार्लिमेंट्री कमेटी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को देखने के लिए बनाई जाय। यह नहीं कि किसी के कांडक्ट की जांच हम लोग करें।

यह नहीं कि वाइस चांसलर के कांडक्ट की जांच करने के लिए हम यह रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या डीम कॉटेंड चीज़ है, उस को किस तारीके से येका जाय इस को हम लोग करें। कोई खतरा होता है, कमी-जमी। विद्यार्थीयों को भड़काने के लिए नियंत्रणी हम भी हम को नजर आ जाते हैं कर्मी इधर कभी उर, तो इस सब को देखने के लिए राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर के हम सेना कोई नहीं करेंगे। यह मह मार्यादा-मेंट्री कमेटी बनाएंगे ताकि इसको देखा जाय। आप लड़कों से बहत, कृदाता शुक्र कीमियां। आप, बाइप, यूनिवर्सिटी में। पहले दिन वह आप को हूँट दूँड़ते बदले की कोर्टिश करेंगे उस को केस कोर्टिश। आप दो फेस कर चुके हैं, हृदया। हम दोनों ये बीड़क ये फेस कर चुके हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा

कि इन लड़कों के भुक्तकविन ने लातिर न के भविष्य की खातिर आप ऐसा करए, एह पार्वितामेंट्री कमेटी की नियुक्ति कीजिए। नीगोशियंड शुरु हो जायें। वहां पर जाति स्थापित ही। यूनिवर्सिटी को खोल दीजिए आप। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं, जहां तक कर्मचारियों की बात है, जिनका समाप्ति मैं हूं पिछली मर्तबा भी आप के हाथों की मैंने मजबूत किया था और आज भी करने की कोशिश करंगा। राजनीति में जब हम आए हैं तो मुर्दावाद और जिन्दावाद दोनों बुनने के लिए हम आए हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि एक पार्वितामेंट्री कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय जो इस चीज की जांच करे कि कौन सी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जो ऐसा करती हैं। वसों का इंतजाम फोरन किया जाय वरना मैं आप से कहता हूं कि यह झगड़ा कभी खत्म नहीं होगा।

प्रौ० एस० नुहल हसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कहीं उन में से बहुत सी चीजों से मैं सहमत हूं। ममलन यह कि यूनियन के एलेक्शन की जो हालत हो गई है वह मुझे विद्यार्थियों के हित में नहीं दिखाई देती है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि अगर इस ढंग से एलेक्शन सड़े जायगी तो इस में विद्यार्थियों को जो लाभ होता चाहिए यूनियन की चलाने का और जिस तरह की ट्रैनिंग उन को मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलेगी और यह बहुत मुतासिल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि विद्यार्थियों से सलोह मशीरिया बराबर होता रहना चाहिए। जहां तक कि मुझे मालूम है दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिक-

कारी टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स के कंसल्टेशन के लिए खुद भी बेहद कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जमाने में तो टीचर स्टूडेंट्स कॉर्सल दिल्ली में बनी भी थी और काम भी कर रही थी। अगर हालात वहां पर जरा से बेहतर हो जायेंगे तो मुझे यह पूरी आज्ञा है कि वह टीचर स्टूडेंट्स की जो काउंसिल है यह पूरी तरह से काम कर सकेगी और जो विद्यार्थियों का प्लाईट आफ व्यू है उसकी पूरी तरह से बुल सकेगी। माननीय सदस्य की इस राय में मैं पूरी तरह इतिकाक करता हूं कि अगर यूनिवर्सिटी में हमें तालिबालों की तरह की तरवियत देनी है तो उनको अहम फैसलों में शारीक करना और उनको फैसले करना सिखाना, उन्हें मीका देना कि वे उन फैसलों में खुद भी जिम्मेदार रहे, इससे मैं पूरी तरह इतिकाक करता हूं।

जहां तक मैंडिकल एनुकेशन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा जैसा कि वह जानते हैं कि मैडीकल एनुकेशन स्वीकृत्य मत्रालय के पास है और सिक्षा मत्रालय का उससे कोई सम्बन्ध डायरेक्ट नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात के ऊपर हमारी पालिसी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है और वह यह है कि यह जो कैपिटेशन फी ली जाती है यह बिल्कुल गलत है और जैसे अपनी तरफ से इस बात का बिल्कुल एक उसल बना लिया है कि अगर किसी कालेज में कैपिटेशन की ली जाएगी तो उसमें कितना ही बीई बुलाएं मैं जाने की तैयार नहीं हूँगा और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राउंडस कॉमिशन ने भी इस बात को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जो कालेज कैपिटेशन फी लेगा उसकी उसको उसके से कोई सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी।

एक बात और माननीय सदस्य ने कही है कि पुलिस क्यों बुलाई गई—

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह अभी भी बैठी है। वह क्यों बैठी है।

प्र० एस० नूरल हसन : जानने वाला उर्दू का वह मिसरा है :

“इस सादगी पे कौन न मर जाए ऐ खुदा”

इससे भी मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी के मामलात अब इस तरह से इस हद तक पहुंच गए हैं कि अगर इनको हम जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उनकी आपसी कशम-कश से ऊपर नहीं उठाएंगे तो उस में सब का ही नुकसान है, हमारी आईन्दा आने वाली नस्लों का नुकसान है, हमारे अपने बच्चों का नुकसान है और इसीलिए मैंने यह उम्मीद की थी और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात से इतिफाक किया है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की निन्दा हमें करनी चाहिए। और कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जो हमारा असर है हम सब लोगों का मिल करके काफी असर है, वह हमारा असर इसमें इस्तेमाल हो और इस तरह की घटनायें न होने पायें।

इन्होंने पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी का जिक्र किया है। मेरा जाती ख्याल है और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इतिफाक करेंगे कि यह मामला यूनिवर्सिटी कम्प्युनिटी अगर हल करे तो उसका असर ज्यादा अच्छा होगा वहां के हालात के नार्मलाइज होने में और मुझे इस बात का पूरा यकीन है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारी, टीचर्ज और स्टूडेंट्स जरूर इस बात की जल्द अज जल्द कोशिश करेंगे कि ऐसे हालात निकलें कि जिस में आम स्टूडेंट्स का और यूनिवर्सिटी की एकेडेमिक स्ट्राइक को नुकसान न होने पाए और हालात वहां के नार्मलाइज हो जायें।

भ्र० जगन्नाथ राव और्ही : मंत्री मोदी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह लगभग बूत पक्के में जो छपा हुआ है वहां जो कुछ हुआ उसी का विवरण है। किन्तु यह क्यों हुआ, इसके पीछे कारण कौन सा या विद्यार्थी वर्ग प्रदर्शन करने वाले गया था, विद्यार्थी वर्ग इतना उत्सेजित क्यों हुआ यह भी वह बताते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। जैसे कहावत है, हेट दी सिन एंड नाट दी सिन्पर। लेकिन हम जो कर रहे हैं वह यह कर रहे हैं कि हेटिंग दी सिनर एंड नाट हेटिंग दी सिन। यह मैटिकल कालेज का जो मामला है यह जुलाई में आरम्भ हुआ। प्रयम श्रेणी में उत्तरी विद्यार्थी यदि प्रवेश पाने की कोशिश करें तो उस में क्या कुछ गलत है? यहां इसी सदन में हैल्प मिनिस्टर ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि देश में डाक्टरों की कमी है। वह वक्तव्य उन्होंने उस समय दिया जबकि उन्हीं के घर के सामने विद्यार्थी धरना दे कर बैठे हुए थे प्रवेश पाने के लिए। यानी यहां मंत्री जी यह वक्तव्य दें कि देश में डाक्टरों की कमी है और वहां विद्यार्थी प्रवेश पाने के लिए धरना दे कर बैठे रहे और वह धरना 32 दिन तक चला, शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चला, फिर वह भूख हड़ताल करने पर उतारा हुए तब उन के बारे में कुछ करना शुरू हुआ। मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने कहा कि ठीक हैं, हम आप की व्यवस्था करेंगे, अलग-अलग कालेजों में आप को बोट देंगे या कोई कालेज खोलेंगे। फिर बाइस चांसलर ने भी उस पर मोहर लगा दी। उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है कि यह हो सकता है। कैबिनेट ने एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया। उस ने भी यह सिफारिश की। उस की सिफारिश में भी यह आया और आखीर में जा कर 3 नवम्बर करे यह निर्णय लिया गया कि जितने विद्यार्थी अब प्रवेश पाने के लिए इच्छुक थे 133 उन में से लगभग 107 बी एस सी में प्रवेश पा चुके हैं और जो बचे हैं उन के लिए भी व्यवस्था करेंगे। तब जा कर यह मामला सुलझा। दिस इज दि

तिन । यानो पढ़ने के लिए प्रब्रश पाने के के निए प्रथम श्रेणी के विद्यार्थी इच्छुक हैं, खुद का पैसा खर्च करने के लिए, डाक्टर बनने के निए तैयार हैं और यहां उन के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है । तो उन के मन में असंतोष पैदा हो, क्षोभ पैदा हो प्रचलित राजनीति से, प्रचलित शासक वर्ग से और प्रचलित समाज की परिस्थिति में तो इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? जुनाई से यह मामला चला आ रहा है और नववर्ष में उन को कहा जाता है कि आप में से बहुत से बी० एस० सी० में चले गए, जो थोड़े बचे हैं उन को प्रवेश मिलेगा । यह क्या सवाल का हल है, हम को शर्म नहीं आती ?

13'00 hrs

मेरे एक मित्र ने कैपिटेशन फी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा, वह इसके खिलाफ काफी बोले, किन्तु जब विद्यार्थी यह देखता है कि प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद, गुणवत्ता दिखाने के बाद भी प्रवेश मिल पाना मुश्किल है तो मजबूर हो कर पैसा देकर उस को प्रवेश देना पड़ता है । जब छागला साहब एजूकेशन मीनिस्टर थे, उस समय भी यह विषय आया था, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि

if you do not like capitation fee, is there any other arrangement?

यह व्यवस्था तो हम ने बनाई है । 133 विद्यार्थी तो दिल्ली में बैठे हैं, दूसरी जगहों पर भी न जाने कितने होंगे । सब-ही जगहों पर मीडिकल कालिजों में प्रवेश पाना मुश्किल है । मैं भी बाहर गया था, वहां पर भी लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस से हम को भी मीडिकल कालिज में प्रवेश मिल सके । आप बतलाइए कि जब

राजधानी दिल्ली का प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी प्रवेश नहीं पाता तो वह कहां जाय, क्या गुरु गौविद सिंह कालिज में जायगा, कहां जायगा ? हम उन के अविद्य को अन्धेरे में डाल रहे हैं, जो समाज का काम करना चाहते हैं उन को भी प्रवेश नहीं देते । इस के बारे में आप ने क्या विकार किया, इस पर आपने कुछ भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला ।

इंजोनियरिंग कालिज पिछले तीन महीने से बंद है, क्या उस के बारे में हम ने कुछ विचार किया । आज यहां सब सामनता की बात कहते हैं, हर एक आदमी समानता चाहने की कोशिश करेगा, इस में क्या गलत बात है ? क्या मत्री महोदय को पता नहीं है कि वहां 6-6 साल तक एडहाक एज्याइन्ट-मेंट होते हैं, कौन इस को सहन करेगा । तीन महीने से यह मामला चल रहा है—हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने भी दो दिन के पहले इस को उठाया था, तीन महीने हो गए कालिज बन्द है । इस के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं—कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला । कौन सी वार्ता हुई है, मीटिंग आउड कहां है जहां पर बैठें, सोचें और हल निकालें । क्या करना चाहते हैं क्या अनिश्चितकाल तक कालिज बन्द रहेगा, इस पर आप ने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला ।

तीसरी बात इन्होंने बसों के बारे में कही । बास्तव में दिल्ली में यातायात का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि बसों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए । यह सवाल किसी दल का नहीं है । जनसंघ के हाथ में

[भ्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कोई शासन व्यवस्था थी, इसलिये उस में गड़बड़ी है, इस आधार पर डी०टी०सी०, बनाया गया, लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला उस समस्या का क्या हुआ, वहीं-की-वहीं रही, बदल क्या हुआ ? किसी को लड़की का पति या अपना दामाद कहने में क्या अन्तर है, डी०टी०सी० कहो या डी०टी०य० हो— वास्तविक समस्या तो वसों की कमी है, उसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ । विद्यार्थी वर्ग के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है कि यूनीवर्सिटी में एक भील दूर पर उतार दिया जाता है, क्योंकि यूनीवर्सिटी के अन्दर जायेंगे तो गड़बड़ी हो जायगी । जब तक वसों का मत्तला ठीक ढंग से हल नहीं होगा, समस्या बैसी ही बवी रहेगी । इस के साथ कई मामले जुड़े हुए हैं, जिन से विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष फैलता जाता है । हमें उसकी गहराई में जाना होगा और देखना होगा कि “क्लैवर लाइज दि सिन ?” विद्यार्थी वर्ग क्या करता है, क्यों करता है, यह देखने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा, समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और उसका हल ढूँढ़ा होगा ।

पार्टिसिपेशन आफ स्टूडेंट्स को लेकर जब अन्नीश्वर यूनीवर्सिटी बिल पहां पर जल रहा था, तब मैंने कहा था कि इसके बारे में तथ करना होगा कि पार्टिसिपेशन जिम लेवल पर हो, कैसे हो, कैसे इकट्ठे साथ बैठें, इसके बारे में कुछ तथ करें, इस मामले को अलग नहीं छोड़ सकते । गाइड-लाइन्ज देना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है, तरे पिछे आप ने क्यों नहीं थी । विद्यार्थी वर्ग जो माल नहीं लेता है, जो उसमें असंतोष है, उसका एक भयंकर कारण है कि आजकल के लड़के अन्याय को सहन नहीं कर सकते, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, पुराने जमाने से ऐसा असत आया है—

“प्राप्ते तु षोडश वय पुत्राभिवदाचरेत् ।”

लड़कों के माथ अगर कोई जोर-झबरदस्ती करेगा तो वह उस को कभी महन नहीं करेगा ।

Nachiketa revolted long time ago against his own father. That was a revolt against the dead and soulless society.

आज का विद्यार्थी अन्याय नहन नहीं करेगा, असंतोष महन नहीं करेगा । प्रथम श्रेणी में उनीं विद्यार्थी प्रवेश नहीं पाता तो वह चुप नहीं रहेगा और उन्हें नहीं रहना चाहिए । यह नये ममाज की नई पीढ़ी है, उसके अन्तर्गत जो चिंटोही भावना है, जो चिन्गारी दिखाई देती है उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए, उसका ममाधान होना चाहिए ।

इसी दृष्टि से मैं कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ—विद्यार्थी वर्ग जब गड़बड़ करता है तो उसके पीछे कोई जिदेशी सहायता या यह दल या वह दल का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल है कि इसको कैसे डील किया जाय । मैं तो कोई टीचर नहीं हूँ और फादर भी नहीं हूँ,

So, I cannot have a paternal feeling also, but I can have an impartial and objective view.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कहा जा सकता है कि आप फादर नहीं हैं ।

भ्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब कि वाइस चांसलर और कुलपति महोदय को अपने ही भ्रम के अन्तर्गत अवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये पुलिश लालों की मदद मांगनी पड़ती है तो इसका मतलब है कि विद्यार्थी

उमके पास कम्बे आयेगा, कम्बे उमके समीय आयेगा, यह तो विद्यार्थी को दूर रखने की व्यवस्था है। मैं बनजी माडव से महसत हूँ जैसे कामचुर में हुआ—शण शंकर विद्यार्थी जी का बलिदान हुआ, ऐसे ही कभी कभी बाइम चांस्लर को भी बलिदान करना पड़े तो उमका भी परिणाम होगा। मेरे जैसे सामान्य श्रद्धार्थी की देट से तो समस्याओं पर विचार हो सकता है। विद्यार्थियों के माथ बैठ सकते हैं, हल निकाल सकते हैं, उनको विद्याम में से मकाने हैं, लेकिन पुलिस को बुलाना उसका हल नहीं है, पुलिस वहां नहीं आनी चाहिए।

दृग्य में अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद हम ने कुछ सोचा नहीं, यह जो पुलिस अंग्रेजों ने बनाई थी, जो जोर-जबरदस्ती में अपना रोब जमाने का काम करते थे, लोगों को पकड़ लेकड़ कर उन पर डण्डा लगाते थे—यह चीज़ जब नहीं चल सकेगी। पुलिस का काम क्या है—समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को ठीक भारत, भूसरा कीई काम नहीं है और जब यह काम लगाना तो किर पी०१००१ी, सी० शर०१०१० बना दिया, इन सब का काम क्या है, खूब जी० से० भी—तो इससे समस्या हल हीने बहसी नहीं है। अब जैसा भी जगद्धाय यिथ जी ने कहा कि ऐसी समस्या की हल करने के लिये उसके बीछ मनी-विलास लगा है—इस को बेक्षण की कोरिजन नहीं की। इस को हल करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई यन्त्रणा है, क्या? स्वयं वाइस चांस्लर जहाँसे उसके साथ बैठ कर कुछ कारबे के जगत पुलिस बालों की मदद मरमने लगे तो इस का कोई भतलाक है, नह इस को

हल करना नहीं चाहते हैं। विद्यार्थी के मन में क्या है, कौन सी आग जल रही है, कौन सी विद्यार्थी ब्रह्मति पंदा हो गई है, वह क्या चाहता है—क्या यह सब उम के साथ बैठ कर पूछ नहीं सकते? सलाह-मशविरा नहीं कर सकते, क्या उम के लिये पुलिस चाहिए? पुलिस समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के लिये है, आज समय है कि उमकी आधारशिला को बदल देना चाहिए, कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखना उमका काम है, लेकिन गुण्डों के नाम से निरीह बच्चों पर लाडियां और गोलियां चलाना उसका काम नहीं है। कम से कम जब तक ऐसी यन्त्रणा नहीं है, तब तक विद्यार्थी पाठ्यसिपेशन बहुत जल्दी है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि पेरेंट्स आईज, बालकों की संस्थायें, इनके प्रतिनिधि बैठें, आप की मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि बैठें और विद्यार कर के हल निकालने की कोरिजन करें। इन्हींने तीन दिन के लिए धूनीवासिटी की बन्द किया तो धियार्थियों में कहा कि हडताल आलू रहेगी, इडेफिनिट स्ट्राइक चलेगी—यह चीज़ हम को कहां ले जायगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बातावरण बनाने के लिए ता० 14 को, ता० 15 को जिन विद्यार्थियों को पकड़ा है—यह दम का सबाल नहीं है—विद्यार्थियों के बीच सीहाई का बातावरण लगाने के। शिए जहाँसे आवश्यक है कि जिन लोगों को पकड़ा है, उन को छोड़ दिया जाय, जिन पर कैरेज है उन की विद्युत किया जाय, पुलिस बालों को वहां से हटाया जाए, और यह को आवश्यक है कि उमकी जो मार्यें हैं, चाहे इनीनियरिंग कालिज की है, मैटिकल कालिज भी है, चाहे पार्टीसिपेशन

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

की है, हमें उन पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप के साथ बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, बातावरण अच्छा बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

उन्होंने एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी का सुझाव दिया है, मुझ को तो ऐसा लगता है कि पेरेन्टल बाईज़ के प्रतिनिधि, विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि, एजूकेशन निनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि बैठें और इसका हल निकालने की कोशिश करें तो समस्या का समाधान मिल सकता है। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सोच-समझ कर इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करें और इन सारी बातों पर अपने उत्तर में प्रकाश डालें।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I seek your indulgence to speak in English because I want to be very precise in the answers that I am making. My knowledge of Urdu may be all right, but it may not be intelligible to many of the Members. I want to deal with one point before dealing with other specific points that were raised. I must express my sense of disappointment that the hon. Member who just now spoke did not think it fit or proper to condemn acts of vandalism.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I would like to make it clear that we condemn violence in any sphere, at any level, anywhere and everywhere. We do not stand for violence; we condemn violence.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Thank you very much.

Then, with regard to medical college admissions, I wish to say this. Even that does not directly concern my Ministry. But since it is an academic and educational problem, I would like to place some facts for the

consideration of the House which have got to be taken into account. In various parts of the country admissions to medical colleges are given on the basis of competitive examination or on the basis of marks that they have obtained at the previous public examination. Nowhere that I am aware of are the first divisioners who apply for admission to the medical colleges given admission straightway. This just is not possible. This is the situation all over the country. This is because the number of seats in medical colleges is limited. The limitation of seats is due to various factors. We don't have adequate number of qualified professors and teaching cadre to be able to give suitable and proper instruction to the medical students. That is one point. I think the House will agree that it may not be causing so much harm to society if a half-backed B.A. is turned out, but it will certainly do much harm to society if a half-backed M. B. B. S. is turned out. It is a question of equipments; it is a question of teaching facilities; it is a question of hospitals. All these require resources. If you take the total number of first divisioners who have passed the previous examination with biology, physics and chemistry, you will see this. It will not be possible at any stage to provide so many seats as there are these first divisioners in physics, chemistry and biology. The whole confusion arose because of the term which was unfortunately used, although the meaning was very clear to all concerned, the term that these are pre-medical students. This is pre-medical in the sense that it is a course which enables one to go to the medical college because unlike the physics, chemistry and mathematics or physics, chemistry and arts or science group, it is here physics, chemistry and biology. Therefore, it will not be possible on our part at any stage whatsoever to take each and every student who passes out of that examination with physics, chemistry and biology in the first division, in the medical colleges and to provide

seats for them in the medical courses. I have no doubt that the number of seats will be increased by the Health Ministry within the available resources of the country.

So far as the engineering colleges are concerned, I would like to say that this has been a special matter of concern to my Ministry. I have been in continuous touch with the Delhi Administration and I hope that it will be possible to find a solution of the difficulties of the Engineering College very soon. I would myself be taking the initiative or rather I have taken the initiative in this matter, and in consultation with the Delhi Administration, and in consultation with the authorities of the University, I hope that a satisfactory solution to the problems of the College of Engineering will be found. But I do want to delink the immediate incidents of violence from the solution of the problems of the Delhi college of Engineering. I understand that the Delhi Administration has not yet taken the action, as has been reported in this morning's newspapers, and they are prepared to hold consultations with all in respect of all these matters.

With regard to the question of buses, my colleague the hon. Minister of Transport is present here, and I would request him to take that particular matter up because he knows it better than I do.

MR. SPEAKER: They are concerned with the Home Minister and the Transport Minister and they are sitting on both sides of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): So that he may not be hijacked.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is very kind on the part of my colleagues to be on either side, when this matter has been raised. But I am afraid that my knowledge of the problem is not

such that I can accept the responsibility of making a statement in the House, considering the sanctity of the House, because I may say something because of my inadequate knowledge of some aspects.

So far as the question of participation of students is concerned, the guidelines have been formulated by the Gajendragadkar Committee, which have been endorsed by the University Grants Commission, and as was stated by my distinguished predecessor, those guidelines are acceptable to us, and those recommendations have been sent to all the universities. Where it was a question of the Government themselves drafting a Bill, hon. Members would recall that in the Aligarh Muslim University Bill which was enacted by this House and by the other House, suitable arrangements have been made for proper consultation with the students and their involvement in the major aspects of university life which affect university students. I have no doubt that the Delhi University will *suo motu* take suitable steps to establish the various bodies. But I can understand their difficulty. Their difficulty is that the students' representatives are not quite satisfied with the recommendations that have been made by the Gajendragadkar Committee, and the matter will have to be sorted out and the university will have to evolve its own procedures.

I would like to refer to one very unfortunate incident in connection with the next point. The hon. Member has said that a Vice-Chancellor should be prepared to be beaten up or even to be killed, because as the hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee had said before him, if there is even one case like this, it would have a salutary effect on the general body of the students....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: That was what Gandhiji said. That was Gandhiji's philosophy.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I quite agree, but the unfortunate fact is that we cannot forget the incident at Jadavpur University, and that has not created such a feeling of revulsion that incidents of violence have not taken place after that....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a wrong statement. It was not that he was going to face any of the students and he was murdered. He was murdered secretly by just one or two assailants. He was not murdered while he was facing the students. So, let not the hon. Minister bring in that instance. There was a vigorous reaction from the students in that case.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: That trouble was altogether of a different nature. That was a case of Naxalites' trouble.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a demand with which I am sorry I shall not be able to agree.

It has been said....

अध्यक्ष भरोदय : आप इन दोनों को वाइस चांसलर बना दीजिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can be a Chancellor without the 'Vice'.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member wanted that cases should be withdrawn and those arrested should be released. I would like you to consider the seriousness of the offences that have been committed; considering those offences which have resulted in loss of life and loss to public property, I think there should be some sanctity attached to public property and also consideration for the injuries that have been suffered by many people who, as was rightly pointed out, had nothing to do with any dispute in this matter, and the police will have to take the necessary action which they are obliged to take under the law of the land.

I entirely agree that even such incidents should not allow a situation to be created when there is no continuing dialogue between the university authorities, the teachers and the students. I have every hope that notwithstanding these unfortunate incidents, this dialogue must take place and must continue because, after all, the university community as a whole has to use its influence to see that academic life returns to normalcy.

श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी : मेडिकल कालेज के विद्यार्थियों को भरोसा दिया गया था, वाइस चांसलर ने भरोसा दिया था, मूल्य कार्यकारी पार्पंद ने भरोसा दिया था, कैबिनेट ने अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था । सब के भरोसा देने के बाद उस को नकार देना कहां तक उचित है ? उन्होंने जो जनरल बातें कही हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से सहमत हूं, लेकिन यहां भरोसा दिया गया था ।

श्री मूलचन्द डांगा (पाली) : छात्रों की तरफ उंगली उठने से पहले आप अपनी तरफ उंगली उठायें । सारे शिक्षाशास्त्री राजनीति में आने लगे हैं । शिक्षक कोई भी नहीं रहना चाहता, न कोई अलीगढ़ में प्रोफेसर रहना चाहता है । सब चाहते हैं कि वह राजनीति में आ जायें । शिक्षक की आज जो हालत है वह आप जानते हैं । शिक्षा का कोई मूल्य नहीं है, आज की शिक्षा में शिक्षित आदमियों का कोई मूल्य नहीं है । मूल्य स्थापित करते हैं राजनीतिक नेता लोग । समाज को और छात्रों को दोष देने वालों में साहस नहीं है कि वह कहे कि तुम ने तमाम सामान तोड़ दिया । [देश के गरीब लोगों की

आदत हो गई है मजबूरियों को पचाने को, लाचारियों को पचाने को । पच्चीम साल की आजादी के बाद भी विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य आज अन्धकारमय है । उसने अपनी सारी की सारी जबानी खोई है । उस को आज नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । आपके शिक्षाशास्त्री बैठ कर छात्रों के साथ बात नहीं कर सकते । बीस छात्रों के बीच में बैठ कर बात करने का समय उनके पास नहीं है । मुझ को बतलाइये कि आखिर यह क्या बात है ?

दिल्ली में उपद्रव हो गये, वाइस चांसेलर ने पुलिम बुला लिया । कुछ लोग कहने हैं कि यह ठीक ही हुआ । आज देश के कोने कोने में असंतोष है । लेकिन यह लहर कोई एक जगह से नहीं आती है । सब जगहों से आ रही है । शिक्षाशास्त्रियों का आज कोई मूल्य नहीं है । एक शिक्षक राष्ट्रपति बन गया । उसने राष्ट्रपति के पद को अच्छा समझा, शिक्षक के पद को अच्छा नहीं समझा । आज शिक्षक की जो महनता है, जो उच्चता है वह उसमें नहीं रही । हम बीस माल से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि शिक्षा में कान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होगा, जड़-मूल से परिवर्तन होगा । लेकिन मेरे रुद्धाल से इस बात को ढक कर के हम ने पेड़ पर पानी डाला, जड़ को नहीं सीचा । जब वाइस चांसेलर को मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ है तब वह खुद जाते और पता लगाते कि आखिर अगड़ा क्यों हुआ । लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

छात्रों ने जो कुछ तोड़ फोड़ की उसके लिये समाज जिम्मेदार है । जिस शासन ने

पच्चीम साल की आजादी के बाद ऐसे छात्र पैदा किये वह जिम्मेदार है । नमाज जिम्मेदार है कि उस ने ऐसे बच्चे पैदा किये । जो लोग छात्रों को दोष देते हैं वह अपने मीने पर हाथ रख कर देखें कि देश के कितने प्रतिभाशाली और विद्वान आदमी बाहर जाना चाहते हैं । मैं पूछता हूँ कि किस शिक्षक की तन्ज्वाह थानेदार की तन्ज्वाह से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए ? आप अपने बच्चों को उन मास्टरों के हाथों में सौंपना चाहते हैं जिनका अपना कोई जीवन-चरित्र नहीं है जिसके आधार पर वह बच्चों को अच्छा बना सकें ।

यहां पर 14 तारीख को उपद्रव हुए । जवाहरलाल नेहरू की जयन्ती के दिन उपद्रव हुए । क्या 15 तारीख को किसी शिक्षाशास्त्री अथवा मास्टर के मन में यह बात आई कि वह जा कर छात्रों में कहे कि आखिर यह क्या बात है ? उस से कहता कि आखिर यह तुम्हारा सामान है, तुम इसको क्यों तोड़ते हो । अगर इसको तोड़ना ही है तो पहले मुझे खत्म कर दो । किसी में इतना साहस नहीं हुआ । मैं आप को बतनाता हूँ कि जब कभी डा० राधाकृष्णन बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में बोलते थे तो ऐसा लगता कि एक धारा वह रही है । अगर कोई इस तरह का शिक्षक वहां आ कर छात्रों से बात करता तो वह जरूर उसकी बात सुनते । लेकिन आज तो उपरी दिल से बात होती है । अन्दर की बात कुछ और होती है । खानी आदमी खाली आदमी को समझा नहीं सकता । जिसका दिमाग खाली है अगर वह सम्मता का मुलम्मा लगा कर

[श्री भूलचन्द डामा]

छात्रों के बीच में घमे तो वह क्या कर सकते? अगर मैं पापी हूं तो मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं कि तुम यह कुम्रूर कर रहे हो।

मैं पूछता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली की बात क्यों लाई जाती है? पटना की बात क्यों लाई जाती है? मैं भी एक शिक्षक रह चका हूं, मैं जानता हूं कि शिक्षा का क्या मूल्य है आपके जीवन में। आप शिक्षा को कितनी इज्जत से देखते हैं? आप की निगाह में उसका महत्व क्या है? मैं शिक्षा को एक आधार समझता हूं। शिक्षा वह चीज़ है जो देणे को बनाती है। आप कारणाने के मालिक को अच्छा समझते हैं, पंजीपति को अच्छा समझते हैं और उसी ख्याल से जब छात्र कोई आनंदोलन करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि छात्रों का दोष है। जब कभी छात्र साइंस कालेज के बारे में पूछते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा दोष है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि दोष उसका है जो शिक्षक है। आज शिक्षक में वह सौंदर्य नहीं है जिसको वह विदेश सके।

आज शिक्षा मंत्री जी को आपने दिल की बात सुननी चाहिए। उन्होंने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की बात कही। लेकिन अगर एक वकील के नाते मैं उन से सवाल करना शुरू करूं तो आप से कहूंगा कि वहां पर पुलिस द्वारा अशुरीस शेडना गलती थी। वहां पर कोई मजिस्ट्रेट होना चाहिए। आप मंजूर करेंगे कि आज छात्र ठीक कदम नहीं उठा सकते क्योंकि उन का भविष्य अन्धकारमय है। आज जिन का भविष्य अन्धकारमय है वही कल की आने वाली पीढ़ी है। उनके भविष्य

को सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी प्राकंसर नूसल हसन की है। उनकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लायें और मजबूती से लायें। मजबूत कदम उठा कर के ही हम उस को ला सकते हैं, कमज़ोर कदम से नहीं।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, the hon. Member has quite rightly pointed out that the educational system should be changed and society needs a change. I wholeheartedly agree with that.

13.29 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SHRI K. MANOHARAN, M.P. AT MADRAS AIRPORT

MR. SPEAKER: About the privilege motion raised yesterday regarding my ruling I tried to go into the cases in the past—

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Sir, just a word. Because certain remarks were made about the bus services—

MR. SPEAKER: He was not asking that; that you should also be involved. Later on, you may make a statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Because it went on record.

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a statement later on and also give a considered statement, but not on such a reference.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Not on the spur of the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone into the old cases. The practice we have been following in the past is that

sometimes, when Government departments, Government servants or some dignitaries were involved, the House itself on the spot decided it. That is what happened in the last Lok Sabha also. In continuation of that, in the case of persons, departments or Government servants, employees, or even some dignitaries, we have been following this practice, namely, that we have been referring these cases to those States or departments, and then later on, that information was laid before the House, and then the House either referred them to the Privileges Committee or gave its own decision.

I have also not been able to come across decisions about private members. Unfortunately we have to search for information still further: what happened in the case of persons who were not government servants or police officers? In this case if you like, we may follow the old precedent or if you like, we can refer it, because in this case Mr. Manoharan has deleted the reference to the Ministers or Chief Minister or party. It is, now concerned only with private individuals, some members of the public. I saw the motion as re-drafted by him; still we have to be very cautious about it. In the case of Mr. Saha, his identity was mistaken; the staff and complained of some person to the railways; the railway staff detained him for sometime to establish the identity, which was very much incorrect, as he showed the card. We sent it to the Privileges Committee. In other cases also, we committed them and got their report. But in cases where the Member was not in the performance of his parliamentary duties but political duties, that was not referred to the Privileges Committee. I leave it to you to decide whether we could make a reference to the Government of Tamil Nadu or be seized of it, because there are no precedents.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): May I in the meanwhile submit, with your permission, that after I had raised this matter yesterday, senior leaders like Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. H. M. Patel and some others have made some observations saying that it was not in the proper form. Considering those valuable suggestions, I have come forward with a new motion. Let the House understand the motion and then you may leave it to the House to decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the other part is deleted.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I shall read it out. I beg to move that the following matter of breach of privilege be referred to the Committee of Privileges for necessary action.

On 15th November, 1972 when I reached Meenambakkam Airport to commence my journey to Delhi for attending the current session of Parliament, some 20-30 persons led by Shri Panchaksharam and Shri Ashai Muthu came and assaulted me by strangling my throat and catching my testicles. The aim was to physically liquidate me with a view to prevent me from attending the Parliament Session. There is a political motive behind this. This was a deliberate attempt to obstruct me from performing my parliamentary duties freely and in accordance with my conscience. Despite police forces present in the Airport they did not come to my rescue. Those who are responsible for this assault are guilty of committing a breach of privilege. I therefore request this House to take suitable action against these persons in the matter.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Speaker, I find myself in great difficulty as a Member of the House and also as a Member of the Privileges Committee, though I am in personal sympathy with

Mr. Manoharan, and also perhaps political sympathy. I feel that motion for reference to the Committee should involve certain human individuals. I am not speaking on behalf of the Committee; the Chairman is there. Is the Committee of Privileges to be saddled with the duty of investigating? Is it a parliamentary CBI? Unless we are told who has attracted the alleged misconduct, so that our arms could extend, I do not know how we can act. I have the utmost sympathy with him politically and personally. But this motion seems to be so extra-ordinary that I cannot make head or tail out of it.

SHRI SEZHTIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I am not here to shield anybody who is alleged to have assaulted a member of the House. Whatever may be the political differences or affiliations, each Member of Parliament should be allowed to perform his parliamentary duties. Physical violence does not have a place in democracy. Political differences cannot be settled by physical violence. I say this even for an ordinary citizen. I unequivocally condemn any violence anywhere. In a parliamentary democracy, only by debate and discussion, we try to convert others. Political convictions cannot be erased or altered by any violence perpetrated by anybody howsoever mighty he may be. In a parliamentary democracy, only parliamentary methods should be adopted and extra-parliamentary methods or violence have no place in it.

In this particular case, because it involves my friend Mr. Manoharan, what I say should not be taken as biased. What we are going to do now may set a precedent for the future. As rightly pointed out by Prof. Mukerjee, the Privileges Committee should have the full facts before it and it should be precise. Mr.

Manoharan has said that 20 to 30 members assaulted him, headed by two persons whose names he has mentioned. The Privileges Committee may be at a loss to find out who are the other persons, unless he wants to confine it to only those two persons. Therefore, in this case I feel that the past practice of referring it to the State Government may be adopted and the particulars supplied by them may be placed before the House or before the parliamentary committee, to which I have no objection. Once again I make it clear that I do not approve of any physical violence and I am not biased in this case. I only want a proper procedure to be followed as was followed on previous occasions, because this may tend to become a precedent for the future.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो प्रस्ताव रखा है इसके बारे में एक कठिनाई है जिसका मैंने कल भी उल्लेख किया था। आपके सुनाव पर उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री की हतोत्ता इसमें से लिकाल दिया र, यह अच्छा किया। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि ग्रागर मुख्य मंत्री प्रस्ताव में नहीं है या कोई पुस्तक ग्राफिटर नहीं है या और कोई अधिकारी नहीं है तो यह प्रिवेज मेंशन कितके खिलाफ है। क्योंकि क्या आवं करेंगी?

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय : टू परसंज़ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आपने जीसा कहा है यह कीज प्राइवेट लागरिकों के खिलाफ रहते हैं। तब तो यह एक क्रिमिनल केस है.

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय : नह तो नहीं है।

एक माननीय संसद : वह भी हो सकता है।

ओ अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पुनिस वहा भी उसने कुछ किया या नहीं किया, प्रवासी ने कुछ किया या नहीं किया इन तथ्यों का हम पता लगा लें और फिर इसको प्रिवेज कमेटी में भेजने का फैसला करें तो ज्ञान अच्छा होगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): As you have rightly said, there are cases where some police officers or even journalists were involved, and we have directly dealt with them. The cases of Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Tridib Choudhuri were there. There was another Swatantra Member of Parliament who was manhandled by police officials. Those officials were called here and reprimanded. But in this particular instance, I have all my sympathies for Mr. Manoharan. On behalf of my group, I condemn the attack on him. Even the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has regretted it. It says:

"Mr. Karunanidhi has regretted the attempt to attack Mr. Manoharan at the airport. He says, such undemocratic trends in politics were deplorable."

Whether this incident took place and whether there was an attempt on his life, the Committee will have to go into it. The Committee will have to summon and hear ordinary citizens. Suppose this Committee goes there to find out more people in addition to these more than 18 people, perhaps some members of the Committee may be slapped or beaten and there will be another privilege motion against those people. How can the Committee go there and make investigation? If according to Shri

Manoharan they are hooligans and the privilege motion is against the hooligans, to whatever party they may belong, how can Professor Mukerjee and other members of the Committee go and investigate into it? It is something extraordinary. My suggestion is let the entire House condemn this incident. That should be enough. In public life people are man-handled. In the morning we are greeted with flowers and in the evening we are greeted with something else. So, I would suggest that we adopt some sort of motion of disapproval or condemnation of this incident. I would request Shri Manoharan also to realise the implications of such an investigation by the Privileges Committee. It will be very difficult for the Committee to make an inquiry. If somebody belonging to the public wants to gain some prominence, he can throw some paper into the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Here in this case the Member is not attending to any other public duty but trying to attend to his parliamentary duty. The suggestion which you have given is a very dangerous one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What suggestion?

MR. SPEAKER: To ignore this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I suggested this to be considered as an experimental measure.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow another Member may be involved. That is why I did not want to take a decision off-hand. I saw the old cases and I have laid the position before you. I agree that Shri Manoharan has deleted some portions of the motion on my suggestion. But I agree with the suggestion that since the Chief Minister also expressed regret, why not we get the information from the State Government? Then everything would

[Mr. Speaker]

be before the House. I will ask the State Government to send the report in four or five days.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: So, your suggestion is that this matter may be referred to the Chief Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Get information about the incident.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Not from the Chief Minister but from the State Government.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: The State Government embodied by the Chief Minister. As the person who has been man-handled, I wish Shri Vajpayee to understand the feelings of a Member of Parliament who was on his way to Delhi to attend the session and who was man-handled on the way. I have correctly mentioned the names of the people who man-handled me. It is the duty of the Privileges Committee to investigate the matter and find a solution, instead of asking the State Government to do it. I am very happy that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has rightly condemned it. So, he has himself admitted that the assault was made on me. The Chief Minister is not going to say that there was no assault at all on Shri Manoharan. So, while I have got the highest regard for him, even though he has very much regretted it, this question has to be decided by the House through its Privileges Committee, and no one else. I was beaten and man-handled when I was coming to attend the session of Parliament. If I do not get any protection from this House, where else should I go? If we have no precedents, I would say that we must set up new precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you lodge a report with the police?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: That is another aspect. Even though a lot of police people were there, they did not come to my rescue till the commotion was over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is a serious matter.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Now I have been man-handled. Tomorrow, my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, may be man-handled. It is a serious matter. When this took place the entire police were passive spectators; they were watching the scene. After that commotion died down, they came to me and started consoling me saying, "We are very sorry; we did not know."—this and that. That is why I request you and I request the entire House, let us forget party affiliations and party considerations, let us come to a conclusion to send it to the Privileges Committee. I hope, the House will have no objection to that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Sir, the motion that has been moved names two persons.....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I can name so many persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan, You have just mentioned two persons leading a few others.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: That is precisely the point. I know all the people. They were with me when I was in the D.M.K.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The privilege motion names two persons leading a crowd of people. It also says that the police was present at the airport and took no notice of it. If it is referred to the Privileges Committee just as it is, what will the Privileges Committee do? It will call upon these two persons to come before them and give evidence, whatever they have to say in regard to this matter. But the Privileges Committee is bound to

ask further questions. For that, they will have no material before them at all. It seems to me, therefore, appropriate,—in spite of the fact that it is possible that the report may be prejudiced, but due weight can be given to the fact—that the first thing to be done is—and that will be the right precedent also—that the State Government should be asked to investigate into this matter and submit their report. It is for the Privileges Committee to judge whether it is a biased report or whether it is a correct report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The report of the State Government should come to the House. Then the house can discuss it and send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we should stick to one thing. Yesterday, we said that Mr. Manoharan should delete that portion and then we will see it. He has done it. Now, in spite of that, our minds are not very clear about it. I would also request Mr. Manoharan to stand by us. He will not lose anything by it. I will get the information from the State Government and come again before the House. It does not mean that our minds are prejudiced. We will deal with the privilege motion as we deal with other motions. I will come with the information before the House. I think, he will accept it. Hence I end the matter here. He will collect the information through the Home Ministry of Government of India. That is the normal practice that we have followed in the past. We will follow that.

—

13.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INCOME-TAX (3RD AMDT.) RULES
EMERGENCY RISKS (Goods) INSUR-
ANCE (3RD AMDT.) SCHEME ETC. AND
NOTIFICATIONS

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 Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 573(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1972, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3616/72.]

(2) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 588(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971.

(3) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Understakings) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S.O. 589(E) in Gazette of India the 11th September, 1972, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3700/72.]

(4) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3714/72.]

(5) 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 (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1319 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1972.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1319 in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3701/72.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1021 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972.

(ii) G.S.R. 1022 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1082 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972.

(iv) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1157 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1158 and 1159 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1285 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1286 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8702/72.]

(ix) G.S.R. 1354 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3714/72.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 390(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1016 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1018 and 1020 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1019 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1079 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1086 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1081 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1097 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1972 together

with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3701/72.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES
DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION
ACT, 1951 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR
1971-72.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(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 (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 584(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1972 regarding management of the Rai Saheb Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Limited, Akola.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3699/72.]

(ii) S.O. 590(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 1972 regarding management of the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.

[Placed in Library.
See No. LT-3717/72.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1971-72 under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1946. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3698/72.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
NO. 261 DATED 18TH AUGUST, 1972
RE. ARREARS OF DIRECT TAXES

13.51 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): It is found that certain factual inaccuracies have crept in the replies given to Supplementary to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 261 on 18th August, 1972. The statement made by me and the correct position is indicated below:—

STATEMENT MADE

CORRECT POSITION

1. In reply to Supplementary by Shri C. K. Chaudhripan it was stated that there has been a progressive reduction in the arrears and this year alone we have collected about Rs. 61 crores.

In the financial year 1971-72 the reduction in gross arrears by way of adjustment, appeal effects and cash collection for income-tax amounted to Rs. 303.61 crores. This includes cash collection of Rs. 87 crores. The figure of Rs. 61 crores referred to by me relates to the reduction in the net arrears as on 31-3-72 (Rs. 438.60 crs.) as compared to the net arrears as on 31-3-71 (Rs. 499.68 crores).

2. In reply to a Supplementary by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya about the arrears against big business houses it was stated that the arrears were Rs. 436 crores and that these Rs. 436 crores arrears would mean a couple of thousands of assessees.

The correct figure is Rs. 438 crores. The arrears of Rs. 438 crores were the net arrears due from assessees all over India. The actual number of assessees from whom the net arrears of Rs. 4 crores are outstanding is not known but the number would run into lacs.

3. In reply to a Supplementary by Shri K. Lakshappa it was stated that between 1947-47 to 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 9694 crores have been collected constituting 86% of the demands raised.

1947-47 is a typing error. The correct years should be 1947-48 to 1971-72. The percentage of 86% is not applicable to collection of Rs. 9694 crores. This percentage relates to the demand collected during 1971-72. In this year a demand of Rs. 1,217 crores was raised out of which Rs. 996 crores became due for collection and Rs. 881 crores was reduced or collected which is 86% of demand fallen due.

4. In reply to Supplementary by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu it was stated that as far as Shri Biju Patnaik is concerned, he has got 75 writs in the Calcutta High Court.

The number of writs filed in Shri Biju Patnaik's own case is 16. The number of writs filed in the case of Biju Patnaik group as a whole exceeds 50. It was 58 as on 11-4-72 when a question about him was answered.

5. In reply to a Supplementary by Shri S. M. Banerjee it was stated that the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs concerning Shri Ram Rattan Gupta has not been written off.

After examining the scaling down petition of the assessee (Ram Rattan Gupta Group) a sum of Rs. 30.41 lakhs was written off in December, 1964. However, later when it was discovered that some assets were not disclosed in the scaling down petition of the assessee, the matter was re-examined and the C.I.T. was asked to take all the legal steps available to the Government, including civil suit to recover the sum of Rs. 30.41 lakhs.

The delay in correcting the reply was due to the heavy pressure of work on account of Parliament Questions. Further the present question involved a large number of different sets of facts and figures. Since during the course of Supplementaries some mistakes have crept in on some of the facts and figures given, a double check was required to be made to ensure that the figures given in the above statement were correct. This double check has also caused some delay in preparing the above statement.

I hope the position is clear now.

TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): According to the Report of the Proceedings of the House on the 8th August, 1972 I am reported to have stated in reply to a supplementary by Shri Samar Guha that goods worth Rs. 149 crores have been exported to Formosa. I wish to clarify that the correct position is that goods worth Rs. 199 lakhs have been exported to Formosa during 1970-71. In fact, I have drawn attention to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Question, where in detailed statistic relating to Trade with Formosa have been furnished.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 123, DATED 8TH AUGUST, 1972 re. TRADE RELATIONS WITH FORMOSA

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN

In another reply to a supplementary by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I am reported to have stated that India has trade relations with almost all the countries except three countries,

namely, South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia. I wish to clarify that the correct position is that India does not have trade relations with five countries, namely, South Africa, South-West Africa, Rhodesia, Portugal and the Tibet Region of China.

It is regretted that this information could not be conveyed to the House within 24 hours as these two discrepancies were noticed only later.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 21st November, 1972, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Indira Gandhi University Bill, 1972 to a Joint Committee.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(b) The Carriage By Air Bill, 1972

(4) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1972-73

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1970-71.

(5) Discussion on the 12th Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I would like to draw your attention—it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee also—that there

should be a discussion on CIA activities in India. This allegation has already been voiced in the House yesterday in connection with the discussion on Assam; out of five speakers, four speakers mentioned about the hand behind the Assam riots; and the Minister also, to a certain extent, agreed with them. The President of the Congress has already made so many observations; even yesterday or the day before yesterday in his speech at the Jawaharlal Nehru Seminar, he again reiterated that there were hands in India of foreign elements. I would say that the political climate of India is charged with these allegations; the father will be doubting his son or the son will be doubting his father; this is the atmosphere. This stingy atmosphere must be cleared. We must identify the persons, the agents, and the symptoms of their activities should be brought to the notice of all. This is a very important matter. It relates to the security of the country, the nation's honour is involved. If foreign agents are playing havoc in the country, that is a national disgrace. Therefore, this stingy climate and all these allegations should be cleared. I submit to you, Sir, that next week this matter should be discussed in the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I fully agree with Mr. Samar Guha that the CIA matter should be taken up for discussion next week. You remember, Sir, our leader, Shri Samar Mukerjee, placed the matter on the 10th of this month when the leaders' meeting was held. I plead with you to see that the CIA matter is taken up for discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I fully agree with Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya that there should be an exhaustive discussion of CIA activities in India. The political life of every citizen is in danger because of these activities...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly finish in two minutes. We are repeating yesterday's performance....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after the Supreme Court judgment setting aside the Newsprint Control Order, the ten-page restriction placed by the Government,....

MR. SPEAKER: You want a statement on that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your demand in your letter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know when the Bill will be brought before the House on diffusion of ownership. I am told that this is being delayed. The Supreme Court has delivered its judgment and its implications have been studied by the Government. They should come with the Bill to curb the monopoly practices.

Thirdly, I wish to know whether any statement is going to be made by the Government regarding the Supreme Court's judgment on Mulki Rules

MR. SPEAKER: I am admitting some motion on Mulki Rules. I was, throughout, under doubt, whether we have the proper jurisdiction, to admit it or not. But I am doing it because it has given rise to so much of controversy.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the Newsprint Control Order is concerned, as you have just now expressed a wish and given instruction, I will ask the Minister concerned to make a statement about it.

As for Mulki Rules, you have already made a reference.

About CIA activities, in the very nature of things, it is not possible for Government really to be able to say much about what they have done or what information they have got about it. Unless...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the Ministers in public and on the floor of the House, day in and day out....

MR. SPEAKER: My dear Professor kindly sit down.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I think all sections of the House will agree with me that in regard to the activities of foreign agents CIA included, we have all to be vigilant, and on that in reply to a question a statement has been made. It will be rather a sort of discussion in which whatever information the Government may have at its disposal they may not be able to place it on the Table of the House, in the very nature of things. The Government will be in a very embarrassing position and I would request hon. Members not to press for a discussion on the subject.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission, Sir. This is the prerogative on the part of the Ministers and Members belonging to the ruling Party that day in and day out they will be making accusations outside as also on the floor of the House, but the Government plead their inability and say that they have nothing clear about it. What a strange thing, Sir, is it! It is for you to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have been able to say what you wanted to say. So, now we adjourn for lunch

and re-assemble at 3 p.m.

13.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four Minutes Past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION RE: EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of sections 226 and 619)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 22, 32 etc.)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I introduce the Bill.

RE. DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya are absent. Shri Samanta.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): With your permission, I am not moving the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17th November, 1972.

15.06 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of sections 12, 64 etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

Shri R. N. Sharma He wants to oppose the Bill.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad): The practice is that when Private Bills are sought to be introduced, they are not opposed. This Bill is to amend the Mines Act. I come from the mining area....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardia-wash): So he wants to undermine it!

SHRI R. N. SHARMA: The fact is that this Bill is similar to the Bill now before a Joint Committee which is already seized of the problem. This Bill seeks to amend sections 12, 72, penal clauses and also the provision concerning the Mining Board. These clauses are already under amendment by the Joint Committee. This Bill is completely identical to the one already before the Joint Committee. On this ground, I oppose its introduction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri Samanta want to say anything?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): It is not opposing. It is a point of order. As a matter of fact, it is a procedural matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I do not think that stage has come. It is only when the Bill has been introduced and discussion started that it is for Government to come forward and say that this is being done by them, a Government Bill is there, and then request the member to withdraw his Bill or to do something about it.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA: It is against rule 67 which says:

"When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will otherwise direct in this case, because it is for Government to come forward and say that this is the case. Not that I do not believe you, but I think it is for Government, and the Minister concerned with this department, to say. Until that is very clearly stated before the House, I direct that the Bill can be introduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): May I quote a precedent? Sometime back in the very first session.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: After you have given the ruling, why question it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For future guidance.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Let him not guide the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am seeking guidance from the Chair for myself.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17th November, 1972.

Sometime back when I had moved the Constitution Amendment Bill, afterwards the 24th Constitution Amendment Bill was introduced by Government. At the time, I had referred to this issue and raised the point whether when an identical Bill was already introduced by me, a similar Bill could be brought here. I think an identical situation is there now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Bill is pending before the House. It is only when another identical Bill is pending at that time. Anyway, for the time being—(Interruption).—Order please. I would like to be very clear, and I would like the Minister concerned to come forward. That is why I say it can be introduced at this stage. (Interruption) Order please. Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I introduce the Bill.

COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 10, 20 etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL* (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 2)

श्री शशि भूषण (दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दिल्ली भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1958 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करों की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं विधेयक पुरस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.13 hrs.

PREVENTION OF COW SLAUGHTER BILL

by *Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan—contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Mr. B. S. Chowhan on the 1st September, 1972:—

"That the Bill to prevent cow slaughter in India, be taken into consideration."

Two hours were allotted. 1 hour 20 minutes were taken. 40 minutes is the balance. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was on his legs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (NIZAMABAD) rose—

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17.11.72.

श्री जारखंडे राय (बोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि यह विधेयक देखने में तो मामूली मालूम होता है लेकिन इसका नतीजा खतरनाक मालूम होता है। इसलिए मैं आपकी व्यवस्था इसमें चाहता हूँ। आपको स्मरण होगा कि इस विधेयक पर मैं बोरा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you speaking on?

श्री जारखंडे राय : आप पहले सुन लोजिये। इस विधेयक पर मैं इसके खिलाफ बोला था और उसके फलस्वरूप मुझे जान से मारने का धमकी का पत्र मिला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just one minute. Firstly, if you have spoken already, you cannot speak a second time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is a serious matter. The hon. Member says that his life is in danger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the procedure. He raised a point of order. Although I am prepared to listen to the point of order....(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, he belongs to our party. It is an important matter. I belong to his particular group. Kindly hear me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is important, I agree; but I am concerned with the procedure of the House. At the moment we are discussing a particular Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First hear me. I will then call you. We are almost through it. If there is any point of order, I am prepared to listen to it, but any other thing which can be brought as an argument on the Bill should form part of the speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute. My friend, Shri Jharkhande Rai, spoke on this Bill. He did not support the Bill but he opposed it, with the result that on the 6th October, 1972, he received a secret letter from

खूनी गौहत्या आदीलन।

It says:

“जारखंडे,

सोक सभा में आदर्णीय बौ० एस० चौहान (जनसंघ) ने गौहत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिए जो विधेयक रखा था और उस पर जो तुम ने अब्द व्यपनि गंदे मृह से निकाले उनके लिए तुम्हें शर्म आनी चाहिए। तुम हिन्दू धर्म के सबसे बड़े दुष्मन हो। गौ माता का दूध पीकर तुम्हें शर्म नहीं आई तुम बहुत गंदे खून के बने हो।

मैं गौ माता की कसम खाता हूँ “तुम्हारे साथने तुम्हारे सारे जीनदान तथा प्यारे अवक्तियों के शरीर के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर के गौ माता के चरणों तले डालूंगा तुम्हें वह यातना दूंगा जो आज तक किसी ने सुनी भी ना हो।” तुम्हें यह अब्द कितने भँहने पड़ेगे यह तुम सोब भी नहीं सकते हो। तुम किस दुनिया में रहते ही। हिन्दुस्तान में रहकर जो आदमी हिन्दू धर्म से बैर करेगा उसे कहीं सजा दी जायेगी जो तुम्हें मिलने वाली है।

अन्य साधियों के कहने पर तुम्हें चेतावनी (वार्तांग) दी जाती है कि अब तुम संध्य लेक सम्मा में गौ हत्या पर दोक लचाने के लिए फैरेन किंचित् रखतो और यदि कोरब गौ हत्या जन्म हो मई तरे तुम्हें माल कर दिया जावेगा कर्तव्य पता है मैं उस देश का वासी हूँ यहूँ के मानव उसमें सिंह ने जनरल 'ओ' डायर की हत्या उसके देश में की थी तुम तो हिन्दुस्तान में ही हो ।

"मध्यम खूनी गौ हत्या आन्दोलन"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to do?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This letter has in original, with the envelope, been sent to the Home Minister, Shri Mirdha. A copy has also been sent to the Speaker. If a Member who speaks here his views on a Bill is threatened like this, by a certain political party worker, I want that he should be given due protection. I shall send you this copy.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let it not become a debate. At the moment, I am concerned with the procedure. I agree that even writing a letter like that is a serious matter. You have said that it has been sent to the Home Ministry to examine and to give him protection. You have done all that. I am concerned with the procedure. You have said that this letter has not been signed; it was an anonymous letter. This House should treat it with the contempt that it deserves—a person who does not dare even to sign....

AN HON. MEMBER: His life is in danger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has written to the Home Minister.

श्री शारदापट्टे राय : इतना ही नहीं, पिछली 14 तारीख को टेलीफोन पर किसी ग्रामी ने मा किसी गेंगे ने फिर मुझे धमकी दी कि एक महीने के अन्दर अगर तुम यह कार्बनही नहीं करोगे, विभेदक पेन करके पास नहीं करता तो तुम्हें जान से मार दिया जायेगा । 14 तारीख को पौने 12 बजे मुझे टेलीफोन किया गया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since the Member has mentioned this and it is on record, Government should take note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has already given it to the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying from here, on behalf of the House, that since this matter has been mentioned and the Member has legitimate fears of his life—threats are held out to him, they may be genuine, they may not be genuine—Government should take a note of it and see what should be done in the matter.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are living in the age of science and technology; ours is the atomic age. There are some persons who want to take us back to the age of superstition; they want to take this country 4,000 years ago. Those persons want to gain some political advantage by creating the impression that they are the only protectors of the cows in this country.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Cow and calf, both.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes. In this country, in 1935 we had a cattle population of 215 million. By 1962 it increased by 45 per cent.

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

Now it has come down to 250 million. Now we cannot feed all the cattle, including the useless cattle. Nobody is killing good cattle. Only the useless cattle on the verge of death are being killed. Moreover, the kisan knows how many cows and bullocks he should keep and which are the useless cattle. Only the useless cattle are being sent to the slaughter house and a good balance is being maintained now. If the number of useless cattle also is allowed to increase, by the end of this century, the cattle will drive out the entire human population out of this country. In spite of various birth control methods, our population is increasing by 2.3 per cent every year and by the end of the century, it may cross the 1 billion mark. By that time, the land available for grazing will be only a quarter million acres. How are we going to feed the huge cattle population? This year there is drought. In Andhra, half the cattle are dead. If sufficient help is not given, the remaining half also will die. There is no drinking water. We cannot allow the cattle population to increase for the pleasure of some people. If threatening letters are written to a senior member of the House. It is shameful. It might not have been written by a leader, but in this country there are some people of that nature. As Pandit Nehru used to say, in this country, people of every century are living—1st, 2nd, 10th, 15th, 19th, and 20th century. Some people think that by bringing this Bill they can get some political advantage and they will win elections. They have already cut a sorry face. Had they not indulged in issues involving religious susceptibilities, they might have fared well. Unfortunately, they brought religion into politics and suffered. I come from a peasant family and my name is Gopal. I know how to look after a cow.

With these words, I oppose the Bill and request the mover to withdraw

the Bill, so that he may not face the situation of his Bill being voted down.

डा० मोकिन्द्र बाल (जबलपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सचमुच यह आश्वर्य की बात है कि हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 25 वर्ष से अधिक हो गये, हम ने अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती भी मनाई लेकिन अब तक इस पुण्यमूर्मि पर गोवध हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि जो लोग हिन्दू हैं, जो लोग साम्प्रदायिकता से भरे हुए हैं वे ही गोवध बन्द करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्वराज्य के पहले वर्तमान भारत के नेताओं ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है। गांधी जी को साम्प्रदायिक नहीं कहा जा सकता, आज विनोबा जी भी इस के बारे में कह रहे हैं। उन को साम्प्रदायिक नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह प्रश्न साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न नहीं है। यह प्रश्न इस देश की संस्कृति से, इस देश के आधिक विकास से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

जहां तक संस्कृति का सवाल है वह एक ऐतिहासिक बात है कि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से इस देश में गोवध मुस्लिम काल में भी बन्द रहा है। मोगल काल का मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अकबर से लेकर शाहजहां तक—अकबर, जहांगीर और शाहजहां इन तीनों—के काल में यहां पर गोवध बन्द रहा। कुछ लोगों की साम्पत्ता है कि औरंगजेब के काल में भी गोवध बन्द था, पर इसमें कुछ मतभेद है। लेकिन जहां तक अकबर, जहांगीर और शाहजहां का सवाल है उनके राज्यकाल में गोवध कर्तव्य बन्द रहा है। हमारे नेताओं ने

इस बात को स्पष्ट कहा था कि स्वराज्य होते ही गोवध बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, लेकिन यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि अब तक इस देश में गोवध हो रहा है।

जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, वह गोवध बन्द करने की नीति स्वीकार कर चुकी है और उस को स्वीकार करने के बाद सरकार ने इस सारे विषय पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी। यह आशा थी, और सरकार ने कहा भी था, कि उस समिति का प्रतिवेदन हम लोगों के सामने ले: महीने में आ जायेगा। लेकिन पता नहीं कितने ले: महीने बीन गये इस बात को। कोई न कोई अड़चन आकर खड़ी हो जाती है। अभी हम ने सुना कि उस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री सरकार ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह बात क्यों हुई। अगर उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया तो उस के कारणों को दूर करना चाहिये जिन को ले कर वह काम नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन अगर वे काम नहीं करना चाहते तो जिस तरह से सरकार ने तीन सदस्यों को नियुक्त किया उसी समय उसे श्री सरकार के स्थान पर किसी दूसरे को अध्यक्ष बनाना चाहिये था। अगर उस की वजह से यह काम बन्द हो जाय तो यह किसी प्रकार ठीक नहीं होगा।

सम्बन्ध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का भी फैसला है। उस ने अपने फैसले में स्तूप्त कहा है कि गाय, बछड़े और बछड़ियां अवध्य हैं। उन्होंने बैलों के सम्बन्ध में अवध्य यह कहा है कि उन का वध किया जा सकता है। लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जो फैसला है उस को तो हम को कम से कम कार्यरूप में परिणत करना चाहिये। हम लोगों को तब तक सन्तोष नहीं होगा जब तक गोवंश का वध कतई तौर पर बन्द नहीं हो जाता। यदि सरकार अपनी ओर से इस को बन्द नहीं करती तो कम से कम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के अनुसार तो उस को काम करना ही चाहिये।

पहले सरकार के सामने बहुमत का प्रश्न था। कुछ प्रदेशों में सरकार को बहुमत नहीं था, लेकिन आज वह स्थित नहीं है। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में सरकार का प्रचण्ड बहुमत है। करीब करीब सारे राज्यों में सरकार का बहुमत है, फिर यह बात क्यों नहीं हो रही है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं इस बात को हमेशा कहता रहा हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय कानून बनना चाहिये। जब तक केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं बनेगा तब तक इस देश में सर्वदा गोवध बन्द नहीं हो सकता। अगर इसे के लिये संविधान का संशोधन भी करना पड़े तो उस को करना चाहिये। हम संविधान में कई संशोधन कर चुके। यदि इसने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम संविधान का संशोधन न करें तो यह बड़े खेद की बात होगी।

गाय हमारे यहां पर आज से नहीं बहुत प्राचीन समय से अवध्य रही है। इस

15.29 hrs.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul in the Chair]

अगर सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में इस देश की जनता की राय जानना चाहती है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय यहां संविधान सभा चल रही थी, मैं भी उस का सदस्य था, मैंने कहा था कि हमारे संविधान में रिफरेंडम की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। वह तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन यदि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में इस देश का जनत जानना चाहती है तो जान सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू मुसलमान सभी लोगों का बहुमत गोवध बन्द करने के पक्ष में है। कहा जाता है कि बेकार पशुओं का क्या होगा। मैं आप से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेकार पशुओं की बात दूसरी है, लेकिन आप बम्बई के कसाई खाने में जाकर देख लें, बम्बई कलकत्ते के कसाई खाने में जा कर देख लें, वहां अच्छे से अच्छे गोवंश का किस प्रकार से संहार हो रहा है और किस प्रकार से गायें काटी जा रही हैं। जहां तक उपयोगी पशुओं का सम्बन्ध है, सर्वोच्च न्यायलय के फैसले के अनुसार तो काम होना चाहिये।

लोग कहते हैं कि मैंने हिन्दी को और गाय के प्रश्न को एक साथ कैसे लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी का और गाय का आपस में जितना सम्बन्ध है, उतना शायद किसी दूसरी चीज का नहीं है। हिन्दी से हमारे मस्तिष्क का सम्बन्ध है जबकि गाय का हमारे शरीर से सम्बन्ध है। मस्तिष्क के बिना शरीर से काम है और शरीर के बिना मस्तिष्क बेकाम है। अब आप सोचिये कि गाय और हिन्दी का आपस में सम्बन्ध है या नहीं है। दोनों का आपस में जितना सम्बन्ध है उतना किसी दूसरी चीज का नहीं है।

देश में पच्चीस वर्ष के बाद भी एक विदेशी भाषा चलती रहे, देश में पच्चीस वर्ष के बाद भी गोवध होता रहे इस में ज्यादा दुब और खेद की ओर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए चाहे यह विधेयक किसी भी सदस्य ने अयवा किसी भी दल ने रखा हो मैं हृदय से इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और कांग्रेसी सदस्यों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई विषय जारी नहीं हुआ है और वे भत देने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। इस बास्ते कृपा करके इस सम्बन्ध में जब भत विभाजन का प्रश्न आए तो वे इसके पक्ष में भत दें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की आत्मा को तब तक सन्तोष नहीं होगा जब तक गाय के खून की एक बूँद भी इस पुर्ण भूमि पर गिरती रहेगी। इसलिए गोवध बन्द होना आधिक दृष्टि से और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से दोनों ही दृष्टियों से आवश्यक है। हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक अल्प पैदा हो। अवश्य अधिक अल्प पैदा होना चाहिये। लेकिन अधिक प्रश्न के उत्पादन के लिए भी गोवध के खाद की, बैंडों की आवश्यकता है। शरीर को हृष्पपुष्ट बनाने के लिए हृष्प की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सांस्कृतिक और आधिक दोनों दृष्टियों से गोवध देश में कर्तव्य बन्द होना चाहिये।

इन लब्जों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Madam Chairman, on the Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill moved by Shri B. S. Chowhan, I would like to say a few words. I am sorry to say that I am not in a position to extend my support to this Bill. I would like to give a few concrete reasons for my opposition to this Bill.

Madam, you know that the population of our country is 55 crores. When we look at the fast growing rate of our population, I am afraid that within a few years the people may be forced to take to grass for their food. At that time, I would not like our cows to be the competitors for the grass. The Government of India advance the argument of fast growing population for the spiralling price rise. Though the production of essential commodities of life has gone up considerably, yet the paradoxical situation is that they are not available in adequate supply to the people of our country. For this also the fast rate in the growth of our population has been pointed out by our Government.

The rate in the growth of cattle is comparatively higher than that of human beings and the standing proof is the larger number of stray cattle roaming about in the streets of Delhi. In Tamil Nadu we have got Temple Cows which are left scot-free to graze in anybody's field. The stray cattle in the streets of Delhi can be compared to that. I have no doubt that for the large number of traffic accidents on the roads of Delhi the stray cattle counts very much. At least for this reason, I am not able to support this Bill.

According to the 1966 Census, the total value of cattle in our country was Rs. 17.61 crores. Now it might be about Rs. 25 crores. We have got

50 Intensive Cattle Development projects in the country. Each project takes care of 1,00,000 cows. During the IV Plan period 37 such Centres are to be started. In addition, we have also 6 Cattle Breeding Stations. We have also 510 Key Village Blocks throughout the length and breadth of the country where the breeding of productive cattle is given the greatest attention. If we want that all these projects should succeed, then we should not give our support to this Bill which makes cow slaughter an offence.

In no country in the world, there is this kind of blind superstition of worshipping cows etc. In many western countries, the people have got this impression about Indians that they are worshippers of cow, snake, all sorts of animals, trees, plants, etc. They think that all the Indians are steeped in such meaningless superstitions. Whenever we go abroad, we are also confronted with these questions. If we are to pass this Bill, then we will be giving legal sanction to our superstition. We are now the laughing stock in other countries and after passing this Bill, I have no doubt that we will be mocked at by the rest of the world.

In this scientific age, when man has reached the moon and brought the samples of sand from the moon, we cannot afford to adopt this kind of legislative measure, which is clothing our superstition with legal authority. That is why I want to oppose this Bill. Our aim should be to protect the milch cows of good breed. If we accept this Bill we will be adding more misery to the already miserable lot of humanbeings.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (ग्रन्तीगढ़) :
पञ्चीस वर्ष के बाद भी गोरक्षा की समस्या
इस देश में हल नहीं हो पाई है, यह हमारे
लिए एक लज्जा की बात है।

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

राष्ट्रियिता महात्मा गांधी के सामने यह प्रश्न रहा है। उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से भी अधिक महत्व दिया था। उन्होंने एक बार कहा था कि यदि स्वाधीनता में विलम्ब होता है और गऊ की रक्षा उसके बदले में होती है तो मैं इसको सहन कर सकता हूँ।

एक मौननीम सवस्य : कभी नहीं कहा।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : जतपथ ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ में एक बहुत सुन्दर बात आती है। मैं संकृति और धर्म की बात बाद में कहूँगा क्योंकि इस सभा में इस प्रकार के अनेक व्यक्ति हैं जो धर्म से शतुता रखते हैं, जो संस्कृति को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा। पहले [मैं शतपथ ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ की बात कहना] चाहता हूँ। गऊ प्रहृति की ओर से दी हुई चीज़ है और यह चामे से भी कई अर्थों में अच्छी है। चमे को एक जगह से उठा कर दूसरी जगह नहीं रखा जा सकता है। प्रकृति के चमे में एक जैसा पानी सदा नहीं रहता, वर्षा अरु और उस के बाद कुछ ज्यादा होता है उसके बाद कम हो जाता है, ग्रीष्म अरु भूमि वह शुष्क हो जाता है। लेकिन इसमें कहा गया है कि गऊ इस प्रकार का चमा है जिसको एक देश से दूसरे देश में भी ले जाया जा सकता है और जिसकी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो कर प्राणिमात्र, मनुष्यमात्र का हित होता है। इतिहास की बात भी मैं आपको बताता हूँ। कोलम्बस का उदाहरण दिया जा सकता है। जब वह दूसरी बार अमरीका गए तो चालीस गायें और दो साँड़ अपने साथ ले गए।

इससे वहां का जो गोवंश था उसमें वृद्धि हुई और आपके और हमारे सामने लाखों और करोड़ों की मध्या में वहां गोष्ठन बढ़ गया और उसने अपने दूध और मक्खन से वहां की जनता को तृप्त किया और उन्नत किया।

इसी तरह से यह कहा जाता है कि यह विज्ञान का युग है, प्रगति का युग है, इसमें गोवंश की बात दोनों की जाती है। इस विज्ञान और प्रगति के युग में मनुष्य ने आंख से देखना, कान से सुनन, मुँह से खाना, नाक से सूखना क्या छोड़ दिया है? अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ है तो इस विज्ञान तथा प्रगति के युग में जो उपयोगी पशु है उसकी रक्षा करने और उससे काम नेना अप्रगतिवादी या अवैज्ञानिक कैसे कहलाएगा? लोग कह रहे हैं कि यह एक अप्रगतिवादी कदम होगा। मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि क्या महात्मा गांधी प्रगति दो नहीं थे और वह क्या देश को उन्नत नहीं करना चाहते थे? उन्होंने क्यों इस प्रश्न को महत पूर्ण ममकर हमारे सामने इपको रखा।

एक बात और कही जाती है। जो अनुपयोगी पशु हैं उनका क्या किया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाय कभी अनुपयोगी होती ही नहीं है। जो विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं उन्होंने इस चीज़ को सिद्ध कर दिया है। अगर गाय दूध नहीं देती और किर भी उसको चारा बिलाया जाता है तो उसके बदले में वह मूँब के रूप में और गोवर के रूप में जो खाद देती है वह उससे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी है। विशेष रूप से मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह कहती है कि कृषि भूमि की सीमा बांधी जाए, दस एकड़ या आठ एकड़ से ज्यादा किसी के पास कृषि योग्य भूमि नहीं रहनी चाहिए तो वैसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती है कि गाय की रक्षा की जाए और उन्नत प्रकार के गाय और बैल उत्पन्न किए जाएं? वे आपके ट्रैक्टर आठ एकड़ भूमि में क्या करेंगे,

कौन इनको रखेगा ? और कृषक के लिए अर्थात् दृष्टि से उस को रखना किस प्रकार व्यावहारिक होगा ? छोटी खेती के लिए तो अच्छे बैल ही उसके काम में आ सकते हैं और वही उसको सहरा दे सकते हैं ।

हमारे जैसे पिछड़े देश में ट्रैक्टर को रखना उपयोगी नहीं है । जिन्होंने ट्रैक्टर रखे हुए हैं, उनकी हालत को मैं जानता हूँ । छोटे-मोटे शहर में पुर्जे नहीं मिलते हैं, मरम्मत करने वाले नहीं मिलते हैं । जब तक किसान उस के लिए इधर से उधर चक्कर काटता है और इन्तजाम करता है, तक तो वह पिछड़ जाता है ।

इसके साथ नाय कृषक को खाद का प्रबन्ध भी किसी दूसरी जगह से करना होता है । लेकिन गौ और बैल को रखने का महत्व यह है कि जो बैल उस के खेत में चलता है, वह साथ-साथ खाद भी देता है । अगर चलते हुए बैल पेशाब, या गोबर करता है, तो वह किसान की जमीन में खाद देता है और उसको उर्वरा बनाता है । यही स्थिति गौ की भी है । लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर भी चलते हुए बैल की तरह पेशाब कर दे, तो जहां उसका डीजल आयल गिरेगा, वहां अन्न का एक दाना भी पैदा नहीं होगा ।

अगर हम विचार करके देखें, तो प्रत्येक दृष्टि से गौ का संरक्षण और पालन महत्वपूर्ण है । जहां तक मानवीय भावना का सम्बन्ध है, भारत में एक बहुत बड़ा बहुमत गौ का आदर और श्रद्धा की दृष्टि से देखता है और वह आदर और श्रद्धा गौ की उपयोगिता पर

आधारित है । सरकार बहुमत की भावना को ठुकरा कर उसको पैरों तले रोंदना चाहती है, यह शोभाजनक बात नहीं है ।

कहा जाता है कि कुछ लोग गौ के प्रश्न पर राजनीति चलाना चाहते हैं और गौ वध का प्रश्न उठा कर राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार यह अवसर क्यों देती है कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति आये और लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करें ।

इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के उचित ही है कि गौ-रक्षा के प्रश्न को महत्व दिया जाये और सरकार ने जो वायदे किये हुये हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाये । पिछले दिनों मैंने कृषि मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था । उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि कुछ ऐसे प्राप्त हैं, जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कानून नहीं बनाये हैं और हम शीघ्र उनको लिखेंगे । लेकिन वह शीघ्रता बहुत लम्बी होती जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि वह शीघ्र ही अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करके लोगों के प्रसन्नतोष को दूर करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरी राम (अकबरपुर) : बयरमेन महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मैं आज इस विषेयक का विरोध करने के लिए बड़ा हुमा हूँ । जिस भावना और जिस दंग से यह विषेयक पेश किया गया है, उस तरह वह पेश नहीं होना चाहिए था ।

[भी रम्भली राम]

वैसे तो कह बुग नहीं रहा है, जब राजा रतिदेव के भोजनालय के लिये दो हजार गायें रोज़ कट्टी थीं। अब गौ के स्नाने का प्रचलन बन्द हो चुका है और गौ-वध के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक भी पास किये जा चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं ऐसा वाक्या मुनने में नहीं आया है। अगर कहीं ऐसा वाक्या होता है, तो ऐसी दफायें मीजूद हैं, जिन के तहत अपराधी को सजा भिलती है।

मैं यह विधेयक पेश करने वाले महानुभाव और अपने सम्मानित दोस्त से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो सिफर्क कहते हैं कि गौ माता है, लेकिन हम इस को मानते हैं। मैं आप का ध्यान गांवों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जहां सही तौर पर गौ की पूजा होती है। गौ की पूजा करने वाले कौन हैं? वे लोग हैं, जिन को उन के धर्म ने अछूत कहा है, जिन का छूना वह पाप समझते हैं। उन की गौ की पूजा, रक्षा और खिलाना-विलाना वे अछूत लोग करते हैं, जब कि गौ के दूध और अन्य लाभप्रद चीजों का इस्तेमाल हमारे ये बड़े मिल करते हैं। जब उन की गौ माता मर जाती है, तो बैचारे अछूत उस को अपने कंधों पर लाद कर ले जाते हैं। मैं श्री बाजपेयी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये लोग एसा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिन के माता-पिता मरते हैं, वे सब उन को अपने कंधों पर लाद कर ले जाते हैं और उन को जलाते या दफनाते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी कोई मिसाल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है कि माता मरे

किसी की ओर कंधे पर ले जाये कोई दूसरा, और मरने के बाद उस का अन्तिम संस्कार करे कोई दूसरा।

मैं जानता हूँ कि मुझे भी धर्मकी भरे पत मिलेंगे, लेकिन मैं उस की कर्तई परवाह नहीं करता हूँ। हम ने तो हजारों सालों से इन लोगों की परतंत्रता, शोषण और अत्याचार को देखा और सहन किया है। आज भी अगर हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा करने वाले कोई हैं, तो वे हम अछूत लोग हैं—ये लोग नहीं हैं। अगर हम चाहते, तो हम मुस्लिम या क्रिश्चियन धर्म में चले जाते। लेकिन हम ने जन्म-जन्मान्तर से इस अमह्य पीड़ा को सहन किया है, खुशी से सहन किया है, जो धार्मिक भावना के तहत, धार्मिक किताबों ने हम पर लादी है, और हिन्दुस्तान में दुर्भाविता का निर्माण किया है। ये लोग गौ-रक्षा का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन इन का सम्बन्ध अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से है, जहां गोवध नियोग नहीं है। लेकिन जहां गौ की उपयोगिता ज्यादा है।

आज गांवों में जमींदारी और तालुकारी प्रथा टूट चुकी है और एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं बची है जहां चरागाह हो। इस स्थिति में गौ कहां जाये और क्या खाये? ये तो उन इन्सानों के रहने के लिए भी जमीन नहीं देते हैं, जिन्हे ये धार्मिक भावना के तहत अछूत समझते हैं। इन के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि हिन्दुओं के जिस हिस्से को अछूत कहते हैं, वह जन्म से अछूत

है और वह कभी सछूत नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह इन लोगों की धार्मिक भावना और परम्परा है।

जिस भावना से यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है, वह सदन के सम्मुख है। लेकिन मैं आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि अब ये सब बातें चलने वाली नहीं हैं। गोरक्षा होनी चाहिए और हम गौ-रक्षा के जबरदस्त समर्थक हैं। मगर जो गौ का भरण-पौषण करने वाले हैं, जो हमारे बाप-बैल के पीछे चलने वाले हलवाहे के रूप में खेत मजदूर हैं, जो तपन और सर्दी में काम करते हैं, जिन के पास खाना और वस्त्र नहीं हैं, जो अप्न पैदा करते हैं, भवन-निर्माण करते हैं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का विकास करते हैं, लेकिन जिनके बच्चे सिसक-सिसक कर प्राण देते हैं, उन की तरफ इन लोगों की धार्मिक भावना क्यों नहीं गई है? इन लोगों का ध्यान पन्द्रह करोड़ अछूतों की स्थिति की तरफ क्यों नहीं गया है? क्यों नहीं इन लोगों ने, क्यों नहीं श्री वाजपेयी ने शंकराचार्य के सामने, मन्दिरों के महन्तों और मठाधीशों के सामने सत्याग्रह किया कि अछूतों पर भत्याचार बन्द किया जाये? यह काम सरकार का नहीं है। अगर मुझे शिड्यूल कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बोलने का मौका मिला, तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह सरकारी मामला नहीं है, यह धार्मिक और सामाजिक मामला है और इसी दृष्टि से इस को हल करना है।

आज ये लोग गौरक्षा का सवाल उठा रहे हैं। इन की भावनासि प्रेरित इस तरफ या उस तरफ

बैठने वाले सदस्यगण चाहे इस को बदालत करें, लेकिन हम पन्द्रह करोड़ अछूत इस भावना में बहने वाले नहीं हैं और न ही इस को चलने देने वाले हैं। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सदन का दिमाग बहुत साफ होना चाहिए। आज इस किस्म के हथकंडों से अछूतों के बोट हासिल करना नामुमकिन है।

ये लोग इस नीति को मानने वाले हैं: “अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लच्छेतसाम्। उदारचरितानां तु बसधैव कुटुम्बकम्।” जे सारे संसार को कुटुम्ब न मानें, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को तो कुटुम्ब मानें, हिन्दुओं को तो कुटुम्ब मानें। लेकिन नहीं, उन के लिए इन के मन में दर्द नहीं, इन के दिल में ऐन नहीं है। इन का हार्ट 15 करोड़ अछूतों के लिए फेल नहीं होता है। इन का हार्ट कहां फेल होता है—गौ माता के लिए। सोचने की बात है। आज जिस हैसियत से जिस भावना से मैं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं बाजपेयी जी से अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को वे समझें, महसूस करें। अब वह बात चल नहीं सकती।

It may be in your interest to be our masters, but how it is own to be yours slaves?

आप पहले इस स्लेवरी को जो सामाजिक और धार्मिक स्लेवरी है पहले उस को तो खत्म कीजिए उस के बाद फिर गऊ माता की बात कीजिए। आप बाप की तरफ जाते नहीं, माता की तरफ चले जाते हैं। माफ कीजिएगा लैग्वेज के लिए, मैं कोई बात

[श्री रामजी राम]

दुश्मावना मे नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप पहले उस अछूत को तरफ जाइए, उस की रक्षा की बात पहले कीजिए। आप यह संकल्प कीजिए कि आज से जो एक एक साल में 13-13 सौ वारदातें अछूतों के साथ होती हैं वह नहीं होने देंगे, लेकिन उस के ऊपर आप के धर्दियाली आसू नहीं बहते। आप किसवे कैम्प की घटना की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन आपने गाजियाबाद की बात नहीं कही जहां एक अछूत लड़के को तेल छिड़क कर जला दिया गया। जलाने वाले कौन थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : आप ने क्यों नहीं उठाया?

श्री रामजी राम : हम लोग उठा रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस के लिए हम लीडर हैं और उन के लिए आप के वह लीडर हैं?

श्री रामजी राम : इसलिए मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ इस बात को समझने के लिए इन का दिमाग साफ होना चाहिए। और मैं यह आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी दुर्भावना फैलाने वाले चाहे वह लोक सभा के अन्दर हों चाहे लोक सभा के बाहर हों बन्द होने चाहिए।.....
(व्यवधान)..... कांस्टीट्यूशन मे तो सारी चीजें हैं। जोशी साहब ने कर्मया कि अनटचेबिलिटी कोई समस्या नहीं है। और मैं कहता हूँ कि आज सारी समस्या यही है। मैं उस दिन

बताऊंगा जब इस पर बोलूँगा कि कैसे आप ने इस को उपजाया और इस को आप बन्द नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में इस भावना का और जिस भावना के तहत यह विद्येयक पेश किया गया है उस की सच्च मुख्यालफत करता हूँ और पुरजोर मुख्यालफत करता हूँ।

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी (गांधी नगर) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने आभी जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में उन्होंने गाय के साथ जो अछूत हैं उन का कम्पेरिजन किया। मेरे झ्याल से अछूतों को जो मुसीबत होती रही है इस देश में उस के लिए तो कास्ट हिन्दू जवाबदेह हैं। लेकिन गाय के साथ अछूतों की जो दशा है या परिस्थिति है उस को जोड़ना यह विषय की गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता। क्यों कि उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है वह बिलकुल रोद्र रूप में दिया है। वह जैसे विषय का परिवर्तन होता है, दूसरा साइड आ जाता है उस तरह का है। पहले भाग में उस का विरोध किया और बाद में गऊ रक्षा का समर्थन किया। तो उस के साथ जो रोद्र रूप था उस में भी थोड़ा फर्क होना चाहिए था। उन के बोलने का जो ढंग था वह भी बदलना चाहिए था। जब सपोर्ट करना है तो शांतिपूर्वक होना चाहिए और इस में भी रीजन बता कर समर्थन करना चाहिए। हरिजनों की जो दशा है उस के लिए गाय जिम्मेदार है ऐसा कहने का कोई इस में ग्रथ नहीं है। गाय का इसलिए वृथ नहीं होना चाहिए कि यह देश खेती प्रधान देश

है और याय उस में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राणी है । उस को धार्मिक दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो भी और देश में मेजारिटी हिन्दू की है और उन का शर्म भी हिन्दू है, लेकिन धर्म से मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस का संघर्ष है, चाहे कोई मुसलमान हो लेकिन वह भी अर्हिसा को तो मानता है, मुसलमान याय का कोई दुश्मन नहीं है, लेकिन जब खेती प्रधान देश है तो हम को उस का समर्थन करना चाहिए और जो देश का गौरव है, देश का प्राधार जिस पर है उस प्राणी का, उस जीव का संहार करना अच्छा नहीं है । आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखिए चाहे धार्मिक दृष्टि से देखिए, उस को हम प्राज ज्यादा से ज्यादा पवित्र मानते हैं तो ऐसे धार्मिक दृष्टि से भी मानिए तो भी उस का वध करना अच्छा नहीं है । और इस देश में, खेती प्रधान देश में जिस की जरूरत ज्यादा है उस का वध करने से बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है ऐसा तो हमारे शास्त्र और इतिहास सभी मानते हैं । प्राज ट्रैक्टर और ट्यूबवैल के जमाने में उस की कम उपयोगिता होगी लेकिन देश पर उस का जो प्रभाव है उस की उपयोगिता का जो प्रभाव है वह कुछ कम नहीं है । तो राम जी राम ने जो उस का विरोध किया है उस के लिए मुझे बड़ा दुःख है । वह महत्व पूर्ण व्यक्ति है और जो कोई गूंगा बहरा और मूर्ख आदमी का भी प्रस्ताव आता है तो उस के समर्थन की बात होती है, वे लोग उस का समर्थन करते हैं । लेकिन एक विरोधी दल के सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है तो उस के लिए उस का विरोध करना चाहते हैं । यह तो मूर्खता है । हाँ, यह तो है । । । ।

है कि वह उस का विरोध भी न करें समर्थन भी न करें, लेकिन उस पर जोर से बोलना यह शर्म की बात है । लेकिन इस में शर्म भी नहीं आती है । शर्म भी कोई चीज है जो हमें बाजार में ढूढ़ने से नहीं मिलती । वह तो समझने की चीज है कि किस चीज का हम विरोध कर रहे हैं ।

यह जो विरोध हो रहा है इस के लिए तो देश की जनता और गैलरी में जो बैठे हुए हैं वे तो समझते हैं कि यह दयां विरोध कर रहे हैं ?

15.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री शशि भूषण : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विजिटर गैलरी को रेफर करे रहे हैं और हमारे आनंदेश मेम्बर को अभी कहा कि उन को शर्म नहीं आती वह क्यों ऐसा बोले । इन को शर्म आनी चाहिए या नहीं आनी चाहिए

श्री सोमश्वन्द सांलंकी : आप को भी दोबारा शर्म आनी चाहिए ।

(ध्वनियां)

शर्म आनी चाहिए, बोलने वाले को, विशेषकर खण्ड बोलने वाले को

श्री शशि भूषण : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ये इतने बेशर्म हैं कि सब को शर्म देते फिरते और अपने सर पर नहीं लाते हैं ।

श्री सोमश्वन्द सांलंकी : आप तो शर्म और बेशर्म दोनों साथ रहे, वह दोनों आप के साथ हैं ।

(ध्वनियां)

[भी सोमबन्द सोनंकी]

तो मैं इस का समर्थन इसी लिए करता हूं कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए तथा लोगों की मनोवृत्ति और हृदय की भावना का जब हम समर्थन करते हैं और उस की जो भावना है उस का समर्थन कर के हम सहकार प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो यह गोवध जिस के लिए अनेक आन्दोलन हुए हैं कि बन्द होना चाहिए, अभी पांच साल साल पहले इस के लिए आन्दोलन हुआ था और उस के ऊपर आश्वासन भी दिया था, इतने साल गुजर गए, लेकिन तब भी सरकार ने वह विधेयक तैयार नहीं किया और उस के ऊपर कोई समर्थन नहीं किया, उस के ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं की, कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया, तो मेरा कहना है कि सरकार भी इस के ऊपर जरा ध्यान से और गहरी दृष्टि से देखे और गोवध बन्द हो। इसके लिए जनता की भी आवाज है और हमारी भी आवाज है। आप विरोध करते हैं लेकिन आपके हृदय में तो है कि गोवध बन्द होना चाहिये। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसको बन्द करने के लिए सरकार ठास कदम उठाए और इस प्रस्ताव को जो द्वारा सामने है स्वीकार करे और स्वीकार करके इसका प्रसार करा कर देने का कल्याण करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exhausted the time allotted for this discussion, but there are some more names here—Shri Swami Brahmanandji, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Shambu Nath. What does the House want to do? We have already exhausted the time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Extend by how much? (Interruption). By another half an hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: One hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Half an hour should be enough.

16.00 hrs.

भी इटल विद्युती वाजपेयी (वालियर) उग्राध्यक्ष जी, जब भारत के संविधान का निर्माण हुआ तो संविधान के निर्माताओं के सामने गोवंश की रक्षा और विकास का भी प्रश्न था। राज्य के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में उन्होंने राज्य पर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी डाली है कि वह गोवध की रक्षा करें और विकास करें। मैं अनुच्छेद 48 आपके सामने पहुंच कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

केल दुधारू पशु की रक्षा हो—संविधान के निर्माताओं की यह मंशः नहीं थी। पशु दूध देना बन्द कर दे, फिर भी उसका वध रोका जाना चाहिये—संविधान का यह निदेशक सिद्धान्त स्पष्ट है। अब अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ सदस्य संविधान में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, अनुच्छेद 48 को निकाल देना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई अपत्ति नहीं है, उन्होंने संविधान में अनेकों संशोधन किये हैं, एक संशोधन यह भी ले ग्राइये, पता लग जायेगा कि कौन कहां क्या कर रहा है। लेकिन जिस संविधान की आपने शपथ ली है और जिसके निर्माण

में हमारा हाथ नहीं है—भारतीय जनसंघ का निर्माण तो बाद में हुआ है—डा० बाबा साहब अम्बदकर इसके निर्माता थे, उस संविधान के द्वारा राज्य पर जो दायित्व डाला गया है राज्य उसका पालन करता है या नहीं—यह प्रश्न है।

प्रश्न आर्थिक नहीं है। प्रश्न साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है। प्रश्न स्पष्ट है कि राज्य के निवेदन सिद्धान्त का भरकार पालन करेगी या नहीं। अभी जब पिछली बार हमने संविधान का संशोधन किया, मूलभूत अधिकारों में कटौती की, तो बड़े जोर-शोर से इस सदन में कहा गया था कि हम नागरिकों के मूलभूत अधिकारों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं वर्तोंकि हम राज्य के निवेदक सिद्धान्तों का पालन करना चाहते हैं। उस समय डाइरेक्टर फ्रिन्सिपलज फण्डामेंटल राइट्स से ऊर थे और आज डाइरेक्टर फ्रिन्सिपल के अनुसार गोबंध के वध पर रोक लगाने की मांग की जा रही है तो इस प्रश्न को कहा जा रहा है कि राजनीतिक और साम्प्रदायिक है। क्या संविधान के निर्माताओं ने इस काविचार नहीं किया था और अगर नहीं किया था तो आप फिर से विचार कर लीजिये।

उपराख्यक महोदय, अनेक राज्यों में कानून बने हैं, दुधारू पशु का वध रोका गया है। जैसे सेठ जी ने अभी कहा है कि बैल के बारे में एक अपवाद किया गया था कि बैल बूढ़ा हो जाय तो उसका वध रोका नहीं जा सकता, वर्तोंकि कुछ लोगों के मूलभूत अधिकारों का

हवाला देकर यह कहा गया था कि वध करना उनका पेशा है और सरकार उनको उनके पेश से वचित नहीं कर सकती। अब जहां तक बैल का सवाल है—वह भी मामला हल हो गया। अब तो फण्डामेंटल राइट्स (मूलभूत अधिकार) बिटा सकते हैं, काम कर सकते हैं और निवेदक सिद्धान्तों को ऊंची जगह दे सकते हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अब अनुच्छेद 48 का सम्मान किया जाय, इसको अमल में लाइये और गोबंध के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिवन्ध लगाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि यह जो तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि अगर निःखयोगी पशुओं का वध नहीं किया गया तो उनकी संख्या बहुत बढ़ जायगी, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आदमियों के खाने के लिए ही न बचे, वे ही सब खा जाय— तो 25 भालों से निःखयोगी पशुओं का वध चल रहा है, क्या उनकी संख्या घट रही है। उनकी संख्या घट नहीं रही है। एक बार जब वध करने की सूट देदी जायगी तो निःखयोगी पशुओं का वध कम होता है और जिस पशु से अधिक चमड़ा मिल जाता है, अधिक कीमत मिलती है अधिक मांस मिलता है उसका वध होता है...

डा० गोविन्द बास : बम्बई और कलकत्ता के कसाईखाने देखिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लोग अच्छी गाय ले जाते हैं, जब तक दूध देती है, पालते हैं, उसने दूध देना बन्द किया तो सरकारी कसाईखाने में भेज दी जाती है, वर्तोंकि वहां मूर्खी।

होने पर गाय रखने का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। यह भी प्रश्न आता है कि अनुपयोगी पशुओं का क्या होगा? अनुपयोगी पशुओं के लिये सरकार ने कानून बनाये हैं, गोसदानों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है, जहां धारा विपुल मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, वहां रखे जा सकते हैं। उनके शरीर के सींग और नाखूनों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। आज इस सम्बन्ध में एक नया प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता है।

कदम उठाये जांय, इस पर विचार करे। यह विचार सब के साथ मिल कर हो सकता है।

मैं इस विषय में और चौड़ों को नहीं बाना चाहता। हमारे मित्र वडी उत्तेजित भावना वाले हैं, जैसे स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के मारे पार हमारे भी सर पर हैं...

एक मानीय सदस्य: उनके लाई ग्राप बनते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार इस बायदे से बंधी हुई है कि वह गोवंश के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी, इसलिये उगते एक कमेटी का भी निर्माण किया। लेकिन कमेटी में इस बात पर विवाद पैदा हो गया कि क्या यह प्रश्न भी खला हुआ कि गोवंश के वध को रोका जाय या न रोका जाय। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब आन्दोलन चला था और आश्वासन दिये गये थे, उस समय यह आश्वासन स्पष्ट था कि सरकार मानती है कि गोवंश का वध रोकना चाहिये, अब कमेटी को केवल यह विचार करना है कि यह काम किस तरह से किया जाय। लेकिन कमेटी के निर्माण के बाद उसका आधार बदल दिया गया, इसीलिये कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिये। नये सदस्य नियुक्त किये गये तो अध्यक्ष महोदय ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में नीति की पट्ट धोषणा करे और इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करे कि गोवंश के वध को रोकना चाहिये और फिर किस तरह से

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हम लीडर हैं, लेकिन कल स्वामी जी कह रहे थे कि आहुण राज्य हो रहा है—आहुण राज्य अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने तो नहीं बनाया है; उघर बैठने वालों ने बनाया है। जहां तक हरिजनों का प्रश्न है, वह एक अलग प्रश्न है, हरिजनों की स्थिति में अवश्य सुधार होना चाहिये। बम्बई के पावड़ा में जो अत्याचार हुआ, महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्रिमण्डल के एक सदस्य हैं, उनके बड़े भाई ने पावड़ा में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया, उन्हें चुनाव नहीं लड़ने दिया, उनका बहिष्कार किया और महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, मैंने इसके खिलाफ बम्बई में भूख हड्डाल की—मैं इस तरह की बात कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन हरिजनों का विषय अलग है, दोनों को मिलाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। गाय के सम्बन्ध में हमें इस समय स्पष्ट विचार करना चाहिये—इस बात की आवश्यकता है।

श्री कम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को देखने और यहां पर हुए भाषणों को सुनने के बाद हमारे द्विमात्र में दो बातें आनी हैं। एक तो कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक दुहाई दे कर, उन में से हमारे एक बड़े बुजुर्ग नेता सेठजी भी हैं, गोवध को बन्द करना चाहते हैं और दूसरे कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो इसमें आर्थिक पहलू को भी डालते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक धर्म और संस्कृति का सबाल है अगर उम नाम पर कोई आदमी चाहता हो कि इस देश को गुमराह कर—जैसे हजारों बांधों से किया है और आज भी करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोग अगर इसी मंशा से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसका डट कर उन लोगों को विरोध करना चाहिए जो इस देश का उत्थान चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव के दर्मियान उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बड़े-बड़े फैम्फलेट निकाले गये, उन में गाय छपी हुई थी, तलवार से एक आदमी उसको काट रहा था और उसका खून वह रहा था। इतना ही नहीं—इन्दिरा गांधी जी और कांग्रेस के बारे में कहा गया कि ये गोवध कर रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े नारे लगाये गये। 1967 के चुनावों में तो इन को इन बातों का कुछ फायदा मिल गया, लेकिन वह बात पुरानी हो गई और अब के चुनाव के जो नतीजे निकले, वह आप सब को मालूम हैं—मिडर्म पोल में इन की जो दुर्दशा हुई वह किसी से लिपी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ—आर एस एस । . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . उसमें लिखा रहता था—अरे उसका नाम लेना भी पाप है। आर एस एस लिखा था नीचे। मैं सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कम्भूनल आर्गेनाइजेशन को हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार ने 25 वर्षों तक पनपाया है और बढ़ाया है। इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर है नहीं तो आज इस तरह की बात नहीं होती।

मैं जोशी जी से बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि नागालैंड में, कोहिमा में हम और आप गये थे हाउसिंग कमेटी के सिलसिले में। मावो हिल पर चाय के बाद जब दूकान पर आये तो बोरे में बंधा हुआ एक कुत्ता चिल्ला रहा था। मैंने आपका हाथ पकड़ कर कहा था कि बोरे में क्या है तो आपने उस आदमी से पूछा था और उसने कहा था कि यह कुत्ता है। आपने पूछा था कि इसका क्या करोगे तो उसने कहा कि 14 रुपये में खरीदा है और इसको अपने सबसे भजीज मेहमान को खिलाने के लिए, उसकी दावत के लिए ले जा रहा हूं। मैंने आप से कहा था कि जोशी जी, आप जनसंघ के सेकेटरी हैं, अगर आप बाकई में जनसंघी हैं तो पक्षीय मार कर बैठिये यहां और भूख हड़ताल कीजिये। पहले यह कहिये कि इस देश से कुत्ता खाना बन्द हो और तब गौमाता की दुहाई दीजिये। आपके मुंह से कोई बात नहीं निकली थी :

श्री। अनाथ राव जोशी : मुझे बहुत दुःख

श्री जगद्भू भाषण : मैं चूंकि एक स्टम्प नहीं हूं कुत्ता खाने के लिए बरना मुझ को कोई परेशानी नहीं है। मेरे बाप ने गाय खाई है। मैं आप से कहता हूं कि मेरे फोरकादसं ने मरी हुई गाय खाई है और आपने खिलाई है। अब हम नहीं खाते हैं क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति अब्जी हो गई है। लेकिन मेरे फोरकादसं ने खाई है, आपने खिलाई है, ब्राह्मणों ने खिलाई है। इस देश की गद्दार कोम ब्राह्मण ने खिलाई है। आज उसी गौमाता की दुहाई दी जाती है। रामायण में एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक लिखा है उसको आप देख लीजिये, रामायण से मुझे यूणा नहीं है, मैं भी अपनी बिरादरी के धर्म गुरुओं में से हूं, मैं भी उस पंथ को भानता हूं, ऐसा नहीं कि मैं भगवान को नहीं भानता, लेकिन आप रामायण पढ़िये उसमें हर जगह लिखा है कि गौ और ब्राह्मण की रक्षा करो। बाकी जितने हिन्दुस्तान में हैं वे सह चले जायें? और इस पूजीवादी व्यवस्था में यह ब्राह्मण और बनिया दोनों भाठ की तरह से उन राजाओं के—गीत गाते थे। उसमें यहां तक लिखा हुआ है कि ब्राह्मण को अगर जोर से ढांट दो तो स्वर्ग नहीं मिलेगा, न मालूग कितनी योनियों तक नके मिलेगा। यहीं नहीं, आज भी जो धार्मिक भावना पीछे लगी हुई है उसमें पंडित जी लोग, पैदा होने से मरने तक भारतवर्ष में जो रीति रिवाज हैं उनके जरिये से बैठ करके, वेद भंत तो आता

नहीं, भूल भंत आता नहीं, इलोक वांचने का ज्ञान नहीं, गङ्गवड़ सङ्घवड़ पड़ करके 38 करोड़ रुपया इस देश में गौ और ब्राह्मण की दोहाई दे करके खा जाते हैं। हिन्दू धर्म वाले अपने यहां किसी के मरने के समय सोचते हैं, और भाई इसके प्राण पखेल जा रहे हैं, जल्दी से पुरोहित को बुलाओ, गौ माता को बुलाओ, बीस आना दे करके उसकी पूछ पकड़ाओ। क्या करेंगी गौमाता? बैतरणी पार करायेगी। क्या यहीं परम्परा चाहते हैं गौ के नाम पर? अगर इसी नाम पर चाहते हैं कि गोवध बन्द हो तो हम इसका डट कर विरोध करेंगे।

‘जहां तक इसके आर्थिक पहलू का सवाल है, उसको हर आदमी चाहता है लेकिन आज इस देश में कोई भी आदि शंकराचार्य, कोई भी महात्मा, कोई भी ऐसा पुरुष और ब्राह्मण नहीं निकल रहा है, दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है जोकि उन गायों की रक्षा कर सके, वह गायें जो दूध नहीं देतीं, उनको सङ्क पर धूमने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है। आज इसी दिल्ली शहर की गलियों में आप चले जाइये तो आप देखेंगे कि जो गायें दूध नहीं देतीं उनको छोड़ दिया गया है, उनको कोई नहीं पूछता है। वह लाकारिस फिर रही है। हमें उन गायों की प्रोटेक्शन करनी है जोकि 10, 15 या बीस सेर दूध देती हैं और हमारी बेटी के काम आती हैं। ऐसा कोई भी जानवर क्यों न हो उसकी प्रोटेक्शन हमें करनी है। वह तो है नहीं। यहां एक कमेटी बिठा दी गई तो आपस में मत भटान्तर हो गया क्योंकि इस देश के बैशानिकों का एक तरफा कहना है कि इतनी गाय अनएकोनामिक हैं, इनसे देश

के मामने एक समस्या ही जायेगी हमारे सामने फाडर की सकस्या हो जायेगी। एक बड़ी भारी प्रावन्नम हमारे सामने आयेगी। दूसरी तरफ धर्म की आड़ में कुछ लोग एरेक्शन के समय में कांपसी को गाय काटने वाला दिखाने हैं। मैं बाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन के पास तो गाय हैं ही नहीं, बनियों के पास या जिसके पास खेती है उनके पास गाय है उनको आप समझाइये, वे लोग क्यों कसाईखानों को देते हैं। हमारे बाजपेयी जी, हमारे से ५ जी, आदि शंहराचार्म, गुड़ गोबालकर और हमारी बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि हमारे पहलू में हमारी कांपस में भी बहुत सारे लोग हैं, बहुत सारे चेहरे ऐसे हैं जो ऊपर ऊपर माला जरने वाले हैं वह दुहाई देते हैं, गाय की ओर बाह्यण की। वे चन्दन का टीका भी लगाते हैं, देवी को पूजा भी करते हैं, जन्माष्टमी भी मनाते हैं। हम तो अपने कांपसियों से परेशान हैं नहीं तो यह मामला अब तक समाप्त हो गया होता।

एक बात और है। यह हमारा देश के सा है? इसमें भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृतियां हैं रहने सहने अलग अलग हैं वेषभूषा अलग अलग है और भोजन अलग अलग है। उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी चावल और रोटी खाता है, पंजाब का आदमी रोटी खाता है, केरल का आदमी चावल खाता है, नागार्नेंड का आदमी चावल खाता है और कुत्ता भी खाता है। आज उसका मृदग से बढ़िया खाना कुत्ता है। इस तरह का यह देश है जो चारों तरफ से मिला हथाय हूँ पर हमें सभी को साथ लेकर के

बलना है। यहां पर किसी का फंडामेन्टल राइट यह भी है कि हमारे सूबे में गाय पैदा होती है, हम हमेशा से उसको खाते चले आये हैं, उसको खाने का हमारा हक हैं तो यह कहां लिखा है कि यह उसका फंडामेन्टल राइट नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप नागार्नेंड में जाकर कहिए कि कुत्ता मत खाओ। अगर वे कहते हैं कि हमेशा से खाते आये हैं हमारे लिए ठीक हैं तो आप उनको बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। कौन सा विधान और कानून है जिसमें आप उनको बन्द करेंगे? इसी तरह से अगर केरल के आदमी कहते हैं कि हम गाय खायें तो आप उनको कैसे बन्द करेंगे? यह जरूर है कि गोरक्षा हो लेकिन उन गायों की रक्षा हो जिनसे हमें दूध मिलता है।

इस गोविन्द दास: आप कलकत्ता के कसाई खाने में जाकर देखिये।

श्री शंभु नाय: हम गाय को उठाने वाली कीम से पैदा हुए हैं और आप दूध पीने वालों में से हैं। मूल से ज्यादा आपने कसाई खाने नहीं देखे होंगे। मूल से ज्यादा आप नहीं जानते हैं। कसाई खानों में गाय देने वाले भी बनिये और बाह्यण ही हैं या अपर कलास वाले जिनको कहा जाता है वह हैं। हमारे पास तो याय है ही नहीं। तो इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ। आज महाराष्ट्र आंध्र और सारे देश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। इसके एकोनामिक पहलू पर कोई बात करे वह समझ में आती है। अगर नार्वे, स्वीडेन और हिसार में गाय मंगाकर उनकी कोई योजना बने तो बात

समझ में आती है लेकिन यह कहना कि सम्पूर्ण गोबध बन्द हो यह कहां का तर्क है ? हमारे जगजीवन राम जी ने एक वक्तव्य दे दिया था कि यहां पर गोबध होता था किसी ज्ञाने में तो सारे जो कम्प्यूनल लोग हैं आदि गुरु गंकराचार्य से लेकर गृह गोलबाल्कर और उनके फालोवर्स सब एक तरफ से खड़े हो गये । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं अपने सेठ जो से कहना चाहता कि स्वस्कृति के नाम पर इसकी दुहाई देने से यह देश नीचे जायेगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं आपसी घन्टी सूत नहीं मका इसलिए माफ़ी का चाहता हूँ । मैं बहुत अदब में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस प्रश्न के आर्थिक पहलू का सम्बन्ध है कोई भी हिन्दूस्तान में गोबध की रक्षा करने से इनकार नहीं कर सकता लेकिन जो अनाएकान्मिक काऊ है उस के बध में हिन्दूस्तान में किसी को भी एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विषेयक का डर कर विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि यह राजनीतिक तीर पर लगाया गया है ।

श्री रामकृष्णर (टांक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री चौहान ने गोबध रोकने के लिये जो विषेयक पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मुझे आज इस सदन में इस बात का खेद है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल उसी गाय के चिन्ह से आज तक राज्य चला रहा है और जिन्हा रहा है, लेकिन वही इस बिल का विरोध कर रहा है । यह चीज हिन्दू प्रमंग की एक मुख्य बात है क्यों कि हमारे देश में

स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद भी गोबध हो रहा है । सरकार विकास की बात करती है, छोटे गांवों की बात करती है, छोटे गांवों को पानी, विजली और मकान देने की समस्या की बात करती है, लेकिन, मैं पक्षपात-पूर्ण बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, छोटे गांव बालों को यह भी पता नहीं है कि हिन्दूस्तान में अभी भी गोबध हो रहा है । अगर उन को किसी तरह से पता भी चलता है तो सत्तारूढ़ दल बाले उस पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करते हैं । अगर सही बात उन लोगों के सामने आती तो सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के इतने सदस्य चुन कर यहां न आते ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य हूँ और जिस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति के लोग सत्तारूढ़ दल में चुन कर आये हैं, उसी तरह से मैं भी विरोधी दल से चुन कर आया हूँ । लेकिन यहां पर अनुसूचित जातियों की इतनी भारी संख्या में चुन कर आने का कारण यही नहीं है कि ब्रह्मणों ने हमारा शोषण किया है, या अन्य जातियों ने हमारा शोषण किया है । हम यह भी नहीं समझते हैं कि गोबध रोकने का विरोध करने पर ही हमारा उद्धार होगा । जो हमारे साथ अग्न्याय करेंगे, जो हमारे साथ सुधारकूल करेंगे हम उनका बराबर विरोध करेंगे । लेकिन गोबध से तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग आज भी बंधे हुए हैं । जिन्दा गाय तो दूर रही, वह लोग गाय के चिह्न पर ही मर भिट्टे हैं । अगर गाय का चिन्ह लेकर कोई आ जाए तो वह वह जनम का पापी हो, उस के पत नह-पर मोहर लगाने के लिए वह आज भी तैयार है ।

मैं अनुसूचित जातियों की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रभी जो हमारे भाई बोल रहे हैं ये और जो अरने को अरने समाज का गुरु मानते हैं, मैं उनके साथ उन के यहां चलने को तैयार हूं। मैं उनको दिक्षना दूंगा कि वहां के अशूल जाति के लोग गोवध को जारी रखना कभी स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी अशूल जाति से आता हूं लेकिन मांस नहीं खाता हूं। अगर कोई ब्राह्मण उसको खा ले तो शायद पचा भी लेगा लेकिन मेरा चरित्र उन से दस गुण अच्छा है क्योंकि मैं तो इन चीजों को नजदीक भी नहीं आने देता। इस लिए कहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग गोवध या कुत्ते बिल्ली तक को भी मारना भी स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। मैं शुरू से हिन्दूधर्म पर चलता आया हूं और उन परम्पराओं को कायम रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक अधिकारों की लड़ाई का सवाल है, मैं उसके लिए लड़ता रहूंगा। अब भले ही कांग्रेस पार्टी के अनुसूचित जाति के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि वह कांग्रेस पार्टी में इस लिए हैं कि उन को दो रोटियां मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन मैं 20 साल से वरोधी दल में हूं और उन लोगों से अच्छी हालत में हूं। मैं किसी प्रकार की नूँ ब्रेट नहीं करता हूं और न सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगता हूं। मैं अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को सलाह देता हूं कि वह अपने हाथ पैरों पर हो जड़े हो कर दो रोटियां खाएं तो वह उन के लिए ज्यादा साम्बद्धायक होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं और कहता हूं कि गोवध बंद होना चाहिए। यही नहीं अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग कुत्तों और बिल्लियों के मारे जाने का भी समर्थन नहीं करेंगे।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानवतावादी हूं इस लिये किसी जाति या सम्प्रदाय विशेष को नहीं मानता। कबीर ने भी कहा

पांडे काहे बकरिया मारी,
पानी पियती, धारस चरती,
कहा लिये बिचारी,
मरी बकरिया चढ़ी, पनीनी,
जियत के छूत बिचारी।

पंडित लोग बकरी को छूत में छूत मानते हैं लेकिन मार कर खा जाते हैं। इसी लिये कबीर साहब ने कहा

पांडे काहे बकरिया मारी,
पानी पियती, धास चरती,
कहा लिये बिचारी,
मरी बकरिया चढ़ी पतीली,
जियत के छूत बिचारी,
अवधू दोनों दीन कसाई।

उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिकता के बिलाफ कहा :

हिन्दू मारे मेड़ा बकरा,
तुरक मुर्ग घर खाई,
हाड़ मांस दोनों में एकई,
भारत दया न आई।

[श्री स्वामी बहानन्द जी] हमारे जितने भी क्रृषि मुनि हुए, जितने ऊचे दर्जे के महान् शुरुश हुए, उन्होंने गाय के लिये कहा कि महान् चीज़ है, गाय की विशेषतायें भी बतलाई। परन्तु हिंसा और मांस आदि के आगे जाति सम्प्रदाय के लिये भी कबीर साहब ने कहा

मूत का तू भी, मूत का मैं भी,
मूत का सब संसारा,
कहें कबीर मुनो भाई साधो,
कौन मूत मे न्यारा ।

इसी तरह मे नानक देव ने कहा :

जो तू ब्राह्मण जन्म से आया, और ठौर से
क्यों नहीं आया ।

मैं सम्प्रदायिकता को नहीं मानता। मानवता के लिहाज से अगर देखा जाये तो सातो नशीली चीजें बन्द होनी चाहिये। आज जो श्री इश्वर होते हैं, उपद्रव होते हैं, अगर लोग सतोगुणी चीजें खायें तो वह उन से रुक सकते हैं। लोग दूध पियें, फल खायें तो उन की बुद्धि निर्मल होगी।

मेरी एक बात समझ मे नहीं आती। लोग कहते हैं कि आदमी बड़ यई। एक बार घूस इतने बड़ गये कि लोग कहने लगे कि अगर घर से घूस निकाल दिये जायें, (जिन को हम घूस कहते हैं), तो हम पैसे देंगे। एक बार यह हुआ कि इतने घूस खत्म हो गये कि एक जर्मन डाक्टर को कहना पड़ा कि हमें कोई एक घूस दे दे तो मैं 500 रु. दूंगा। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि प्रकृति ने जब आदमी बनाये हैं तो वह उन का संहार भी करेगी। कुछ नहीं बचेगा। तमाम के तमाम जानवर बच जायेंगे, आदमी नहीं बचेंगे। यह सारा काम तो प्रकृति करती है। जब माली मिर्च लगाता है, पीदा लगाता है, तो सोचता है, कि उसकी खुराक दूसरे पौदे न खा जायें। जिस ने हम को बनाया है, उस ने माता के सीने में दूध भी पैदा कर दिया है। अगर यह बात आप सोचें कि आदमी बड़ जायें तो कौन चीज़ बहाने से आयेगी, यह भी ठीक नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक और तो आदमी सरदी खा रहे हैं दूसरी ओर पूंजी पतियों के घर में कम्बल पड़े सड़ रहे होते हैं। एक आदमी के यहां गल्ना पड़ा खराब हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। किसी के महल में एक मियां और बीबी के बीच पड़े हुए हैं और उन का एक करोड़ का मकान है, दूसरी ओर ओंपड़ी में आदमी पड़े हुए हैं जिन को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो सम्प्रदायबादी

वहां से तो भेदतर आया है, तुझ को कान से निकलना था। हमारे यहां जाति के अभिमानी लोगों ने हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किये, जुल्म किये। इसके मारे हम सब को क्षोभ हैं, परन्तु जहां तक गायों का सवाल है, अगर उस पर हम ठंडे दिमाग से सोचें तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर तम्बाकू क्यों बोई जाती है? इसके लिये कानून बनाना चाहिये कि तम्बाकू की जगह गेहूं बोया जाय, तम्बाकू की जगह जानवर का चारा नगाया जाये। तम्बाकू से क्या लाभ होता है? मदुआ से शराते बनती है, शराब से क्या लाभ होता है? मैं कहता हूं कि गरब उपदेश से नहीं छूट सकती, लोंग चोरी से बना कर भी पी सकते हैं, लेकिन तम्बाकू को तो कानून से रोकना चाहिये। आखिर कोई छत पर थोड़े ही बोलेगा।

हैं, पूंजीपति हैं वह ब्रेईमान हैं, उन को जो भी गाली दी जाय कर हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने भेदभाव पंदा किया है। हमारे यहां कहा गया है कि आत्मानामृतं गूरु। अर्थात् गव प्राणो बराबर हैं। इसी भावना से यह बिल आया है।

हम ने जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से कहा कि कानून बनना चाहिये तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस के लिए हमारे पास बहुमत नहीं है। मैं तो भावना की बात मानता हूँ। अगर हमारे मन में भावना है तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि गाय बहुत उपयोगी जनवर है और उस के ब्रह्म को कायदे कानून से बन्द करना चाहिये। इस के लिये विशेष लाना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे यहां हर मामले में पार्टीबंदी आ जाती है। इस तरह की राजनीति से हम को बड़ा खतरा होता है।

राजनीति में यह होता है जैसे एक बंधा गाली दे रहा या किसी को। किसी ने पूछा कि किस को गाली देते हो उस ने कहा कि मेरे घर आने जिस को देते हैं। जब पूछा गया कि तुम्हारे घर क्लेकिस को देते हैं तो कहते लगा कि मुझे पता नहीं। यही राजनीति में भी होता है। जो जिस पार्टी में आ गया उस उसी की बात करने लगा जाता है। अगर मैं कांगड़ा में हूँ को इंदिश गांधी सा मेरी पार्टी जो चाहती है मैं करता हूँ। मानवता के ब्रह्मदर्शियों तरह के आदमी रहे हैं। जहां एकप्रोट ब्राह्मण दैर्घ्य के

विदान रहे हैं वहां दूसरी तरफ वे भी रहे हैं जो गोमांस खाते थे। एक तरफ हमारे विष्वामित्र जैसे ऋषिमुनि थे जो बिल्कुल मान तो करा कोई दूसरी चीज सिवाय फनों के नहीं खाते थे। दो प्रकार के आदमी चले आए हैं। कभी एक की ताकत बड़े गई और कभी दूसरे की परन्तु गाय का जहां तक सवाल है, जैसा मैंने कहा तम्बाकू बन्द करो, शराब पीना बन्द करो, तरह तरह के जो एश और आराम के सामान होते हैं, उन सब को बन्द करो। कोई इनकी बजह से भूखा नहीं मरेगा। यह जो गले में बांधते हैं, इस की कीन ही जलत है। बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो अनुपयोगी होती हैं, उन सब को बन्द कर दिया जाए। गवर्नरमेंट भी क्या करे। यहां कहते हैं कि हरिजनों पर अन्याय न हो। लेकिन अन्याय होता है, दारोगा होता है, वह भी अन्याय करता है। जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है हमारी कमेटी चाहती है कि यह क्यम हो जाए हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। श्री शेर सिंह पक्के आर्द्धसमाजी हैं, वह गोभक्त हैं लेकिन हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं वे काम को होवें नहीं देते हैं। हमारे भाई हरिजन दोले हैं। उन्हें जो कहा है उसका बुरा नहीं लगाना चाहिये। हरिजनों की दूसरत को देखा जाना चाहिये। हम जो बांधीकरी हैं, हम क्यों अन्याय के ताजने लगते हैं। क्यों वह कमजोरी हम में आ गई है। अगर अन्याय हरिजनों पर होता है तो उसको हृषियार छाया लेना चाहिये। यह जहां ब्रह्मदर्श हो उस के दिलाक उट जाना

[श्री स्वामी बह्नानन्द जी]

चाहिये। मैं हरिजनों को कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उसका मैं आंदर करता हूँ। परन्तु जैसा मैंने कहा है हमारे कृष्ण मुनि सम्प्रदायों को नहीं मानते थे, जात को नहीं मानते थे छोटे बड़े के भेद को नहीं मानते थे, आत्मनाम सर्वभूतेषु। सारा प्राणिमात्र एक है। सब को खाना कपड़ा मकान आदि मिलने चाहियें। यह हमारा निष्ठान्त है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि सब मिल कर, सारे सम्प्रदाय मिलकर, हम यहां जो बैठे हुए हैं सब मिल कर इस मसले को हल करें तो यह जल्दी हल हो जाएगा। हम गवर्नरेंट की मशद करें जो ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : इस विषेयक पर पिछले सब में और आज भी काफी बहस हुई है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषेयक का समर्यान किया है, कुछ ने इसका विरोध भी किया है। दोनों ने अपने अपने तर्क दिए हैं। मैं गोवध के प्रश्न को सम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न नहीं मानता। मैं इसको आर्थिक प्रश्न भी नहीं मानता। केवल किसी एक विशेष सम्प्रदाय से जुड़ा हुआ यह प्रश्न है, यह मैं नहीं मानता। यह प्रश्न आर्थिक भी है और देश के विकास के प्रश्न के साथ भी यह जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए जिस समय संविधान बना तो उसके निर्माताओं ने गठ को संविधान में विशेष स्थान दिया। यह बात बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से संविधान में कही गई है। अगर हमें अपने देश में कृषि और

पशुपालन का काम करना है उसका विकास अगर करना है, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से तो हमें जहां और बहुत से काम करने हैं वहां उसके साथ साथ हमें गोवध की रक्षा भी करनी है, यह बात उसके अन्दर स्पष्ट रूप से कही गई है। सरकार इसका विरोध करती है ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो राज्य की नीति के निदेशक सिद्धान्त हैं, जो डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल्ज हैं उन में जो बात कही गई है हम चाहते हैं कि उस पर अमल हो और सरकार इसका लगातार यत्न करती है और उसने किया भी है। उसके फलस्वरूप यारह राज्यों में पूर्णरूप से गोवध बन्द है। यदि आप चाहें तो मैं उनके नाम भी पढ़ दूँ। पांच यूनियन टैरिटरीज में भी गोवध बन्द है। बिहार गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ का केवल, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश ये राज्य हैं जहां यह बन्द है। पांच यूनियन टैरिटरीज जहां यह बन्द है वे हैं अष्टमान एण्ड निकोवार आइलैंड्ज, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, दादरा एण्ड नगर हवेली और पांडीचेरी। कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां पर पार्श्व प्रोहितिशन है, पूरा नहीं है। आंध्र का तेलंगाना रिजन है। लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश में जल्दी एक विषेयक पेश वे करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने एक विषेयक तैयार किया है। लेकिन इस बात के इंतजार में वे हैं कि जो समिति बनी है गठ प्रोटैक्यून कमेटी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाए.....

डा० गोविंद दांव : रिपोर्ट कब तक मार्गी ?

श्रोत शेर सिंह : और उसके आधार यर वे उस विल को प्रस्तुत करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि समिति की रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी। उनको भली पूर्वक मालूम है कि इस समिति में डेडलाक आ गया था। उसकी बजह से कुछ वर्षों तक इसकी मीटिंगें नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य उन मीटिंगों में नहीं आए। उन्होंने उसका बहिष्कार किया। इसलिए उसको बदलना पड़ा। समिति बन गई है, उसका गठन हो गया है। अब उसकी मीटिंग होने जा रही है बारह दिसम्बर से 14 दिसम्बर के बीच में कभी भी। कुछ मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं कुछ राज्यों के उस में और उनकी सुविधा को देख कर इन दो तीन दिनों के अन्दर पन्द्रह दिसम्बर से पहले 12 और 14 के बीच में उसकी मीटिंग होने वाली है। कमेटी इस बात पर विचार करेगी। हमें दुख है कि चार साल तक वह कमेटी नहीं बैठ सकी क्योंकि कुछ माननीय सदस्य—

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार ने गोवध बन्द करने की नीति स्वीकार कर ली है? इसको किस प्रकार से सागू किया जाए केवल यही बात समिति के सोचने की और करने की है।

श्रोत शेर सिंह : कमेटी के टम्ज आफ रेफ़ैस जो हैं वे तो आपको मालूम ही हैं। आप चाहेंगे तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूँगा। लेकिन पार्श्व प्रोहितिन जहां पर है वह मैं निवेदन कर रहा था। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, महाराष्ट्र की फार्मर बड़ई स्टेट, तमिलनाडु, बैंस्ट बंगाल, इन में पार्श्व है और इन से हमने कहा है कि वे भी अपने कानून बनाएं, क्योंकि उनके कानून असूरे हैं और वे डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्ज जो हैं हमारे 48वें अन्तर्राष्ट्र के अनुसार उसको

बनाना चाहिए। उनसे हमने कहा है कि वे संशोधन करें। कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन में अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है, पार्श्व भी नहीं है। उस में केरल है। लेकिन केरल में कुछ पुराने नियम हैं पंचायतों के और उन पर अमल अभी भी हो रहा है। वैसे कानून उस रूप में नहीं है। नागार्लैण्ड में कोई कानून नहीं है। हिमाचल प्रदेश वाले कहते हैं कि पुराना एक पंजाब का 1872 का कोई नियम चल रहा है और उस पर हम पूरी तरह से अमल कर रहे हैं, इसलिए जरूरत नहीं है। गोवध वहां होता नहीं है, इसलिए आवश्यकता नहीं है। उनका भी ध्यान दिलाया गया है। यूनियन टैरिटीज में लकादीव आइलैंड है उस में नहीं बना है। गोआ दमन एण्ड दीव में भी नहीं है। विपुरा अब पूर्ण राज्य बन गया है। परन्तु वहां भी पुराने राजा के समय का जो आड़र है वह आड़र चल रहा है। इसी प्रकार मणिपुर में पुराने ढंग का चल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्ज जो हमारे हैं, उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल होना चाहिए। कुछ राज्यों ने किया है और जिन्होंने असूरा किया है, उनको कह रहे हैं कि पूरा अमल करें। जिन्होंने अभी तक विल्कुल नहीं किया उनको भी कह रहे हैं कि वे भी अमल करें।

जो कमेटी बनी है, उसके टम्ज आफ रेफ़ैस के विषय में सरकारी स्टेटमेंट अब मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ :

"Government is aware of the sentiments expressed in different parts of the country in favour of a total ban on the slaughter of cows. The special position of cows has been recognised in our Constitution. Art. 48 clearly and unequivocally lays down that the State shall take steps for prohibiting the slaughter

[Prof. Sher Singh]

of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. Although a majority of the States have by legislation banned the slaughter of cows, a few States have not done it so far. The Government of India's policy expressed from time to time has been to get the ban imposed by all the States. Government has already written to those States which have not yet imposed the ban to fall in line with the rest of the States which have done so. It is their intention to initiate vigorous steps within three months to secure an early compliance with Art. 48.

"There are legal and other difficulties in the imposition of a total ban on the slaughter of cows and their progeny, and the Government of India has already decided to appoint a Committee consisting of representatives from the Central and State Governments. The Committee will be competent to suggest ways and means for the effective implementation of the provisions of article 48 and also competent to give full consideration to the suggestion that the Constitution should be amended to bring about a total ban on the slaughter of cows and their progeny."

यह उस के दावे में है। वह इसके बारे में सिफारिश कर सकती है। सरकार उसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार करेगी।

डा० गोविन्द दास : उसकी पहली मीटिंग 15 दिसंबर तक होगी। उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी?

ओ० शर्व लिह : कमेटी की तरफ से कुछ क्षेत्रवाचर गये और उन के उत्तर आये। कुछ लोगों का एविंडेंस हुआ। लिपार हुआ। बरह मीटिंग हुई।

किर कमेटी ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया। अब हम उस को रिवाइव कर रहे हैं। हम ने 31 मार्च, 1973 की तारीख रखी है, जब तक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए। हम आशा करते हैं कि तब तक वह रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को एक कठिनाई है। आप जानते हैं कि जिस बिल पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, वह हमारे अधिकार की सीमा से बाहर है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के सातवें शिड्यूल की एन्ड्री 15 के मूलाधिक प्रिज़वैशन, प्रोटेक्शन एण्ड इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ स्टाक एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। यह कान्क्रेट सबजेक्ट भी नहीं है। अगर रह यह कान्क्रेट सबजेक्ट होता, तो हम लेजिस्लेट कर सकते थे। लेकिन इस समय इस सदन को यह अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जिस विषयक को हम पारित नहीं कर सकते, तो कह वहां आया कैसे? उस के एडिट कैसे किया गया?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If a mistake was committed, it can be rectified now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There was no mistake.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: When we are competent to discuss it, we are competent to take a decision on it. Otherwise, what is the use of discussing it? Discussing in a vacuum?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be this point was not raised at that time, whether this House has legislative competence. (Interruption).

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): It was introduced in 1962. (Interruption).

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम इस कानून को पास नहीं कर सकते । लोग विभिन्न कानूनों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर चैलेंज कर रहे हैं । आज-कल भी संविधान के एक संशोधन के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस चल रहा है ।

श्री वाजपेयी जैसे नालेजेबल और विद्वान व्यक्ति अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि यह इस सदन का अधिकार नहीं है कि वह इस बारे में विधेयक पास करे, क्योंकि यह एक स्टेट सबजैक्ट है । इसी लिए हम स्टेट्स को निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि वे विधेयक पास करें । कुछ स्टेट्स ने पास किये भी हैं । जिन स्टेट्स ने नहीं किये हैं, हम उन्हें ऐसे कानून पास करने के लिए कह रहे हैं । उस से हमारा मकसद हल हो जायेगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने इस विधेयक पर विचार कर लिया, इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । हम सब ने अपनी बातें कह ली हैं, लेकिन हम इस को पास नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस लिए मूवर महोबय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह कृपा कर के इस विधेयक को बाप्सिस ले लें । कमेटी इस विधेयक पर विचार कर रही है । वह इस

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने दें । अगर रिपोर्ट आने पर यह फैसला हो जाता है कि संविधान में संशोधन करना है और अगर वह संशोधन हो जाये, तो हम इस विधेयक को पास कर सकेंगे । अगर आज हम इस को पास कर भी दें तो वह कोर्ट में एक मिनट भी टिक नहीं सकेगा । इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । अगर हम विधेयक पास कर दें, वह टिक सके और उस पर अमल हो सके, तो लाभ होगा ।

इस सदन में भी कुछ सदस्यों की भावना है कि ऐसा विधेयक पास नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं उनका समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ । मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो कहा है, वह ठीक है । इस देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो कहते हैं कि इस विधेयक को नहीं पास करना चाहिए, जो इस की स्पिरिट के खिलाफ हैं । अगर वे इस विधेयक को कोर्ट में ले जाते हैं, तो वह एक मिनट भी नहीं टिक सकेगा ।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस से हमारे कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं हो पाता है । कर्तव्य का पालन—गौ की रक्षा केवल बातों से नहीं होती है । आज राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, आनंद और गुजरात में हजारे पशु खतरे में पड़े हैं । केवल प्रस्ताव या विधेयक पास करने से उन की जान नहीं बच सकती है । यह इतना सरल काम नहीं है । इस के लिए हम सबको मिल कर प्रयत्न करना होगा । मैं इह घवसर का लाभ उठा कर माननीय

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि चूंकि हमारा पशुधन बड़े संकट में है, इस लिए जो भी गोभक्त हैं और गौ की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, वे सब सरकार का हाथ बंटायेंगे। सरकार इस कोशिश में है कि जहां पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं है, वहां उन को ऐसे कैम्पों में ले जाया जाये, जहां उन को चारा सस्ते दामों पर मिल सक। हम चारा पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि मुजरात सरकार ने अपने यहां से महाराष्ट्र का चास ले जाना बन्द कर दिया है? क्या यह चारा ले जाने का तरीका है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : जहां कमी होती है, वहां उन के लिए कठिनाई हो जाती है।

हम गौरक्षा केवल बातों से नहीं कर सकते। हम केवल कानून बनाने से भी गौरक्षा नहीं कर सकते। कानून बनाने के बाद भी गौ को पालने का काम करना होगा। लोग अपने घरों में गौ को पालें। बहुत से लोग गौरक्षा की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी गौ को अपने घर में नहीं रखा है। उन को गौ से बदबू आती है। हम केवल प्रस्ताव पास कर के गौ की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Like all professors, the professor likes to drive his points home by repeating them again and again.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस विषेयक को वापिस

ले लें, क्योंकि हम इस के विरोध में नहीं हैं। हम डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल्ज से बंधे हुए हैं। जहां कानून नहीं बने हुए हैं, हम उन राज्य सरकारों से कानून बनाने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इसे लिए इस कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सदस्य इस बिल के विरोध में बोले हैं, उन्होंने कुछ बातें जोश में कह डाली हैं और वह आक्षेप भी लगाया है कि वह विषेयक राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए लाया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में जो प्राइवेट बिल आते हैं, क्या वे नियम के विरुद्ध आते हैं। नियम के अनुसार बैलट में यह बिल आया है। इस बिल के विषय में बोलने वालों ने जिस तरह की बातें कही हैं, मैं भी वैसी हजारों बातें सुना सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं जोश में कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं और न ही पोली-टिकल बातों में पड़ना चाहता हूं।

हम सब जानते हैं कि पिछले पच्चीस सालों में जहां कई और समस्यायें हल नहीं हुई हैं, वहां यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या भी हल नहीं हुई है कि गौमाता का वध पूर्ण रूप से बन्द हो। इस समस्या का केवल आर्थिक पहलू ही नहीं है, बल्कि इस का सम्बन्ध हमारे समाज से और हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं और परम्पराओं से भी है। लोग कहते हैं कि पुरानी संस्कृति और पुरानी परम्पराओं की बात कही जाती है। आखिर अच्छा समाज कैसे बनेगा?

क्या संस्कृतिहीन समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, कैसा समाज आप बनाना चाहते हैं? जैसे धूके हुए लोग बातें करते हैं इस तरह की बातें गोबध निषेध के बारे में धू बोल गए जिसका इससे विकृत सम्बन्ध नहीं है। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि वैज्ञानिक युग है। मैं गारंटी करता हूँ कि वैज्ञानिक लोग भी इसको भलीभांति समझ चुके हैं कि गोबध इस कृषि प्रधान देश में बन्द होना चाहिए। आर्थिकी के साथ मैं इसका यहां पर वर्णन कर सकता हूँ। एक समय ऐसा भी था कि गंगा जल के सम्बन्ध में पाश्चात्य लोग बहुत मज़ाक किया करते थे। लेकिन आज वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सिद्ध हो चुका है कि गंगा जल कितना पर्वत है उतना किसी और नदी का जल पर्वत नहीं है। इसी तरह गोमाता का दूध है। क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि जब मां का दूध नहीं होता है तो डाक्टर लोग कहते हैं कि गाय का दूध पिलाओ? यह नहीं कहते हैं कि भैंस का दूध पिलाओ या बकरी का दूध पिलाओ। आप की मेडिकल एथारिटी भी इस बात को मानती है और कहती है कि गाय का दूध कितना पर्वत है। अब उस को किस तरह से संरक्षण देना है? अभी भवी भहोदय ने भावना बतलाई लेकिन हम इस बात को समझते हैं कि 25 साल भारत की आजादी के कम नहीं होते जो इतने दिनों में इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हम अभी तक हल नहीं कर पाये। दृढ़ संकल्प हम करते तो हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं और जो देश में कई तरह कीं बातें आ रही

हैं, मुसीबत आ रही हैं उनका हम मुकाबला कर सकते थे तथा संसार में एक गौरव हम प्राप्त कर सकते थे। इस देश को धन और सम्पत्ति से पूर्ण तथा समृद्धिशाली बनाने के लिए भी गोहत्या /बन्द होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं केवल धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक बातें नहीं करता, आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाने के लिए भी हम इस बात को कहते हैं। छोटे छोटे व्यापार और उद्योगधर्म देश के अन्दर होने चाहिए, उन को एन्करेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए तो इसका इस्तेमाल छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में भी बहुत ज्यादा है। ट्रैक्टर से इस देश को समृद्धिशाली आप नहीं बना सकते, इस बात को आप महसूस भी करने लगे हैं। यह नहीं कि आप यह अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। हम रात दिन यह देख रहे हैं। तो इस के लिए हमारा दृढ़ संकल्प होना चाहिए कि गोमाता का बध बन्द होना चाहिए और ऐसा कर के हम केवल धार्मिक भावनाओं को ही संरक्षण नहीं देंगे बल्कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी एक बड़ा अच्छा कार्य करेंगे। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने कुछ इस तरह की बातें कहीं कि यह तो आप ने इस का राजनीतिक फायदा उठाया। लेकिन क्या आप ने उस का गाय-बछड़ा अपने चुनाव चिह्न के लिए नहीं लिया। 50 परसेंट आपने उस भावना का फायदा उठाया है। राजनीति से प्रेरित हो कर आप ने इस का फायदा उठाया है, यह तथ्य झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता है। हम ने कितना विरोध किया था कि यह धार्मिक

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

देश है इस तरह का चिह्न न दिया जाय, आप जानते हैं कि भारत की जनता कितना शोभाता का आदर और सत्कार करती है लेकिन राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए आप ने उसका चिह्न लिया । तो दृढ़ संकल्प हो कर हमें इस काम को करना चाहिए और यह गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए । इसी प्रेरणा से मैंने यह विधेयक रखा है । किंसी राजनीतिक प्रेरणा से यह विधेयक मैं नहीं लाया हूँ । मैं दावा करता हूँ कि कोई राजनीतिक प्रेरणा इसके पीछे नहीं है । राष्ट्रीय समस्या होने के कारण मैंने इस को रखा है । इसके लिए हमें अगर बदनाम किया जाय तो यह बिलकुल गलत बात है । इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है । इसके बारे में मैं सैकड़ों तथ्य दे सकता हूँ कि एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या होने के कारण यह गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाईयों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह भेरा बिल पास किया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to vote, I would say, we are rather in a predicament. The Minister has brought up the point that this is outside the legislative competence of this House. He said, even if it is passed, it will be struck down by the court.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is no consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only mentioning what he said. He should have raised this point at the time when the member introduced this Bill. It should have been disposed of at that time. If it is outside the legislative competence of this House, it should not have come at all

in this House, and objection should have been taken at that time. That is why I am saying we are in a predicament. We have accepted it for discussion which tacitly means that we have accepted that it is within the legislative competence, and that is why we are discussing it. If we had committed any initial mistake, there is nothing to prevent this House from correcting it now. Therefore, while I put this motion, I would request the House to keep in mind the contention of the Minister, the submission of the Minister. The question is:

"That the Bill to prevent cow slaughter in India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

[16.59 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Sharma, Shri R. R.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chhotey Lal, Shri

Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dassaratha
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Kedar, Shri S. A.
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shenoy, Shri P. R. -
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 11 Noes: 62.

The motion was negatived.

17.00 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 240 and First Schedule).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the next item. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend the Constitution of India. In article 240 of the Constitution, in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), for the words "the Andaman and Nicobar Islands", the words "Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips" shall be substituted.

*The following Members also recorded corded their votes for NOES:-
Sarvashri Sadhu Ram and C. K. Jaffer Sharief.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

Further, in the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading "II THE UNION TERRITORIES" for the figure and words "5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands", the figure and words "5. The Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips" shall be substituted.

The Bill, apparently, seems to be very simple. But it is very meaningful. It is one of the simplest Bills that we are having in this House for discussion and consideration. As I submitted, it is a very meaningful Bill. The main purpose of the Bill is to re-name the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to. "Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips". It is regarded as a constitutional amendment and I have come forward with this Bill before the House.

From long past, even immediately after the 1857 mutiny, the first mutiny, which is regarded as the first days of freedom struggle, we know, the Britishers wanted to put a check on any sort of mutiny or freedom struggle and put persons in that infamous, notorious, cellar jail in Andaman, I shall be very fair to that extent that though cellular jail was constructed in the earlier part of the century, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were regarded as a matter of penal settlement for all those offenders, criminals and even freedom fighters and all those political prisoners were put in those lonely islands as a matter of penal settlement.

What has happened? It is strange that though we are having the 25th or the silver jubilee Independence anniversary in our country, even today, we do not find the Government coming forward with a proposal to show respect to the martyrs, the freedom fighters and political prisoners all those who sacrificed their lives, all those who had marched to the gallows for no fault of theirs but only because they wanted to free mother-land from the mighty yoke of British Empire.

As I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, the Andaman Islands have a very close and intimate connection with the struggle for independence of the country. A number of stalwarts, notably Mahanay Troikya Chakraborty, Barindra Kumar Ghose, Abinash Bhattacharyya, Lala Lajpat Rai, V. D. Savarkar and many others....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd):
V. D. Savarkar.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Yes. V. D. Savarkar who made a history at the international court of law, at the Hague Court. When he stood to fight against British imperialists and, when he was being brought back from London to India for trial, there is a famous story connected with his name. He wanted to escape from the arms of the British law and he jumped from the British ship into the open sea and swam over to the French shore. The French police official, having a wrong notion of the international law, handed over Vinayak Damodar Savarkar again to the Britishers. It created a great sensation throughout the world among the legal luminaries, among international jurists. All this history is there.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair.]

You also know, Sir, that it had been our constant endeavour to wipe out all the relics of the colonial power; when we were held in subjugation by the foreign power they sent to the gallows the bravest of our patriots or sent them, as penal settlement, to Andaman and Nicobar Islands where they had to spend the best years of their life in lonely exile.

I wonder why even today in the midst of sweeping changes in the country which we have undertaken in various fields, we ourselves have not yet initiated the task of renaming those penal settlements, Andaman

and Nicobar, in great memory of our freedom fighters upon whose blood we have got this independence—associating these islands with their memories. They have still not been renamed. No measures have been taken. I am told that even when it was discussed during the Constituent Assembly—I am subject to correction—and thereafter also, in all the cases, it was said that in course of time those islands might be renamed. But this has never been done.

The question of renaming this Union Territory has assumed a new significance now because, as I have submitted earlier, we are observing the Silver Jubilee of our Independence this year. Even in our Silver Jubilee, we are nowhere. We are claiming very much that we are honouring our freedom fighters by giving them political pensions. These are places where our freedom fighters lost their lives, where our freedom fighters spent the best part of their lives, where our freedom fighters were sent to gallows, where our freedom fighters were most inhumanely treated, where those freedom fighters were put to the most arduous task which is not given generally to these ordinary criminals—they were forced, with the yoke on, to go round the wheel for oil grinding; all these things happened. It is really a matter of shame to all of us that even today we have not taken any measure to rename the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in memory of those great martyrs and freedom fighters. Fortunately, in the latter part of 1943, during the Second World War, under the able leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the interim Government of India was formed outside and when he landed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and he hoisted the first National Flag of the country, the first thing that he declared was that, in the great memory of our freedom fighters, the names of these two islands must be changed, the relics if there be any of British imperialists should be changed. So what he did was, he renamed those

two islands as Martyrs Island and Independence Island, what he called Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips. This is exactly what I have brought in this Bill and I am putting it before the House for its consideration.

We know what story was their about this cellular jail. Very recently I had an opportunity to visit this cellular jail where a portion has already been demolished. It has, so far as I could gather, 690 cells, small tiny cells and all those political prisoners and freedom fighters, very great persons, with great courage and with great spirit who wanted to come out of the British imperialistic rule—how they were treated—they were put into these small cells from evening six to the next morning six O'clock for long 12 hours. In the jail cells there are no lavatories, no latrines nothing of that sort. No light even. There is complete darkness. What is more, all those political prisoners and the freedom fighters, those who were placed there, were not even allowed to mix among themselves, to have a sort of community life, which facility is normally allowed to even convicted prisoners. They had no barracks to have a community life and to mix with one another and to have a talk; these bare amenities were denied to them. They were not allowed to read and write. There were revolts, there were hunger strikes inside the jail. All these things were there.

In a word, I would submit before this august House for acceptance of this Bill and the spirit behind it because it was really a struggle they waged and the blood that had been shed by the freedom fighters and the political prisoners who were housed and who were forced to live in those islands as exiles. We have later on achieved our independence.

It may be said that various other leaders from time to time contributed to the fact of the national movement and to win our independence. No doubt about it. No country wins its independence in one stage and for years and years, decades and decades.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

and even for hundreds of years fighting must have to be continued and it was so in the case of India's freedom also. Various leaders contributed whatever they could from time to time.

Now, it is the sum total of all those freedom fighters of the country and the greatest part was played by those who were placed in this prison exile in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. With these words and also to give a befitting and a salutary memorial to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and also all those freedom fighters, these islands be renamed as the Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips. I strongly recommend to this august House for acceptance of this Bill. Let it be adopted with the force and with the spirit that we are really not only observing this 25th Anniversary of Independence on the silver jubilee Independence year but we are also side by side paying our glowing tribute to those freedom fighters and also to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

With these words, I recommend adoption of this Bill to this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st May, 1973."

I am thankful and glad that such a Bill has been brought before us for our consent. Renaming of territories is being adopted by the Government. It is not a new thing. Not long ago, Mizoram and other States were created. So, on the part of the Government I think there will be no difficulty in renaming the islands which

my friend has referred to. What we find is and if we scrutinise all the States in India, that even in the municipalities streets are being named after great men. We are honouring these great men in the municipalities and other places. So, if in the Indian Union, it is demanded that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be renamed as Shaheed and Swaraj Dwip, it is a good demand, and it has come in time. Of course, Government may say that other names might come from other places. So, I want to have this Bill circulated for eliciting opinion thereon so that either these names or other appropriate names may be chosen by the Government. I think that Government would be willing to agree to circulate this Bill. They have agreed on many other things in the past. For instance, the statue of King George V has been removed from India Gate to the museum and the statue of Gandhiji would be installed there. Similarly, Curzon Road has been renamed as Kasturba Gandhi Road. In the same manner, I feel that there might not be any objection to renaming these islands also. But I think it would be better if this Bill is circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

We have already given some recognition to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by giving pension to those political sufferers who had been detained in the cellular jails there and had laid down their lives for the freedom of the country. Our hon. friend Shri K. N. Tiwary was himself one of those who had been detained in those cellular jails. About 500 such political sufferers have been given a monthly pension of Rs. 600, and this has been given to those who had wanted it. So, if we rename these islands, we shall be honouring the place where those great martyrs had lived. So, I would request the House and the Government to agree to this motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st May, 1973."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): So far as the sentiments expressed by the hon. Mover of this Bill are concerned, we appreciate them. But we must remember one thing, namely that before renaming these Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Martyrs' Islands or Shaheed and Swaraj Dweep, we must respect the opinion and take the opinion of the people who are staying in those islands and we should know whether the people living in those areas are prepared to rename their area by these names. We have given the names Nagaland and Mizoram to certain areas in the eastern region. Was it that these names were imposed by the Centre on the people living in those areas? No, they themselves wanted that their area should be renamed with these names, namely Mizoram and Nagaland. Mr. Chairman, you changed the name of your Madras State into Tamil Nadu. Was that imposed by the Centre?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not the Chair.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: It was not imposed by the Centre. The people of that particular area wanted their State to be renamed in that manner. There was no question of taking the opinion of all the people living in the entire India. It is possible that the people living in the rest of India may be in favour of renaming these islands in this manner, but if the people of the Andaman are not favourable, then I feel that we should not proceed with it.

That is why ascertainment of the opinion of the people of the Andaman and Nicobar islands should be the first priority. If any section of the

people of those islands is opposed to this idea, we should not rename these islands. I am in favour of renaming them; I am not against it. But we must follow certain democratic principles and respect the opinion of the local population. That is why before we take a decision, I would request the Mover, the House and the Government to agree that we must consider the opinion of the people of that area.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri B. K. Daschowdhury. Through this Bill Shri Daschowdhury seeks to give the name of SHAHEED AND SWARAJ DWIPS to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is very necessary to change the name of Andaman and Nicobar Islands because the very name evokes a frightful feeling of the horrors perpetrated on the patriots of our country in the prisons of Andamans. I would not object to the impersonal name of Shaheed and Swaraj Dwips in memory of the role played by Andaman Islands in our freedom fight, if the people inhabiting these islands so desire. I fully agree with the view expressed by my hon. colleague, Shri Samanta, that the Bill be circulated among the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to ascertain their wishes in this matter.

Here, I do not think, Sir, that you will prevent me from expressing my own sentiments as my emotions have been stirred up by the role of freedom fighters and patriots from Tamil Nadu. I would particularly recall the name of the great son of Tamil Nadu, Thiru V. O. Chindambaranar who launched the first Indian ship, built out of his own resources undergoing all sorts of odds, and sailed it over the high seas of Bay of Bengal in defiance of the mighty mercantile shipping of the British Imperialism.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

Even today he is venerably remembered as KAPPALOTTIYA TAMILAN. It was the symbolic first ship of Free India that touched the port of Andaman Islands. I have also to refer to a few more patriots of Tamil Nadu who sacrificed their everything in the freedom fight, and it is regrettable that they are not popularly known in North India in the same degree as the patriots hailing from North Thaillaiadi Valliammai, who gave protection to Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa against all odds, belonged to Tamil Nadu. KODI KATHA KUMARAN of Tiruppur who gave his life protecting the honour of the National Flag, Thiru V. O. Chidambaranar, Subramania Bharathiar, whose patriotic songs reverberated and aroused the flame of freedom movement in Tamil Nadu, Thiru VEE KAA, Vanchi Ayyar, Salem Vijayaraghavachariar, Rajaji, Subramania Siva, Thanthai Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker, Arignar Anna, the Founder of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam who thundered that Freedom was our birth-right and we would sacrifice our lives at the altar of freedom, are a few of the distinguished and cherished line of patriots of Tamil Nadu; the people of Tamil Nadu would consider it as the greatest honour done if anyone name of these patriots is given to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. You also know, Sir, that Tamil people are living in large numbers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sir, I happened to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1962 as the spokesman of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. At that time, Shri K. R. Ganesh who is now the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance was not in the Congress Party. He belonged to the Communist Party which opposed the Congress Party then. I had expressed my views then against the Communist Party to which he belonged. It was a day's journey from Andaman to Nicobar Islands. I visited all the 101 islands around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I

went to the cellular jail referred to by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury and paid my homage by touching the ground on which many patriots of India spent long years. I also saw the places where the bombs of Japan caved in. I also know the story of Akoojee Company which got undue favours during the time of Rajendra Prasad in an auction of dismembered ships.

In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamils, Telugus, Malayalees and Bengalis live in large numbers. Before a name is chosen for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the opinion and the wish of these people should be ascertained. Since it was the first Indian ship of Chidambaranar that touched Port Blair, it would be most appropriate to name at least the Port Blair as Chidambaranar Port.

When our Prime Minister recently unveiled the statue of Thiru V. O. Chidambaranar at Tuticorin, the people of Tamil Nadu expressed their desire that the Tuticorin Port should be named after Chidambaranar. I was astounded to read the answer given by the Transport and Shipping Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, two days back in Rajya Sabha that the Government of India would not encourage the idea of giving the names of patriots to ports. I was at that time remembered of the callous neglect shown to the needs of the recipient-patriots of *Tamra Patras*. I was also of the people inhabiting these islands, reminded of the fact that in spite of repeated requests over the years no portrait of a Tamil patriot found a place in the Central Hall of Parliament. I was reminded of the unfamiliarity of the All India Radio announcers with the name of Tamil Nadu which was pronounced by them as TAMIL NADA, though they were upto date in making partisan political broadcasts.

I have no objection to considering a change in the name of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. But, it is very important to take into account the wishes of the people inhabiting these islands.

As suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Samanta, that will be in keeping with the spirit of democracy.

now take up half an hour discussion

Before I conclude, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Bill on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

श्री ज्ञारस्थडे राधा (बोसी) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन श्री दासबीष्ठरी जी से यह अप्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आक्जन्क्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में जो नाम दिये गये हैं उन में कुछ गलतियाँ हैं। लोकमान्य तिलक अण्डमान निकोबार जेल में कभी नहीं रहे, न लाला लाजपतराय ही रहे हैं। वाकी जो नाम हैं वह सही हैं। वे कृपा कर के इन तुटियों को शुद्ध कर लें। इन टापुओं को हमारे देश की आम जनता तो जानती भी नहीं थी। उस का नाम काला पानी शब्द से हमारे देश में प्रसिद्ध था और यह तब कुचात हुआ था जब 1903-1904 और 1905 में हिन्दुस्तान में, विशेष कर बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र में क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की चेत्ता के जरिये समाप्त करने का प्रयास शुरू हुआ। इस सिलसिले में दर्जनों, कोडियों और सैकड़ों क्रान्तिकारी उस जेल में बन्द किये गये। तब से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इन टापुओं को काले पानी के नाम से जानने लगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time. We shall

17.28 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CHANGES IN STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. I request the hon. Member to confine his speech to 10 minutes. Then, two hon. Members have to put their questions, and then the hon. Minister has to give his reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at least I am happy to say that wisdom has at last dawned upon the Government of West Bengal to change their hasty and whimsical decision to suddenly revise the present system of education there, of which they had an experience of 13 years. Suddenly, one night, they agreed that it should be changed in the sense that this system is not going to be introduced next January, but from 1974. This is at least good, though it was an abrupt change.

But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, before taking the decision to change the present structure of 11 years' school course and three years' degree course, the West Bengal Government had any consultation with the Central Government because a large part of the State's finance is also subsidised by the Central Government. There may be two reasons why this system should be changed. One may be that the present system of 11 years up to the

[Shri Samar Guha]

higher secondary stage has failed. Or it may be just to have a uniform national educational policy structurally as well as in regard syllabi and also objectives.

As regards the first point, it is my experience that except in English in all the other subjects of higher secondary education, the students have shown better results, better merit and better equipment. It is not my observation but the observation of the President of the Higher Secondary Board, Professor Mukherjee. There was no reason to come to the conclusion that 11 year higher secondary education failed at all. If there is any lacuna or failure, it is not on the part of the system but other reasons. In 1967 on the basis of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission the ten year school system was changed to 11 years. The main objective was diversification of education to humanities, science, agriculture, technical courses, commerce groups. The main purpose was to make education utilitarian and also job-oriented, to see that there was no massing of so many students in the university level, some kind of diversification in different directions. From this point, it is not the system of 11 years course that has failed but the Government failed; the whole education system failed because they could not provide the channels in job oriented or utilitarian oriented education in the post-higher secondary school education and post graduate system. Channels were not opened to them. It is not the fault of the system; it is the defect of the whole educational policy of the Government. The objective was not fulfilled. Kothari has said ten years plus two years, 12 years school education and two years for degree course and three years for the honours and post-graduate, two plus two plus or three in the case of honours course. After the Kothari Commission there had been a change in the educational structure of the schools in the different States

but unfortunately there have been no uniform educational structure. In Delhi itself it is not 12 years; it is eleven years and three year degree course. In some States it is 10 years school final, two years intermediate course and two years degree course. All over the country you will find there is neither structural uniformity in school education or degree education. As regards the objective there is no uniformity.

As regards syllabi there will be certain general uniformity, some common basis, common outlook and common channels so that they can go to the profession. That is not there. So far the Government had not succeeded in implementing that scheme throughout the country. The Education Minister told us that in Sevagram there was a meeting where it was reported they felt ten plus two plus three. If you introduce the honours course, I am in favour. No general admission should be there except the honours course. Other courses should be professional; I am firmly of that view. If the Government want to change the educational structure, educational policy. I will be happy if they evolve a national pattern, more or less as I have already said, a uniform common basis, common pattern and common outlook all over the country; I am wholly with the Government.

But if they want to do it, such a thing should not be done hurriedly or whimsically. It requires certain serious thinking, some pre-planning and preparation in regard to policy, syllabi, structure of the institution, etc. The first thing to be done is to draw out a uniform syllabi for the whole country for the first 10 years and then for 2 years and then for 3 years. There should be a proper link also. I insist that there is no reason why ordinary students getting 35 or 40 per cent should get into the degree course. It is loss of time, loss of money, loss of energy, loss of every-

thing. I insist that only honours course should be there in the degree stage. This link should be kept.

Now, what should be the objectives? Now everybody says that the time has come when our education, at least for the common man, should be job-oriented or utilitarian in purpose. Before any change is made, the objectives should be chalked out very clearly as to what you want after the higher secondary stage, what are the channels open to the students, how you will develop them, etc. There are so many students who are saying that there are no opportunities for them. There is frustration among the pre-medical students. So, the objectives should be clearly set out. In the higher secondary course, you have now Humanities, Science, Technical Courses, Commercial Courses and Agricultural Courses. Now if the 10 year course is there, then you will have to choose what are the five or six disciplines that will be there for the next two years, so that they may be a preparation for the graduation course. From the graduation course, how will they be diversified? That policy has to be clearly laid down before you can jump from one stage to another.

In West Bengal, the scheme is there to introduce junior colleges. In the Kothari Commission report also, in one or two places there is reference to junior colleges. More or less the idea was that up to 12 years, the education should be school-based. If you want to introduce junior colleges, the problem will be this. In West Bengal, there will be a serious problem. Nearly Rs. 200 crores have been spent for building nearly 2000 higher secondary schools. Huge amounts have been spent on horticulture, libraries, workshops for technical education and so on. If you open junior colleges, what will happen to all these buildings, libraries and workshops? They will become junks after spending so many crores.

For teaching in the XI Class, more or less specialised type of teachers are required. They have usually an honours degree or they are M.A., M.Sc. or M.Com. They have the capacity to become lecturers of colleges. If you have a 10 year course and start junior colleges, how will you provide employment to all these people? What will happen to these buildings, libraries and workshops? Therefore, you should be careful whether junior colleges should be opened or the syllabi and pattern should be so arranged that from the school final stage, there is a higher secondary stage for 2 more years in the same institution.

Those teachers who are now teaching in the 11th class can teach in the 12th class. They are capable, they are efficient and they have the necessary academic qualifications. This should be clearly discussed. Otherwise, a lot of bottlenecks and problems would be created and wastage would be incurred and many of the laboratories would turn into mere junk.

In conclusion, I will again appeal to the Education Minister to prevail upon not only West Bengal but other State Governments not to take any hasty decisions. In the case of West Bengal, after thirteen years they are going to change suddenly the whole structure of education and, I am sorry to say, without going deep into many problems involved, problems of syllabi, linking, jobs, preparation of books etc. When there was switch over from the school final stage to higher secondary stage, for two years there were lots of seminars and discussion, a lot of planning and thinking. I would suggest to the Education Minister to convene seminars, conferences and discussions not only at the national level but even at the State level. If they want to introduce a uniform education policy, institutional structure, common syllabi and having a common objective of diversification

[SHRI SAMAR GUHA]

of education for a utilitarian and job-oriented purpose, then there should be preparation for writing text-books and it should be with the clear objective that this practice should be changed, how, why and in what pattern so that it can be smoothly done and all the leaves can be provided in between.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am grateful to the hon. Member for having raised this matter and given me an opportunity to present for the consideration of the House what is involved in the question of change-over to a uniform structure of educational pattern and also to inform the hon. Members as to what the position is in the various States. I need hardly say that the decision in each case will have to be taken by the State Government concerned, and it should not be forced by the Central Government. We have been very careful about that; education being a State subject, we have not taken any decision except after obtaining the unanimous agreement of the State Ministers of Education, who will be naturally the implementing authorities.

I would disagree only with one observation which has been made by the hon. Member, when he called the decision of the Government of West Bengal as a whimsical decision. I will attempt to show that the decision of the Government of West Bengal is not whimsical.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said whimsical and hasty. If you will permit me, Sir, I will say that they consulted only the Calcutta University Academic Council and the Syndicate. The Teachers' Association, all the College Associations, even the Secondary Board itself, all of them seriously opposed it. None of them was consulted. Two months back they took

a decision and suddenly announced that from next January it will be introduced. There were no seminars, no discussions, no consultations. That is why I said it is whimsical and hasty.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Government of West Bengal have informed us. I do not know the details. I am passing on to the hon. House what I have been told by the State Government. They have stated that they have consulted academic bodies and organisations of teachers and the majority opinion was in favour of ten year schooling, followed by two years course in junior colleges before admission to a degree course.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I did not open the bundle of cuttings I have. Then, I would have been lost in them. All these cuttings are with me. These are absolutely wrong and incorrect statements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving what information he has got.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not talking on the basis of my personal information. I hope, Sir, you will agree with me that in such matters, the proper course to adopt for the Government of India would be to inform the House as to what the State Government has said.

Now, I want to take up the more important points which my hon. friend has raised and with most of his observations. I find myself in agreement. He has said that the Government of West Bengal, considering the dissatisfaction that existed in many academic circles as well as in the general public, has already decided that this new pattern will come into operation not from the 1st January, 1973 but from the 1st January, 1974. This gives, as far as I could see, enough opportunity to the Government and to the various people who are concerned to adjust themselves to the

new situation. In any case, a decision of the Government of West Bengal has made ample provision for the transitional stage. I do not think any hardship would have been caused because of the transitional stage having been spelt out. But they have taken this decision to postpone it. It will give an opportunity to the Government to have all the relevant preparations made.

I want to come to the merits of the proposal. The proposal was, as the hon. Member pointed out, recommended by the Education Commission headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari. The House will recall that the Education Commission had recommended a uniform pattern for the whole country of 10 years plus 2 years plus 3 years. That is to say, there will be about 12 years of secondary school education and not less than 3 years of university education for the first degree. The recommendation of the Education Commission was adopted in the National Policy Resolution on Education. It was adopted in 1968 by the Central Advisory Board of Education which, as the House knows, consists of all the Ministers of Education of various States.

In the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in September, when the outline blueprint of the Fifth Plan was being discussed, this particular decision was reiterated. The basic reason for this recommendation of the Education Commission was that it was felt that Class VIII was not a sufficiently advanced stage for diversification. One of the reasons why diversification did not succeed was that it was started too early, roughly, when a boy or a girl was only about 14 years of age. Now, the recommendation of the Education Commission has found favour in the academic circles by a considerable majority. They feel that general education with naturally work experience and other biases which has been recommended should continue upto Class

X and that there should be no diversification before Class X. But the more important part of the recommendation is that at the higher secondary stage, there should be a carefully worked-out pattern of diversification and the introduction of a massive scale of vocational course.

We are requesting the State Governments to undertake a very quick district educational survey as well as the district vocational survey so that a meaningful programme of vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage may be undertaken.

Further, it is our hope, and the whole concept depends on it, that the major section of the student community which receives education for 12 years should not then necessarily be forced into colleges and universities for want of anything better to. This involves a change in the employment opportunities of the country. Only the educational sector cannot provide for it. Naturally when the economy picks up, it will be possible to do so. But then the process of vocationalisation can help in the picking up of the economy and of development generally. So, the two aspects are really inter-related aspects, and one cannot be taken up without the other.

Again in the two years of vocational instruction—or may be, three years in certain cases—we want to ensure that there is transferability of credits. That is to say, every student who takes a vocational course at the higher secondary stage will have some general education. If, at any subsequent stage, he wishes to go in for higher education, then he should be able to take the credits which he has acquired in the general subjects to the extent that those would be needed for the university degree.

Another point which the hon. Member rightly pointed out was the need for national uniformity. The States of Kerala, Mysore and Andhra

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Pradesh have already adopted the ten plus two plus three pattern. The State of Tamilnadu has adopted 15 years which is more or less the recommendation; Gujarat 15 years; Bihar 15 years; Nagaland 15 years; Pondicherry 15 years; Arunachal Pradesh 15 years....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For the first degree?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes; for the first degree. They have all adopted this particular pattern.....

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): Uttar Pradesh?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Uttar Pradesh ten plus two plus two; at the moment it is 14 years. But the Chief Minister of U.P. has agreed that he would hold consultations and discussions with the academic circles in his State, would also see what is the resource position, and then in the light of that, he would take further decision.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): In Gujarat, the pattern ten plus two plus three has already been accepted....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In Gujarat what they are doing at the moment is eleven plus one plus three; that is to say, the total period of higher secondary education is twelve years and the total period for the first degree is three years.

Now, I find myself in entire agreement with my hon. friend, Prof. Samar Guha, that it would be desirable to have a three year Degree and not start pushing out of the colleges half-baked graduates who have been given education only for a period of two years. The strategy is an integrated strategy. That is to say, upto class X, there should be general education and then, in the Higher Secondary stage, the standard should be sufficiently high that a person having

twelve years of his schooling can then go and take up jobs whether white-collared jobs or manual jobs or other skilled jobs. That, I think, is one of the central ingredients of this scheme and I also agree with him that in such an event, when we do all this, the degree course of two years will have to be—may be some States are not in a position to straightaway go in for a three year degree course, but I hope they will find it possible before the end of the Fifth period to switch over to a three years' course. Otherwise, their graduates would be at a disadvantage compared to the graduates of the other Universities in the rest of the country who would be taking their first degree after fifteen years of education.

The hon. Member quite rightly pointed out the importance of the syllabus. We are deeply conscious of it and we are attempting to ensure that at least at the end of each terminal stage, that is to say, at the end of ten years, at the end of twelve years, there should be some uniformity throughout the country so that those who have passed their ten years in one State, if they wish to continue that education in another State, they are not put to a great deal of inconvenience. But, because of the resources position, it was felt that the middle two years should be left flexible and should be left with the States concerned to decide how they are going to switch over, whether it would be better, as an interim measure, to attach these two years to the college or to the school or to have a separate institution. That is a matter which the State Governments will have to look into, look at their resources position—resources position includes buildings, labs and also the teachers. The hon. Member is quite right in emphasizing that importance. The Government of India has appointed a Working Group which is examining this matter in depth so that it is possi-

ble to circulate the recommendations of this Working Group to all the State Governments. We hope that the State Governments will then send their reactions to the Union Government and then, a further discussion in depth could be held with the academics as well as the Education Ministers of the States and the academics nominated by the State Governments, so that this uniformity could be ensured as early as possible.

With regard to the question of job-oriented or utilitarian courses, I hope that my hon. friend will be satisfied with the way we are now proceeding to vocationalise the Higher Secondary education. That is to say, after Class X it will lead to a considerable job-orientation.

I would further make one submission, that we should be a little careful before going in for job-oriented edu-

cation at the University level. This involves many problems, but I will not go into the details of that.

As regards the question of laboratories and highly qualified teachers who are teaching Class XI, I have no doubt that the Government of West Bengal will make the fullest use of the laboratories as well as the teachers. They have given an assurance that nobody will be retrenched and nobody will lose in terms of his salary or scales.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November, 1972.

18.00 hrs.

..The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 21, 1972/Kartika 30, 1894 (Saka).