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Friday, March 16, 1973
Phalguna 25, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 16, 1973/Phalguna 25,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Norms for Amenities Provided at Tourist Centres Entirely run by Cen- tral Government

*361. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which Tourist Centres are run entirely by the Central Government;

(b) what amenities are provided by the Centre at these places; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any norms for amenities provided at these places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No Tourist Centres are run entirely by the Central Government. The development and promotion of areas of tourist interest concern the Central and State Governments, public sector undertakings and private enterprise, and every effort is made to ensure that the facilities and amenities provided are comparable with international standards.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It is said that the development and promotion of areas of tourist interest

concern the Central and State Governments, public sector undertakings and private enterprises. Are the functions of these four agencies clearly demarcated? If so, how are they demarcated? Secondly, what are the international standards in respect of facilities and amenities to which reference is made in the reply? Thirdly, several tourist centres like Rajgarh, the capital of Shivaji, and ancient caves in Konkan etc. are not cared for. Will the Central Government pay special attention to them?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is really no rigid hard and fast demarcation as such. It depends upon the nature of the area concerned and centre is involved for some time past in respect of areas where large number of tourists congregate and there are State Governments, local bodies and private enterprise which are involved and there is no clear demarcation because it is a developing situation. Regarding international standards and hotels and motels and other things go, there is a well-known classification of one-star to five-star category. These classifications are accepted the world over. It does not mean that it refers to only the luxury hotels, but even the simple hotels have to conform to certain generally accepted international standards. We have got our own classification even in this country and that is broadly equal to international standards. Regarding Raigarh and Konkan areas I have no information. If it is of tourist importance, the State Government should have given it some attention.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a proposal for a tourist centre at Warangal?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have any information about that I may add that now we are at the end of the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan is being prepared. A lot of proposals will come from the States and they will be examined.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: May I know whether Government has any proposals for the middle income group in all the tourist centres?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. In fact, we have an extensive programme of youth hostels for younger people to travel and stay at very reasonable rates.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know whether, apart from the proposal of youth hostels, are there any concrete suggestions or proposals to meet the needs of the tourists of middle income group. For example, the middle and lower income group tourists who come to Delhi, find it awfully difficult to get any accommodation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. As I submitted we are interested in the development of accommodation from one star to five star standard. Apart from the hostels being run in the public sector we are also giving loans specifically for the construction of lower income hostels. Previously, loans were available only to the three, four and five star hotels. Now, we have amended the rules.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Orissa offers a number of places for tourist attraction. May I know whether the Central Government is assisting the State Government to put a hotel in Konarak?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, the position is that in Konarak we already have a small tourist lodge. There is no other proposal. The State Govt. has a lodge there also. But we have received an application for loan from a private party for hotel in Bhub-

neshwar which is being processed. There is no proposal to have an air strip in Konarak because it is already in a stage of collapse and very heavy vibrations may further deteriorate the situation. So, Bhubneshwar will have to be used as the point

DR. RANEN SEN: A little while ago the hon. Minister said the tourist centres are jointly developed and run by the Central Government, State Governments and private enterprises. May I know whether it is a fact that in the recent conference of the Eastern region about tourism a complaint has been made by almost all the Ministers from the Eastern part of India that sufficient help is not being given by the Centre to develop tourist centres all over the Eastern part. If that is so, what is the reaction of the government to that grievance or complaint?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The seminar, which the hon. member referred to was held in fact very largely through my own assistance. I went there personally. It is true that for various reasons tourism development in the eastern sector has not been as fast as we would have liked. There are two major reasons for it. One is, of course, the fact that there were for some time political problems (Interruptions).

DR. RANEN SEN: I am referring to Bihar and Assam also.

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, no; I am putting the facts. Also in Assam and other areas of eastern India, there are still some restrictions for security purposes on visiting. But as far as the region is concerned in general, I have assured at the seminar, and I do so again that we are paying special attention to it. I could recount if you like the steps. In Bodh Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, in Dum Dum and in Darjeeling, we are giving special attention to this matter. In Darjeeling we have a youth hostel. We hope that in the Fifth Plan tourism development in the eastern region will gain momentum.

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines as a result of Suspension of Flights to Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam due to Agitation in Andhra Pradesh

*362. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the approximate loss suffered up to the 31st December, 1972 and being suffered at present by the Indian Airlines due to suspension of flights to Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam because of agitation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Indian Airlines suffered an estimated loss in passenger revenue of Rs. 85,000/- due to suspension of flights to these points up to 31st December, 1972. The loss in passenger revenue incurred during the first two months of this year was about Rs. 8.67,000/-.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: My question was a general one about the loss suffered. But the answer given by the Minister is about loss of passenger revenue. He has not mentioned about cargo loss.

DR. KARAN SINGH: When we talk about loss over a certain period the only way it can be computed is by taking the loss of passenger revenue; in other words, the loss in tickets that would have been sold. Of course, it may be argued that fuel was saved by not flying. We cannot work out those details easily, but these details are immediately available. Passenger revenue is the major revenue. I do not think on these particular routes cargo booking has any very major financial impact—that is my understanding.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If there is a beneficiary because of the Andhra agitation, it is only IA. What was the surplus amount IA earned in the last four or five months due to cancellation of trains to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no way at present of computing exactly how much we earned. This I do know that when the trains were cancelled, our 'planes went extremely full'.

Progress made in putting up Camping Sites

*363. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made so far in putting up a series of camping sites along the routes where the density of tourist traffic is relatively high?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Some preliminary work in respect of the proposal to construct a series of camping sites on road routes, where the density of tourist traffic is high has been started, and plans of a type design to be suitably adapted to meet environmental characteristics of individual locations have already been furnished to State Governments for preparation of estimates. Cost estimates received so far are under examination.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कितने कैम्पिंग साइट्स बनाने की योजना है उन में से बिहार में कितने कैम्पिंग साइट्स बनाये जायेंगे, या उन के लिये स्थानों का चयन हुआ है या नहीं; अगर हुआ है, तो कहाँ कहाँ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इस समय जो मेरी जानकारी है, उस के अनुसार 8 और 11, कुल 19, ऐसे स्थान चुने गये हैं, जहाँ कैम्पिंग साइट्स बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, बिहार में अभी तक कोई स्थान ऐसा नहीं चुना गया है। लेकिन बिहार में, राजगीर, नालंदा और बोधगया में अन्य कार्यक्रमों के तहत घनराशियाँ रखी गई हैं।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 19 कैम्पिंग साइट्स बनाने की बात तय हो गई है। उन्होंने नालंदा, बोधगया और राजगीर के सम्बन्ध में भी बताया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये स्थान उन 19 स्थानों में इनक्लूड्ड हैं या नहीं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कैम्पिंग साइट्स के साथ साथ पर्यटकों के लिए रिसेप्शन सेंटर बनाने की भी कोई योजना है या नहीं और क्या उन में भी ये स्थान इनक्लूड्ड हैं या बेअलग हैं।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : कैम्पिंग साइट्स की बहुत छोटी योजना है। बोधगया, राजगीर और नालंदा के लिए उस से बहुत विशाल योजनाएँ रखी गई हैं। पटना में एक रिसेप्शन सेंटर शायद 35 या 40 लाख रुपये का बन रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ी योजना है और कैम्पिंग साइट्स के साथ उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: May I know whether there is any proposal to have a camping site at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. In Andhra Pradesh, the place selected is the Mir Alam Tank.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the volume of tourist traffic on the main national highways and, if so, what is the result? I would also like to know on what basis these 19 sites have been selected and why no site has been selected on the G.T. road in Bihar and on NH 28 which is also in Bihar and which is the main thoroughfare from India to Nepal?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Generally, of course, the flow of traffic is known. I do not know whether we have very accurate figures, but it is well known which are the main areas where traffic flows, and it is keeping that in view that the sites have been selected. I have just received information that the Bihar Government has not replied to our communication asking for the suggestion of sites for camping.

श्री शशि भूषण : दिल्ली सब से बड़ा टूरिस्ट सेंटर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कैम्पिंग साइट्स और यूथ होस्टलज बनाने के लिए कोई नेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन या एजेंसी बनाई है। अब तक यूथ होस्टलज बनाने का काम वाई० एम० सी० ए० और वाई० डब्ल्यू० सी० ए० को और विश्व युवक केन्द्र जैसे इंटरनेशनल रैक्ट्स को देखा है। क्या सरकार इस के लिए कोई नेशनल एजेंसी बनाने वाली है, ताकि देश में टूरिज्म डेवेलप हो सके?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : कैम्पिंग साइट्स के लिए कोई नेशनल एजेंसी बनाने का विचार नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि कैम्पिंग साइट्स को राज्य सरकारें चला लेंगी। होस्टलज के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था यूथ होस्टलज एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया।

श्री शशि भूषण : वह भी इंटर-नेशनल रैक्ट है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यूथ होस्टलज एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया और संस्था है। हम होस्टल बनाते हैं और उन का भी सहयोग लेते हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : जी० टी० रोड यू० पी०, बिहार और बंगाल में

से हो कर निकलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन तीन स्टेट्स में जी०टी० रोड पर, और उड़ीसा में कटक रोड पर, कहीं कोई कैम्पिंग साइट बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है या नहीं, क्योंकि ये सड़कें बहुत चालू हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पंजाब को छोड़ गये हैं।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कैम्पिंग साइट चुना गया है, ताज गार्डन्स आगरा, अब वह जी०टी० रोड पर पड़ता है या नहीं, यह मैं इस समय नहीं कह सकता और उड़ीसा में बाड़ीपादा में है.. (ध्यवधान).....

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कैम्पिंग साइट चुना गया है, अब जी०टी० रोड का इस समय मेरे पास पूरा नक्शा नहीं है जिस से मैं यह कह सकूँ कि कौन उस पर है कौन उस पर नहीं है। आप ने तीन राज्यों के बारे में पूछा तो उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में एक एक साइट है और बिहार गवर्नमेंट का कोई उत्तर हमारे पास नहीं आया। (ध्यवधान)..... बंगाल में भी एक साइट है वह है फेरका पर।.....(ध्यवधान).....

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Just now the hon. Minister said that because the Bihar Government has not replied to the Government of India, they have not been able to decide about the location. May I know from the Government if it *suo motu* takes decisions about the welfare of States which have come under the Governor's rule quite a number of times or they are left to those Governments?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Whether it is Governor's rule or not, camping sites

are obviously things which have got to be chosen in co-ordination with the State Governments because the land belongs to them, not to us. It is the State Government which has to make land available and obviously they have to be consulted.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : कुछ स्टेट्स के बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भी आप ने कैम्पिंग साइट्स तय किए हैं या नहीं यदि किए हैं तो वह कौन कौन से स्थल पर हैं और क्या उस के बारे में राज्य सरकार से कोई परामर्श किया गया है या नहीं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश में देवास में साइट सेलेक्ट हुआ है और राजस्थान में जयपुर में सेलेक्ट किया है।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Are you thinking of any site in the Nagarjunasagar area?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no proposal for a camping site at Nagarjunasagar.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it not a fact that the 17 and odd centres are more for demonstration and are not part of the larger complex in the country because the Government of India policy is atuned purely for foreign exchange earning tourists? If it is not so, how do the Government propose to deal with tourists with only 19 in this vast country?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Though we have suggested 19 camping sites to cover the entire country, we shall obviously require a couple of thousands camping sites ultimately; this is only the beginning. It is a new project which we have initiated and the hon. Member is quite right when he says that this is not sufficient and we want to expand it very much in the Fifth Plan.

Taking-over of Export of Spices

*364. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the export of spices; and

(b) whether a separate Corporation is proposed to be established for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There are many varieties of commodities categorised commonly as spices and Government have been taking steps from time to time to strengthen marketing of different varieties of spices. The question of setting up a separate Corporation for taking over exports of all spices has not been so far considered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know if the Government have got any assessment of the loss in foreign exchange as a result of the hotch-potch and purely profit-making machinations of the private exporters? If so, how do the government make up for the loss in foreign exchange as a result of the faulty policy?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As I said in the main reply, there are more than 19 items which are generally categorised as spices. In the case of pepper, the export is to the tune of Rs. 14.9 crores and in the case of cardamom Rs. 8.6 crores. There are certain minor items like curries, cuminseed and celery seed etc. So, it may be difficult to formulate a uniform policy for all these minor items which are produced all over the country. About the main items we are taking special care because any changes in production and fluctuation in prices cause harm to the producers. The price stabilisation policy is being looked into.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Out of these 19 items the two main items are cardamom and pepper where the variation in prices may be attributed possibly to the export market. But how do the government propose to stabilise the prices of these commodities? Secondly, how do the government propose to substitute the present policy by its own policy to save the foreign exchange loss that is there today for the government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I agree with the hon. Member that there is price fluctuation, especially in the case of pepper and cardamom. Recently, we formed the pepper community of the important producing countries like Malaysia and Indonesia to pool together resources and formulate policies so that we may not be at the mercy of the big cartels who are operating in the consuming countries. In the case of cardamom, the main producers are Guatemala and Tanzania. We are in touch with the Tanzanian Government and they have provisionally accepted the idea of a cardamom community so that the producing countries can join together and stabilise the price to avoid unhealthy competition. I do not share the view of the hon. Member that there is a lot of racket going on in this market.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि 19 वस्तुएं ऐसी हैं जो हम बाहर भेजते हैं और यह सब प्राइवेट लोगों के द्वारा भेजी जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने व्यक्तियों के द्वारा यह माल बाहर भेजा जाता है और कितने मूल्य का माल प्रति वर्ष भेजते हैं तथा उस को भेजते समय इस बात का ध्यान क्या रखा जाता है कि यदि इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन देश में कम है तो उत्पादन कम होने के कारण जो उस का मूल्य बढ़ता है उस पर किसी प्रकार का कंट्रोल किया जावे ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि यह जो माल भेजा जाता है उस के एवज में बाहर से पैसा आता है या उस के एवज में माल मंगाते हैं ? यदि माल मंगाते हैं तो कौन कौन सा माल विदेश से आता है और कितनी मात्रा में आता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the setting up of a corporation. The Minister could have said "yes" or "no". But he went out of his way and gave so much material. Now the hon. Member is asking about the price and I cannot prevent him.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will be happy to supply as much information to the House as I can.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not happy because then members will go beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About the number of exporters for these 19 varied items, it will be difficult to give the list right now because it is a long list. About the quantum of exports, in 1971-72, the total exports of spices were to the tune of Rs. 38 crores and, in 1972-73, there was a slight shortfall and the exports were to the tune of Rs. 36 crores. So, there was a shortfall of Rs. 2 crores combined for all these 19 items.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछबाय : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि वहाँ से पैसा आता है या इसके एवज में माल मंगाया जाता है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is not a barter; it is a straight offer and we get foreign exchange.

किसानों को विकास प्रयोजनों के लिए
ऋण देने सम्बन्धी योजना को
समाप्त करना

*365. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने किसानों को विकास सम्बन्धी कर्ज देने की योजना को वर्ष 1973 से बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार कहती है कि कर्जा देना हम लोगों ने बन्द नहीं किया है। किसान कहते हैं कि हम बैंक में जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि किसानों को कर्जा देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 और 1972 में सरकार ने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में किसानों को विकास योजना के लिये कितना रुपया कर्जा देने के लिए रखा ? कितनी दरखास्तें पेंडिंग पड़ी रही, जितना रुपया इस काम के लिए एलाट हुआ, वह सब चुक गया और किसानों को कर्जा नहीं मिला ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have got the information and I can give it to the hon. Member. As to what is the finance given to agriculturists or farmers in different years, I have got the figures of all the scheduled Banks, public sector Banks. In 1970, the loans given to agriculturists were to the tune of Rs. 301 crores. In December, 1970, it became Rs. 354 crores. In June, 1972, the latest figure available is Rs. 388 crores. There is a slight rise. I will not claim that there is a big rise. But certainly there is a slight rise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह नहीं बताया कि कितनी दरखास्तें पेंडिंग पड़ी हैं—

इस का जवाब दें, उस के बाद दूसरा सवाल पूछूंगा ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It will be difficult to give answer about all the pending applications. It is quite possible that at the branch level much more time is being taken. There are difficulties. I have already mentioned it many times; I do not want to repeat the same thing again and again. There are some difficulties at the branch level. The hon. Member has written to me in respect of many cases and I have tried to reply to him in many cases.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी किसानों के भक्त हैं और सारा सदन 80 प्रतिशत किसानों के बोट लेकर आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—लोअर लेवल पर जो बैंक्स हैं, उन के यहां किसान कर्ज के लिये जाता है और खास तौर से जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं उन में जो दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं, मंत्री जी को खुद महसूस हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये क्या आप कोई निर्देश देंगे या इस सदन में कोई कानून बना कर निर्देश देंगे ताकि वहां पर किसानों को ठीक से कर्जा मिल सके या जहां जहां लोकल बैंक्स हैं वहां के जो एम०पीज हैं, उन की एक कमेटी बना दें ताकि वहां के किसानों की कठिनाइयों को देखा जा सके और उन को दूर किया जा सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to assure the hon. Member and the House also that specific instructions have been issued in this matter. I can say that nearly 16-17 States have been taken into this particular matter. As I had mentioned before, because of the reluctance on the part of the last man in the branch of taking responsibility of giving loans without security, etc., we thought that it was necessary to have some sort of Guarantee Corporation. So,

the Reserve Bank constituted a Guarantee Corporation which gives guarantee to those people. Even in case it becomes a bad debt, it can be recovered by the Guarantee Corporation. We have issued instructions that in case of crop loan between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, even without any proper security, a loan can be given. As far as orders are concerned, we have prepared pamphlets and also tried to publicise these things. Then, in order to have a proper co-ordination there, we found that it is not enough to give loan but that there must be some sort of a facility to make use of the loan. Therefore, certain schemes were prepared. It was made the responsibility of banks to take up the responsibility of certain areas, of certain villages, and a certain area-approach was also undertaken. We have planned to appoint some liaison, coordination group, between the development agencies in the district and the banks, because, ultimately, merely giving loan does not help unless it is properly related to certain schemes of development. So, these steps are being taken.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप एम० पी० लोगों की कमेटी बना देते ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कमेटी बनाने के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि कमेटी तो बन सकती है, लेकिन कोई फार्मल कमेटी बनाना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है ।

I would, therefore, suggest this. Without waiting for any formal committees, as a representative of the people, you can certainly approach the banks and if there are difficulties, you can let me know and I will personally look into them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister, in his reply, has stated that, upto June 1972, Rs. 380 crores have been sanctioned as loan by

the nationalised banks to agriculturists. I would like to know from the Minister what percentage of loan has been sanctioned to poor peasants and whether Government have any proposal to sanction loan to share-croppers.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: About loans to share-croppers, particularly in Bengal and in some parts of Bihar also we have specifically taken schemes. In the case of Bengal, the local bank has got a large number of leads in districts—United Bank of India. The State Government has prepared a scheme for each district where they can go and share-croppers also can take loans. (*Interruption*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I wanted to know what percentage of loan has been sanctioned to poor peasants.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As a matter of fact, in the first year, there was some sort of a flush to rich farmers. They, certainly, did take some advantage. But, later on, our emphasis has been on small farmers. I have not got the exact percentage here. If you put that question, possibly I will take a little more time to get this information. But, at the present moment, the emphasis is on small farmers. I can explain this. The Small Farmers' Agency and the Marginal Farmers' Agency, which are really speaking meant for small farmers, particularly these schemes, are related to the banks, and the banks have been made responsible for this thing. The differential rate of interest scheme, we have made applicable to those districts where small and marginal farmers are there. The emphasis is on giving credit facilities to small farmers.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The question put by the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, was a specific question. The nationalised banks are refusing to grant loans for the purpose of development of land. The hon.

Minister has said that Rs. 380 crores have been given to farmers. I want to know what are the schemes. I want to know whether the nationalised banks are advancing loans for the development of land also and what are the schemes that have been adumbrated for advancing loans in this regard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally, these long term loans or mid-term loans, as they are called, are undertaken by certain refinancing corporations, by cooperative societies, etc. Every long term loans, naturally, the commercial banks cannot undertake. They can give to certain institutions like cooperatives or refinancing corporations.

श्री पन्नालाल बारवाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे साथी श्री मिश्र जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है—किसानों की दिक्कतों के सम्बन्ध में, मैं उसी के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सत्य है कि ऋण देते समय बैंक किसानों से किताबी और जमा-बन्दी, विकास अधि-कारी, ग्राम सेवा समिति, तहसीलदार, जिलाधीश, प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट, इकरारनामा और जमीन का पट्टा, आदि के प्रमाण-पत्र मांगते हैं ? एक अनभिज्ञ किसान इस प्रकार के प्रमाण-पत्र लेने के लिये इन दफ्तरों में जायगा तो उस के सामने क्या क्या दिक्कतें आयेंगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, यद्यपि डिटेल् में मैं नहीं बता सकता कि कौन कौन प्रमाण-पत्र लेने पड़ते हैं, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे छोटे किसान भी ऋण ले सकें ?

एक बात मैं अपने इलाके के लिए जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक गरीबों को कोई ऋण नहीं मिला है । जो साधन सम्पन्न किसान थे, जो खुद काम कर सकते थे उन्होंने ही सरकारी पैसे से लाभ उठाया है । तो क्या भविष्य में आप कोई उन पर प्रतिबंध लगायेंगे और ऐसी योजना

बनायेंगे जिससे कि छोटे किसानों को ऋण मिल सके ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा योजना है । मैं मानता हूँ कुछ सख्ती महसूस होती है लेकिन स्कीम्स तो बनाई हैं ।

श्री कूलचन्ध बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ; उन्होंने अभी कहा कि छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए अलग से सुविधा प्रदान की गई है तो पहली बात यह कि छोटे किसानों की आपकी परिभाषा क्या है, जहाँ तक छोटे किसानों का सवाल है मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ और मध्य प्रदेश ; . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करिये ।

श्री कूलचन्ध बर्मा : 6-6 महीने हो जाते हैं और छोटे छोटे किसानों की एप्लीकेशन्स बैंकों में पड़ी रहती हैं, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । जो बैंक के एजेंट या मैनेजर रहते हैं जब तक उन के दलालों के द्वारा उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक या तो भरजी पर कोई विचार ही नहीं किया जाता है या हेरसमेन्ट किया जाता है, उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है और अन्त में किसान मजबूर होकर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करिये ।

श्री कूलचन्ध बर्मा : जो यह बैंक का तरीका है इसके सम्बन्ध में ग्राम-बूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई योजना आपके विचाराधीन है जिससे किसानों को कठिनाई के कम न और समय पर उनको लोन मिल सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I was trying to explain, we have certainly got the ideas of small farmers and the marginal farmers. Normally, a small farmer is one having below five acres of land. Really speaking, even a farmer with five acres of land with assured irrigation cannot be said to be a small farmer. It depends on how many crops he is likely to take in a year. If he is taking two crops in his own land of 5 acres, then it is very difficult to treat him a small farmer. Normally, I can say that a farmer doing dry-farming with less than five acres can be said to be a small farmer and a farmer with less than 2½ acres can be called a marginal farmer. I think these are the normal definitions that are taken.

It is to meet the responsibility of the credit requirements of these classes that we have prepared the schemes and there are certain districts to which these schemes have been made applicable by the Agriculture Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: MR. JANARDHAN—not here.

Mr. Chandrappan.

Loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakh granted by L.I.C.

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

(a) how many loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakh in each case have been granted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the parties who received these loans?

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

Statement

The number of loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs granted to the institutions during

the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 (till 12th March, 1973) are given below:—

S.No. Institution to which loans granted	Number of loans	
	1971-72	1972-73
	(till 12-3-1973)	
1. State Government Housing Scheme	14	16
2. State Electricity Boards	15	11
3. Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies and other authorities for financing Housing Co-operatives	9	11
4. Municipal Committees	80	76
5. Zilla Parishads	24	22
6. Industrial Estates	2	2
7. Public Limited Companies for industrial purposes	2	3
8. Sugar Cooperatives	6	3
9. Public Limited Companies, Cooperative Societies and other registered bodies, on mortgage	1	8
TOTAL	153	152

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement, there are nine categories of organisations given who received these loans. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was a fact that recently a study made by the Finance Ministry has revealed that a loan of Rs. 17.54 crores has been disbursed to 73 monopoly houses and whether it was also a fact that an amount of Rs. 28.35 crores have been sanctioned in their favour.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I was asked how many loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs have been given by the LIC and I have given it. If the hon. Member wants other information, I can give that also....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That is why I say this statement and the question have hardly any relation because I asked for a certain specific information which is very cleverly concealed in this statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You asked how many loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs were given and the statement is based on that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I asked specifically in part (b) of my question as to which are the parties who received these loans. For that, he gives nine categories of recipients from which nobody can make out anything.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you ask specific question, I will give specific answer. Here it says about public limited companies, cooperative societies and other registered bodies on mortgage. The number given is one in 1971-72 and 8 in 1972-73. That also I have mentioned.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: From the statement it appears that in 1970-71 only one of the big companies was receiving more than Rs. 5 lakhs. What does that mean? Does that mean only Rs. 5 lakhs or some Rs. 5 crores which they have received?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If I can give the information required by the hon. Member, I would say, they do not directly give any loans to companies. They make investment in shares. So, there is no question of giving any loan to any particular company as such. If there are any cases, I will certainly look into them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This is a strange answer. I can read out what the Patriot has said on 15-10-72. They base this information on the

'latest estimated prepared by the Union Finance Ministry'. This has come out in *Patriot* on 15-10-72. Will you make the necessary enquiries regarding the transactions which have been mentioned in that report?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not seen the report but I will certainly look into it. Please give it to me.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will pass it on to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister just now said that LIC does not give loans as such to companies, they only invest in the shares. Even so, this statement which my hon. friend mentioned,—however incomplete it may be,—mentions certain industrialists to whom loans were granted and one category is the category of public limited companies for industrial purposes. So, according to this, certain loans are given to public limited companies for industrial purposes. But he says now that they are not given. He says only investment in shares is there. There is some utter confusion. I do not know what you want to say.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What you say is right, there are some companies which are given loan. There are some companies. But as to what sort of companies they are, I will have to find out.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Even then, in the first statement he said that LIC does not give any loan. Secondly, he accepted that LIC has given some loan. How they go together? Are they not contradictory?

MR. SPEAKER: He will look into the matter. He has noted that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Confusion is worst confounded, Sir. My friend's question is about loans. The Minister says that the LIC does not give any loan but only invests in shares. Investment in shares and loans are two separate categories. One can under-

stand about investment in shares. But the question here is directly about the loan. I want to have a clarification from him in this regard and I want to know as to what he really means by this distinction. Secondly, I want to know this. During the last 2 years about Rs. 38 lakhs have been given to some of the private companies and agencies without mortgage and the other category of Rs. 9 lakhs with mortgage. So, I want to know as to what the reason is for making this distinction.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The point made by my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Samar Guha is right. I must amend my answer. I find that there are some companies to whom these loans are given. I will certainly give the names of the companies and the amounts given to them. They are:

(Amount in crores of rupees)

Name of the Company	1971-72	1972-73
Plastic Resins and Chemicals Ltd.	0.35	
Nagpal Ambadi Petrochemical Refining Ltd.	0.50	..
Siporex India Ltd.		0.20
Straw products Limited		0.75
Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	..	1.00

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then, there are more than 2 companies....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In 1971-72 only two and in 1972-73, three companies. In all 5, I have mentioned. (Interruption). As you will see, public limited companies in 1971-72 are two, and 1972-73, they are three. Therefore, it becomes five.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I requested clarification because some companies are given loans on mortgage. There

are certain other companies where loans are given without mortgage. What is the reason? I wanted that clarification. What is the reason for making this distinction?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know. If the hon. Member writes to me, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is the criteria government has laid down for making such loans and advances. Are they restricted to non-monopoly houses or are also given to monopoly houses?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The Act itself provides some method. Nearly 25 per cent they have to invest in the government securities; another 25 per cent in certain approved securities and then in the remaining 50 per cent there is some discretion. There are certain patterns provided by the Act and then we give them guidance also. We wanted the LIC to take more interest in those institutions which have got something to do with development, namely, rural electricity board, electricity generation, municipalities for water supply, etc. Then again there was a question of certain regional development. This year the Eastern States are getting more schemes. Our more thrust is to give to the institutions loans for development purposes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: As far as my knowledge goes LIC does not give clean loans without having conditions. The hon. Minister gave the amended information that certain parties were advanced clean loans by LIC. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to ascertain under what conditions money was advanced as loan if it is a clean loan without having any conditions?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will certainly get the information.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Whether it is a fact that out of the total loan of Rs. 248.03 crores which was given last year, Rs. 94.07 crores were given to

the monopoly houses which were listed in the Monopoly Commission's Report? If it is a fact, whether government is going to instruct the Corporation not to give loans to such houses which are already listed in the Monopoly Commission's Report?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given the information that loans were given to five public limited companies. I cannot verify this particular figure that you are mentioning from the information I have got.

DR. KAILAS: Whether one of the names mentioned by the hon. Minister, M/s. Nagpal Petro Refining Co., is a company on paper or is it in existence? Rs. 50 lakhs have been given to this company as loans. I am suggesting to the Minister to make inquiries.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will make enquiries.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the rate of interest charged on loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs? Is it uniform? If not, is it based on any principle?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is certainly based on certain principles. I can say, for example, that for loans to State Electricity Boards, the LIC increased the rate of interest charged from 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent. Then as for loans repayable in 20 years with interest at 7 per cent, loans to co-operatives and loans to Municipal Committees carry this rate of interest, 7 per cent. In case of loans to public limited companies, the rate is 9 to 9½ per cent.

जयपुर में चोरी छिपे लाये गये सामान का
पकड़ा जाना

*369. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री जयपुर में चोरी छिपे
लाए गए सामान के पकड़े जाने के बारे
में 17 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारकित
प्रश्न संख्या 877 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध
में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मामले में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध तथा किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The foreign-made nylon cloth worth about Rs. 2,700 seized from a house in Jaipur in July 1972 has been confiscated and a personal penalty of Rs. 200 has been imposed on the person involved. In the other case, viz., seizure of precious and semi-precious uncut stones of foreign origin worth about Rs. 50,000 in August, 1972, show cause notices have been issued to two persons for action under the Customs Act.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने जो 17 नवम्बर के प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था और जो उत्तर आज दिया है उन दोनों में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। 17 नवम्बर के उत्तर में कहा गया था कि जुलाई 1972 को आप ने एक मकान में छापा डाला और 2700 रु० का विदेशी कपड़ा पकड़ा। फिर आप ने कहा कि अगस्त 1972 में छापा डाला दूसरे मकान पर जहाँ आप को हीरे जवाहरात विदेशी मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों मकान किसके हैं क्या एक ही पार्टी के हैं या अलग अलग लोगों के हैं? जब जुलाई में छापा डाला तो दूसरे मकान पर अगस्त में छापा डालने का क्या कारण है? इतना लम्बा समय आप ने क्यों दिया? क्या इस से उन को माल हटाने का समय नहीं मिला? आप ने कहा कि 200 रु० का जुर्माना किया गया और माल आप ने जब्त कर लिया। जिन लोगों ने सूचना दी है उस के बारे में आप का नियम है कि जो व्यक्ति ऐसी सूचना देगा

उस को इतने प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया जायेगा लेकिन उस का भी आप ने ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं किया ऐसा क्यों?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the first case is concerned, it has been adjudicated. Foreign-made nylon cloth worth about Rs. 2,700 has been confiscated and a personal fine of Rs. 200 has been imposed. This case is now over.

As for the second case, it involves foreign precious stones of the value of Rs. 50,000. A show-cause notice has been given. These are quasi-judicial processes. I myself went into this problem that the hon. Member has raised as to why there has been so much delay. My information is that in these processes, sometimes parties take time, sometimes lawyers take time. This is the difficulty. But the show-cause notice has been given and I have asked the department to expedite the case.

These are two different parties. One party is Shri Dharamchand, that is concerning the foreign nylon cloth. The other is Shri Narain, Ganesh Narain, jewellers, with whom precious stones were found. About commission to the informer, I will have to look into it to see whether it has been paid or what is the position.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय : आपने कोई मियाद रखी है कि जब इस प्रकार का माल पकड़ा जाए तो इतने दिन के अन्दर उसका फैसला हो जाए उसे वापिस करना हो तो वापिस कर दिया जाए और अगर उसके बारे में कोई दूसरी कार्रवाई करनी हो तो वह कर दी जाए? मामलों को बहुत विलम्ब से कोर्ट में ले लाया जाता है और अफसर लोग इस बात का प्रयास करते हैं कि बीच में ही कोई सौदेबाजी हो जाए जिससे इसको रफा दफा हम यहीं कर दें। क्या इस प्रकार की सिकायत भी आपको मिली है?

यह मामला ठीक समय पर ही निपट
जाए इसके लिए क्या आपके पास कोई
नियम या कानून है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Of course, the
hon. Member's contention that the
officers delayed it is unacceptable. In
the very nature of these quasi-judicial
processes, it is a fact that the delay
takes place. It is so because these are
quasi-judicial processes; the parties
are on postponing and they delay giving
the information and there is delay
in filing the necessary replies to the
show-cause notices. Some delay takes
place. In this also I have found the
delay. That is why I told the hon.
Member that I have myself asked the
department to go into this question.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE:
It is said in the statement that a fine
of Rs. 200 has been imposed. May I
know who is the imposing authority
and is it proper to treat such economic
offences in such a lighthearted man-
ner?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The appro-
priate authority for imposing this fine
in this particular case is the Assistant
Collector of Customs and Central Ex-
cise. He is the appropriate authority
and he has used his judgment before
imposing the fine. I can see that there
can be a view whether this fine is
less or more, but according to his judg-
ment he has imposed the fine.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raw Material for Paint Industry

*366. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in concluding
import contract for raw materials
needed by the Paint industry has al-
most crippled the industry and caused
heavy loss of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for
the delay in concluding the import
contract for these raw materials?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Indian Commercial pilots declared unfit on medical grounds within the last three years

*368. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Commercial
pilots have been declared unfit on
medical grounds within the last three
years, year-wise; and

(b) the cause of their medical un-
fitness?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN
SINGH): (a) The number of Indian
Commercial Pilots declared unfit on
medical grounds during the last three
calendar years, is as under:

	Permanently	Temporarily
1970	24	43
1971	17	51
1972	10	32

(b) The causes of their medical un-
fitness have been broadly classified as
under:

- (i) Hypertension
- (ii) Ischaemic Heart Disease
- (iii) Defective vision
- (iv) Defective hearing
- (v) Diabetes
- (vi) Miscellaneous.

Planes designed at the Technical Centre of Civil Aviation Department

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

(a) whether Revathi MK II, a powered basic trainer, and Mrigasheer a high performance sail plane have been designed and constructed at the Technical Centre of Civil Aviation Department, New Delhi, wholly indigenously; and

(b) if so, the type of engine used in the aircraft and its import contents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Both Revathi MK. II and Mrigasheer have been designed at the Technical Centre of the Civil Aviation Department. However, certain components viz., the engine, the propeller, the radio equipment, instruments and special alloy steel material in the case of Revathi, and instruments and a small quantity of high strength steel for the Mrigasheer were imported.

(b) The engine used in the Revathi MK. II aircraft is the Rolls Royce/Continental O-300C of 145 h.p. and was imported from the U.S.A.

Ending of Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact

*371. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact will end after the 31st March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the success and failure of the Pact in terms of export and import targets fixed by both the countries, and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact will be renewed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The present Trade Agreement is valid for a period of one year upto 29th March, 1973. The two Governments are in consultation with each other about the arrangements beyond that date.

(b) The Trade Agreement provides for a two tier trading system:

- (i) a limited payments arrangement for trade in commodities of special interest; and
- (ii) trade outside the limited payments arrangement in terms of the normal import, export and payment regulations.

For the limited payments arrangement, indicative ceilings were given amounting to Rs. 25 crores each way.

According to information received from the State Bank of India, contracts registered under the arrangement upto 28th February 1973 were of the value of Rs. 19.4 crores for exports to Bangladesh and of the value of Rs. 14.6 crores for imports from Bangladesh. There has been constant consultation between representatives of the two Governments where it is recognised that inadequate transport facilities and certain institutional difficulties had inhibited the flow of trade.

Proposal to set up Hostels in the Country to attract Tourists

*372. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the tourist traffic during the last three

years has been made and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether Government had proposed to set up some hostels to attract tourists in the country; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The details are furnished in the publication "India Tourist Statistics" which is issued each year.

Tourist arrivals together with percentage increase during last three years were as follows:—

Year	Tourist Arrivals	Percentage Increase
1970	280·821	14·8
1971	300·995	7·2
1972	342·950	13·9

(b) and (c). A chain of 17 Youth Hostels is being put up throughout the country at the following locations:—

1. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
2. Amritsar (Punjab)
3. Bhopal (M.P.)
4. Dalhousie (H.P.)
5. Darjeeling (West Bengal)
6. Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
7. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
8. Kamalpur (near Hampi) (Mysore)
9. Jaipur (Rajasthan)

10. Madras (Tamil Nadu)

11. Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)

12. Panaji (Goa)

13. Panchkula (Haryana)

14. Pondicherry

15. Puri (Orissa)

16. Patni Top (J. & K.)

17. Trivandrum (Kerala)

The Youth Hostel at Jaipur has already been commissioned. The Youth Hostels at Gandhinagar, Madras, Bhopal and Hyderabad are approaching completion and the remaining Youth Hostels are likely to be ready for commissioning before 31st March, 1973.

Foreign aid

*373. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid which the country has received during 1972-73, country-wise;

(b) whether it has declined as compared to the aid received in the previous years; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will upset the planning targets and how the gap in foreign aid is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Agreements for an amount of \$ 905.53 million (approximately Rs. 659.23 crores) have been signed with foreign countries during 1972-73. The country-wise details are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The decline in fresh foreign aid commitments is not expected to affect the implementation of Plan Projects

Included in the Fourth Plan. The foreign exchange gap will have to be met by vigorous measures of import substitution and export promotion and judicious use of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Statement

Country	Project Aid	Non-Project aid other than debt relief	Debt Relief	Total	U. S. \$ Million
1. Australia	..	0.50	2.40	2.90	
2. Belgium	..	3.33	1.67	5.00	
3. Canada	7.30	58.30	1.84	67.44	(of which grants \$12.56 million)
4. Denmark	..	5.70	0.07	5.77	
5. France	59.20	25.00	6.60	90.80	
6. Germany W.	..	50.31	36.65	86.96	(of which grants \$ 6.82 million)
7. Italy	13.94	13.94	
8. Japan	5.74	33.20	38.23	81.17	
9. Netherlands	..	19.11	2.60	21.7	(of which grants \$ 0.72 million)
10. Sweden	10.60	53.01	0.76	64.37	(of which grants \$ 26.83 million)
11. U. K.	41.60	78.00	20.80	140.40	
12. U. S. A.	21.95	..	29.12	51.07	
13. I.D.A.	199.00	75.00	..	274.00	
	349.39	401.46	154.68	905.53	
(Approximately Rs. crores)	254.36	292.26	112.61	659.23	

*Besides, debt service payment of \$29.12 million (approximately Rs. 21.20 crores) has been mutually agreed to be postponed in the case of USA and the agreement is expected to be signed soon.

Fixing the Prices of Raw Material Imported through State Agencies

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

(a) whether Government have adopted more than one criterion for fixing the prices of raw materials imported through State agencies;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The basis of fixing prices in respect of canalised imports is different for different categories of importers. Preference in pricing is accorded to exporters.

Free Trade Zones

*375. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have several free trade zones in the country;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No final decision has yet been taken.

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

Provision of more Subsidy for Exports to Western Europe

*376. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide more subsidy for exports to Western Europe; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to build an aerodrome at Simla

*377. PROF: NARAIN CHAND PARASHANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to build an aerodrome at Simla in Himachal Pradesh has been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the work will start on this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which the proposal has not been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). A number of sites around Simla have been examined, namely at Naldehra, Shogi and Ghanahatti, but none has been found acceptable as they are either unsuitable for construction or hazardous for operations.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of cities and towns

*378. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1953 on the 11th August, 1972 regarding upgradation of Cities and Towns and state:

(a) whether there are any more cities that are likely to be upgraded on the basis of latest census figures; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On the basis of 1971 census figures of population, Balurghat town in the State of West Bengal has also been classified as a 'C' class town in addition to the 76 towns and cities referred to in the reply to that Question. No proposal is under considera-

tion at present for upgrading any other city/town on the basis of the 1971 census figures.

(b) Does not arise.

Production and Distribution of Coarse Cloth by Mills

*379. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that textile mills prefer to pay penalty rather than produce fixed quota of coarse cloth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the production of coarse cloth by the textile mills in order to save the general public from the high prices of fine and super-fine cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has accepted a voluntary obligation to make 100 million metres of controlled cloth available per quarter. An assessment of their performance would be made after 31st March, 1973.

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

Increase in the Export of Mill made cotton Textile

*380. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of mill-made cotton textiles have increased considerably during 1972; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase?

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

(b) Exports of mill-made cotton textiles during 1972 increased by

about 35 per cent over the levels achieved during 1971.

धुमरी (आसाम) में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक जूट मिल का स्थापित किया जाना

3556. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में धुमरी (आसाम) ; संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक जूट मिल स्थापित की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस समय प्रस्ताव किस अवस्था पर है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को आसाम राज्य में एक नई पटसन मिल स्थापित करने के लिये वहां की सरकार से अभी तक कोई ठोस प्रस्तापना नहीं मिली है ।

Import of Rock Phosphate by M.M.T.C.

3557. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited has finalised long-term arrangements for the import of rock phosphate; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom arrangements have been made?

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

(b) U.S.A. and Jordan.

Request from Madhya Pradesh Government for Financial Assistance for setting up State Trading Corporation

3558. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for financial assistance for setting up a State Trading Corporation in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of Central Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Investment of LIC in Bihar

3559. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar State has got poor share in investment by LIC;

(b) if not, the total investment of LIC in Bihar up to December, 1972; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the investment of LIC in Bihar State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). At the end of the financial year 1971-72 LIC's investments in Bihar State amounted to Rs. 76.87 crores constituting 6.12 per cent of its total investments in all States.

(c) In making its investments the LIC takes into account the investment opportunities available in each State as well as the business underwritten and premium income collected in that State. There has been an increase in

fresh investments in Bihar in recent years.

Air Service to Sholapur in Maharashtra

3560. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh thinking has been done to connect Sholapur in Maharashtra by air services;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and when the service will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines will consider the case for airlinking Sholapur during the Fifth Plan period along with other cases, taking into account the traffic potential, the availability of aircraft and the cost of developing aerodrome facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

Spending of amount of first year business on maintenance on LIC

3561. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has to spend about 95 per cent of first year's new business money over its maintenance;

(b) whether Life Insurance Corporation lays more emphasis on new business ignoring the benefits that it could get from renewing the lapsed policies; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). It is a feature of Life Insurance, in India and abroad, that a substantially higher

proportion of the premium income is spent in the first year of the policy than in subsequent policy years. This is due to the fact that considerable expenses are incurred at the inception of the business on account of the expenses 'Ajijjnd 'uojesuejao pley examination, policy stamps etc., in addition to the higher rate of commission paid to the agents in respect of the first year. The higher expenses in the first year of the policy are also recognised in the statutory formula for renewal expense ratio, by which the expenses of management of the LIC are judged. The formula assumes that the cost of new business is 90 per cent for policies with premium paying periods of 12 years or more (lower percentages being applied for policies with shorter terms). The LIC's cost of new business is less than 90 per cent. While the LIC strives to achieve higher targets of new business it also takes steps to revive lapsed policies. These include special drives for adjustment of premium deposits received in respect of lapsed policies.

आसाम में पटसन के मूल्यों में गिरावट

3562. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या बंगला देश में स्वधीनता संघर्ष के फलस्वरूप तथा बंगला देश से भारत में पटसन की तस्करी के कारण आसाम में पटसन के मूल्य काफी गिर गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आसाम में पटसन के मूल्यों में गिरावट को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी जाज) : (क) और (ख). अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ तथा पटरी टूटने की वजह से रेलों के आने जाने की व्यवस्था भंग होने के कारण असम में अक्टूबर 1971 में पटसन की कीमतों में कुछ-कुछ गिरावट आई थी। भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कीमत समर्थन देने के लिये असम में खरीद कार्य किया था। रेल परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम की कार्यवाही से कीमतें मजबूत हो गईं।

चालू मौसम (1972-73) के दौरान पटसन की कीमत न्यूनतम समर्थन स्तर से काफी ऊंची चल रही है।

Proposal to expand terminal building at Patna Airport

3563. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by Government to meet the needs of the expanding passenger traffic at Patna Airport;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand the existing terminal building there; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for expansion of the existing terminal building at Patna aerodrome is under consideration.

(c) It is proposed to provide a separate arrival hall, baggage delivery area, restaurant, departure holdings, VIP room, toilets, etc.

Providing of financial assistance by I.F.C. and I.D.B.I. to Madhya Pradesh

3564. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have called upon the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank to provide Finance at concessional rates to set up large-scale units in the backward areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the steps Government propose to take in future to deal with the financial implications in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Neither the Industrial Development Bank of India nor the Industrial Finance Corporation has received any reference as such, from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, on the provision of finance by the institutions, at concessional rates to set up large scale units in the State. However, at the initiative of the Central Government, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation announced in 1970, schemes for extending financial assistance on concessional terms for the establishment and expansion/modernisation of small and medium scale industries in the backward districts/areas in all the States (including Madhya Pradesh) and Union Territories, identified by the Planning Commission in consultation with the respective State Government. In Madhya Pradesh as many as 35 districts out of 44 districts have been notified as industrially backward.

The concessions under this scheme were being made available hitherto for projects where the project cost did not exceed Rs. 1 crore; for bigger projects, it was being extended on a selective basis. In the light of the experience gained in the operation, of

the scheme, the Industrial Development Bank of India has recently decided to enhance the upper limit of the project of eligible units from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores; the financing of still bigger projects will continue to be eligible on a selective basis.

The Industrial Finance Corporation is also likely to modify the scheme shortly.

बम्बई में काले धन का बरामद होना

3565. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विगत दो वर्षों में बम्बई में कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. एच. गणेश) : गत दो वर्षों में बम्बई में आय-कर विभाग द्वारा ली गयी तलाशियों में पकड़ी गयी लेखा-वाह्य परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के बारे में सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

तकदी	अन्य मूल्यवान वस्तुएं
1971-72	39,01,560 18,87,402
1972-73	14,53,661 59,72,493
(28-2-73 तक)	

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयी, जिनका मूल्य अभी निर्धारित किया जाना है :—

1971-1972
(I) 3,927 स्वर्ण गिनियां
(II) 6.382 किलोग्राम सोना

1972-73

- (i) 11 लकड़ी के बक्से और 23 संदूक जिनमें चांदी की बनी वस्तुएं थी।
- (ii) चांदी की 70 छड़े
- (iii) चांदी के 2 संदूक
- (iv) सोने के दो सिक्के

दिल्ली में बरामद किया गया काला धन

3566. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विगत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में आय कर विभाग द्वारा ली गयी तलाशियों में पकड़ी गयी लेखा-बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के बारे में सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

नकदी	अन्य मूल्यवान वस्तुएं
₹०	₹०
1971-72	4,06,532
1972-73	5,69,486
(28-2-73 तक)	21,54,639

भारतीय वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधिमंडल द्वारा बहरीन का दौरा

3567. श्री चम्बूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बहरीन के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में एक भारतीय वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधिमंडल के शीघ्र ही बहरीन जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) हमारे विदेश कार्य मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलद्वारा 10-11 फरवरी, 1973 से बहरीन की यात्रा के दौरान दोनों पक्षों द्वारा यह सहमति व्यक्त की गई है कि व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये दोनों देशों के बीच वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों का अधिक बार आदान प्रदान होना चाहिए।

(ख) बहरीन की यात्रा के लिये भारतीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधिमंडल के गठन आदि का अभी विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

Development of Export oriented Industries in Kerala

3568. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the steps to be taken by Government for the development of export oriented industries in the State of Kerala during the year 1973-74;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent on these schemes; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any long term plan for the development of these industries during the Fifth Plan and if so, Broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to encourage the growth of industries which are export-oriented and to accord some relaxations in regard to their applications for industrial licences, capital goods import and foreign collaboration. Statistic relating to export-oriented industries are not maintained State-wise.

Since the development of such industries depends on the extent to which these facilities are availed of by intending entrepreneurs, it is not possible to either prepare any long term plan or to indicate the amount to be spent on them.

Number of SC/ST Employees in Cotton Corporation of India

3569. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited in Cotton Corporation of India, category-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category; and

(c) whether the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees is below the reserve quota if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The number of employees recruited in Cotton Corporation of India is given below, category-wise:—

Class I	26
Class II	29
Class III	207
Class IV	32

(b) The number of S.C./S.T. employees in each category is given below:—

Class I & II	Nil
Class III	30 S.C.
Class IV	10 S.C. 1 S.T.

(c) Yes, Sir, Despite efforts to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers the Cotton Corporation of India has not been able to fill the quota reserved for such officers. The matter is being placed by the Cotton Corporation of India before its Board of Directors for consideration.

Export of Shoes to Different Countries

3570. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which shoes have been exported during the last three years together with the amount of foreign exchange earned from each of the countries during the period;

(b) whether some of these shoes were declared as sub-standard;

(c) whether there is any supervision by S.T.C. experts before they were exported; and

(d) the steps taken against parties who were responsible for exporting sub-standard shoes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement showing the names of the countries together with the foreign exchange earned from each of the countries is laid on the table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4327/73].

(b) The shoes supplied were generally accepted as of standard quality. Total claims received from overseas

buyers after supply is less than 1 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Claims were recovered from the suppliers.

Powerlooms allotted to different States

3571. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of powerlooms allotted to different States during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No cotton and art silk powerlooms have been allotted to any State during the last three years. However, woollen powerlooms have been allotted to certain States during the years 1971 and 1972, the State-wise details of which are given below:—

States	Woollen powerlooms allotted during	
	1971	1972
1. Uttar Pradesh	288	60
2. Madhya Pradesh	96	24
3. Bihar	48	60
4. Jammu & Kashmir		12
5. Orissa		24
6. Assam		12
7. Meghalaya		12
8. Arunachal Pradesh		12
9. Tripura		12
10. Haryana	144	..
TOTAL	576	22

Visit by British Trade Team to India

3572. SHRI M. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British trade team is likely to visit India; and

(b) if so, what would be the purpose of the visit of this team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. A British business Mission sponsored by the Birmingham Chambers of Commerce has arrived in India.

(b) A particular aim of the Mission was to encourage joint ventures and collaboration arrangements.

Sale of non-resident controlling shares in Andrew Yule and Co., Calcutta

3573. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a representative of Yule Catto and Company Limited, had a discussion with the representatives of Government regarding sale of non-resident controlling shares in Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta.

(b) if so, the out-come of the discussion; and

(c) whether Government have any idea of taking over the Andrew Yule and Company Limited?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of Government.

भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में आयातित कारों का उपयोग

3574. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) •भारत सरकार के उन मंत्रालयों विभागों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में आयातित कारें उपयोग में लाई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी कारें उपयोग में लाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) कितनी और कारें आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र ही सदन-पटल पर रखी जायेगी। कुछ समय पहले प्राप्त की गयी सूचना के अनुसार, आयात की गयी जो मोटर गाड़ियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों और कार्यालयों में प्रयोग में हैं उनकी संख्या मार्च, 1972 में 258 थी, जिनमें 17 जीप/स्टेशनवेगन और एक वैन भी शामिल है।

Proposal for Economic Cooperation in Asia

3575. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have mooted any proposal for economic co-operation among Asian countries;

(b) whether consultations have been held with other Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction to such a proposal being implemented on the pattern of European Economic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There have been significant initiatives under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) for closer economic cooperation among the countries of the region. Several Governments including the Government of India, have shown keen interest in many of these.

Proposals to cut down Export Duty on Jute Carpet Backing

3576. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to cut down export duty on jute carpet backing; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The performance of export and the incidence of export duties are under constant review.

Trade negotiations between India and European Economic Community

3577. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministerial Council of the European Common Market has decided to open negotiations with India for improved trade relations;

(b) whether such negotiations have already taken place; and

(c) if so, the result of these negotiations and how do these countries propose safeguarding India's interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In December, 1972 the EEC Council of Ministers took a decision in principle to open negotiations with India for a trade agreement. The necessary guidelines are yet to be evolved by the Community.

सोनाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा वाराणसी में एक महन्त से सोना बरामद किया जाना

3578. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जन्मलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 फरवरी, 1973 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सोमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने वाराणसी में एक मठ के महन्त और उसके दो साथियों से तीन लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का सोना बरामद किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसका पता लगाया है कि उनके पास यह सोना कहाँ से आया था और यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) सरकार ने दिनांक 15 फरवरी 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार को देखा है। वाराणसी के एक मठ के एक 'महन्त' और उसके साथी के पास से लगभग 3.6 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया है।

(ख) सोने के स्रोत के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी की जा रही है।

(ग) महन्त और उसके साथी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसके बाद मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ दिया था। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

Proposal to Organise a World Fair in the Pavilions constructed for Third Asian International Trade Fair

3579. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
SHRI LALJI BHAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a world Fair in the pavilions constructed for Third Asian International Trade Fair; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of organising an International Trade Fair in Delhi is under active consideration.

Abolition of Export Duty on Jute

3580. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute Fabrics Shippers Association has sought the abolition of export duty in jute goods recently; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Press reports indicate that such a demand was made by the Association during its Seminar in February, 1973. Go-

Government have not so far received the report of this Seminar.

Rag Scandal

3581. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far, of C.B.I. investigation into the so-called rag scandal; and

(b) when the C.B.I. is expected to submit its findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Investigation by the C.B.I. is still pending and it is not possible to indicate when they will be able to submit their findings.

Payment of Wealth tax by Agriculturists in Delhi

3582. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of agriculturists in Union Territory of Delhi who have been issued notices for payment of Wealth-Tax in the year 1972; and

(b) the number of such persons who have paid the Wealth-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). Eighty-three.

(b) Three.

Moratorium on repayment of Foreign Debt

3585. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion for placing moratorium on the repayment of foreign debts has been rejected by Government; and

(b) if so, on what ground?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government has not found it necessary or desirable to declare moratorium on the repayments of foreign debts.

(b) India has met its obligations on external debt according to terms and this has increased India's credit standing in the world. Besides, debt relief has been secured from friendly countries, in the past few years.

Submission of Power Plan to World Bank by U.P. Government

3584. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UP Government have submitted a Rs. 1700 crore Power Plan to the World Bank;

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

(c) whether World Bank has accepted the plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No such plan of the U.P. Government for the power sector has been submitted to the World Bank for its assistance.

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

Public Sector Units in Gujarat

3585. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector units functioning in Gujarat; and

(b) their names and places of their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants information relating to the manufacturing units located in Gujarat State. The list of such units of Central Government enterprises operating in Gujarat is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Producing Units of Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises operating in Gujarat.

(1) Oil & Natural Gas Commission	Oil fields at Ankleshwar, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Navagam etc.
(2) Indian Oil Corporation	Refinery at Jawahar Nagar, Baroda.
(3) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation.	Aromatics Unit, Baroda.
(4) Modern Bakeries	Ahmedabad.
(5) National Small Industries Corporation.	Proto-type Production & Training Centre, Rajkot.
(6) Hindustan Salt	Khargoda Salt Source.

Memorandum Submitted by Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce Re: Concessional Finance to Large Scale Units

3586. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry has in a recent memorandum to the Northern Regional Committee of the Industrial Development Bank of India demanded that financial institutions in the country should provide concessional finance to large-scale units also if these are set up in backward areas of the State (Rajasthan), and has also urged for reduction in rate of interest on loans for industries coming up in the backward Districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the precise demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The demands made in the memorandum included provision of concessional finance to set up large scale units, financing of deserving units promptly irrespective of the size of the units, reduction in margin requirements for granting facilities for deferred payment guarantee, relaxation in the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs for rediscounting of bills covering supply of machineries on deferred payments and further reduction in the rate of interest.

(c) The Industrial Development Bank of India continually review the concessional facilities offered for industries coming up in the backward areas. In December, 1971, the scheme of concessional direct and refinance assistance were extended to existing industrial units also which undertake substantial expansion. Last month, Industrial Development Bank of India has made further concessions with a view to providing greater inducement to entrepreneurs to spread out in the relatively backward areas of the country.

It has decided to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms to all projects in the specified backward districts/areas involving a capital cost of Rs. 3 crores instead of Rs. 1 crore, hitherto. Concessional finance for bigger projects would be considered in special circumstances on the merits of each case.

It has also been decided to extend the scheme of concessional refinance to eligible institutions like State Financial Corporations and banks to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs instead of Rs. 20 lakhs to enable promotion of small and medium sized projects in the backward areas. On the merits of individual cases liberalisations are also

given in the terms of repayment, margins on security, debt equity ratio and extent of underwriting.

The facilities under the bills redi-counting scheme are primarily designed to help the manufacture of indigenous machinery and concessional finance is given through direct finance and refinancing to help the entrepreneurs get liberal credit facilities on long periods of repayment.

Industrial Development Bank of India considers individual projects on merits and the endeavour is to finance the deserving units promptly provided the necessary information is given and the projects satisfy the criteria of technical feasibility and economy viability.

Considering the present interest rate structure in the economy, the effective rate of interest of 7 per cent now being charged under the Scheme of Concessional Finance to industries set up in the backward areas, against the Industrial Development Bank of India's normal lending rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cannot be regarded as high. In view of this, Industrial Development Bank of India do not consider any further reduction called for.

Pathak Committee on Public Undertakings

3587. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF
REWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pathak Committee appointed by Government to examine the problems of industrial relations in public sector enterprises has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Action Committee

on Public Enterprises set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission is, apart from examining various aspects of the operations of these enterprises, also looking into certain functional areas like Industrial Relations. It has not yet submitted its report on Industrial Relations.

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

Changes in Procedure for selection of Personnel for Appointments in public sector undertakings

3588. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procedure for selection of personnel for appointments to public sector undertakings is being changed;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new procedure that will be followed and how it differs from the present procedure; and

(c) whether in devising the new procedure, Government have considered the desirability of giving weightage to technocrats and also a better say to the concerned units where vacancies occur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The procedure for selection of personnel for appointments to Public Sector Undertakings is under constant review and in this context certain proposals are under consideration of Government. These proposals inter alia relate to improvements in selection procedures for top and senior managers, greater delegation of powers to managements of Public Enterprises in the area of personnel policies, adoption of scientific management development plans, etc. Final decisions on these proposals are yet to be taken.

Cases of Violation of Weights and Measures Act in Delhi during the last three years

3590. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of Weights and Measures Act reported during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) the number of persons apprehended and convicted; and

(c) the particulars of persons so convicted and the nature of punishment awarded to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The number of persons apprehended during the last three years was 2,358 and the number of persons convicted was 1,631.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/73.]

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों में तकनीकी सुधार लाने का प्रस्ताव

3591. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में कुछ तकनीकी सुधार लाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : सुधरे हुए औजार प्रचलित कर दिये गये हैं अथवा किये जा रहे

है, जैसे कि नये माइलों के चर्खा सेट नए माइलों से सेवाग्राम करधे, बुनाई से पूर्व प्रक्रियाएं और उपस्कर, विकसित सिल्लबैस्ट कताई एकक, बिजली से चलने वाली घानियां तथा भूसा हटाने वाले यंत्र, पोलिशर तथा मिले-जुले एकक भट्टे, तथा गीवर गैस के संयंत्र आदि। माल तैयार करने की सुधरी हुई तकनीकों भी निकाली गई है और परीक्षण करने के पश्चात् वे इंचलित कर दी गई हैं। इस सभी में यह विशेष रूप से सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि इस प्रकार की सुधरी हुई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाते के फलस्वरूप श्रमिक का रोजगार न छिने और उनको हानि न हो।

Investment in and Profits made by M.M.T.C.

3592. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) the net profits made by the Corporation during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Rs. 4.5 crores.

(b)

Year	Rs. in Crores
1969-70	0.61
1970-71	1.84
1971-72	5.39

Steps for Attracting Tourists from Foreign Countries

3593. SHRI SUKHDIO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM

RISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Claude Pineau, Air France's General Manager for India, Nepal and Ceylon appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 19th February, 1973 under the caption "Attracting tourists"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are already seized with some of these problems and whatever is feasible is being done.

Memorandum from Agriculture Machinery Dealers and Manufacturers Association

3594. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Machinery Dealers and Manufacturers Association of India in a memorandum has urged Government to relax the policy of Multiple taxation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Representations have been received from the Association for (a) relief in (i) Customs Duties on imported components of tractors, (ii) Excise duty on indigenous tractors, and (iii) Sales Tax on tractors, and (b) for raising of import duty on complete tractors so as to be on par with the duty on motor vehicles.

(b) The representations from the Association are under consideration.

सम्पदा शुल्क (एस्टेट ड्यूटी) की वसूली

3595. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 से 1972 तक विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने व्यक्तियों पर सम्पदा शुल्क लगाया गया तथा इसके द्वारा कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

(ख) कितने मामले अनिर्णित पड़े हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे मामलों पर शीघ्र निर्णय करने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० भार० गणेश)

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में विभिन्न राज्यों में जिन व्यक्तियों पर सम्पदा शुल्क लगाया गया उन की संख्या और इन वर्षों में वसूल की गई सम्पदा शुल्क की रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	पूरे किये गये कर-निर्धारणों की संख्या	वसूलियां
1969-70	23,466	6.94
1970-71	24,956	7.86
1971-72	26,942	9.11

(ख) 31-1-1973 को अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों की संख्या 13,644 थी। इनके अनिर्णित पड़े रहने के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) "प्रोबेट" कार्यवाहियों को अन्तिम रूप देने में विलम्ब ;

(2) उत्तदाई व्यक्तियों के बीच विवाद ;

(3) मृतकों द्वारा छोड़ी गई विभिन्न परिसम्पत्ति में संबंधित विवाद ;

(4) मृतकों के आयकर, धन-कर और दान-कर संबंधी दस्तावेजों की छानबीन करने में लगा समय ;

(5) परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन, खानकर ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ मृतक के अधिनियंत्रित कम्पनियों में शेयर थे ;

(6) कुछ मामलों में ऐसी शिकायत और याचिकाएं जिन पर विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता थी ; और

(7) मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि ।

(ग) सम्पदा शुल्क नियंत्रकों से निवेदन किया गया है कि पुराने मामलों के परिसमापन के लिए समय-निर्धारित कार्यक्रम तैयार करें । सहायक सम्पदा शुल्क नियंत्रकों की संख्या की पर्याप्तता की जांच की जा रही है ।

Inclusion of District Champaran (Bihar) in the Central Tourist List

3596. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many important tourist places such as Buddha Stupas and Ashoka Pillar in District Champaran (Bihar) which have not been included by the Central Government in their list of Tourist Centres; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the places of tourist interest in district of Champaran, but due to constraint on resources and other priorities are not in a position at present to include investments in this area in the Central Plan for tourism development.

Proposal to regularise the flights to and from Calcutta and Delhi via Muzaffarpur

3597. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flights to and from Calcutta and Delhi via Muzaffarpur are not regular;

(b) whether on 15th or 16th of February, 1973 the flight to Delhi was all of a sudden cancelled and if so, why; and

(c) the effective steps Government propose to take to regularise the flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). The flights between Delhi and Calcutta via Muzaffarpur are fairly regular. However, Indian Airlines are exerting their utmost to improve the punctuality and regularity of services.

(b) There was no cancellation of flight 412 from Calcutta to Delhi via Muzaffarpur on the 15th February, 1973. On the 16th this flight was not scheduled to touch at Muzaffarpur.

Visit by U.S. Trade Team to India

3598. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top trade team from U.S.A. headed by a senior official of the U.S. Department of Commerce is shortly coming to India for trade talks; and

(b) if so, what are the specific subjects to be discussed with the team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is understood that a commercial Mission of representatives of Railway Equipment Manufacturers of U.S.A., accompanied by Officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce is scheduled to visit India from 2nd April, 1973 for two weeks to promote sale of U.S. equipment for the Indian Railways.

Schemes for Development of Sea-side Resorts

3599. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been drawn up for the development of sea-side resorts during 1973-74 for attracting tourists; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). During 1973-74 the development at Kovalam in Kerala, will continue, and it is proposed to initiate the planning of facilities in Goa and Mahabalipuram. The nature and scope of this development will be determined on the basis of the report of

the UNDP Beach Resort Development Survey Team expected in July, 1973.

Seminar of Kerala State Small Industry

3600. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day seminar of Kerala State Small Industry Association held recently at Cochin has pleaded for the creation of a free trade port at Cochin and a free trade zone surrounding it; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No communication has been received from the Kerala State Small Industry Association.

(b) Does not arise.

Flights from Bangalore to Bombay and back via Belgaum and Mangalore

3601. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the flights from Bangalore to Bombay and back via Belgaum and Bangalore are often not operated according to schedule;

(b) what are the reasons for inordinate delay in these flights quite often; and

(c) how many times these flights were late during January and February, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). During January

and February, 1973, 127 flights on this route were delayed and 12 cancelled due to various reasons given hereunder:

S. No.	Reasons	Flight delayed	Flight cancelled
1.	Engineering	7	..
2.	Commercial (Traffic catering & security check)	2	..
3.	Operations	2	
4.	Transport		
5.	Weather
6.	Consequential	110	10
7.	Miscellaneous	6	1
8.	Air Traffic Control	..	1
TOTAL		127	12

Out of 127 delays, as many as 110 were consequential. This is because the aircraft are scheduled to operate several flights every day to achieve maximum utilisation of the fleet. Thus, if an aircraft is delayed for any reason at the station or origin or at an intermediate point, the other flights and/or sectors to be operated by it are consequentially delayed or even cancelled.

Report of World Bank on Water Supply and Sewerage Projects... for Bombay

3602, SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has submitted its report regarding the water supply and sewerage projects for Bombay city;

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

(c) what is the total cost and what is the assistance expected from IDA?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government of India has posed a project for the augmentation of water supply and improvement of sewerage in Bombay city to the World Bank Group for assistance. The total cost of the first phase of the project which has been appraised by the World Bank is Rs. 121 crores and assistance of \$ 50 million (nearly Rs. 38 crores) is likely to be available from IDA.

Pilots Killed on Duty during the last Three Years

3603. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many pilots have been killed while on duty in the planes during the last three years;

(b) their names and the date of their deaths with reasons for their deaths; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such cases and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). 9 pilots and 7 co-pilots were killed during the years 1970-71 and 1972 in fatal accidents to aircraft engaged in operating scheduled services, non-scheduled flights or in aerial spraying. A statement giving their names, etc. is attached.

(c) While it is not possible to eliminate accidents, detailed investigations are held whenever one occurs, and appropriate action taken on recommendations made in the investigation report.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Date & place of accident	Name of operator	Name of pilot	Name of co-pilot
1970				
1	25-1-1970 near Palam	Royal Nepal Air Lines Corporation	Capt. M.M. Bulsara	—
2	29-8-1970 near Silchar	Indian Airlines	Capt. G.C. Dutt	N. V. S. Reddy
3	5-12-1970 near Safdarjung Airport	Jamair Co.	Capt. G.B. Mehta	S.S. Sahgal
4	19-12-1970 Panagarh	Aerofloat	Capt. Skok	not known
1971				
5	26-3-1961 near Hashimara	Jamair Co.	Capt. S.K. Dutt	Tara Chand
6	9-12-1971 near Madurai	Indian Airlines	Capt. K.L. Reddy	S.L. Aggrawal
1972				
7	14-6-1972 near Delhi	Japan Airlines	Capt. Igarashi	Yamamoto
8	11-8-1972 near Palam	Indian Airlines	Capt. J.M. Thapar	Mukhtar Singh
9	14-10-1972 Abohar	Agricultural Aviation Ltd., Bombay	R.C. Gupta	..
TOTAL			9 Pilots	7 Co-Pilots

पालम हवाई अड्डे के कण्ट्रोल टावर के ध्वनिरोधन (साउण्डप्रूफिंग) में सुधार

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) : जी, हाँ।

3605. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री
17 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारंकित प्रश्न
संख्या 879 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) अप्रैल, 1973 के अन्त तक।

(ग) लगभग 3,500/- रुपये।

Increase in the Export of Wool

3606. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(क) क्या पालम हवाई अड्डे के कंट्रोल टावर की ध्वनि निरोधन में सुधार करने के लिये इस बीच काय आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ;

(a) whether the exports of wool and woollen goods worth Rs. 28.11 crore in the seven-month period from April to October, 1972 have gone up by Rs. 7.68 crore as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(b) whether woollen rags were imported during the same period in 1972; and

(ग) उस पर अनुमानित कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होगी ?

(c) if so, the value of the imported ags?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This information is not available because this item is not classified for purposes of import statistics.

Loan from West Germany

3607. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federal Republic of Germany has extended an assistance of Rs. 63.28 crores to India for the year 1972-73;

(b) whether the agreement covering this loan assistance is more liberal as compared to the agreement signed in previous years; and

(c) if so, what are its special features?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Of Rs. 63.28 crores. Rs. 53.308 crores are in the form of loans and the balance of Rs 4.972 crores is grant-in-aid;

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) For loans amounting to Rs. 36.16 crores which are to be utilised to finance new import requirements the period of grace has been increased from 8 years to 10 years and the rate of interest per annum has been lowered from 2½ to 2 per cent. For the balance amount of the loan of Rs. 22.148 crores representing Debt Relief, the period of the loan has been increased from 10 years to 20 years and the period of grace (included in the period of the loan) has been enhanced from 3 years to 7 years.

Fiscal relief to Jute Industry

3608. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association has stressed the imperative need for fiscal relief to the Jute industry following the devaluation of US dollar; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In a Press statement the Chairman of Indian Jute Mills Association is reported to have expressed a view that export of Indian jute goods, which is already subject to a tremendous pressure from synthetics, has been exposed to a danger of more rapid substitution as a result of the devaluation of the US dollar, and suggested that the current export duty on carpet backing and hessian should be removed. These suggestions have been noted by the Government.

Suggestions made by All India Trade Union Congress Regarding Price Rise and Unemployment

3609. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion based on the decisions arrived at the 29th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress in Calcutta on 3rd February, 1973 in regard to price rise and unemployment have been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the gist and outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No memorandum has been received by the Government from

the All India Trade Union Congress. However, any published information which comes to the notice of the Government is given due consideration while formulating economic policies.

Investigations against Handloom Sona Shops, New Delhi

3610. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation have put up the Sona Shops in the public sector in Ashoka and Akbar Hotels in New Delhi;

(b) whether from the Ashoka Hotel Sona Shop recently, leakage worth several thousand rupees has been discovered; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted and if so, the findings thereof and the action taken against persons responsible for this leakage?

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

(b) and (c). During the latest annual stock verification, a discrepancy in the stocks valued at Rs. 9,000/- has been detected. The discrepancy is being reconciled and the final figures will be known after this is completed.

Private Financial Companies in Delhi

3611. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private financial companies in Delhi;

(b) whether a number of these financial companies have gone into liquidation in the recent past and whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) what action, if any, is being proposed to be taken by Government to ensure safety of the private deposits invested in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

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

Export of non-traditional Indian Products

3612. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Indian Express of the 30th January, 1973 saying that non-traditional Indian products have not done well on the export market in the past year;

(b) whether Government have studied the report carefully and if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the broad outlines of foreign exchange earning through export of non-traditional items during the last three years (year-wise) and how export earnings have progressively declined and causes thereof? t

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

(b) A close watch is maintained on the trends of export and as and when necessary, the existing machinery and arrangements for grant of compensatory support to selected non-traditional products, and other financial assistance on export activities, are strengthened and streamlined. Export production is being stepped up by the removal of capacity constraints. Imported raw material is also supplied to exporters through replenishment licensing. New markets are being explored for India's non-traditional items.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings through the exports of non-traditional items amounted to Rs. 502.5 crores in

1969-70, Rs. 592.3 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 540.3 crores in 1971-72. Principal

non-traditional items showing decline in export earnings are as follows:—

S.No.	Item	(Rs. crores)		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	Engineering goods	102.5	130.4	118.4
2.	Iron Ore	94.6	117.3	104.7
3.	Iron and Steel . .	64.2	67.2	25.6
4.	Chemical and allied Products	22.2	29.4	27.6

Continuing shortage of steel, growing domestic demand and the consequent rise in prices and costs combined to make engineering products generally less competitive abroad so that large exports could not be sustained. Steel exports too were hit by growing internal demand and lower steel output. Iron ore exports were adversely affected by poor demand as a result of recession in the Japanese Steel industry, failure of production to attain the anticipated level, and transport bottleneck in the Eastern Sector.

Guarantee cover scheme through Bank Credits

3613. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether guarantee cover schemes and other extension effects through bank credits have been liberally extended to small farmers in the Districts of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal in Orissa;

(b) the impact of the said schemes through banks during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage the farmers in this regard during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Guarantee cover under the Small Loan Credit Guarantee Scheme, 1971 is available to the commercial banks in respect of their advances to all eligible small farmers, including those in the districts of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal in Orissa.

(b) Guarantee advances to farmers and agriculturists rose from Rs. 553.19 lakhs in June, 1971 to Rs. 11,080.43 lakhs in June, 1972 for the country as a whole. For the State of Orissa, the corresponding figures were Rs. 11.87 lakhs and Rs. 45.97 lakhs respectively. No separate figures in respect of these two districts are available.

(c) The Small Farmers' Development Agency in Dhenkanal District has prepared certain schemes for dairy, poultry, horticulture, construction of dug wells, etc. to assist the small farmers of the district. The commercial banks would be assisting the farmers, assisted farmers in the district for purchasing jersey cows for starting dairy farms. The banks would also be financing the small farmers through their normal schemes framed to assist them for cultivation expenses, developing their lands, sinking of wells etc.

Air agreement with Japan

3614. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether any new air agreement has been entered into between India and Japan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Contract signed with North Korea by S.T.C. for the supply of finished Leather

3615. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has signed a contract for the supply of finished leather worth Rs. 3.24 crore to North Korea; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of finished leather that will be exported under this contract?

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

(b) 9 million sq. ft.

Proposal to Control Purchase and Sale of Raw Jute and Export of Finished Products of Jute by S.T.C.

3618. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Union of Jute workers has urged Government, that

State Trading Corporation should control the purchase and sale of raw jute and export of finished products of jute;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced in support of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The National Union of Jute Workers is reported to have made these suggestions at their Annual General Meeting held on 29th August, 1972.

(b) Reason advanced by them in support of the proposal was to curb speculation.

(c) it is envisaged that, over a period of years, the Jute Corporation of India will be in a position to takeover the entire trade in raw jute.

Organisation of regional course on development of banking

3619. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven-week regional course on development of banking, organised by the Bankers Training College in collaboration with Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, was held in Bombay on the 15th January, 1973;

(b) whether some Asian and African countries also participated in the said course; and

(c) what were the main objects of this course and how the course has helped this country?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) Yes, Sir, the Course was held from January 15 to March 3, 1973.

(b) Besides India, participants from 14 countries in Asia and Africa participated in the Course.

(c) The main objective of the Course was:

- (i) to discuss techniques and problems of development banking with special reference to such problems as identification, appraisal, financing and supervision of industrial projects;
- (ii) to give an opportunity to a selected group of medium and senior level officials working in development banks in the participating countries to exchange their experiences of dealing operational problems of development banks such as resources position limitations, etc.;
- (iii) to discuss in depth the major managerial problems of development banks against the background of their goals and objectives, the organisational structure and strategy most suited to achieve the goals set, as also the nature of management control and reporting systems needed for the effective functioning of the banks.

The Course afforded Indian participants and experts in the field of development banking an opportunity of learning about the experiences of their counterparts in other participating countries. Courses of this type, in which technical aspects are discussed, are always useful to the participants. They broaden their knowledge and equip them in an overall sense to perform their own duties somewhat more efficiently.

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to Agitation in Assam

3620. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the extent of loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to the recent agitation in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The passenger revenue loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to agitation in Assam works out to Rs. 2.17 lakhs approximately.

Proposal to set up an aerodrome in Himachal Pradesh

3621. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to set up an aerodrome in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard, and if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken; and

(c) the name of the site, if any, suggested for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). There is already an aerodrome at Kulu (Bhuntar) to which Indian Airlines operate seasonal services. Several sites for construction of an aerodrome near Simla have been examined, namely at Naldehra, Shogi and Ghanahatti but none has been found acceptable as they are either unsuitable for construction or hazardous for operations. A site near Ma'an in the Kangra Valley has also been suggested, to which the reaction of the State Government is awaited.

Advancing of loans by LIC to Policyholders

3622. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India advanced loans to the policyholders for various purposes;

(b) if so, the purposes and the limit upto which these loans are granted; and

(c) the terms and conditions for repayment of the loans by the policyholders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Loans not exceeding 90 per cent of the surrender value of life insurance policy are advanced to policyholders for any purpose (against assignment of policies in favour of LIC). The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and the term of repayment is as desired by the policyholders but should not be later than the date of maturity of the policy.

The LIC also advances loans upto Rs. 1,00,000 to policyholders for housing under its "Own Your Home" Scheme. The rate of interest is 8½ per cent per annum with a rebate of 1 per cent if the house is self-occupied. The repayment term selected should not extend beyond any of the following:—

(a) date of superannuation of the borrower;

(b) date of attainment of age 65 years by the borrower;

(c) date exactly 5 years prior to the date of expiry of the lease.

In the case of policyholders other than employees of approved employers, such term should not exceed 20 years.

Serving conditions of employees working in the State Bank of India

3624. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules and regulations covering the service conditions of the employees working in the State Bank of India and its subsidiary Banks;

(b) if so, the rules regarding appointment, promotion and dismissal or termination of services; and

(c) whether the employees have the right to move the courts in case of unjust treatment at the hands of the Board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The workmen staff of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are governed by the provisions of the Sastry Award as modified by the Desai Award and the bipartite agreements supplemented by standing instructions.

The Sub-Accountants and Head Cashiers of the State Bank of India are governed by the State Bank of India (Sub-Accountants and Head Cashiers) Service Rules while the staff officers in that bank are governed by the State Bank of India (Officers and Assistants) Service Rules.

As regards the officers of the subsidiary banks, their terms and conditions are governed by the provisions of Section 11(f) of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 read with Section 50(1) thereof.

(c) The workmen staff of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries being governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, can raise industrial disputes, which may get adjudicated upon in labour courts and Industrial Tribunals set up under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As the officers of these banks are govern-

ed only by their service contracts with the banks, they can seek remedy against unjust treatment only in the civil courts.

Memorandum by Pensioners' Organisation Regarding establishment of separate Department to deal with cases of pensions

3626. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Pensioners' Organisation have submitted a memorandum to Government for establishing a separate Department to deal with the cases of pensions;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A Memorandum dated 17-2-73 from the President All India Organisation of Pensioners, New Delhi has been received.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4529/73.]

Visit by President of Asian Bank

3627. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Asian Bank recently visited India and held talks with him;

(b) if so, a gist of the talks held with particular reference to the assistance to be provided to India by the Bank during the next three years; and

(c) the time by which the assistance will be made available and in what shape?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Les, Sir.

(b) and (c). Discussions took place on subjects of mutual interests like Special Funds mobilisation, the Asian Development Bank's operations in least developed countries etc. No discussions took place regarding assistance to be provided to India by the ADB as India continues to follow the policy of not borrowing from the Bank.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के चयन बोर्डों में समाजकल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

3628. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अंतर्गत यदि स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के भर्ती/चयन बोर्डों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारी न मिलें तो भारत सरकार और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग से अधिकारी लेकर उन्हें बोर्डों में नियुक्त किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) : यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Decline in the Export of Jute Goods to U.S.A.

3629. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated the 23rd January, 1973 under

the caption "Sharp fall in Indian share of U.S. Jute goods market"; and

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

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

(b) Government are fully alive to the problems currently being faced by jute industry, and are taking all possible steps to make Indian jute goods competitive.

Decision of Industrial Development Bank of India to Finance Execution of turn-key projects

3630. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to finance the execution of turn-key projects by Indian entrepreneurs outside India; and

(b) if so, the conditions for extending such financial assistances by the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has already been extending financial assistance by way of post-shipment loans in respect of deferred receivables to Indian exporters executing turn-key jobs abroad. Such assistance is provided under Supplier's Credit system of financing in participation with exporters' bankers. Under this scheme the Development Bank charges a rate of interest on its portion of the credit, which after taking into account the rate charged by the participating bank, works out to five and a half per cent to the exporter on the entire credit. Whatever security (i.e. bank guarantee, letter of credit etc.) is available is shared *pro rata* between the Industrial Development Bank of India and the participating bank. The deferred

receivables are required to be covered by an appropriate Export Credit Guarantee Corporation cover. The credit terms are required to be cleared by the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Advancing of Loan by Nationalised Banks for Irrigation and Power Projects

3631. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have advanced any loans to State Government for financing irrigation and power projects;

(b) if so, the names of the banks which have advanced such loans; and

(c) the projects for which such assistance has been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Nationalised banks have not advanced loans to State Governments for irrigation and power projects. They have, however, given loans to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification, energising tubewells, bridging loans for power projects etc. Details of such loans are not readily available. To the extent possible they will be obtained and laid on the Table of the House.

Location of Headquarters of General Insurance Corporation

3632. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce regarding the location of the General Insurance Corporation's headquarters;

(b) if so, the gist of the letter received; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) It was urged that the head office of the General Insurance Corporation of India should be located at Calcutta instead of at Bombay.

(c) On due consideration of the points raised in the representation, no change in the earlier decision to locate the head office of the General Insurance Corporation at Bombay, was deemed necessary.

Recovery of Smuggled Gold From Salaya Coast in Saurashtra

3633. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the 'Patriot' of the 1st February, 1973 stating that gold worth rupees one crore was dumped at Salaya coast in Saurashtra by a notorious gang of smugglers recently; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government has seen the news item "Rupees 1 crore worth gold dumped into sea" published in the 'Patriot' dated 1st February, 1973.

(b) Investigation was conducted by the Customs staff at Jamnagar, but it was found that the press report was not correct.

Management of Palam Airport in Delhi

3634. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to an editorial in the "Times of India" dated the 22nd January, 1973, stating that Palam Airport in Delhi is rapidly acquiring the reputation of being the most badly managed international airport in the country;

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of the articles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The editorial does not depict the position correctly. Steps to improve facilities and aids at the airport are constantly under review.

Cheating of RBI by Foreign Exchange Racketeers

3635. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the "Tribune" of the 4th February, 1973 stating that the Reserve Bank of India has been cheated to the tune of about Rs. 700,000 by a gang of foreign exchange racketeers;

(b) whether Government have received any report from the Bank authorities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Certain cases where foreign exchange has been obtained on the basis of spurious permits have come to the notice of Government. The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and at this stage it is not in public interest to give further details of the case. In the meanwhile the Reserve Bank of India has streamlined the procedure relating to issue of exchange permits for students with a view to prevent recurrence of such irregularities.

Demand made regarding changes in the set up of LIC

3636. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers working in the Life Insurance Corporation have demanded changes in the set-up of the LIC;

(b) if so, the main outlines of their proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Recently, the Class I Officers' Federation circulated a booklet entitled "Organisational set-up of LIC—Promotional opportunities", in which it was suggested, *inter alia*, that the existing Divisional and Branch units should be split up thereby creating better promotional opportunities at higher levels. However, no demands in this behalf have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

3864 LS—4.

बिहार में एक प्राधुनिक जूट मिल की स्थापना

3637. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में एक प्राधुनिक जूट मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रक्रिया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Total number of Persons selected as Pilots in Indian Airlines during the last Three Years

3638. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total number of persons selected as Pilots in the Indian Airlines during the last three years?

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

Proposal to introduce Computer system in Indian Airlines

3639. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computer system in the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the number of persons who may lose their jobs due to this measure; and

(c) the effect of computerisation on the future prospects of employment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have already a computer system which was introduced in January, 1967. They are currently considering introducing a real time computer system in association with Air-India, if possible. The project, if approved, will be taken up as part of the 5th Plan. No employee will lose his job on this account.

**बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों द्वारा विदेशों में
प्रयत्न लगाना**

3640. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों को विदेशों में अपनी मिल लगाने की अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन को विदेशों में अपनी मिल लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बिड़ला

(1) बिड़ला ब्रदर्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता ।

(2) ओरिएंटल वेपर लि०, नई दिल्ली ।

(3) बिड़ला जूट मिल मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०, कलकत्ता ।

(4) अग्रवाल अग्रवाल लि०, बम्बई ।

(5) जे० ए० ए० लि०, बम्बई ।

(6) भारत कायर्स एण्ड इन्स्टीज लि०, नारायण ।

(7) बिड़ला काउन्सिलिंग एण्ड प्रीक्विजि लि०, नई दिल्ली ।

सिचानिया

(1) रेमन्ड वूलन लि०, बम्बई ।

(2) जे० के० सिचानिया (जे० के० आर्गनाइजेशन), बम्बई ।

श्री राम

(1) जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, कलकत्ता ।

(2) गुप्ता मशीन टूल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता ।

टाटा

(1) टाटा आयाल लि० लि०, बम्बई ।

साहू जैन

(1) अलोक उद्योग लि०, नई दिल्ली ।

मफत लाल

(1) मफत लाल जगल भाई एण्ड क० (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई ।

बाल चन्द

(1) बालचन्द नगर इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, पूना ।

बिहार में लोगों से आय-कर की बसुल्ले

3641. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीन वर्षों में आय-कर की न्यूनतम दर के अधीन बिहार में कुल कितने लोगों ने आय-कर भरा तथा उक्त अवधि

के दौरान उन्हे कुल कितनी राशि बसूल की गई है, और

(ख) आय-कर की कुल कितनी राशि बिहार राज्य से प्राप्त करनी बाकी है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश): (क) इस प्रकार की विस्तृत सूचना इस समय वर्ष 1968-69 तक की संकलित की गई है। 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक

के वर्षों में आय-कर का न्यूनतम आय-वर्ग 4,000 रु० से 5,000 रु० था जबकि इस समय न्यूनतम आय-वर्ग 5,001 रु० से 10,000 रु० है। इन आय-वर्गों के संबन्ध में 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक के वर्षों की जो सूचना उपलब्ध है वह संसद में विवरण में दी गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी करने में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा।

(ख) 3112-1972 की स्थिति के अनुसार 13.72 करोड़ रु०।

विवरण

बिहार कार्यक्षेत्र

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
निम्नलिखित आय-वर्गों में पूरे किये गये "व्यक्तियों" के कर निर्धारण की संख्या —			
(i) 4000 रु० से 5000 रु०	7,320	6,670	5,404
(ii) 5,000 रु० से 10,000 रु०	15,280	16,680	15,155
उपर्युक्त मामले में, अधिभार सहित, प्रभार्य कुल आय कर (लाख रुपयों में)			
(i) 3.2 2.9 2.6	(ii) 30.4	34.3	31.5

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

3642. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय बिहार के जिलावार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं हैं; और

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान जिलावार कितनी और शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी और कहाँ कहाँ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क): आवश्यक सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या

L.T. [4530/73]

बिहार में जूट की खेती के अधीन भूमि 3643. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) बिहार में कितनी भूमि पर जूट की खेती की जाती है:

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में जूट का कितना उत्पादन हुआ:

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में विदेशों को कितना जूट भेजा गया: और

(घ) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई

राजिन्ध मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री ह० सी०
जार्ज (क) 1,31,000 हेक्टर

(ख) 4 लाख गांहे

(ग) 2,76,960 गांठें

(घ) 12.64 करोड़ रु०

Rise in Prices of Gold and Silver

3644. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of gold and
silver have gone very high during the
last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to
bring down the prices of gold and
silver in the country and if not, the
reasons therefor?

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

(b) The increase in the price of gold
in India during the last one year is
mainly due to forces of supply and
demand and increase in its price in
the world free markets. The factors
primarily responsible for rise in the
free market price of gold are: (i)
restricted supply of gold to the world
free markets by producing countries,
and (ii) increased demand due to un-
certain international monetary situa-
tion. This has affected illegal supplies
to India and thus force the price in
India also to rise. The rise in the
price of silver is chiefly due to higher
price of the metal abroad arising out
of the gap in the world production of
silver and its demand for industrial
use.

(c) Gold and silver not being re-
garded as articles of essential indus-
trial or household consumption,
changes in their prices do not have
any adverse effects on general econo-
mic conditions in the country. Pre-
sently, therefore, Government do not
have any measures under considera-
tion to bring down their prices.

Investment of Foreign Capital on In- dustry and Commerce

3645. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the foreign investment on In-
dustry and Commerce, country-wise,
made in India during the last three
years, year-wise;

(b) whether any proper check has
been kept over the inflow of foreign
money in this country during the
period and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The outstanding foreign invest-
ment in India both from private and
official sources, as at the end of
March, 1969 was Rs. 1,611.3 crores,
and according to quick estimates pre-
pared by the Reserve Bank of India,
it was Rs. 1,635.7 crores and Rs. 1,672.4
crores respectively as at the end of
March, 1970 and March, 1971. A
statement showing the country-wise
break-up of the outstanding foreign
investment as at the end of March,
1969 is attached. Similar break up is
not yet available for later periods.

(b) Government's policy towards
foreign investment has, since the mid-
sixties, been highly selective, and
foreign investment is now permitted
usually on a minority basis and gene-
rally as a vehicle for transfer of
sophisticated technology which the
country is in need of.

Statement	
	(Rs. crores)
Name of country	Amount
Canada	18.5
France	51.3
West Germany	104.0
Italy	73.4
Japan	76.1
Switzerland	32.4
Sweden	18.6
U. K.	631.1
U. S. A.	429.6
Other countries	88.5
International Institutions	87.8
Total	1611.3

Tax exemption on Exports and supply of Raw materials to Exporters at International Price

3646. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is his reaction to a demand made by the representatives of the industry that exports should be made more profitable by tax-exemption on income therefrom rather than by putting compulsion on exports; and

(b) whether Government had evolved specific schemes for making available inputs to exporters at internationally competitive prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government are not contemplating any tax exemption on income from exports.

(b) Yes, Sir. Specific scheme for making available some of the inputs required for exports at internationally competitive prices a.e already in operation.

Plan to Develop Various Tourist Centres in the Country during the Current Year

3647. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been drawn to develop various tourist centres in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned State Governments where these centres are situated have been consulted as a measure of better coordination?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Annual Plans of the Centre and the States for Tourism for 1972-73 forms part of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The development of tourism is essentially a cooperative effort, and the Central Government co-ordinates its efforts with those of State Governments as well as other agencies in developing tourist centres.

Representation from Mine Owners of Bihar and Orissa to increase the rate of Iron Ore

3648. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the mine owners of Bihar and Orissa to increase the rate of the Iron Ore in view of the increase in the cost of production;

(b) whether it has been given consideration; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). On representations from mine-owners in Bihar and Orissa MMTC, with the consensus of mining interests in this area, increased its procurement price of iron ore in September last year.

Payment of Overtime to Central Government Employees

3649. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for proper planning and simplification of the working of the Central Secretariat so as to minimise the payment of overtime allowance to staff in the various Ministries; and

(b) whether the desirability of employing additional hands instead of paying overtime to the existing staff has been considered and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The existing orders on overtime allowance provide that the work in all offices should be so organised as ordinarily to be capable of being done during the normal office hours and that the question of overtime work should arise only in so special circumstances. Appropriate action is accordingly taken, wherever necessary, by the administrative authorities concerned to review work procedures, staffing etc. The overtime work arises only when the work is of such an urgent nature that it cannot be postponed in public interest till the next working day.

(b) Overtime work is occasional in character and of limited duration. It is performed when the work is of an urgent nature. Such work would not, therefore, justify a standing addition

to the regular staff. As stated above, however, where the nature and quantum of work is such that augmentation of staff on a regular basis is called for, administrative authorities concerned do review the staff requirements accordingly.

Proposal to start short distance Flights through Mini-Aircraft by Air India

3650. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start tourist programmes in Air India through mini-aircraft for short distance flights; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b): Does not arise.

गाजीपुर स्थित ओपियम फैक्टरी में इजीनियरिंग सेवाओं का पुनर्गठन

3651. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 17 नवम्बर 1972, के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 952 के उत्तर में के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इजीनियरिंग सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है जिस पर जुलाई, 1972 में हुई प्रबन्ध समिति की बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) :
प्रश्न संख्या 952 के उत्तर में के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इजीनियरिंग सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है जिस पर जुलाई, 1972 में हुई प्रबन्ध समिति की बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी।

जलाई, 1972 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में यह निर्णय किया था कि नोमच में अफीम के परिशोधन के नये कारखाने के लिए संगठनात्मक ढांचे का अन्तिम स्वरूप दिये जाने तक प्रतीक्षा की जाये ताकि, जहां कहीं सम्भव हो, गाजीपुर कारखाने में समान पदों के लिये भी उसी प्रकार के वेतनमानों पर विचार किया जा सके। विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के बाद नोमच में अफीम के परिशोधन के नये कारखाने के संगठनात्मक ढांचे को अन्तिम स्वरूप दिया गया तथा 12 अक्टूबर, 1972 को आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी। उसके बाद गाजीपुर में अफीम तथा अफीम परिशोधन के सरकारी कारखाने के लिये इंजीनियरी स्टाफ के पुनर्गठन से संबंधित मामले पर, दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 1972 को हुई प्रबन्ध समिति की बैठक में, विचार किया गया था। मामले पर अभी विचार किया जाना है।

एयरवेज इण्डिया, कलकत्ता के कर्मचारियों की इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में पुनः नियुक्ति

3652. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयरवेज इण्डिया, कलकत्ता के कुछ कर्मचारियों को इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में पुनः नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एयरवेज इण्डिया के कुछ भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी उपयुक्त नहीं पाये गये। कुछ वर्गों में रिक्त पदों की कमी थी। तथापि, 57 भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को पुनः नियुक्त कर लिया गया है।

गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्टरी के मजदूरों को गर्म वर्दी

3653. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्टरी के मजदूरों को जाड़े में गर्म वर्दी देने का निर्णय किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें जाड़े में गर्म वर्दी क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : अफीम तथा अफीम परिशोधन के सरकारी कारखानों के श्रमिकों को प्रत्येक दो वर्ष में एक बार हल्के नीले रंग की खादी दोसूती की दो कमीजें तथा दो जांघिये मुहैया किये जा रहे थे। अफीम तथा अफीम-परिशोधन के सरकारी कारखाने की प्रबंध समिति ने इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श किया और वदियों की सप्लाई की मात्रा को बढ़ा कर एक वर्ष में दो कमीजें तथा दो जांघिये करने का निर्णय किया। समिति ने प्रत्येक श्रमिक को दो वर्षों में एक ऊनी जरसी सप्लाई करने के लिये भी प्राधिकृत किया है। वर्दी के रंग एवं बनावट के संबंध में समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया कि किसी भी प्रकार का आदेश जारी करने के पूर्व श्रमिकों की इच्छा जान लेनी चाहिए। ऐसा अब किया गया है और आवश्यक आदेश जारी करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Steps to Develop Tourism in Assam

3654. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey of the Tourist Development potential of Assam;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to develop tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No survey has been carried out by the Department of Tourism regarding the tourist development potential of Assam. However, an industrial potential survey comprising the officials of Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India *inter alia* referred to tourism potential of Assam and suggested certain measures like provision of economic air transport development of hotel accommodation and promotional efforts by the Central/State Departments of Tourism.

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Sector to develop tourism in Assam include setting up a tourist bureau at Gauhati, construction of tourist bungalow at Gauhati, low income rest houses at Gauhati and Shillong, a rest house at Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary and improvement of rest houses at Cherrapunji. These are in addition to facilities created by the Government of Assam.

Overdrafts by States

3655. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have urged upon the Central Government to adopt lenient and sympathetic view so far as the question of over-drafts to States are concerned; and

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

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

ference is presumably to the decision taken by the Government that no State will be permitted to regard overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India as a budgetary resources. The Kerala Government has raised no objection against this decision.

Scheme to Increase the Number of Tourist Centres in Kerala

3656. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to increase the number of Tourist Centres in Kerala with a view to earning more foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The development of places of tourist interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they offer. With a view to attracting destination traffic to India, Government are developing Kovalam as a beach resort and a Youth Hostel is being constructed by the Central Government at Trivandrum during the Fourth Plan.

World Bank's Assistance for Projects in Kerala

3657. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Projects in Kerala for which the World Bank has given financial assistance during the last three years;

(b) the amount given, project-wise; and

(c) the number and names of projects for which the assistance of World Bank has been sought by the State Government for 1973-74 and thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A Credit for development of power transmission for a number of States including Kerala has recently been negotiated with the International Development Association, the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank. The share allocated to the Kerala Electricity Board is \$8.40 million.

(c) Government of India has not posed any project for seeking World Bank assistance in 1973-74 and thereafter, but certain irrigation projects are under consideration for this purpose.

Steps to Develop Cultural and Religious Places of Tourist Interest in Kerala

3658. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN.
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to develop cultural and religious places of tourist interest in the Kerala State in the near future;

(b) the tentative list of these places selected for the purpose; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre to that State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Measures for the development of tourism are taken by the Central Government and the State Government in a coordinated manner. There are no plans at present in the Central sector to develop cultural and

religious places of tourist interest in Kerala in the near future, but the development of Kovalam Beach and the Periyar Game Sanctuary in the central sector will continue.

(b) This is a matter for the State Government.

(c) Schemes taken up in the State Plan are not given specific assistance by the Centre except through the general allocation of Plan funds annually by the Planning Commission.

Import of Raw Material by Free Trade Zones

3659. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to create Free Trade zones which can import raw materials liberally as stated by him on the 17th February, 1973 while inaugurating the two-day meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade; and

(b) what are the difficulties in supplying raw material to exporting industries at international prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The possibility of setting up four to five Free Trade Zones around major industrial belts is in the consideration stage.

(b) The matter is receiving attention in the light of the Commerce Minister's address to the Fifth Meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade.

Study made by Government about Mechanism of Control of Rising prices in various countries

3660. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Government about the mechanism of control of rising prices in various countries of the world; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While evolving its own economic policies, the Government takes note of the experience of other countries to the extent it is relevant to Indian conditions. No special study in respect of the price control mechanisms in other countries has, however, been made.

Employment of Children below fourteen years in hotel industry in the states

3661. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether children below fourteen years are also employed in the hotel industry in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). All State Governments have regulated the minimum age of employment in hotels under their Shop and Commercial Establishment Acts. Data regarding the employment of children under 14 years in the States is not available.

Grant of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Handloom

3662. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what efforts have been made by Government to ensure the grant of maximum loans for handloom weavers by nationalised Banks during last two years, particularly in the State of Mysore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Handloom industry is included in the cottage and

small scale industry. Wherever, viable schemes are prepared and bank loans sought, the funds required are normally available after due scrutiny by the banks.

Financial Assistance given to monopoly houses by Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India

3663. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans and other financial assistance given by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to the monopoly houses during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The total amount of financial assistance (loans, underwritings and guarantees) sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to the industrial concerns belonging to the Larger and Large Industrial Houses listed in Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, during the financial year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is as under:—

Financial Year	Rs. in lakhs	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1970-71	1796.00	1065.00
1971-72	1755.00	1257.00
1972-73 (Upto Decembe , 1972)	1900.00	1,583.00

N.B. The disbursements in a particular Year may include sanctions of previous years also.

Projects Assisted by I.D.B.I.

3664. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number and names of the projects assisted by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the last three years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-4531/73.]

Replantation Subsidy and other Incentives extended to Tea Industry

3665. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Industry has not been able to avail of Government's replantation subsidy and other incentives extended to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what other measures Government propose to take to avoid "sickness" among tea plantations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The problems of the tea industry are constantly under review of the Government. Currently Tea Board is considering a proposal to carry out Techno-Economic survey of the industry.

Amount spent on tourist centres in Gujarat during the last three years

3666. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount spent by the Central Government on Tourist Centres in Gujarat indicating the names of places and the

amount spent on them during the last three years, year-wise?

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Amount spent by Govt. of India
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70		
1.	Son-et-Lumiere show at Sabarmati	2.67
1970-71:		
1	Son-et-lumiere show at Sabarmati	5.30
2	Construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati (spill-over from earlier Plan)	1.37
1971-72:		
1	Son-et-Lumiere show at Sabarmati	4.03
2	Two mini-busses for use at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary	0.82
Following expenditure is expected to be incurred during 1972-73 :		
1	Construction of a Rest House at Sasangir	3.25
2	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar	3.30

Setting up of Industries in Mauritius

3667. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of the Government of Mauritius for setting up industries in that country has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the number of Industries which are likely to be set up during the next two years; and

(c) the time by which these industries will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Government of Mauritius have shown interest in the setting up of industrial joint ventures in Mauritius by the Indian industrialists. So far, the Government of India have approved nine proposals for setting up industrial joint ventures in Mauritius, out of which four have already gone into production, and for those which are under implementation, no time schedule has been stipulated.

Complaints against Inspectors of Central Excise, Delhi

3668. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against the Inspectors of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi, for not discharging their duties during the year 1972;

(b) the nature of complaints, the action taken on such complaints and the officers involved;

(c) when such complaints were made and the stage at which the investigations stands at present; and

(d) the time by which the enquiry is likely to be completed and action taken against the officers involved and the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Complaints were received on different dates in 1972 against 46 Inspectors of Central Excise in the Delhi Collectorate alleging acceptance of illegal gratifica-

tion or harassment to traders etc. On investigation, 30 complaints were found to be baseless and were filed. In one case, a chargesheet has since been issued to the Inspector concerned. In another case the investigation report is under consideration of the competent officer. In the remaining 14 cases, investigations are still in progress and these cases are likely to be completed by the end of April, 1973.

"Smuggling of Mica to foreign countries"

3669. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that high quality mica is being smuggled to foreign countries on large scale by businessmen in connivance with the border personnel through road and waterways which is causing a loss of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores annually; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government to check the smuggling of mica outside the country and to detect the smugglers who manage to cross the border without detection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government have no reliable information indicating that high quality mica is being smuggled to foreign countries on large scale in connivance with the border personnel. However, in view of some seizures of Mica in the past viz. Rs. 2.93,000 in 1969; Rs. 68,870 in 1970 and Rs. 30,700 in 1972, the possibility of some mica being smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border, cannot be ruled out.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check

smuggling of goods, including Mica, across the Indo-Nepal border:—

- (i) Required staff has been posted at Kodarma and Giridih, where most of mica is produced and traded, to collect and transmit intelligence about smuggling of mica from these areas to Nepal.
- (ii) Mobile preventive parties have been set up on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods, including mica, from India to Nepal and vice-versa.
- (iii) Jeeps have been provided to make the border staff more mobile and effective.
- (iv) The man-power in the Preventive parties has been increased.
- (v) Close liaison is being maintained with the State authorities on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods across the border.
- (vi) Co-operation of the H.M.G. of Nepal has also been sought repeatedly in this connection. The Nepal Government have informed that they have stopped issuing fresh licences for the export of mica from Nepal since the last one and a half years. They have also banned the export of mica from Nepal by gift parcels.
- (vii) A post of Collector of Customs has been created at Patna for unified control of the Customs formations along the Indo-Nepal border.

Investigations into the mystery of Hazratganj Branch of State Bank of India, Lucknow

3670. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations by the Inspector of the Central Office of the

State Bank of India, Bombay upto Rs. 16 crore mystery of Hazratganj Branch (Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh) have since been completed and the report submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main points of the report and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulting officers of the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is no mystery of Rs. 16 crores in the State Bank Branch at Hazratganj as such. The facts are that Currency and Bank Notes amounting to Rs. 73.71 lakhs in denominations of Rs. 10 and below were damaged in September, 1971 because of unprecedented floods in the Gomti river at Lucknow. The notes in question were held as a part of a total stock of soiled notes awaiting examination amounting to Rs. 15.77 crores as on 31st October 1972. Between November 1972 and January, 1973, a team of officials from the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and a Currency Expert from the Currency Note Press, Nasik visited the Hazratganj Branch of the State Bank of India, Lucknow and inspected flood-affected currency notes. Reports have been received from the Reserve Bank of India, with directions for follow up actions on the flood-affected notes.

(b) Action to get these notes examined has since been taken. The strength of the Cashiers for the examination of soiled notes has been augmented at the State Bank of India, Lucknow and they are now examining all the notes, including the flood-affected and those not affected by flood which have remained unexamined so far.

Of the flood-damaged notes worth Rs. 73.71 lakhs, Rs. 38.09 lakhs have been either salvaged or examined by the Currency Expert of Nasik, while

the remaining Rs. 85.62 lakhs are proposed to be verified, to the extent possible, with the records of demitting Banks and these notes will be examined thereafter by a special team of selected officers, a percentage check of the entire lot being undertaken having regard to their physical condition.

The system of obtaining notes under "Guarantee" from the other Commercial Banks will remain temporarily suspended at the State Bank of India, Lucknow, in order to enable that Bank to clear all the arrears of unexamined notes. The State Bank of India has been asked to build a modern vault at Lucknow and also to erect steel bin cabinets in this vault. The State Bank of India has been further asked to reduce the time taken for the examination and remittance to the Reserve Bank of India of notes which are received and held under "Guarantee" in the Currency Chests and to undertake a programme for the improvement of the vaults and increasing the vault capacity in the important towns and cities.

As there has been no evidence of any fraud, pilferage or irregularity on the basis of the detailed examination of the flood-affected notes at State Bank of India, Lucknow, the question of taking action against any defaulting officer has not yet arisen.

Main Export Products for Santa Cruz Free Trade Zone

3671. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the main production units for exports that Government propose to establish at Santa Cruz, Madras, Dum Dum and Delhi free trade zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): In the Export Processing Zone to be set up at Santa Cruz, selected items of electronic

equipments and components will be permitted to be manufactured. While it is the intention to set up more free trade zones in the major industrial belts in the country, no decision has yet been taken on this and the products to be permitted to be manufactured in such zones.

Financial assistance given to various Industries by U.T.I., L.I.C., I.F.C., I.D.B.I., and I.C.I.C.I.

3672. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the loans given to various industries, State-wise during the last three years by the Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The State-wise distribution of loans given by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to various industrial concerns during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto 31st December, 1972) is given in the Statements (I, II, III and IV respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-4532/72]. Unit Trust of India does not grant loans.

Deposits in Nationalised Banks

3673. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total deposits of the Nationalised Banks during 1970, 1971 and 1972, Bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The desired information is set out in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Aggregate Deposits (Excluding Inter-Bank Deposits) of Public Sector Banks in India

(Rs. Crores)

	Deposits as on the last		Friday on
	1970	1971	1972*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. State Bank of India and subsidiaries	1557	1903	2296
B. 1. Central Bank of India	514	634	711
2. Bank of India	433	498	560
3. Punjab National Bank	427	515	586
4. Bank of Baroda	344	410	503
5. United Commercial Bank	247	289	322
6. Canara Bank	205	267	320
7. United Bank of India	183	236	258
8. Dena Bank	147	184	213
9. Syndicate Bank	147	200	236
10. Union Bank of India	159	189	233
11. Allahabad Bank	132	151	168
12. Indian Bank	92	116	146
13. Bank of Maharashtra	98	122	138
14. Indian Overseas Bank	87	113	138
TOTAL (1 to 14)	3215	3924	4532
TOTAL (A+B)	4772	5827	6828

*Provisional.

Steps to check Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi from incurring infructuous expenditure on Lease Rent without utilizing the Building

3674. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi had been allotted a Building at Plot No. 1, Baba Kharak Singh Road, New Delhi, and if so, since when the amount of lease rent paid in advance and its yearly rent;

(b) the use to which this building is being put at present; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to check the Khadi Bhawan from incurring infructuous expenditure on lease rent without utilising the building commercially?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Plot No. 1, Baba Kharak Singh Road, New Delhi has been allotted by the Central Government to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission at an annual lease rent of Rs. 3,253.30 P to enable it to expand its commercial activities. The Central P.W.D. has since constructed the building thereon, but has so far not handed over the possession of the same. Efforts to obtain early possession of this are being made. As soon as it becomes available, it will be utilised as planned.

Number of Jute Factories in Public and Private Sector

3675. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jute factories in public and private sector in the jute producing area of Bihar; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There are three jute mills—all in the private sector—in Bihar.

Purchase of Jute by Jute Corporation of India

3676. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has purchased jute in the States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the year 1972-73; and

(b) the extent of amount placed at the disposal of the Corporation for the purpose and the quantity purchased?

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

(b) Government invested a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in the share capital of Jute Corporation of India bringing the total paid up capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. In addition, the Corporation availed itself of cash credit accommodation from the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 195 lakhs. The total quantity of jute purchased by the Corporation (including purchases in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal) was 82,794 bales.

Total Acreage of Land under Jute Cultivation

3678. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under jute cultivation and the total bales produced during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the total bales exported in the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Acreage—7,05,500 hectares, Production—48.69 lakh bales.

(b) 1,09,200 bales (approximately) during the period April, 1972 to February, 1973.

Progress achieved by Nationalised Banks in regard to removing of re-Banks in regard to removing re-

3679. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role assigned to the public sector banks in removing regional disparities; and

(b) the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) One of the policy objectives for the public sector banks is the removal of regional disparities as regards banking facilities.

(b) In their branch expansion programmes, the nationalised banks have been giving higher priority to opening of branches in areas that had, in the past, remained either poorly banked or unbanked, having due regard to factors such as organisational constraints and availability of infrastructure facilities. The progress in this respect can be seen from the fact that in the period after nationalisation in poorly banked States the rate of increase in the number of offices has been substantially higher than that in the comparatively better banked States or in the country as a whole. Thus whereas in the country as a whole the percentage increase in the number of offices over the 3½ years ending December 1972 was 78.4, in poorly banked States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

the rate was much higher, the figures for these States being as follows:—

Name of the State	Percentage increase in the number of offices over the 3 years ending December, 1972
Assam	113.15
Bihar	110.6
Orissa	117.0
Madhya Pradesh	111.4
Uttar Pradesh	94.2

Advances made by Commercial Banks of Rajasthan

3680. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advances made by the Commercial Banks to Rajasthan are 1 per cent against 30 per cent advances to Maharashtra, 19 per cent to West Bengal, 11 per cent to Tamil Nadu and 6 per cent to Gujarat;

(b) whether per capita investment by these banks in Rajasthan is only Rs. 18.2 as against Rs. 69.4 for the country as a whole and Rs. 231.6 in Maharashtra, Rs. 136.7 in West Bengal, Rs. 107.6 in Tamil Nadu and Rs. 89.7 in Gujarat; and

(c) if not, the exact figures thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The available information is set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4533/73].

Shortage of Staple Yarn for Handlooms in Punjab

3683. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the closure of looms and power-looms because of the high prices of raw material and shortage of staple yarn in whole of Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to remove this crisis of staple yarn?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of mills by big industrial houses in foreign countries

3683. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some big industrial houses have been allowed to set up mills in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether any safeguard have been evolved to see that the activities of these industries do not embitter our relations with host countries?

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

(b) Big industrial houses are allowed to set up joint ventures within the parameters of guidelines laid down by the Government. Normally, minority participation is permitted to the Indian entrepreneurs. The performance of these joint venture units set up under the laws of the host countries is kept under review by our Missions and by the Government.

Mobilisation of resources by LIC in rural areas

3684. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by Life Insurance Corporation to mobilise resources in the rural areas; and

(b) to what extent these efforts have succeeded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The LIC has taken the following steps for the development of its business in rural areas:—

- (1) Progressive strengthening of its rural organisation by opening of additional offices for better supervision, control and improvement in policyholders' servicing.
- (2) Special efforts for intensive development in selected areas benefited by the Green Revolution.
- (3) Lowering of minimum business guarantee for rural agents for encouraging such agencies.
- (4) Raising of limit of sum assured under non-medical (General) scheme and fixing of lower qualification for Medical Examiners in rural areas.
- (5) Simplification of procedure for age admission.
- (6) Special arrangements with the Post Offices in selected places for collection of premiums from policyholders in areas where banking facilities are not available
- (7) Publicity through mobile vans.

- (8) Issue of a new policy of insurance viz. the Centenary Policy which is designed to suit the requirements of the rural people with fluctuating incomes.

(b) Figures of new business given below will show to what extent the steps taken by the LIC for development of its rural business have borne fruit.

(Amount in crores of rupees)

Year	Total new business in India	New business in rural areas	Percentage of rural new business to total new business
1967-68	835.28	235.46	28.2
1968-69	920.44	235.12	25.5
1969-70	1025.68	251.76	24.5
1970-71	1294.45	296.37	22.9
1971-72	1629.07	375.90	23.1

Help by Commercial Banks in Promoting Exports

3685. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the scheduled commercial banks have helped exports in the last four years;

(b) whether Government propose to bring about any change in the banks' credit Scheme for promoting exports; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The advances outstanding of all scheduled commercial banks for exports, at the end of the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 and at the end of June, 1972, were as follows:

- (i) As on the last Friday of December, 1969.
Rs. 303 crores (approximately).
- (ii) As on the last Friday of December, 1970.
Rs. 366 crores (approximately).
- (iii) As on the last Friday of December, 1971.
Rs. 459 crores (approximately).
- (iv) As on the last Friday of June 1972, Rs. 435 crores (Provisional).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand by Handloom Export Industry in Tamil Nadu to ban export of all types of cotton yarn

3686. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an immediate ban on exports of all types of cotton yarn and system of direct allocation of indigenous yarn to the exporters on the basis of their past performances or contracts on hand has been demanded by the handloom export industry in Tamil Nadu; and

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

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

(b) The representation has been considered and it has been decided that—

- (i) Exports of cotton yarn shall be conducted in a restricted and regulated manner. In respect of contracts under ex-

cution, deliveries will be staggered beyond June, 1973. Fresh contracts may be registered with TEXPROCIL for deliveries from 1st September 1973, onwards, and

- (ii) In respect of firm export orders of handloom goods, allocations of cotton yarn will be made after each contract has been scrutinized by TEXPROCIL/Handloom Export Promotion Council.

Delay in concluding import contract for Titanium dioxide by STC

3687. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has to pay this year 50 per cent more in price for titanium dioxide rutile due to delay in concluding the necessary import contract for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in concluding the contract; and

(c) the actual loss feared by the State Trading Corporation as a result of the delay in concluding the contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Import of Titanium Dioxide is a continuous operation and S.T.C. pays only the ruling international price. There has, however, been an upward trend in the international price of this commodity, due to worldwide shortage.

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

Irregularities committed in Delhi and New Delhi branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

3688. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 24th November, 1972 and state:

(a) the nature of the fraud and irregularities committed in the Delhi and New Delhi branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur;

(b) whether a senior officer of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was deputed in 1969 to audit Chandni Chowk branch of the Bank; and

(c) if so, the main points of the report submitted by him?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The nature of three frauds in the Delhi and New Delhi branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, mentioned in the inspection report of the State Bank of India is as follows:

(i) Chandni Chowk Branch

A firm having a cash credit pledge account had stored spurious goods of lesser value against a stock of higher value indicated in the books.

(ii) New Delhi Branch

(1) A clerk of the bank fraudulently withdrew a sum of Rs. 115 instead of Rs. 100 as authorised, from the current account of one of the constituents.

(2) A current account was opened in the name of a firm through introductory reference which was alleged to be forged. On the same day a draft in the name of the firm on a local bank was lodged for collection and thereafter withdrawals of amounts were made from the account which have been alleged to be unauthorised.

Some of the other irregularities mentioned in the report are in the nature of certain accounts of small scale units being unsatisfactory, a clerk purchasing at par several bank drafts for larger amounts in the aggregate on behalf of the customers, another clerk having saving bank accounts showing credits for larger

amounts, employees being involved in civil and criminal cases, indiscipline in the branch etc.

(b) and (c). The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have reported that while no senior officer of the Bank was deputed in 1969 to audit the Chandni Chowk Branch of the Bank, an Internal Auditor of the Bank audited the Chandni Chowk Branch in the usual course in March, 1969. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have further added, that the report of the Auditor revealed some procedural irregularities only and nothing serious as such about the working of the branch.

Shortage of cash in Jalori Gate (Jodhpur) Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

3689. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Hindustan' (Hindi) of Delhi dated the 6th February, 1973 that in the Jalori Gate (Jodhpur) Branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, notes worth Rs. 20,000 were found short in the course of checking; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made regarding the shortage of notes and if so, the outcome thereof and the total amount of shortage detected on completion of the counting?

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

(b) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that on completion of the detailed counting of the entire cash balance in the currency chest of its Jalori Gate branch at Jodhpur, a shortage of Rs. 28,420 was revealed and that the matter has been reported to the local police and their investigations are in progress.

Appointment of a Development Commissioner in Santa Cruz Export Processing Zone

3690. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Development Commissioner in Santa Cruz export processing zone; and

(b) if so, the proposed functions of the Commission?

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

(b) The Development Commissioner of the Export Processing Zone will be in administrative charge of the Zone. He will be responsible for the development and growth of industrial and export activities in the Zone and will deal with the administrative matters in the Zone under the guidance of the Ministry of Commerce.

2. He will be responsible for regulating imports into and exports from the Zone.

3. He will supervise the enforcement of preventive rules, security arrangement and other formalities by the Customs, Central Excise and other authorities empowered to operate in the Zone.

4. He will be responsible to arrange for supply of various services such as water, power, prevention of fire and execution and maintenance of works etc. in the Zone.

5. He will be responsible for examination and scrutiny of (a) proposals for setting up of industries and other commercial activities and (b) applications from the entrepreneurs for import of capital goods, raw materials etc.

Export of Drugs under the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

3691. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian drugs are included in the list of items to be exported

to Soviet Union under the Indo-Soviet trade agreement;

(b) if so, the total value of drugs to be exported under the agreement;

(c) whether any consignment of drugs has already been shipped to Soviet Union; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The total value of medicines and pharmaceuticals anticipated to be exported to the Soviet Union under the current Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement for 1971-75 is about Rs. 4.5 crores. Actual exports will, however, depend upon the orders placed by Soviet buyers, Indian capacity to supply, export regulations, prices etc.

(c) and (d). The total value of exports of quinine derivatives, alkaloids and salts and antibiotics medicaments etc. to the U.S.S.R. during 1970-71 and 1971-72 amount to approximately Rs. 114 lakhs.

Offers of International Commercial Credit

3692. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offers of international commercial credit have been made to this country;

(b) if so, from which sources;

(c) what is the total size of the offers as on this date; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to the offers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Offers of commercial credit

of varying amounts have been indicated by some sources which include financial institutions and suppliers in United States, France, Italy, Austria and Belgium.

(d) In view of the hard terms on which these commercial credits are available and their impact on debt service payments, the Government would, as a matter of policy, like to keep borrowing on such terms to the minimum and adopt a restrictive and selective approach in cases where it is considered appropriate to utilise them.

Borrowing and lending rates of Nationalised Banks

3693. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniformity in the borrowing and lending rates of nationalised banks has been achieved; and

(b) if not, by what time this will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It is presumed that by borrowing rate the Hon'ble Member refers to the rate of interest paid by the nationalised banks on the deposits accepted by them. There is uniformity in the rates of interest paid by the nationalised banks for the various types of deposits as these rates are governed by a directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India. As regards lending rates, these vary according to the type of borrower, security offered and the nature of charge. While it is not practicable to prescribe uniform lending rates for all nationalised banks, a detailed study of the interest rate structure of the banking system has been undertaken by the Reserve Bank with a view to evolving guidelines for preventing unhealthy competition among the banks for large accounts.

Foreign Exchange Earnings of Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.

3694. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. since the inception, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries which have placed orders on the corporation during the current year; and

(c) the number and value of Railway wagons supplied to the various countries so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The amount of

foreign exchange earned by the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. since its inception in April, 1971 is as follows:—

1971-72	Rs. 1538 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 981 lakhs
(upto 28-2-73	Rs. 981 lakhs

(b) Australia, Bangladesh, Ceylon, France, GDR, Hongkong, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, North Korea, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, U.K., USSR, USA, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(c) The number and Value of Railway Wagons supplied to the various countries so far by the Projects and Equipment Corporation since its inception and by the State Trading Corporation earlier are as follows:—

Country	Qty.	Value Approx. in lacs Rs.
Hungary	500 Wagon	255.10
S. Korea	600 Hopper Cars	404.11
S. Korea	450 Tank Wagons	355.12
Ceylon	50 Tank Wagons	30.44
Sudan	120 Wagons	59.16
Burma	14 Oil tank wagons	6.71
Poland	104 Wagons	54.65
East African Railways covering Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania	100 Petrol Wagons	118.41
Hungary	1000 Wagons	580.00
Iran	2 Wagons	1.70
TOTAL	2930 Wagons	1865.40

In addition during 1972-73, 162 wagons sub-assemblies in semi-knock-down have been shipped to Poland and 51 wagons to Yugoslavia for assembly and delivery in Poland and

Yugoslavia respectively. 113 passenger coaches valued at Rs. 8.8 crores were supplied to Taiwan in 1971-72. Also coaches valued at Rs. 24.33 lakhs were supplied to Iran.

Benefit to weaker sections through Banks in Mysore

3695. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections benefits so far through nationalised banks in Mysore State; and

(b) the amount of money advanced to them through the nationalised banks and the purpose for which the money as been advanced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The data regarding outstanding advances of nationalised banks to priority sectors in Mysore State as on the last Friday of June, 1972 are as under. Most of the loans given to priority sector are meant to help the weaker sections.

(Amounts in lakhs of Rupees)

Category	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding
Agriculture	101555	2591.72
Retail Trade	22049	605.60
Small Businessmen	9104	102.85
Professional and Selfemployed persons	11239	185.40
Education	2332	38.52
Small scale industry	9439	187.19

मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य जीवन प्रधान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

3697. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य जीवन प्रधान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का

विकास करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के दौरान कान्हा किससली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के विकास का कार्य केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न योजनाओं में ये सम्मिलित हैं—बारासिंधा प्रजनन प्रायोजना का विकास, गेनीकट्स (नदी-बांधों) की व्यवस्था, विजली की सप्लाई, जल सप्लाई तथा परिवहन।

20 डबल कमरों तथा छः छः शय्याओं वाली 4 शयनशालाओं (डारमिटोरियों) वाले एक विश्रामगृह के निर्माण का भी प्रस्ताव है। पर्यटकों द्वारा वन्य जीवों को देखने के लिए एक मिनि बस प्रदान की गई है। इस उद्यान में विद्युतीकरण तथा जल सप्लाई योजनाओं के लिए भी विधियां विमोचित की गयी हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में न्यूनतम दर आयकर का भुगतान करने वाले व्यक्ति

3698. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों ने न्यूनतम दर पर आयकर का भुगतान किया तथा उक्त काल में उनसे कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश०) : इस प्रकार की विस्तृत सूचना इस समय वर्ष 1968-69 तक की संकलित हुई हैं। 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक के वर्षों में आयकर का न्यूनतम आय वर्ग

4001 रु० से 5000 या । जब कि इस समय न्यूनतम आय वग 5001 रु० से 10,000 रु० है । इन आय-वर्गों के संबंध में 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक के वर्षों की जो सूचना उपलब्ध है वह संलग्न वितरण में दी गई है । पिछले तीन वर्षों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी करने में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा ।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश कार्य क्षेत्र

(लाख रुपये में)

1966-67 1967-68 1968-69

निम्नलिखित आयवर्गों में पूरे किये "व्यक्तियों के कर-निर्धारणों की संख्या

- (i) 4001 रु० से 5000 रु०
(ii) 5,001 रु० से 10,000 रु०

12,130 10,119 9,114
25,220 27,202 34,407

उपर्युक्त आयवर्गों में प्रभाय कुल आयकर जिसमें अधिभार भी शामिल है -

(लाख रुपये में)

- (i) 4.7 4.1 3.4
(ii) 61.0 65.8 85.0

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

3699. श्री गा गंधर्ग वीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं हैं ; और

(ख) 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्ष में जिलेवार कितनी शाखाएं और खोली जाएंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में काम कर रहे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बैंक कार्यालयों की संख्या 377 थी । मध्य प्रदेश में 64 और कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आबंटन पत्र राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं । आशा की जाती है कि बैंक 1973 में किसी भी तरह इन लाइसेंसों/आबंटन पत्रों का प्रयोग कर लेगी । व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-4534/731)

Evolution of a Standard Cloth by Scientists and Textile Technologists.

3700. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked scientists and Textile Technologists to evolve a standard cloth which should be common, cheap and durable for common people; and

(b) if so, the suggestion received in this regard.

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

(b) Does not arise.

बलिराजगढ़ (बिहार) का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

3701. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मधुबनी जिले के बाबूबाड़ी ब्लाक में प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक खण्डहर बलिराजगढ़ का विकास करने और उसे पर्यटक केन्द्र में बदलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या मधुबनी जिले में बिस्फी में प्रसिद्ध मध्यकालीन मैथिली और संस्कृत के कवि विद्यापति के जन्म स्थान को एक पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। इस प्रकार के धन-विनियोजन के कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में गौतम कुण्ड, ग्रहस्था स्थान आदि का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

3702. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 1. हृषि गौतम तथा उनकी धर्मपत्नी ग्रहस्था

के आश्रम स्थल गौतम कुण्ड और ग्रहलया-स्थान, जो बिहार के दरभंगा जिले के योगियारा (जाले) ब्लाक में स्थित हैं, बहुत बड़े तीर्थ स्थान हैं ;

(ख) क्या श्रीराम और लक्ष्मण सहित महर्षि विश्वामित्र का धनुषभंग के समय का विश्राम स्थल मधुबनी जिले के बिसौल ब्लाक के बिसौल गांव में तथा सीता दूसरा पूजा जाने वाला गिरिजा स्थान बिहार के मधुबनी जिले के उमगांव ब्लाक में यात्रियों का बहुत बड़ा तीर्थस्थल है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सरकार को पता है कि ये स्थान तीर्थयात्रा के स्थान हैं, परन्तु साधनों के सीमित होने तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण केन्द्रीय योजना में इन का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Export of Oil Cakes to Poland

3703. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export oil cakes to Poland; and

(b) if so, the quantum of foreign exchange expected to be earned from this deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Poland is a regular buyer of oil from India. The Long Term Trade Protocol for the

years, 1973, 1974 and 1975 signed between India and Poland also envisages export of oil cakes to Poland during these years.

India's trade with Poland, as in the case of other East European countries, is regulated by Long Term Trade and Payments Agreements which provides for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. This is a balanced form of trading and imports and exports are to balance each other over a period of time. It is not practicable at this stage to indicate foreign exchange earnings in respect of any particular item. However, the Trade Plan for 1973, as a whole, envisages exports from India of the order of Rs. 70 crores.

Conclusion of Trade Agreement with Greece

3704. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trade pact has been concluded with Greece recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement between India and Greece was signed on 31st January, 1973.

(b) The objective of the Agreement is promotion of trade in general between India and Greece. It stipulates trade in freely convertible currencies and grant of Most Favoured Nation treatment to each other in matters such as payments, remittances, and transfer of funds or financial instruments operation of commercial establishments, shipping etc. and grant of maximum possible facilities for export/import of goods and holding of fairs and exhibitions. It also envisages periodic consultations between the two Governments for settling difficulties, if any, in implementing the agreement and to identify con-

crete ways and means of expanding trade between the two countries.

Request from Ministry of Agriculture for supply of Planes for Inducing Artificial rains in drought prone areas

3705. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Agriculture and some private organisations made a request to the Civil Aviation Department to supply planes for inducing artificial rains in the drought prone areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department on the request?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of crop loans by Nationalised Banks

3706. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recovery of loans given by the Banks for growing crops are being recovered even before the crops are harvested;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether recovery of crop loans is linked with the marketing of crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recovery of the agricultural advances is made generally when the cultivator has sold his produce and is in position to repay. They generally give time to the cultivators to repay his loan within a month or two after the harvesting of the crop.

Proposal to set up Hotels and Tourist Centres in the Country

3707. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some hotels and Tourist Centres in the country in very near future; and

(b) if so, their number of location proposed outlay, and likely dates of setting up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The development and promotion of areas of tourist interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they offer. Details has beg the new hotels to be set up in the public sector in the near future; their locations, estimated cost and likely date of completion are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Hotel Project	Room Capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
<i>India Tourism Development Corporation:</i>				
1.	Beach Hotel Kovalam	100	115	30-11-1973
2.	Transit Hotel Calcutta Airport	150	250	31-12-1973
3.	Expansion of Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel Udaipur	20	25	15-3-1973
4.	Hotel at Gulmarg	60	110	Not yet started
5.	Expansion of Hotel Ashoka Bangalore	100	80	Do.
6.	Hotel at Aurangabad	83	70	Do.
<i>Air India:</i>				
1.	Hotel at Bombay Airport	180	305	December 73.
2.	Hotel at Juhu Beach, Bombay	350	580	To be decided

Decision taken on the Recommendation of Ramanujam Group set up by R. B. I.

3708. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Ramanujam Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India for toning up the working of the State Financial Cor-

porations and banks have been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The terms of reference of the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank under the Chair-

manship of Shri K. N. R. Ramanujam related to resource mobilisation, profitability and other aspects of the working the State Financial Corporations. They did not relate to the working of the commercial banks as such, except in relation to matters of coordination between the State Financial Corporations and the banks.

Such of the recommendations of the Working Group pertaining to the State Financial Corporations which required legislative amendment to the S.F.Cs. Act and accepted by Government, have been implemented by passing an Amendment Bill by both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1972.

In regard to the other recommendations pertaining to operations of the Corporations, the Reserve Bank has advised the State Financial Corporations to build up appropriate machinery for financial and technical appraisal of projects and for making these corporations more effective organisationally and suitable programmes have been suggested to each State Financial Corporation for implementation. The Industrial Development Bank of India has relaxed its procedure for refinance of the State Financial Corporations by introducing simplified application forms and sanctioning refinance of loans for amounts upto Rs. 2 lakhs on an automatic basis.

As regards coordination between the State Financial Corporations and the Commercial banks, as a follow-up of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Reserve Bank has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. K. Talwar, Chairman, State Bank of India to devise a mechanism of coordination. The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted shortly.

Loan from IDA for Agricultural Projects

3709. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has extended a credit of \$ 237 million to India for

financing agricultural projects;

(b) if so, what are the conditions on which the credit has been extended; and

(c) who had negotiated and signed the agreement on behalf of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has signed credit agreements with the International Development Association (IDA) for a total amount of \$ 216.9 million for agricultural credit projects in the States of Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Maharashtra, \$ 14 million for the Bihar Markets Project, and \$ 6 million for the agricultural aviation project.

(b) All IDA Credits are repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years, carry no interest charges but involve the payment of service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum. The proceeds of the above mentioned IDA Credits are to be on lent by the Government of India to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) to enable the ARC to refinance the loans disbursed by State Land Development/Land Mortgage Banks, and participating Commercial Banks, to ultimate beneficiaries for minor irrigation, on farm development, and farm mechanisation in the case of agricultural credit projects, for development of marketing facilities in the case of Bihar Markets Project, and for import of agricultural aircraft for aerial spraying under the agricultural aviation project.

(c) The Indian negotiating teams comprised of the representatives from the Central Departments of Agriculture and Economic Affairs, the State Government concerned, the LDB/LMB concerned and the ARC. Since the agreements are signed at Washington, the Government of India and the concerned organisations, authorise India's Ambassador in Washington (or in his absence the Charge D'Affairs) to sign the agreements on their behalf.

Decision on Development of Bhimbandh (Bihar) as a Tourist Resort

3710. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Bhimbandh, District Monghyr (Bihar) as a tourist resort; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Central Government have no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Private Bank having Deposits of Rs. 50 crore

3711. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for taking over the private banks whose deposits have reached Rs. 50 crore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government have no proposal, at present, to nationalise private banks whose deposits have reached Rs. 50 crore. The reasons for this have been indicated to the Parliament on more than one occasion. There is no change in the Government's stand in this regard.

Fixation of Prices of Man-made Fibres

3712. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision in regard to the fixation of prices of man-made fibres on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Tariff Commission has submitted four reports recommending fair selling prices of different types of man-made fibres and yarn. The recommendation in respect of rayon tyre yarn/cord/fibres have already been accepted and a Government Resolution issued on 27-2-72. Decision regarding other recommendations will be taken quite soon.

Loan Applications Received by State Bank of India Branch Hissar (Haryana)

3713. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1972 by State Bank of India Hissar (Haryana) for loan from small scale industries;

(b) whether some of them have not been sanctioned loan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Three applications were received in 1972 for grant of loans from small scale industries. Four applications were received in the same period for enhancement of loan limits.

(b) and (c). Sanctions in respect of applications received in 1972 mentioned above have been given in all cases.

Supply of Applications forms by Hissar Branch of State Bank of India

3714. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hissar (Haryana) branch of State Bank of India, does not give application forms for loan to small scale industries;

(b) whether N. K. Industries, Hissar repeatedly asked for application forms and the same were not given; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to set things right?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Ordinarily all persons desirous of borrowing from the Bank are given the application forms.

(b) and (c). Complete information on this case is not readily available. It is being collected by the State Bank of India and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Suggestions of Study Team for Development of Tourist and Hotel Industry in Assam

3715. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India and two other financial organisations which surveyed the industrial potentialities of Assam had suggested among other things the development of tourist and hotel industry in the State; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A joint institutional study team which carried out an industrial potential survey of Assam *inter alia* referred to the tourism po-

tential of Assam and suggested certain measures like provision of economic air transport, development of hotel accommodation and promotional effort by the Central/State Departments of Tourism. The team has also recommended provision of loans to hotel industry on softer terms and a hotel at Gauhati.

(b) Copies of the study team's report have already been forwarded to the Central and State Governments for appropriate action.

Steps to develop Tourism in Eastern region during Fifth Plan

3716. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient attention has not been paid by the Centre to the development of tourism in Eastern region, particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to develop tourism in this region during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Within the limitations of resources and priorities, several schemes have been taken up in the Central sector for development of tourism in the Eastern region. These include setting up of Tourist Bureaux, provision of accommodation, transport and improvement of other facilities at various places. Due to restrictions on the visit of foreign tourists to Assam and some other areas in the region, tourism in the North Eastern area has not developed as rapidly as in some other States. With a view to promote tourist traffic to the region a convention on 'Tourism in Eastern India' was recently organised jointly by the Department of Tourism and West Bengal Government.

(c) Tourism schemes for the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised.

Export of Iron Ore to Czechoslovakia and Poland

3717. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been fresh agreements for the export of iron ore to Czechoslovakia and Poland during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the quantum of exports and the foreign exchange expected to be earned from these deals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India's exports during 1972-73 (upto January, 1973) to Czechoslovakia and Poland were 6.35 lakh tons valued at Rs. 41.8 million and 3.15 lakh tons valued at Rs. 21.6 million respectively. A contract for supply of a firm quantity of 6.15 lakh tons valued at Rs. 35 million during 1973-74 has recently been concluded with Czechoslovakia. No fresh contract has been concluded with Poland for supplies during 1973-74 so far.

Increase in the Export of Indian Goods to Japan

3718. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the exports of Indian goods to Japan;

(b) the comparative statement showing the items of which the export is likely to be increased; and

(c) the comparative increase in the foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The performance and possibilities of India's exports to Japan are kept under constant review by the Government. A number of Japanese delegations have been received in India during the last four years covering a wide range of items of interest to Japan. These included machine tools, sheep casings, green grocery, machinery and metallurgical items, etc. Missions interested in identifying industries capable of supplying labour-intensive products and areas for possible joint industrial ventures with expert orientation were also received. Many delegation from India also visited Japan to study possibilities of exporting items in which India has export capability and Japan has import opportunity. These covered a wide range of products including Engineering products, chemicals, electronics, automobile parts & components, oil-cakes, etc. Private individuals and delegations have been encouraged to make business visits to Japan. Public sector undertakings, especially MMTC, have also been active in this field.

2. In order to fully utilize the possibilities and to bring together leaders in Industry and Trade in the two countries, two Committees were set up:—

- (i) The Indo-Japan Committee for studies in Economic Development, to project areas of cultural, scientific technological and economic cooperation.

(ii) The India Japan Business Co-operation Committee, consist-

ing of businessmen and Industrialists of the two countries.

Comparative statement showing the export performance of major items whose exports to Japan have increased in the last few years

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (Apr-Aug)	1972-73 (Apr-Aug)
1. Iron ore and concentrates	7101	7613	9315	8633	2906
2. Fish and fish preparations	468	941	1196	2240	1061
3. Cotton Raw	888	1179	1035	1168	614
4. Manganese Ore	798	693	1111	803	375
5. Oilcakes	396	423	932	734	287
6. Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones (unworked & worked)	103	177	286	437	238
7. Leather hides and skins, tanned & dressed	321	388	430	416	5
8. Tobacco unmanufactured	288	261	239	386	442
9. Wood	179	319	237	331	230
10. Cashew kernels	49	47	102	143	88
11. Works of Art Collector's pieces and antiques	39	69	116	134	450
12. Chemicals and compounds.	48	43	36	105	36
13. Tea	47	62	63	93	47
14. Palm fibre for brushes	72	78	114	84	21
15. Oil seeds and oil kernels	8	55	36	72	23
Total exports to Japan	158,33	179,36	230,48	182,27	78,87

3. The Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the job of developing among others, Japan as a market for some selected non-traditional items of export. It sponsored a delegation of electronics interests to Japan to explore the possibilities of export of electronic components and for setting up export-oriented joint ventures in the Free Trade Zone at Santa Cruz, Bombay.

4. Indo-Japanese trade has been steadily increasing and the balance of trade has been in India's favour since 1966-67.

3864 LS-6.

5. A comparative statement showing the export performance of the major items to Japan in the last few years is enclosed.

6. Due to reasons beyond our control, such as recession in the Japanese Steel Industry, fluctuations in production, dislocation due to outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, etc., the exports to Japan during 1971-72 declined by about 10 per cent compared to the previous year. In the current year, the position is expected to improve. It is, however, not possible to forecast with any degree of exact-

tude the future increase in exports of the various items and the foreign exchange earnings thereof.

Foreign Engineering Companies

3719. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign engineering companies operating in India with 50 per cent or more of equity shares in foreign hands;

(b) the amount remitted abroad by each one of them during the past three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for early Indianisation of these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it becomes available.

(c) Whenever foreign majority companies including foreign engineering companies are granted expansion, opportunity is taken to dilute the foreign shareholding in such companies in accordance with the guidelines announced in the Press Note dated the 19th February, 1972. A copy of the Press Note is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4535/73].

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 is now before the Parliament, is enacted.

Inquiry into the theft of Stores and other property belonging to Indian Airlines from Palam Airport

3720. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry has been completed by Government into the complaints of theft of stores and other property belonging to the Indian Airlines from the Palam Airport, Delhi during 1972; and

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There were 13 cases of theft of stores and other property belonging to Indian Airlines from Palam airport during 1972. Inquiry has been completed in 11 cases and 2 are under investigation.

In 4 cases the allegations could not be substantiated and they have been treated as closed. Out of the remaining 7 cases, 4 involved theft of stores, provisions, cigarettes and handtools. In one case, some cash, a cigarette box and some packets of cigarettes were found missing. Appropriate punishments were awarded and a case was reported to the Customs Department as one of their employees was involved.

Amount of Loan given to Small and Medium Scale Industries by U.T.I., L.C.I., I.F.C., I.B.D.I., I.C.I.C.I.

3721. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans and other assistance given by the Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to small and medium scale industries during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Amongst the financial institutions referred to in the question, the Life Insurance Corporation of India can

give assistance only to public limited companies, while the Industrial Finance Corporation of India can give only to limited companies and most of the small-scale units operate in the form of partnership concerns. Unit Trust of India does not grant loans and also does not provide any form of financial assistance to small scale industries. As the Industrial Development Bank of India refines loan by other institutions, it does not normally lend direct assistance to small scale units and the Development Banks assistance to small scale units is indirect by way of refinancing to the lending institutions. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, however, gives foreign currency loans to small scale industries. The required information relating to assistance to small scale industries and the other industries by these institutions is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4536/73].

Advance by Nationalised Banks to Owners of Fair Price Foodgrain Shops sponsored by State Governments

3722. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nationalised Banks are giving advances to owners of fair price foodgrain shops sponsored by State Governments;

(b) if so, the criteria for giving the loans, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Nationalised banks provide credit to fair price shops dealing in foodgrains in accordance with their normal procedures.

(b) and (c). With a view to financing of foodgrain distribution through fair price shops sponsored by Govern-

ment the Reserve Bank of India has completely exempted from the provisions of its Selective Credit Control Advances made by the Scheduled Commercial banks against the rationed foodgrains.

नेपाल को इस्पात का निर्यात

प्रश्न संख्या ३७२३

3723. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से नेपाल को कितना इस्पात निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) क्या नेपाल जापान से भी भारी मात्रा में इस्पात का आयात करता है; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में जापान को कितना कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1971-72 के दौरान 27 लाख ८० मूल्य का 2000 मे० टन स्टील भारत से नेपाल भेजा गया ।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार नेपाल, जापान से भी स्टील का आयात कर रहा है ।

(ग) 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान भारत से जापान को ढेल लोहे सहित कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार थे :—

वर्ष	मात्रा	मूल्य
	मे० टन	लाख ८०
1970-71	4,18,000	1882
1971-72	1,65,000	534

अशोक होटल द्वारा वसूल की गई बकाया राशि

3724. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक होटल के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति ने अपनी 15वीं रिपोर्ट में, अशोक होटल द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख किया है ;

(ख) उस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पश्चात् बकाया राशि में से कितनी वसूल हुई है और उसमें कितनी और वृद्धि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) होटल प्रबन्धकवर्ग सम्बन्धित पक्षों के साथ इस मामले को सक्रिय रूप से लिखित अनुस्मारकों, व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है कानूनी कार्यवाही द्वारा ले रहा है ।

(ग) (i) रिपोर्ट में दिखाई गई 28,26,619 रुपये की बकाया राशि में से अब तक 24,42,814 रुपये वसूल किये गये हैं ।

(ii) 31-12-72 को बकाया राशि 53,29,458.39 रु० थी, जिसमें से 42,56,620.39 रु० की रकम की ऐसी राशियां हैं जो 6 महीने से कम अवधि से बकाया हैं ।

खल (आयात केक) के निर्यात में कमी

3725. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के खल (आयात केक) निर्यात में भारी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान खल के निर्यात में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) निर्यात में कमी के कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (4) जी हां । खली के निर्यातों में गिरावट आती रही है

(ख) 1970-71 की तुलना में 1971-72 के दौरान गिरावट की प्रतिशतता मात्रा की दृष्टि से 15.6 प्रतिशत और मूल्य की दृष्टि से 27.6 प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) 1971-72 के दौरान निर्यातों में जो गिरावट आई थी उसके मुख्य कारण अपेक्षाकृत कम इकाई मूल्य का मिलना और विकसित निर्यातक देशों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का होना था ।

अन्नक का निर्यात

3726. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आजकल किन किन देशों को अन्नक का निर्यात किया जा रहा है और

गत तीन वर्षों में इसके निर्यात से उन देशों से कितनी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ख) भारत में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ अन्नक का उत्पादन मुख्यतः होता है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) अन्नक का उत्पादन मुख्यतः बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में होता है ।

विवरण

1969-70 से 1971-72 के दौरान अन्नक (टुकड़े तथा ब्रैस्ट सहित) के देश वार निर्यात दशानि वाला विवरण

मूल्य लाख रु० में

देश	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	80.00	72.00	103.1
2. रूमानिया	6.00	42.00	31.69
3. पोलैंड	131.00	118.00	172.88
4. हंगरी	46.00	17.20	53.06
5. युगोस्लाविया	10.19	24.86	24.15
6. बुल्गारिया	16.80	3.48	21.33
7. जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य	51.00	71.50	89.86
8. सोवियत संघ	386.00	544.00	419.44
9. फ्रांस	48.00	67.00	54.59
10. ब्रिटेन	119.00	113.00	85.41
11. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	31.00	40.80	38.18
12. नोर्वे	14.00	8.00	12.18
13. नीदरलैंड	26.00	20.00	12.87
14. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	140.00	173.00	221.96
15. जापान	245.00	159.00	155.96
16. हांग कांग	33.00	45.00	5.40
17. अन्य	365.01	176.36	250.23
कुल योग	1747.00	1716.00	1757.36

भारत में परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

3727. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विविध परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से भारत को कितनी राशि की सहायता मिली है; और

(ख) वे परियोजनाएं कौन सी हैं जिन पर यह राशि खर्च की गई है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री दशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान भारत सरकार ने विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध नरम शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ नामक संस्था के साथ कुल 6452.00 लाख डालर की रकम के करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	करार की तारीख	ऋण की रकम
(लाख डालरों में)			
1	चौथी दूर-तंत्रार परियोजना	3-5-71	780.0
2	दूसरी बिद्युत परिषद परियोजना	3-5-71	750.0
3	हरियाणा कृषि ऋण परियोजना	11-6-71	250.0
4	तमिलनाडु कृषि ऋण परियोजना	11-6-71	350.0
5	कोचीन उर्वरक परियोजना, दूसरा चरण	30-7-71	200.0
6	गेहूं संग्रहण परियोजना	23-8-71	50.0
7	पोम्पद सिचाई परियोजना	23-8-71	390.0
8	मैसूर कृषि ऋण परियोजना	7-1-72	400.0
9	गोरखपुर उर्वरक विस्तार परियोजना	7-1-72	100.0
10	ग्यारहवीं रेल परियोजना	24-1-72	750.0
11	महाराष्ट्र कृषि ऋण परियोजना	29-3-72	300.0
12	बिहार कृषि विपणन परियोजना	29-3-72	140.0
13	जनसंख्या परियोजना	14-6-72	212.0
14	नौबहन परियोजना ऋण	26-9-72	830.0
15	शिक्षा परियोजना ऋण	10-11-72	120.0
16	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक परियोजना	9-2-73	250.0
71	नंगल उर्वरक विस्तार परियोजना	9-2-73	580.0

जोड़ .

6452.0

Amount Deposited by Bank of America with Reserve Bank

3728. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money the Bank of America deposited with the Reserve Bank of India when it started its business in India in 1964;

(b) the total amount allowed to be remitted by the Bank during the years 1964-71, under each head viz., profits, dividend, technical know-how, head office expenses and others;

(c) the Bank's total deposits and advances in India as in 1964 and 1971; and

(d) total working capital of the Bank as a proportion to total deposits as in 1971?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Bank of America deposited securities of the face value of Rs. 20 lakhs with the Reserve Bank of India in 1964 at the time of starting its business in India to comply with the requirements of Section 11(2)(b)(i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

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

(c) The bank's total deposits and advances in India as in 1964 and 1971 are as follows:

Deposits as on

31-12-64-4,58,45,060.63

31-12-71-44,97,01,302.11

Advances (including bills purchased and discounted) as on

31-12-64-3,06,56,822.11

31-12-71-31,68,28,874.18

(d) The proportion of the bank's working capital (i.e., balance sheet total less contra items) to total de-

posits was 1.07:1 as on 31st December, 1971.

Inspection of Bank of America by R.B.I.

3729. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of America was inspected by the Reserve Bank of India between 12th October and 25th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, what irregularities were found?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No irregularities of a serious nature were found by the Reserve Bank of India during the course of inspection.

Opening of a Regional Office in Bombay by Bank of America

3730. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of America has sought the permission of the Reserve Bank of India to open a regional office in Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether necessary permission has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) In November 1972, the Bank of America sought the permission of the Reserve Bank of India to open a 'regional office' in Bombay for the purpose of carrying out "administrative functions" in respect of its offices in India.

(b) A conditional licence was granted by the Reserve Bank to the bank on 19th February 1973 to open a regional office for carrying on administrative work only. This office is not authorised to transact any banking business.

Decline in Fish Export

3731. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in 'Economic Times', Bombay, dated the 16th January, 1973 under the caption "Fish Export Smell Four"; and

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

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

(b) There is not much substance in the report.

Equipment for High Power Radar Unit at Paradeep (Orissa)

3733. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment for the proposed high power radar unit which is to be set up at Paradeep for augmenting cyclone forecasting system in the coastal areas of Orissa has arrived; and

(b) if so, whether the radar station is expected to start functioning by the end of March, 1973 as scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, except a few components of the equipment which are expected shortly.

(b) The radar station is expected to start functioning by the end of May 1973.

Establishment of Modern Jute Industry in Orissa

3734. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the establishment of modern jute industry in Orissa have been received by the Central Government;

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

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken to expedite the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Orissa Government have been requested to expedite their proposal.

एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के विमान चालकों तथा विमान परिचारिकाओं के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही

3735. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के अन्दर एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन तथा एयरलाइन्स के कितने विमान चालकों तथा विमान परिचारिकाओं के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई और कारणों से; और

(ख) एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के कितने कर्मचारियों को उनके कार्यकुशल न होने के कारण बर्खास्त दिया गया है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स

एक विमान चालक को दुर्व्यवहार, सत्य-निष्ठा एवं कर्तव्य-निष्ठा की कमी, तथा शराब पीने के कारण ।

8 विमान परिचारिकाएं । छः को अनधिकृत रूप से लम्बी अवधि तक अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण तथा एक को कार्य कुशल न होने के कारण, और दूसरी को सत्य-निष्ठा व कर्तव्य-निष्ठा की कमी, और स्थायी आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण ।

एयर इंडिया

दो विमानचालक । एक को उड़ान के दौरान एक विमान परिचारिका को गाली देने तथा लंदन में आप्रवास कार्यालय में उच्छृंखल बर्ताव करने के कारण । दूसरे को गलत अवतरण तकनीक तथा घटना की रिपोर्ट देने के कारण ।

पांच विमान परिचारिकाएं । चार को एक उड़ान का परिचालन अवैध कामजात से करने के कारण, तथा पांचवीं को लंदन में 'शाप लिफ्टिंग' (ठुकान से चोरी) के संबंध में ।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स—2

एयर इंडिया—13 परिवीक्षाधीन तथा 3 अन्य ।

हथकरघे के पलंगपोशों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा केन्द्र से आर्थिक सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना

3736. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हथकरघे के बने पलंगपोश तथा कलात्मक वस्त्रों के निर्माण में जिनका निर्यात में अमरीका और दूसरे देशों को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है; और अधिक सहयोग देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

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

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री. ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

एयर इंडिया को 1972-73 में हुआ घाटा

3737. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया को 1972-73 में घाटा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घाटे के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।
गुन रक्षित प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार लगभग 2.29 करोड़ रुपयों का ।

(ख) मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(i) यात्री किरायों में, विशेष रूप से अतलान्तिक सागरीय एवं संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका भारत मार्गों पर, जवर्दस्त कमी के फलस्वरूप राजस्व में काफ़ी कमी आना ।

(ii) मूल्य ह्रास व्यवस्था, बीमा प्रीमियम, और एयरइंडिया द्वारा विमानों के क्रय के लिए विदेशों से प्राप्त ऋणों पर ब्याज—इन सभी में वृद्धि ।

कुर्बत से नेफ्था का आयात

3738. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुर्बत से नेफ्था आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या नेफ्था की कुछ मात्रा पहले से आयात की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) कुर्बत ने कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए हमें नेफ्था की कोई सप्लाई करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ।

(ख) हाल के वर्षों में कुर्बत से नेफ्था का कोई आयात नहीं किया गया है ।

गरीब किसानों के उत्थान के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृत बंधु द्वारा आरम्भ की गई योजनाएँ

3739. श्री राजू रान अहिचर :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गरीब किसानों के उत्थान के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ आरम्भ की जायेंगी ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमं. सुशीला दीहती) : राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंक, उनके द्वारा पहले ही बनायी गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्धन कृषकों सहित अन्य किसानों को उनकी उत्पादनकारी आवश्यकताओं के लिए ऋण देते हैं । थोड़ी थोड़ी भूमि वाले किसानों को वित्त पोषित करने के उद्देश्य से, बैंक प्रतिभूति प्रधान ऋण देने का बजाय सौदेग्य, उत्पादनकारी और बढ़ती आय-प्रधान ऋण देंगे । लघु भूमिधारियों को महायता देने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ये अन्य उपाय अपनाये गये हैं ; ऋण गारण्टी योजना, 1971 के अन्तर्गत बैंकों को आंशिक कवर देने के लिए व्यवस्था, बटाई पर खेती करने वाले किसानों आदि सहित छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए सामुदायिक गारण्टी लागू करना आदि, जोत के आकार के अनुसार किसानों के लिए ब्याज की विभेदी दरें लागू करना । निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में बहुत छोटे किसानों को और देश के विभिन्न भागों में लघु कृषक विकास क्षेत्रों । सीमांतिक कृषि भूमिकों के क्षेत्र में बैंकों के सक्रिय संघों के रिप्रायनो दरों पर ऋण देने की योजना लागू करना । बैंकों ने अपने फार्मों को सरल बनाने एवं उन्हें प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपवाने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की है ।

सूखा रहित के लिए बिदेशों से सहायता

3740. श्री नाथू राम अर्जुनवार :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में देश के अधिकांश राज्यों में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार को कौन-कौन से देशों से किस रूप में कितनी कितनी सहायता मिला है; और

(ख) क्या पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत भी कोई सहायता मिली है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और किस रूप में ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री परमवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Granting of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Unemployed Engineers and Jobless persons in Mysore

3741. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of unemployed engineers and other jobless persons who were granted loans from the Nationalised Banks under the scheme of Self-Employed Entrepreneur Scheme during 1971-72 in the State of Mysore; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of Banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Nationalised banks do not keep separate accounts regarding unemployed engineers and other jobless per-

sons. However, figures relating to loans and advances granted to craftsmen and other qualified entrepreneurs in Mysore State by the nationalised banks as at the end of June, 1972 are as under:

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

No. of Units	No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
1222	1508	83.08

(b) The objective of the policy is to encourage increased flow of credit to these sectors and banks are being constantly asked to improve upon the past performance.

Sick Tea Gardens in West Bengal

3742. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of the closed tea gardens in West Bengal as on 31st December, 1972;

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless and the reasons for their closure; and

(c) what Central Assistance, if any, has been sought and granted for getting them reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No specific proposal for Central Assistance from the West Bengal Government has been received in this regard.

फरवरी, 1973 में दिल्ली में आय-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा एक व्यापार गृह पर छापे के दौरान 16 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के माल और नकदी का बरामद किया जाना

3743. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिठर :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1973 में चांदनी-चौक, दिल्ली में एक व्यापारी के यहां मारे गए छापे के दौरान 16 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का सामान और नकदी बरामद हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संबन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० प्रार० पण्डित) : (क) दिल्ली में 21 फरवरी, 1973 को एक व्यापारी के कारोबार के तथा रहने के स्थानों की और 6 बैंक लाकरों की तलाशी ली गई थी, जिसमें लाकरों तथा रहने की जगहों से लगभग 20.55 लाख रुपये कीमत का सोना, चांदी तथा जेवरात और भारतीय मुद्रा में 57,500 रुपये पाये गये।

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों तथा स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अधीन कार्यवाही करने के लिए जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

Loan Granted by Banks in Tripura for Agricultural purposes

3744. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loan advanced by the Banks to the

agriculturists of Tripura for agricultural purposes so far; and

(b) out of the amount advanced to the agriculturists, what was the amount that was given to the agriculturists who hold land less than 5 acres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total amount of agricultural advances in Tripura, outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1972 amounted to Rs. 2.21 lakhs.

(b) Break-up of advances to agriculturists according to the size of holdings is not maintained by the banks. Arrangements are, however, under way to maintain such data.

Report of the Working Group on Handloom and Powerlooms

3745. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the working Group of Handlooms and Powerlooms set up under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has been submitted to Government, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the reaction of Government to the observations, recommendations made by the Group; and

(c) whether Government intend to lay a copy of the report before the Houses of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Yes Sir.

The report of the Working Group on Handlooms and Powerlooms has been received. The recommendations of the Working Group are under examination.

Misuse of Foreign Exchange by Exporters of Hosiery Goods

3746. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of over-invoicing, under-invoicing, misuse of foreign exchange and other corrupt practices against the exporters of hosiery goods;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into these complaints; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent such practices among exporters of hosiery goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is suspected that irregularities of this nature may have been committed by exporters in connection with the import of woollen rags.

(b) The matter is being investigated by the CBI.

(c) The import of woollen rags against export of hosiery goods has been disallowed with effect from 11th May, 1972.

Public Sector Undertakings which handle their own Foreign Trade without mediation of S.T.C.

3747. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertaking which handle their own foreign trade without the mediation of State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the names of the countries which have their own agencies in India for export to and import from India, independent of the State Trading Corporation or the public sector undertakings concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement containing a list is attached.

(b) The following East European countries carry on foreign trade independent of S.T.C. in this country.

- (1) Bulgaria
- (2) Czechoslovakia
- (3) German Democratic Republic
- (4) Hungary
- (5) Poland
- (6) Rumania
- (7) U.S.S.R.

Besides, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Iraq have also been allowed to set up Trade Centres for arranging/supervising exports of various goods from India.

Statement

1. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation Ltd.
3. Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.
4. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
5. Indian Telephone Industries.
6. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
7. Bharat Electronics.
8. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
9. Praga Tools.
10. National Mineral Development Corporation.

11. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
12. National Coal Development Corporation.
13. Nayveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
14. Fertiliser Corporation of India.
15. Fertiliser & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
16. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
17. Hindustan Antibiotics.
18. Indian Oil Corporation.
19. Madras Refineries.
20. Indian Rare Earth Ltd.
21. National Seeds Corporation.
22. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.
23. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
24. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
25. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
26. National Instruments Ltd.
27. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
28. Tanner & Foot Wear Corporation.
29. National Small Industries Corporation.
30. Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

3748. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange earned through the export of wagons to Yugoslavia since October, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Shipment of wagons in semi-knocked down condition for being assembled in Yugoslavia, against Yugoslav contract, has begun. Final

delivery has not yet started. Payment will be in Rupees and made only on final delivery.

Dr. Colin Clark's remark regarding Indian Economy

3749. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks of the renowned Economist, Dr. Colin Clark about Indian Economy appearing in the Financial Express, dated the 20th January, 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government do not subscribe to the views expressed by Dr. Colin Clark.

Licences for worsted Spinning Machines in Bihar

3750. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of complete worsted Spinning Machines in Bihar;

(b) how many applications for licences are pending disposal and the causes of delay in granting licence; and

(c) the time by which the pending licences would be granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no complete worsted spinning unit working in Bihar at present.

(b) No application for grant of industrial licence for this item in respect of Bihar State is pending.

(c) Does not arise

Rules regarding fixation of seniority of Income Tax Officers

3751. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed rules in accordance with the Supreme Court judgement dated the 16th August, 1972 in case of Sarvashri M. C. Joshi, B. S. Gupta and others to govern appointment and seniority of the officers directly appointed and promoted to Class I Grade in the Income-tax Department, and whether these rules are being strictly observed;

(b) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the large scale violation of rules as pointed out by the Supreme Court in its judgement in Department cases of 1967; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In implementation of the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court of India on the 16th August, 1972, the Government have framed the Income-tax Officers (Class I) Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1973, and have also filed in the Court a fresh seniority list. The proceedings before the Court are still pending.

(b) The matter raised before the Supreme Court related to the interpretation of the rules on which there could be different opinions. No enquiry was therefore instituted.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in the pattern of investment of Public Financial Institutions

3752. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the pattern of investment of Public Financial Institutions like Life

Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust and others over the Fourth Plan period to prevent excessive growth of monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The proportion of assistance by public Financial Institutions such as the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India to the large Industrial Houses mentioned in the Report of Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, which accounted for about 49 per cent during the period 1964-69 has come down to about 35 per cent during 1969-72. The share of small scale industry particularly in the form of refinance has shown an increasing trend. The newly emerging technocrats and the entrepreneurs have also been availing of such assistance. In case of large Industrial Houses, the assistance has been granted only to high priority projects and in doing this the institutions have laid greater emphasis on maximum contribution by promoters and self-finance by the companies concerned.

Review of management and salary structure of Public Sector Undertakings

3753. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to review the management and salary structure of public sector undertakings in the light of recent strikes and lock-outs in such undertakings in various regions of the country; and

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The various causes having a bearing on industrial

relations have to be considered by the management of each enterprise and appropriate solutions found by them keeping in view the local conditions obtaining in their industry.

The question of improving the managerial effectiveness for dealing with industrial relations as well as other problems is constantly under review. The Action Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission, is also engaged in making an action-oriented identification of various problems of public enterprises.

Export of Handloom/Powerloom and Mill-made Cloth during the 4th Plan Period

3754. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the trend of export of handloom/powerloom cloth vis-a-vis mill made cloth during the 4th Plan period; and

(b) the measures taken to rehabilitate handloom/powerloom sector and boost export earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports of cotton cloth (excluding non-fabrics, and ready-made garments) of different varieties during 1969-70 and onwards was as follows:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Year	Mill-made Powerloom Handloom		
1969-70	6311.1	47.6	724.5
1970-71	6812.6	67.3	779.3
1971-72	6746.8	85.2	995.4

(b) A statement is attached.

The following measures have been taken to assist the handloom/powerloom industry:—

(1) Various State Governments give financial assistance to Weavers' co-operatives, for various purposes, e.g. re-imbusement of rebate, purchase of improved appliances, etc.

(2) Weavers' cooperative societies get working capital loans at concessional rate of interest from the Reserve Bank of India through the State Cooperative Banks, etc.

(3) The All India Handloom Board has set up Weavers Service Centres in some of the important centres in India to give technical and technological assistance to handloom weavers. These centres also supply to weavers' societies samples and designs at concessional rates.

(4) The All India Handloom Board has also set up two Institutes of Handloom Technology at Salem and Varanasi to give training in various processes.

(5) Some State Governments have set up Handloom Finance Corporations to give loans to handloom weavers outside the cooperative field. Loans are also granted to powerloom weavers by certain states under the State Aid to Industries Acts.

(6) Recently, cotton yarn has been brought under statutory price & distribution control. Special allocations will be made to handloom export sector against firm registered contracts.

2. Measures taken to boost export earnings for handloom/powerloom items include publicity and propoganda, participation in exhibitions/fairs and sending trade delegations and study/sales teams abroad to explore the foreign markets and introduce new items in these markets. Continuous efforts are also being made to obtain various concessions from the foreign Governments under trade agreements, etc., for increased exports of handloom

& powerloom goods. Besides, registered exports get replenishment licences for dyes & chemicals. Awards are also given by the Handloom Export Promotion Council to top exporters. Weavers' Service Centres assist the exporters with improved designs, etc.

Expansion of Textile Industry

3755. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided upon the question of allowing expansion of the textile industry to meet the Fifth Plan requirements;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision, the number of spindles and looms and the locations where the expansion will be allowed; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to reach the targets of production of cloth and yarn in the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In connection with the formulation of policies and programmes relating to the development of textile industries in the Fifth Plan Period, the Planning Commission have constituted a Task Force. The report of the Task Force is awaited.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISCONTENT AND AGITATION ON BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY FOLLOWING ARREST OF STUDENT LEADERS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर)
में प्रबलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न
विषय की ओर शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण
3864 LS-7.

मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“छात्र नेताओं की बड़े पैमाने पर गिरफ्तारी के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में व्याप्त असन्तोष और शोक का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The House will recall that I had made a statement on December 12, 1972, explaining the circumstances leading to the closure of the University on December 8, 1972. The Vice-Chancellor appointed on December 23, 1972, a three-man Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Gyanendra Kumar (Retd.) to enquire into the various allegations of serious indiscipline and misconduct on the part of 32 students, who were duly charge-sheeted and suspended from the privileges of the University, pending inquiry.

The Committee has submitted its report in respect of 16 students only. In the Committee's opinion charges had been established against six students and no charges could be established against the remaining ten students, who have since been permitted to attend classes. The six students were found guilty by the Committee on one or more of the following charges:—

Committing arson and damaging the University property; assault on a research scholar and teacher; blockading University Main Road; using insulting language and holding out threats to University officials and teachers and casting very serious and derogatory aspersions on the character of Vice-Chancellor and Registrar.

Out of them, four students have been expelled and two rusticated for three years by the University. The report

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

regarding the remaining 16 students is awaited. They have, however, been allowed to attend classes, pending inquiry.

The University started reopening from February 5, 1973 in phases. The final phase was completed on February 28, 1973. Soon after, the expelled and rusticated students started agitating. A meeting was organised outside the main gate of the University on March 6. It was announced that another meeting will be held on March 10 and that the students along with 20,000 others coming from various parts of the State would march into the campus. On the advice of the District authorities, the classes in the University were suspended on March 10. The schools and colleges in the city were also closed.

On March 10, a meeting was organised at the main gate of the University and was addressed by some political leaders. Inside the Campus, another meeting was organised by some students believed to be associated with the Vidyarthi Parishad SYJS workers. On the arrival of the police, students pelted stones and the police made a mild lathi charge. Twenty-two students were arrested for rowdyism. Besides, 44 students courted arrest by defying the ban on the holding of meetings, which had been imposed under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code as a precautionary measure against possible violence. They were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

On the morning of March 12, some expelled students and other anti-social elements entered into the campus in large numbers. They disturbed classes, held meetings and marched in a procession. They attempted to set fire to a Co-operative Store and damaged two vehicles. Fourteen students were taken into custody.

On March 13, a meeting was again organised at one of the gates of the University and a call was given to boycott classes on March 14. However, classes functioned normally in all the

Faculties, except in the Faculties of Art and Social Sciences where most of the undergraduate students had left for their homes on account of Holi. At about 11 A.M. on that day, an attempt was made to set the Department of Urdu, Persian and Arabic on fire. An adjacent room, where furniture was stacked, was set on fire. The estimated loss on this account is about Rs. 20,000.

It appears that certain interested elements want to exploit a section of the students and are determined to create disturbances in the University to prevent its normal functioning. I appeal to all sections of this House and leaders of public opinion to use their influence for restoring the normal and peaceful conditions in this great seat of learning. I may also add that the Government has been giving and proposes to give all support to the Vice-Chancellor and the legally constituted authorities of the University to take all the necessary steps so that the academic functioning of the University becomes possible.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह पहला अवसर नहीं है जब इस सदन में हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का मामला उठा है। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय कई वर्षों से इस सदन का और सारे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा है। पिछले सवा तीन साल में यह विश्वविद्यालय चार बार बन्द हो चुका है। कुल मिला कर जिस काल के लिए यह विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहा वह आठ महीने होता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि शिक्षा के एक सत्र में यह अर्सा कितना ज्यादा होता है ————— (इंटरप्शन)।

दो सौ विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय से विभिन्न आरोपों में निष्कासित किये जा चुके हैं। मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से पता लगता है निष्कासन

की कार्रवाई अभी भी जारी है । स्पष्ट है कि विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द करने से या कुछ छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय में से निकालने से समस्या हल होती तो अभी तक समस्या हल हो जाती —————

श्री. राजबहन (लालगंज) : जब तक धार० एम० एस० भवन नहीं हटेगा यह समस्या वैसे ही रहेगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इसका उत्तर देने में समर्थ हूँ । भवन मालवीय जी की इच्छा से बना था और अगर हटेगा तो कोर्ट की राय से हटेगा । आप में हिम्मत हो तो हटा कर दिखाएँ ।

श्री जसि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : महामना मालवीय जी को क्या पता था कि धार० एस० एस० गांधी जी की हत्या करेगा ? क्या स्वप्न में भी उन्होंने ऐसा ध्याल किया था ? वरना (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टुडेंट्स के बारे में, नई जेनरेशन के बारे में, बिचार कर रहे हैं । अगर आप की जेनरेशन उससे भी ज्यादा गर्म है तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? आप क्या मिसाल पेश कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : धार० एस० एम० का भवन वहां रहे या न रहे, यह बड़ा सवाल नहीं है । वह मामला अदालत में है । उसका फैसला आ जाये । अगर उस में कहा जायेगा कि भवन हट जाये, तो वह हट जायेगा ।

विश्वविद्यालय के मामले को जरा गहराई से देखना होगा । क्या विश्व-विद्यालय का मामला केवल कानून और

व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने का मामला है ? क्या केवल पी० ए० सी० तैनात कर के, विश्वविद्यालय को एक पुलिस छावनी का रूप दे कर विद्यार्थियों को संतुष्ट किया जा सकता है ? आज विश्वविद्यालय में पी० ए० सी० पड़ी है, हिंसात्मक घटनायें हो रही हैं, छात्र हड़ताल पर हैं, समूचे काशी नगर में असंतोष विद्यमान है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों में जो व्यापक असंतोष पैदा हुआ है, उस के कारण शैक्षणिक, ऐकेडेमिक हैं ।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों की शिकायत है कि विश्वविद्यालय में भर्ती में भेदभाव किया जाता है ? (व्यवधान) ।

शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात की पुष्टि करेंगे कि अभी विद्यार्थियों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल उन से मिला था । उस ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय और शिक्षा मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था और उस ज्ञापन में विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ठोस और गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं । मैं एक ही आ प पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"Students getting 38 per cent marks were admitted while those with 43 per cent marks were denied admission?"

क्या यह सही है या गलत ? (व्यवधान)

शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि जब पहले ध्यान-दिलाओ नोटिस आया था तो मैंने आरोप लगाया था कि एक ऐसे विद्यार्थी को, जिस ने एम० ए० की परीक्षा दी थी, लेकिन एम० ए० पास नहीं किया था, एम० ए० के विद्यार्थियों को कटाने के लिए नियुक्त कर दिया गया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

(व्यवधान) मैं इस की पुष्टि कर रहा हूँ। मैं नाम लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। (व्यवधान) मि० पटनायक—जिन्होंने एम० ए० की परीक्षा दी थी, लेकिन जिन का परिणाम नहीं निकला था, मगर उन्हें एम० ए० के विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाने के लिए नियुक्त कर दिया गया, जब कि एम० ए० पास श्री पी० एच० डी० विद्यार्थी उपलब्ध थे।

यह भी शिष्टाचार है कि एपायंटमेंट्स में छात्रों की जानी है और नियमों का कोई विचार नहीं किया जाता है। जियोफिजिक्स के रीडर की एपायंटमेंट के लिए जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उसमें एक्सपर्ट के रूप में बैठने के लिए डा० जे० सिंह, प्रोफेसर (सीनियर स्केल), डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एप्लाइड जियोफिजिक्स, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, धनबाद को बुलाया गया। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उन पर वाइस-चांसलर ने दबाव डाला कि जिस व्यक्ति को वाइस-चांसलर चाहते थे, उस को नियुक्त कर दिया जाये। डा० जे० सिंह ने बिजिटर, राष्ट्रपति महोदय, को 21 अप्रैल, को जो पत्र लिखा, उसकी प्रतिलिपि मेरे पास है। मैं वह पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Sub: Bungling in appointment in the Deptt. of Geophysics, B.H.U.

I am extremely sorry to place before you the following facts for your kind perusal and necessary action:—

1. That I was an expert for the post of Reader in Geophysics.

2. That the Selection Committee (including another expert Shri A. M. Awasthi) unanimously made its recommendation for the post.

3. That the Selection Committee interviewed the candidates on 15-4-72 from 11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

4. After the selection committee meet was disappeared; the V.C. and the Dean remained there and two other people joined them. I do not know what transpired between them. But at about 1.15 p.m. we were called back and the Vice-Chancellor sought our support for the readvertisement of the post on the ground that some of the unqualified candidates were called for interview. This, however, was not a material ground from our point of view as we had interviewed the candidates keeping their qualifications in mind. I, however, inquired if any qualified candidate remained uncalled for interview to which the Vice-Chancellor's reply was that there may be hundreds of such cases. I then suggested that all the applications should be scrutinised in our presence to which he did not agree. Instead he asked me to sign a note prepared by him to support his view. But I refused to accept his view and gave a separate note (as per suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor) of my own on the subject.

5. The other expert, Shri A. M. Awasthi (Superintending Geo-Physicist, O.N.G.C.) also did not accept the Vice-Chancellor's view and he also gave a separate note.

6. However, the Vice-Chancellor managed to get the approval of his view by the Head of the Deptt. of Geophysics, B.H.U.

I, therefore, request you to look into the matter personally and save this university from such acts of bungling and humiliations and insults of the experts."

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody else.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टोका-टोकी क्यों हो रही है? मेरे सवाल का जवाब शिक्षा मंत्री देंगे या यह भीड़ देनी? इस भीड़ की चिल्लाहट से हम डरने वाले नहीं हैं। ये लोग हमारा मुंह बन्द नहीं कर सकते। (व्यवधान)

इन में दूसरों की बात सुनने की सहनशीलता नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: When the leaders of the parties are speaking, it is a matter of courtesy for all of you to listen. I am not going to allow anything. If you are going to do like this, it will carry us to nowhere. The whole matter cannot be considered in a dispassionate manner if you do like this.

What is the use of bringing questions before the House, if you do like this?

आप मेरी तरफ देखा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देखता तो आपकी तरफ हूँ लेकिन कान इनकी तरफ लग रहे हैं। कानों को कैसे बन्द कर सकता हूँ।

विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों के प्रवेश के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है, अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। इस में भेदभाव होता है पक्षपात किया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों की जांच के लिए गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन बना था। उसकी सिफारिशें अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्रन उस में आर० एस० एस० भवन को भी हटाने की बात कही गई थी ...

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to name him if he interrupts like this. This is the second time he is doing it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन ने डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन का प्रोसीजर भी तय होना चाहिए, इस तरह की सिफारिश की थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि सारी शक्ति वाइस चांसलर के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो गई है। वह जिस विद्यार्थी को चाहें निकाल सकते हैं, किसी निकले हुए विद्यार्थी को चाहें तो रख भी सकते हैं। इस मैमोरेण्डम में शिक्षा मंत्री ने देखा होगा कि ऐसे कई उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। एक विद्यार्थी पर हत्या का आरोप था। वह विद्यार्थी जेल में बन्द था। रजिस्ट्रार ने स्पेशल आर्डर दे कर उस विद्यार्थी को विश्वविद्यालय में भरती कर लिया। वाइस चांसलर ने दावा किया है कि जो भी हिंसा करेगा उसके लिए विश्वविद्यालय में जगह नहीं होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि हिंसा के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हिंसा करने वालों की नापने के आप दो गज न रखें, एक ही आपको रखना होगा। मैं फिर मैमोरेण्डम का आश्रय ले रहा हूँ। मेरा खयाल है कि उन्होंने इसको पढ़ लिया होगा ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मैमोरेण्डम कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"But this year Shri Alok Singh, who was expelled in 1970 for using unfair means in the examination and misconduct involving violence on Dr. Bhora has been given admission by a stay order of the Registrar."

.....

मैंने हत्या के मामले में बन्दी विद्यार्थी का दूसरा मामला बताया है। इसीलिए गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन किस नियम

(भी बडल बिहारी बाजपेयी)

के अन्तर्गत लिखा जाएगा, उसकी प्रक्रिया क्या होगी, इसके नियम बनने चाहिए। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"unless disciplinary rules are provided for the procedure to be followed in taking disciplinary action against the delinquent students, it would not be possible for the students to know what procedure they are entitled to claim before any action is taken against them."

क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक इस बारे में कोई नियम नहीं बने हैं ?

क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने जिस बिल को लाने का वादा किया था और जिस बिल के आने के बाद सारी ताकत वाइस चांसलर के हाथ में नहीं रहेगी, आज नामजद कमेटियां काम चला रही हैं और उनकी ताकत बढ़ रही है, तब ऐसा भी नहीं होगा, उसको क्यों नहीं लाया जा रहा है, उसको लगाने में देर क्यों की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय सारे मामले की जांच के लिए केवल विश्वविद्यालय में—विद्यार्थियों के व्यवहार के बारे में ही नहीं—बल्कि सारे मामलों की जांच के लिए, विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश में अनियमितता अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति में पक्षपात गवर्नर आदि की जांच के लिए क्या कमिशन नियुक्त करेंगे ?

मेरे पास समय सीमित है नहीं तो मैं बताता कि वाराणसी के एक जज ने क्या जजमेंट दी है। उसमें कहा गया था कि विश्वविद्यालय में 13 लाख रुपये का खजाना हुआ है जब कि विश्वविद्यालय वाले छिक्कमत से कर गए थे कि 314 रुपये जस्त गबन हुआ है। जब भवविष्टा हुई

तो जज ने कहा कि यह तो 314 रुपये का मामला नहीं यह 13 लाख रुपये का मामला है। मालूम देता है कि उस मामले को दबा दिया गया और दबाने में वाइस चांसलर भागीदार हैं। क्या सरकार सारे मामलों की जांच के लिए कोई आयोग नियुक्त करेगी ? क्या उस आयोग को विद्यार्थियों द्वारा दिए गए मैमोरेण्डम पर भी विचार करने को कहा जाएगा और तथ्यों को सामने लाया जाएगा ?

जब तक ऐसी जांच नहीं होती क्या शिक्षा मंत्री अपने मि डा० कालू लाल श्रीमाली को यह परामर्श देंगे कि वह त्यागपत्र दे दें या छुट्टी पर चले जाएं।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : गवर्नर बना दें।

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह गवर्नर पहले थे। पता नहीं उन्हें यहां क्यों ले आए ? उनके कार्यकाल में गड़बड़ हो रही है और वह विद्यार्थियों से राजनीति खेल रहे हैं। मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं जिनसे मैं इसको साबित कर सकता हूँ जिन विद्यार्थियों को वह पसन्द करते हैं उनको रुपये देते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। जब तक वह वहां रहेंगे विश्वविद्यालय में शान्ति नहीं होगी। मेरा निबंदन है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी बार-बार यह न कहें कि सरकार उनके साथ खड़ी है। यह तो भ्राम में भी डालने जैसा है। क्या आप वाइस चांसलर को भी कहेंगे कि मामला शान्ति से हल करने का वह प्रयत्न करे ?

अभी ज्ञानेन्द्र कुमार कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि 32 विद्यार्थियों पर आरोप लगाए गए थे और केवल छः पर साबित हुए हैं। इसका मतलब यह है या नहीं कि आरोप भ्रष्टाचार लगाए जाते हैं, क्या

इसका यह मतसब नहीं कि आरोप राजनीतिक आधार पर लगाए जाते हैं? इस विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध आरोप प्रमाणित नहीं हो सके। 16 विद्यार्थियों ने बहिष्कार किया था। उन्हें अब फिर विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने की आज्ञा दे दी गई है। इससे भी स्पष्ट है कि विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी बदले की भावना से कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। इसका मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य उनको बढ़ावा ही देता है। क्या वह उन पर किसी तरह का अंकुश लगाने की बात नहीं सोच रहे हैं?

* मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सारे सवालों का बड़ी सफाई के साथ जवाब दिया जाए

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I will try my best to clarify and give answers to all the points which my hon. friend has raised in his long speech. My only submission is that for some of the things I did not have adequate notice and, therefore, I may not be able to satisfy the hon. Member. But if the hon. Member wishes to have any further information, he can always put a question and I will try my best to collect all the information. Whatever information I have been able to collect I shall place at the disposal of the House.

The hon. Member, in his observations has raised certain principles which include, first of all, that disciplinary proceedings or the use of force cannot solve the problem of a university. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that this by itself cannot solve the problems of a university. But if there are certain elements howsoever misguided they may be who are determined to indulge in violence or determined to disrupt the normal functioning of a university, it is then the duty of the university authorities as of the Government to ensure that they cannot hold the entire academic community of ransom. (Interruptions). I am going to confine myself to the observations made by

the hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Other remarks, with the due respect to the hon. Members, may be made in the proper order and I shall deal with them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody is exciting both the sides. He is prompting me also!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have such personal regard for Shri Piloo Mody that he will not be able to provoke me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is now clear that there is collusion between Shri Piloo Mody and the Education Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is there as the Education Minister, I will be occupying that place!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think, the information of the hon. Member is not correct that there is a strike. According to the information that I have received, the University functioned normally even yesterday except for those under-graduates of nearby places in the faculties of arts and social sciences who had left for home for Holi holidays. If the hon. Member remembers his own student days, he would recall that Holi is a festival when people like to go to their home towns and they try to add two or three days to the normal Holi holidays. The observation made by the hon. Member that the root cause of the troubles is academics. That is, I would most respectfully submit, too drastic and hasty an observation with which I cannot possibly agree. If there are any specific cases wherein it is possible to make an inquiry, then every such case which is brought to the notice of the Visitor or of the Government will certainly be examined properly and adequately. In this connection I would submit that only recently I was given by a deputation of some students of Banaras Hindu University a memoran-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

dum. It has been given very recently to me. It is in Hindi, I take a little long time to read, I cannot read it as fast as I can read my own language. (Interruption) I can only react to what has been given to me. I am going through it. I cannot pass any judgment on any memorandum until I have had the occasion to examine, to make enquiries. I have told the young people that I will go into it. I do not want that there should be any misunderstanding in the House that that memorandum will not be examined by the Ministry. I will certainly examine it, and if there is any action that is needed, suitable action will certainly be taken.

The hon. Member referred to the letter of Dr. Singh in regard in the Selection Committee for a post in the Department of Geo-physics, I do not remember having seen that letter, but I will make enquiries about that letter. If the hon. Member wishes to make any specific enquiry privately, I can attend to it, or, if he wishes to give notice for a question, I will certainly make the necessary enquiries and make the information available to the hon. Member.

In regard to the earlier incident the hon. Member would recall that, in the case of Shri Patnaik, he was not issued an appointment order before his results had been announced....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He was selected.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He was selected conditionally. He was a very brilliant student. The announcement of the result was unduly delayed by the University. Provisionally his name was considered and it was decided, as far as my memory goes—I do not have the facts with me....(Interruption) I am only talking from memory. The hon. Member had referred to it last time and I had gone into it. But I thought that, on this particular occasion, this case would not be taken up. Otherwise, I would have brought the

file with me, I am talking from memory. I am subject to correction in any detail....

AN HON. MEMBER: You will land yourself in trouble if you speak from memory.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I will throw myself at the mercy of the House and apologise if there are any errors. I am stating that I am talking from memory. Errors are possible. But I think the House is entitled to know the facts as far as I recollect and as far as I remember, I do not want to keep anything or hold back anything from the hon. House.

In regard to the wider question that there is no policy regarding the appointment of teachers, I would most respectfully submit that here is a well-defined policy. All appointments are made on the recommendations of a duly constituted Selection Committee whose procedure has been spelt out in detail in the statutes and no appointment can take place which is in violation of the statutes and if there is any specific complaint that a statute has been violated. I have no doubt that I would make a suitable submission to the Visitor for his consideration in such a case.

It has been said that there is no procedure regarding disciplinary proceedings against students. The hon. House would recall what I submitted a few minutes ago, that is to say, that even though the University considered that certain students had been guilty of indiscipline, it did not act itself. It appointed a high-power committee presided over by a retired judge of the High Court. That committee found six students to be guilty and ten students not to be guilty and the University accepted this recommendation. Therefore, to say that there is no procedure or that the University has been acting maliciously is, in my opinion, a most unfair criticism of the University. There are many cases in

which a proof is not possible although people may think that an indiscipline has been committed, but the fact that the University abides by the verdict of an impartial inquiry committee shows that there is no arbitration in the action which is being taken by the University.

It has been said that there has been a delay in the introduction of a comprehensive Bill. The hon. Member made certain gratuitous remarks. If his remarks are to be believed I will not come forward with any Bill. Anyway, the position in regard to that is that at the instance of the University Grants Commission, a Working Group was asked to go into all the aspects of the question and prepare the draft outline of a Bill. That Working Group, I understand, has submitted recently its report to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission, I have no doubt, will consider those proposals as early as possible and then the matter will come to the Government. I think that Commission is certainly desirable.

The hon. Member has asked specifically whether I would appoint a committee of inquiry. Now, I must have concrete material.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Here is the material.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The material which has been submitted, as I stated earlier, will be examined by me. If, after examination, I feel that the Government should give a suitable advice to the Visitor, I will not hesitate to do it. First let me have a look at it. Let me examine it. How can I accept a demand without even examining the charges that have been levelled before me?

Lastly, it is said that I should ask the Vice-Chancellor to resign or go on leave. I would like to repeat what I have stated that I will give full support to the Vice-Chancellor and the legally constituted authority of the University unless it is proved that

there is something which is seriously wrong with the functioning of the Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In which case what will you do?... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. R. K. Sinha—absent.

Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh—also absent.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They have all taken leave a few days earlier and gone for Holi.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He, unfortunately is here, Sir.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी को मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। मैं आशा करता था कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं कम से कम उनको वह राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर देखने की कोशिश करते। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। उन्होंने सबाल किया है कि वहां कानून या कूल है या नहीं नियुक्तियों के बारे में? इससे पहले भी वहां भरतियां हुई हैं। लेकिन ये तमाम गड़बड़ियां क्यों की जा रही हैं? अभी गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशनर की सिफारिशों की बात की गई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक डा० श्रीमाली वहां हैं शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है। अगर वह बुरा न मानें तो क्या मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक आर०एस०एस० भवन वहां है तब तक शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है..... (इंटरपोज़)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पास पंद्रह तारीख का टैलीग्राम आया है। उस में यह है:

Two bombs were hurled last night at BHU registrar Raturi by RSS agitators. One Bomb exploited with loud bang. Luckily unhurt, Police

(श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी)

took charge of unexploded bomb and splinters of exploded bomb. Yesterday RSS gangsters set fire to Urdu, Persian and Arabic Departments in Arts College.

श्री रतूरी वहां रजिस्ट्रार हैं। यह तार वाराणसी से आया है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि ये बम वहां पर फेंके गए। यह चीज अखबारों में भी आई है। अटल जी ने कानून की बात की है। लेकिन रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर पर बम चलाए जांये, जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ना चाहें उनको पढ़ने न दिया जाए, क्या यह कानून है? वहां एक कमेटी बनी थी, वी-एच-यू बचाओ। काशी विश्वविद्यालय को बचाने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी। दस मार्च को वहां पर मीटिंग की गई है। मुझे माफ किया जाए अगर मैं यह पूछूं कि क्या श्री पीताम्बर दास जो दूसरे सदन के मेम्बर हैं क्या वहां मौजूद नहीं थे? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एक और एम पी श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जो सी०पी०एम० के हैं बद्र-किस्मती से वहां मौजूद नहीं थे? क्या कांग्रेस के बीडर वहां मौजूद नहीं थे? क्या उनके होते हुए यह फैसला नहीं लिया गया कि दस तारीख को चल कर यूनिवर्सिटी पर कब्जा किया जाए? उस वक्त कोई छः सात हजार विद्यार्थी वहां मौजूद थे। लेकिन जब कब्जा करने गए तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि के ल 150 विद्यार्थी ही थे? उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी पर कब्जा क्या करना था, वे तो सिर्फ आर एस एस भवन पर ही कर सकते थे। उनको वहां से हटा दिया गया। ग्यारह तारीख को उन्होंने फिर कोशिश की लेकिन कामयाब नहीं हुए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले भी कोई कानून था या नहीं था? विद्यार्थियों के खिलाफ चांजिज हैं जिनकी जांच हो रही है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उनको वापिस लिया जाए या न लिखा जाए? मैं कहता हूं कि न्याय किया जाना चाहिये। अगर बसत तरीके से किसी को निकाला गया है तो

मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको वापिस ले लिया जाए। सोलह हफ्तर विद्यार्थियों में से ज्यादातर पढ़ना चाहते हैं शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिस्तौल दिखा कर या बम चला कर या दूसरे तरीकों से वहां के वातावरण को खराब किया जाना चाहिये और उसकी इजाजत होनी चाहिये? इस तरह की चीजें पहले भी हुई हैं। पिछली बार वहां पर बाहर जो फोटोग्राफर की दूकान है उस दूकान पर कुछ विद्यार्थी आए और गोली से एक विद्यार्थी की हत्या कर दी। वहां पर कमिशनर मुस्तफी साहब गए। उन से बातें हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का भी ध्यान आपने इस तरफ खींचा है? वहां से मुख्य मंत्री श्री कमलपति त्रिपाठी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाए? तमाम चीजें उनके नोटिस में आप लाए हैं और लाए हैं तो उन्होंने क्या एक्शन लिया है? जो ला एंड आर्डर का प्रावलेम वहां चल रहा है क्या उसकी ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है? अगर दिखाया गया है तो सी आर पी जोकि दूसरे आन्दोलनों को दबा देती है, वहां खामोश क्यों है? मैं एक मिनट के लिए भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि चाहे पी ए सी हो या सी आर पी हो या साधारण पुलिस हो वह हमारे बच्चों पर अत्याचार करे। लेकिन उन बच्चों का सहारा लेना और उनके कन्धों पर रखकर बन्दूक चलाना राजनीतिक तरीके से, इसको आप चलने न दें। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी प्रगतिशील ताकतें हैं उनको चाहे जान भी देनी पड़े वे उनका मुकाबला करेंगी। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि किसी चीज को धर्म के नाम पर चलाया जाए। वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि स्वर्गीय मालवीय जी ने भवन बनाया था और आर एस एस को दिया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें माफ नहीं था कि इस तरह की घटनाएं भी वहां इनके द्वारा बरपा की जा सकती हैं, इस तरह की स्थिति इनके द्वारा तहां पैदा की जा सकती है, इस तरह

के जुल्म भी ये करते हैं और उनको मालूम होता तो फिर वह स्वयं ही इस चीज को खत्म कर देते, इनके नाम पर दिए गए भवन को कैमल कर देते या किसी दूसरे के नाम पर इसको लिख कर जाते ।

उस भवन का फैसला हो चुका है । कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी है कि इसको वहां से हटाया जाए । कचहरी में कैमल चल रहा है । कोर्ट में गवर्नमेंट भी एक पार्टी बन चुकी है । मैं कहूंगा कि जल्दी इसको बैकेट कराने की कोशिश आप करें और उस पर आप कब्जा करें । अगर आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो विद्यार्थी अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर भी वहां पर कब्जा करेंगे । अगर एस एस वाले लड़ाई करना चाहते हैं तो करें । लेकिन कुछ लड़के ऐसे जरूर हैं जो प्रगतिशाल हैं और वे उस पर कब्जा करेंगे, वे उस पर कब्जा करके रहेंगे । लेकिन जन संघ के लीडरों से मेरी अपील है कि वे इस चीज पर सोचें और बताएं कि क्या यूनिवर्सिटी चलनी चाहिये या नहीं चलनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमाली जी से पहले त्रिगुण सेन के वक्त में क्या आन्दोलन नहीं किया गया था, मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं । जब छागला साहब थे क्या उस वक्त भी नहीं किया गया था ? सवाल यह नहीं है कि डा० श्रीमाली रहें या न रहें । सवाल यह है कि जिस को अगर एस एस चाहता है वह रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा ? क्या जिस को अगर एस एस चाहता है वही रहेगा और दूसरा कोई नहीं रहेगा ? यह नहीं हो सकता है । काशी विश्वविद्यालय उनकी भर्जी के अनुसार चले यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

जो चीज वहां चल रही है इसको थोड़ा सा शांतिवाद श्री राधे नारायण जी भी

देते जा रहे हैं । उनको मालूम नहीं है कि जिन लड़कों के भविष्य के साथ, जिन बच्चों के मुस्तकबिल के साथ ये, खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं उस में हो सकता है कि हमारा बच्चा भी हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं— क्या यह रिपोर्ट सही है कि वहां पर दो बम जलाये गये और पुलिस की कस्टडी में वाकई बम हैं ? यदि हैं, तो कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई ? क्या यह सही है कि जो एक्शन उन विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध लिया गया है, जो उत्पात करने वालों के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे थे, उल्टा उन को ही पुलिस गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश कर रही है और गिरफ्तार किये जा रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि कचहरी में जो कैमल यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के भवन के बारे में चल रहा है, वह कब खत्म होगा और इस के बारे में सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है कि उस भवन के ऊपर यूनिवर्सिटी का कब्जा हो और वहां से शाखाओं को तोड़ दिया जाय ।

आखिर में फिर एक बात कह दूं— हमारी सूचना के अनुसार इस समय 32 शाखायें वहां पर काम कर रही हैं । जब 32 शाखायें वहां पर काम कर रही हों, तो उस यूनिवर्सिटी का क्या भविष्य होगा ? इन सब बातों का जवाब देते हुए एक चीज साफ हो जानी चाहिये—वहां से वाइस-चांसलर ने इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज को खत्म करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं—उनकी जांच कर ली जाय कि उन्होंने जो कदम उठाये वे सही है या नहीं हैं । अगर गलत तरीके से किसी को हानि पहुंचाई गई है तो उस को ठीक किया जाय, लेकिन जो विद्यार्थी ऐसी पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के साथ ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जिन की राजनीति है—उपद्रव कराना, उन से डरना नहीं चाहिये ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी

ऐसे मौके पर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा—बाजपेयी जी ने मांग की है कि कमीशन मुकदमा किया जाय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी वहाँ जा कर देखे। अभी राजदेव सिंह जी ने कहा है—वे वहाँ के मेम्बर भी हैं—कि दूसरी पार्टीज के लोग वहाँ गये थे। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरजें हर जगह जा सकते हैं लेकिन यह बात गलत होगी कि ऐसे मौके पर जब वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर इस तरह की चीजों को दबाने की कोशिश कर रहे हों, उन के हाथों को इसलिये कमजोर किया जाय कि प्रार० एस० एस० को उन की शकल अच्छी नहीं लगती। मैं फिर कहूंगा कि अपने दिल को टटोलो, राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर चीज का फैसला करो। यह सिर्फ लीडरशिप का सवाल नहीं है, कल अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी का सवाल भी आ सकता है, इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए फैसला करें। मैं जानता हूँ—अगर मैं दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी की बात कहूँ—वहाँ पर भी लोग मुस्लिमों के मुहाफिज बन कर भाषण देने के लिये चले जाते हैं..... (व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The House is not taking notice of that. ,

यह क्या बात है, एक मेम्बर बोल रहे हैं, उस वक्त जो बातें आप आपस में करें, हाउस उसको नोटिस में नहीं लेता है, उस को रिकार्ड में नहीं लिया जाता है। लेकिन यह बात अच्छी नहीं है कि आप इस नौबत तक आ जाय, आपस में हाथापाई करें। जिस बात को हाउस ने नोटिस में नहीं लिया, उस के लिये लड़ने लगे। आज तक हाउस में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ, पहली दफा हुआ है। यह बहुत गलत बात आप ने की है। आप की जगह मुझे बदलनी पड़ेगी—अगर इस तरह से करेंगे। यह बहुत गलत है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं यही प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन तत्वों का मिनिस्टर साहब ख्याल रखें, आज इन्हीं की शकल बनारस में दिखाई देती है.....

अ.यक्ष महोदय : आप शकल की बात छोड़िये, आधा मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैंने खत्म कर दिया है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In a classic Greek tragedy there is room for various types of actors.... (Interruptions). The hon. Member has asked me about the bomb incident. The matter is being investigated by the police and therefore whatever I may submit is subject to final verification from the police. I have been informed that on the 14th March at about 11.30 p.m. when the Registrar came to his residence there was a big explosion. He came out of the car and rushed towards the residence. A couple of minutes later some others also came out and saw that something had exploded towards the left-hand side of the car and pieces of paper were spread around towards the right side of the road near the gate. An object like a country-made bomb was found and the doctor's office and the police was informed, and they came and took the object supposed to be the bomb in their possession as also the fragments of the exploded object. The police are investigating into the matter further. Investigations are going on and I am not in a position to say who are the persons responsible and what type of object it was that had exploded.

I should like to make one submission. I would not subscribe to the view that the officers of the U.P. Government and the district authorities in charge of law and order are not giving their cooperation to the university. To the best of my knowledge the district authorities have been giving full co-operation to the university authorities. Regarding the RSS building, I wish, I could answer

as to when the processes of law would be ended. Unfortunately I am neither in a position to say when the court would take a decision nor am I prepared to subscribe to any action which is extra legal and which is not sanctioned by the procedures of law. The hon. member gave the information that there are 32 shakas of RSS functioning in the university. This is at variance with the information have received. This is a matter on which I would not comment.

13 hrs. -

The hon. member rightly said that if there is any wrongful disciplinary action, it should be withdrawn. I just now said in my principal statement that the disciplinary action is based on the report of an impartial high-powered committee. Its impartiality can be seen from the fact that out of 16 students in whose respect the report was submitted, the committee found that cases were not proved against 10 and recommended action only against 6. And, the university accepted it. Even in the case of 16 students against whom the inquiry committee has not yet reported, they have been provisionally permitted to attend classes. Therefore, I would not say that wrongful disciplinary action is being taken against anyone.

He wanted that the Government should strengthen the hands of the Vice-Chancellor. I have already said that in unequivocal terms and I do not think there is any scope for any confusion. As regards communal elements of whatever type they may be, I hope that the universities can be protected from fissiparous and communal tendencies and elements which wish to exploit the young people in the universities.

Lastly, I would again renew my appeal. The best service which the hon. leaders of public opinion can render to a university is, please do not unduly try to use the difficulties of a university in order to score a

political advantage or a debating point. (Interruptions).

प्रधान मंत्री : आपने 377 का झगड़ा छेड़ दिया है। इस में बड़ा लिमिटेड स्कोप है। इसको भी आपने कॉलिज एट्रेशन बनाना शुरू कर दिया है।

13.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF SOME MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS FOR 1973-74, REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1971-72, UNION GOVT. APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (P&T), 1971-72, ANNUAL REPORT INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries/Departments for 1973-74:—

- (i) Ministry of Commerce
- (ii) Ministry of Communications
- (iii) Ministry of External Affairs
- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (v) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (vi) Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation
- (vii) Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
- (viii) Ministry of Planning
- (ix) Ministry of Works and Housing
- (x) Department of Culture
- (xi) Department of Electronics

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(xii) Department of Science and Technology

(xiii) Department of Space

(xiv) Department of Supply

(xv) Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4519/73].

(2) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for 1971-72 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4520/73.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1972, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4516/1/73].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 26 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 26 and 27 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 50 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4517/73].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 70 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1973 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4521/73].

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) & RULES, 1973.
AND REPORT OF WORKING OF COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY FOR 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): On behalf of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 60 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4515/73].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4514/73].

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1973 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd March, 1973.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report on the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Workers' Education Programme.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fortieth Report relating to the Department of Health (Indian Council of Medical Research).

13.05 hrs.

CRASH OF AN HS-748 AIRCRAFT NEAR SECUNDERABAD ON 15TH MARCH, 1973

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, it is with deep regret that I have to inform the House that an Indian Airlines HS-748 aircraft VT-EAU while engaged on a local training flight crashed yesterday at approximately 16.48 hours near the South Central Railway headquarters in Secunderabad, about 3 miles away from the Begumpet airport.

The aircraft under the command of Capt. J. E. Issac took off from Begumpet at 16.36 hours with two pilots, Captains Srikanth and R. P. Singh, on a training flight for co-pilot conversion. After making one circuit and landing the aircraft took off again. The air-

craft reported that it was simulating a bad weather low-level circuit on one engine. The last communication from the aircraft was at 16.48 hours when reported on the down wind leg of the circuit in preparation for landing on runway 27. Thereafter contact was lost. A telephone call was received a few minutes later at the control tower to the effect that the aircraft had crashed. The fire brigade and ambulance services were immediately sent to the site and officials of the Civil Aviation Department and Indian Airlines also rushed to the spot. Immediate action was taken to rescue the crew, but unfortunately when it was finally possible to reach them they were found dead. It is reported that two persons, a boy and an old woman, were injured on the ground as a result of the crash and that the boy died in the hospital. The woman is in hospital with serious injuries.

At the time of the accident the weather is reported to have been good with a clear sky. Capt. Issac had over 16,500 hours of flying to his credit, and had been an instructor for several years. For the information of the House I may add that the aircraft was one of the latest batch of three delivered by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) in May 1972. The climb performance of the aircraft at the time of delivery exceeded the requirement of 2.4 per cent in second segment and 1.2 per cent en route specified in the approval flight manual.

A Court of Inquiry under a High Court Judge is being set up to investigate into the causes of the accident.

The House will join me in expressing our deep sympathy with the families of those killed and praying for the speedy recovery of the injured lady.

Sir, with your permission, may I read two paragraphs of a letter I have addressed to the Prime Minister last night?

"As you know, the Avros have been the subject of a prolonged con-

[Dr. Karan Singh]
 controversy going back to even before I assumed charge of this Ministry. Doubts have been expressed from time to time regarding their safety, but the advice I have received from the manufacturers, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., the operator, Indian Airlines and the Director-General of Civil Aviation, who is the authority statutorily charged with ensuring the air-worthiness of civil aircraft has consistently been that the planes are entirely safe.

The fact remains, however, that the country and Parliament are exercised over this issue. After careful deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that my moral duty lies in accepting responsibility, and this will also be in keeping with the highest parliamentary traditions. I have decided, therefore, to submit my resignation from the Council of Ministers, and would like to announce this in the Lok Sabha after my statement on the air crash."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : दुर्घटना के बारे में हम सब को खेद है। लेकिन मंत्री जी स्वयं यह मानते हैं कि एव्रो का मामला उनके आने से पहले चल रहा है। एव्रो की सेफ्टी के बारे में सन्देह है। मंत्री महोदय उसकी जांच करवाएं। क्या उनके त्यागपत्र से एव्रो का मामला हल हो जाएगा? हम त्यागपत्र के हक में नहीं हैं। वैसे उन्होंने एक झन्डी परम्परा कायम की है दुर्घटना के बाद त्यागपत्र दे कर। उन्होंने एक आदर्श रखा है। हम चाहते हैं कि वह घोषणा करें एव्रो के बारे में कि वह क्यों खरीदा गया और उस में कमियाँ होने के बाद भी वह क्यों आज प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है? उसके दोषों को दूर करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की गई है? इस सब की जांच के लिए एक कमीशन बनना चाहिये और वह इसकी घोषणा करें। त्यागपत्र का यह एलान कहाँ से आ गया?

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra): Sir, to begin with, I want to congratulate Dr. Karan Singh because this is a practice which is all forgotten in this country. Therefore, I want to congratulate him for having taken this step. However, I think that this particular issue is not merely a question of one person against the government; it is a question which is exercising the mind of the whole people, the travelling public, Parliament itself, and if it is to save the prestige of the government that the Minister has to resign, I do not understand it. It is the Avro that has to be rectified; it is not the Minister that has to be rectified. It is the plane that has to be rectified or scrapped. I do not think by merely scrapping the Minister, we will have achieved what we want. Let there be a proper and thorough investigation into it. I for one, with a little knowledge that I have about it and with a little time that I have spent going into this problem, am convinced that there is something wrong with the plane. It is the plane that has to be changed although we appreciate the gesture of the Minister in bringing this matter to a head.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I admire his courage and conviction that he has come forward with his resignation. I must congratulate him for that. But is that the solution? If we really follow this, if the other Ministers follow this, I think, 50 per cent of the Ministers should have resigned by this time because there are so many charges against so many Ministers. But still they sit here very nicely. I personally appeal to Dr. Karan Singh. I am not appealing to withdraw resignation—that is for the Prime Minister and her party to do; the Ministers may come and the Ministers may go; that is a different matter—but I am only concerned with the Avro which is manufactured in Kanpur. This project is in Kanpur. With great difficulty, we got this project. There is a scathing criticism about the Avro by the vested interests.....(Interruptions).

Plane (St.)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go into the discussion about the Avro. The Minister has resigned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The accidents take place in the case of other planes also, Boeing 707 and other planes. Let there be a high-powered Commission appointed to inquire into the whole incident. The resignation of the Minister will not solve the problem.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I would also like to join other hon. Members in congratulating the Minister on having taken the decision that he has conveyed to us just now. May I say that such a decision is not taken lightly? There must be a background to such a decision. It is not an odd incident or accident that has inspired the Minister to take a decision of that kind. If there is a background to it, if there have been certain doubts persisting in his mind about the safety of people and he did not find a way out of those doubts, I think, the Minister should be congratulated doubly for this. Now there would be some way found out of this. There is at least one person who is going to force a decision of the Government in this matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I would say that if the Avro has certain defects or snags, these should be rectified. If it is that there is some difficulty in "climb", that should be looked into. But to condemn the entire Avro, our indigenous production in the country, is absolutely wrong. I would support what Mr. Banerjee has said that there are some persons in the country who are trying to bring American plane and there is a lobby for it. Let there be a Commission appointed to look into the matter.

I appreciate the hon. Minister's gesture to resign but that will not solve the problem. Let Shri Shyamnandan Mishra look into the resignation

that there is something wrong persisting. It is the nobility and the character of the Minister that has to be appreciated, that he has tendered his resignation. I would say, let not the whole project be condemned. If there are certain defects or snags, they may be looked into. But the Avro project as a whole should not be condemned.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, there should be a thorough look into the question of Avro seriously. It is not a matter of something which is being made in this country. Doubts were raised about the Avros in this House even before the manufacture was started. It was then said that these planes had been discarded in other places. If it is necessary to make a plane, then we should find a design which would be suitable to our country. The Avro has been rejected in other countries. It is not a question of something which is made in India or not. It is a foreign design. What is indigenous about a foreign design? It is a question of getting a better design and making something in the country instead of persisting with something which was obsolete even when we bought it. (Interruptions). It was said in this House even then.

Therefore, I would say, now that this matter has been brought to a head—and the hon. Minister has already sent his resignation letter on this point—, we should take this opportunity to go into every question concerning Avros, and if that particular design is not suitable, we should have another design. This does not mean that we should stop manufacturing planes in Kanpur. Of course, planes should be manufactured there. There is the whole infrastructure there. One plane is being manufactured, and if that plane is not good, it is a question of finding a better plane. That does not mean that it should be closed down. I am in entire agreement with Shri S. M. Banerjee that the plant

[Shri Dinesh Singh]
should not be closed down. If the design is not good, we should find another design and manufacture planes in Kanpur.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanathan.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We have asked for a debate....

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to have a debate on it, we can fix the time for it later but not now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is for you to give an idea that a debate will take place.

MR. SPEAKER: I welcome your idea. A debate should take place on it.

Mr. Viswanathan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Let us not import ideology into the question of safety, with which the entire House is concerned. The gesture of the hon. Minister in resigning should open the eyes of the Government of India and they must go into it thoroughly—the question of safety of Avro or any other plane. Whether it is indigenous or imported, let us have safe planes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): I appreciate the dignified gesture that has been made by the hon. Minister. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri did the same thing; he owned responsibility for a railway disaster. I congratulate the hon. Minister on this. He has set up a very healthy practice. But he is not personally responsible for what has happened in regard to Avro. He is one of the Ministers who has endeared himself in this House not only to the members of the ruling Party but also to the Opposition members. The resignation of the Minister will not solve the real problem. The merits of the issue have to be gone into, whether it

is indigenously manufactured or not. This issue has been raised in this House on several occasions. Therefore, as has been rightly pointed out, this matter should be discussed, debated and thoroughly gone into before another such tragedy overtakes us.

डा० कौलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एवरो के विषय में इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस सदन में और बाहर भी काफी चर्चा चलती रही है और उसके लिए इन्क्वायरी कमिशन होना चाहिए। उसमें कोई नुक्स न रहे इसको देखना भी आवश्यक। एवरो की मशीन भार्मी में भी काम में आती है, वहाँ कोई नुक्स नहीं पाया गया है लेकिन इंडियन एयर लाईंस में क्यों ऐसा होता है। तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए लेकिन मन्त्री जी ने जो पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने अपनी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी के चरित्र का प्रतिपादन किया है कि किस प्रकार एक मंत्री को सरकार में रह कर व्यवहार करना चाहिए। यह उनके नोबल कैरेक्टर का सूचक है।

में एक बात कहकर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। जब शर्णाधियों के लिये विदेश से कुछ रेडक्रास के पास सामान आया था वह कलकत्ते में पड़ा था और देशों से भी माल आया था तथा कलकत्ते में पड़ा हुआ है, जिसको उठाया नहीं जा रहा है तो यही डा० करण सिंह जी ने जल्दी सारी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली जैसे जितनी भी ट्रेन्स वगैरह उनके मंत्रालय की थीं उन्हें काम में लगाया। इसका इस प्रकार का एक चरित्र भूत काल में रहा है और आज इस प्रकार की परिपाटी वे प्रस्थापित कर रहे हैं लेकिन मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रकार जो उन्होंने देश के सामने एक उदाहरण पेश किया है, पर यदि प्रधान मंत्री उनसे विनय करें कि त्याग पत्र न दें तो वे अपना त्याग-यज्ञ वापिस ले लें।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): The question of air-worthiness and the safety of the Avro aircraft has been a matter of serious concern not only to Parliament but also to the people at large in this country who are users of the air services. In this respect, I do not think, as my friends have said that the Minister has established a healthy tradition or practice. I do not think the resignation of the Minister is going to solve this problem. In spite of the doubts expressed about the air-worthiness and safety of the Avro aircraft, it has been persistently certified by the Director-General of Civil Aviation and other people that there is nothing wrong with it. But we are seeing that one after another unfortunate accidents are taking place so far as Avros are concerned. Therefore, we would definitely like that this matter should be gone into very seriously because the Minister's resignation is not going to solve the problem. It is also not a question whether we should build Avro aircraft in the country. That is not the question. The question is that the air-worthiness and the safety condition of the Avro should be inquired into and put right.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राकृतिक कारणों की वजह से कोई दुर्घटना हुई हो और उस की वजह से मंत्री महोदय इस्तीफा दे दें, यह ठीक नहीं है। वह हमारी पार्टी के अच्छे मंत्री हैं। उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में पार्टी के नेता से बात करनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार के एक अवसर पर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने भी इस्तीफा दे दिया था। हमारे यहां ऐसी परम्परा रही है। शक्तिमान ट्रक के भी एक्सिडेंट होते हैं और नैट हवाई जहाज के भी एक्सिडेंट होते हैं। उन के बारे में हम समय समय पर जांच कमीशन बिठाते रहते हैं। इस में शक नहीं है कि इस एवरो के बारे में इम्प्लूमेंट होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस को इस्तीफे का कारण बनाया जाये, यह उचित नहीं है। मैं आशा

करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में पार्टी के नेता से बात करेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बन गया है, सारे कन्ट्री और पार्लियामेंट में कुछ ऐसे एलिमेंट जरूर हैं, जो चाहेंगे कि एव्रो का कारखाना बन्द हो जाये। जो डिजाइन है, उस को इम्प्रूव किया जा सकता है और कारखाने को अच्छे ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है। लेकिन डा० कर्णसिंह ने जो इस्तीफा दिया है, उन्हें उस को वापिस लेना चाहिये और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी उसे मंजूर नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): I profoundly disagree with the views of my distinguished friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh who wanted the Avros to be grounded.

I think more important or at least equally important as the question of an aircraft's air-worthiness is the problem of its maintenance. It is not going to be solved by the gesture of the kind Dr. Karan Singh has shown which is truly democratic. But, I am afraid, that is not going to solve the problem. The basic question, to my mind, is that of maintenance. A number of people in the Indian Airlines have come to us and said that it is a question of faulty maintenance and particularly, an aircraft of this kind needs a greater degree of alert maintenance. So, the whole question of maintenance has to be gone into and also maybe, if necessary, other structural and other changes brought in. But this resignation is not going to solve any problem.

So, let us not condemn what we considered at one time to be an achievement like the Gnat aircraft which has proved itself but it was also condemned and debated here in this Parliament. So, we should take a proper and constructive approach to

[Shri K. P. Unni Krishnan]

the whole problem and I do not think that the Minister's resignation will solve the problem.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to add my voice to the expression of the hon. Members in congratulating the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, for having shown the rare courage of resigning when he thought that the responsibility, though not technically his, was certainly moral on his part.

We are living at a time when many Ministers in many countries commit all kinds of mistakes and blunders and still persist in remaining in power. Therefore, it is a very rare gesture on his part and I think, it is in conformity with the highest traditions of parliamentary and public life and I am sure the House agrees with me when I say that the Minister has enhanced the reputation of parliamentary democracy and of public life in this country. I only hope that this particular gesture, rare though it is, and because it is rare, all the more I hope, will lead to a very proper, elaborate and complete inquiry into the whole question of Avro. We are really sorry we are losing one very good and eminent and experienced Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not going to lose....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: As it is, it is not for us in this House to say, we accept or reject this. It is entirely a matter for the Prime Minister and her colleague; of course, it is a party affair. But I want to express the sentiments of the House when I say we are sorry if a good Minister, an efficient Minister and an experienced Minister is resigning. This gesture on his part is a rare gesture that we find, but it is a bold gesture and this will help us to maintain the best of traditions. Regarding the Avro subject I would only request you, Mr. Speaker, that we have an early debate in this House.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I wish to make a few submissions. In regard to Avro itself the technical advice given to me has consistently been that it is safe, and I have taken that view. Also, I can assure the House, and I have already pointed out, that a further thorough probe or enquiry will take place into the entire matter. I would only now like to express my very deep gratitude for the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. I would only say that from the age of 18 years when I entered public life, I functioned as Governor and then for 6 years as Cabinet Minister, and I have been most fortunate in receiving the affection and the consideration of you, Sir, and of all sections of the House. I can assure you that my services,—in whatever capacity, whether as Minister or not,—will always be available to the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members in their speeches referred to the need to have some time being allotted for the debate on the subject of Avro. I think we could fix up some time at the earliest. But, at the same time, I also join you in saying that Dr. Karan Singh has taken a decision which is rather an extreme step which he has taken. Personally I liked him, I loved him, I appreciated his ability. Wherever the man is, his worth accompanies him. So, we do not wish to say to you good-bye as Minister yet, we will see what decision the Prime Minister takes. But we believe, in this age of accidents and mishaps, so much is happening every day, machines sometimes fail, but that does not mean the man also should fail along with—any way let us hope you do not press on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You should not defend the Minister. Otherwise they will take the cue from you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not defending. I am just appreciating him. Tomorrow if something happens to you, I will be the first to come to your aid.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not a Minister.*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he has read out will be circulated—the Press people are quite clever, they will get the whole letter also.

Now, Mr. Raghuramaiah. I hope you do not follow him!

13.28 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 20th March, 1973 will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) General Discussion on the Andhra Pradesh Budget for 1973-74.
- (3) Discussion and voting on:—
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Andhra Pradesh) for 1973-74.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Andhra Pradesh) for 1972-73.
- (4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued in respect of the State of Orissa.
- (5) General Discussion on the Orissa Budget for 1973-74.
- (6) Discussion and voting on:—
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Orissa) for 1973-74.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa) for 1972-73.
- (7) Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Refugees Relief Taxes (Abolition) Bill, 1973.

(b) The Union Territories Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(8) The Capital of Punjab (Development of Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार आप को ध्यान होगा यहां बहुत सी बातें सदस्यों द्वारा उठाई गई थीं कि इन विषयों पर कब चर्चा होने वाली है, तो दो शुक्रवारों को मंत्री महोदय ने यही कह कर टाला है कि आप की भावनाओं को मैं संबंधित मंत्री तक पहुंचा दूंगा। कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया था। मैं उन से आज स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कई रिपोर्टों पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है, उन पर चर्चा कब लेने वाले हैं, श्रीर पिछली लोक सभा में एक बिल लैप्स हो गया था शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स प्रमोटमेंट बिल, वह कब तक लाने वाले हैं, सफाई से इन का उत्तर हमें चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, you remember when yesterday Calling Attention notice on the resumption of arms supplies was being discussed many Members demanded that there should be a discussion. I am sure you have read in the newspapers that President Nixon is not giving arms but selling arms. President Nixon has vigorously defended the decision. I want that a Resolution should be brought by the Minister on this subject and it should be discussed. Secondly, there are misleading reports in the Press about Pay Commission. It seems they are delaying the submission of the Pay Commission Report. Then hon. Minister had made a promise that it will be submitted by 31st March, 1973. I will only remind him that if the Re-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

port is not submitted by 31st, taking advantage of Dr. Karan Singh's resignation, we must force the Finance Minister to resign.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to request the Minister of Industrial Development to make a statement regarding the Russian delegation which has come here currently to purchase mica. The delegation made purchases worth Rs. 5 crores. Usually, such purchase is made through MMTC but they had direct negotiations with big mica houses to the detriment of the interest of small mica producers. Secondly, there is a serious crisis of mustard oil in West Bengal. 133 oil mills are going to be closed down due to shortage of mustard seed. Rape-seed being imported from Canada mainly for the purpose of making mustard oil has been mostly diverted to vanaspati factories. I want the Minister of Agriculture to make a statement in this regard.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I repeat my usual submission that whatever is said will be dutifully conveyed to the Ministers concerned. Apart from that I would like to mention, this being a Budget Session there will be little provision for legislative business. As regard the Bill referred to by Mr. Kachwai, I understand from the Home Ministry that it will take some time. But, as I said, in any case, this is a financial session in which financial business would take a very long time, till the 3rd May. Till then, very little legislative business, if at all will be taken up, as already indicated.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about the Pay Commission? You have said nothing about it.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ANDHRA PRADESH), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh for 1972-73.

13.36 hrs.

REFUGEES RELIEF TAXES (ABOLITION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri Yeshwantram Chavan, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, and to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1971, the Tax on Postal Articles Act, 1971, and the Indian Air Travel Tax Act, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, and to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1971, the Tax on Postal Articles Act, 1971, and the Inland Air Travel Tax Act, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESHI: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 16-3-1973.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में और खास कर के उत्तर बिहार में फरवरी के अंतिम सप्ताह और मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारी हिमपात हुआ जिस के कारण उत्तर बिहार के किसानों को रबी की फसल में अपार क्षति उठानी पड़ी है। उत्तर बिहार के किसानों की रबी की फसल में जो क्षति हुई है उस के साथ साथ कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान दें कि उत्तर बिहार में 1971 में बाढ़ आई, 1972 में सूखा पड़ा और इस बार भारी हिमपात के कारण उस क्षेत्र में खास कर पूर्णिया, सहरसा, उत्तर भागलपुर, दरभंगा और खगड़ियाँ सब डिवीजन में अपार क्षति रबी की फसल की हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के संबंध में ध्यान दे और वहां के पीड़ित किसानों को कुछ राहत प्रदान करे। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि उक्त क्षेत्र के किसानों से तरह तरह के कर्जों और लेवी की वसूली करने के नोटिस भी दिए गए हैं, उस के बारे में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार को उचित परामर्श दे।

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF COAL MINES (TAK-
ING OVER OF MANAGEMENT)
ORDINANCE AND COAL MINES
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGE-
MENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri G. P. Yadav on the 15th March 1973, namely:

"This House disapproves of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance 1973 (Ordinance

No. 1 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 30th January 1973".

and further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam on the 15th March, 1973, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

SHRI G. P. YADAV: Your speech now.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने राष्ट्रपति के अध्यादेश के जो नान-कोकिंग कोल माइन्स के संबंध में था, निरनुमोदन करने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया था इसलिए कि जब लोक सभा का सत्र आने ही वाला था तो यह युक्तिसंगत नहीं था कि इस तरह का अध्यादेश निकाला जाता। इसलिए मैंने इस का निरनुमोदन किया था। कल मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जानकारी दी कि 500 करोड़ रुपये वह इस में लगाने जा रहे हैं। तो योजना तो इन्होंने पूंजी प्रधान बना दी है। 500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने ब्राह्मण किया था योजना श्रम प्रधान होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां श्रम का बाहुल्य है। तो इस के संबंध में उन को घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद कोकिंग और नान-कोकिंग कोल माइन्स जितनी भी हैं उन के अंदर नई नियुक्तियां कितनी रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद कोयले की कीमतें नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए क्योंकि देहात में

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

या शहर में कन्ज्यमर के रात दिन के उपयोग में यह कोयला आता है और उस के दाम काफी बढ़ गए हैं। तो उस का भी ध्यान रहे क्योंकि गत वर्ष जब कोकिंग कोल का टेक श्रोवर किया गया तो 3.20 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से दाम बढ़ाए गए थे। उस प्रकार की वृद्धि न हो, इस को वह ध्यान में रखें।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कल मैंने कहा था कि करगली वाशरी में जो सैलरी वह रही है, वह कोयले के कण दामोदर नदी में भ्रष्ट जाकर गिर रहे हैं। उस के लिए 6 पाइस बने हुए थे वह भर गए हैं। तो उस की निकासी बिल्कुल दामोदर नदी में हो रही है। उस के लिए जो 6 पाइस बने हुए थे उस में बहुत सारे मजदूर लगे हुए थे और उस के कारण दस लाख रुपये मासिक की भ्रामदनी थी। वहां पर एन० सी० डी० सी० के आफिसरों इस प्रकार का षडयन्त्र चला रहे हैं जिस से एन० सी० डी० सी० को 10 लाख रुपये प्रति-मास का नुकसान होने वाला है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the resolution to the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 30th January, 1973."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the motion. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest,

of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines, with a view to ensuring national and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are a number of amendments.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee—amendment No. 2,—absent.

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I move:

Page 1, line 12, for "means" substitute "includes" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. 9—Shri Chatterjee is absent. No 10—Mr. Besra is absent. No. 11—again Shri Chatterjee; he is absent. No. 24.—Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I move:

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 14 to 46 and 1 to 5 respectively, substitute—

'(g) "mine" means any excavation the purpose of search for the purpose of search for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, and includes—

- (i) all borings and bore holes;
- (ii) all shafts, whether in the course of being sunk or not;

- (iii) all levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven;
- (iv) all open cast workings;
- (v) all conveyors or aerial ropeways provided for the bringing into or removal from a mine of minerals or other articles or for the removal of refuse therefrom;
- (vi) all lands, buildings, works, adits, levels, planes, machinery and equipments, instruments, stores, vehicles, railways, tramways and sidings in, or adjacent to, a mine and used for the purposes of the mine;
- (vii) all workshops (including buildings, machinery, instruments, stores, equipments of such workshops and the lands on which such workshops stand) in, or adjacent to, a mine and used substantially for the purposes of the mine or a number of mines under the same management;
- (viii) all coal in stock or in transit belonging to the owner of the mine and all coal under production in a mine;
- (ix) all power stations in a mine or operated primarily for supplying electricity for the purpose of working the mine or a number of mines under the same management;
- (x) all lands, buildings and equipments, belonging to the owner of the mine, and in, adjacent to or situated on the surface of the mine where the washing of coal obtained from the mine or manufacture, therefrom, of coke is carried on;
- (xi) all lands and buildings [other than those referred to in sub-clause (x)], wherever situated, to the extent they are used for the location of the management, sale or liaison offices, or for the residence of officers and staff, of the mine; •
- (xii) all other assets, movable and immovable, belonging to the owner of a mine, wherever situated, including cash balances, reserve funds and investments in so far as they relate to the mine and also any money lawfully due to him in relation to the mine in respect of any period prior to the appointed day;' (24).
- SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad):
I move:
- That in the amendment proposed by Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, printed as No. 24 in List No. 4 of amendments,—
- in proposed clause (g) (xi)—
- omit "to the extent they are" (49)
- MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give precedence to the amendment moved by Shri Kumaramangalam, but before that, I will take up the amendment of Shri Sharma because it is an amendment to that amendment. The question is:
- That in the amendment proposed by Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam printed as No. 24 in List No. 4 of amendments,—
- in proposed clause (g) (xi)—
- omit "to the extent they are" (49)
- The motion was adopted.
- MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:
- Pages 2 and 3,—
- for lines 14 to 46 and 1 to 5 respectively,
- substitute—
- '(g) 'mine' means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

has been or is being carried on, and includes—

- (i) all borings and bore holes;
- (ii) all shafts, whether in the course of being sunk or not;
- (iii) all levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven;
- (iv) all open cast workings;
- (v) all conveyors or aerial ropeways provided for the bringing into or removal from a mine or minerals or other articles or for the removal of refuse therefrom;
- (vi) all lands, buildings, works, adits, levels, planes, machinery and equipments, instruments, stores, vehicles, railways, tramways and sidings in, or adjacent to, a mine and used for the purposes of the mine;
- (vii) all workshops (including buildings, machinery, instruments, stores, equipments of such workshops and the lands on which such workshops stand) in, or adjacent to, a mine and used substantially for the purposes of the mine or a number of mines under the same management;
- (viii) all coal in stock or in transit belonging to the owner of the mine and all coal under production in a mine;
- (ix) all power stations in a mine or operated primarily for supplying electricity for the purpose of working the mine or a number of mines under the same management;
- (x) all lands, buildings and equipments, belonging to the owner of the mine, and in, adjacent to or situated on the surface of, the mine where the washing of coal obtained from the mine or manufacture, therefrom, of coke is carried on;

- (xi) all lands and buildings [other than those referred to in sub-clause (x)], wherever situated, used for the location of the management, sale or liaison offices, or for the residence of officers and staff, of the mine;
- (xii) all other assets, movable and immovable belonging to the owner of a mine, wherever situated, including cash balances, reserve funds and investments in so far as they relate to the mine and also any money lawfully due to him in relation to the mine in respect of any period prior to the appointed day; [24, as amended by Amndt. No. 49].

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No. 2 of Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Management of Coal Mines to vest in the Central Government on the appointed day).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I move:

Page 3, line 22,—

after "appointed day"

insert "and for a period of two years thereafter" (3)

Page 3, line 23,—

after "mines" insert "including those mentioned in the Schedule" (4)

Page 3,—

Omit "lines 27 to 41 (5)

Page 4, lines 8 and 9,—

Omit "or deemed to be included on the said date" (6)

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: 1 move:

Page 3, line 24,—

for "The coal mines" substitute—

"Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the coal mines". (25)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I move:

Page 3, line 24,—

after "mines" insert—

"including coking coal owned by Tata and other iron and steel companies" (34)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, by my amendment No. 3. I want to insert "and for a period of two years thereafter". You know that the question was whether the collieries could not have been taken over for a limited period of two years in which case there was no question of payment of any compensation. This has been done in the case of several Bills which sought to take over or nationalise the undertakings.

In para 5 of his statement the hon. Minister says that the working conditions in private collieries have been characterised by large-scale exploitation of labour, non-implementation of wage board, awards and unwillingness

to act according to the labour law. Should such persons who were exploiters be paid compensation, even when they did not discharge the responsibilities of management? I therefore request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon. Member knows that there is difference of opinion between him and us on this question. He seems to be under the impression that if we introduce an amendment, we will be able to take protection under article 31A. Our legal advice is to the contrary and that is why I cannot accept his amendment.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन सं० 34 पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 24 में है, जिस में माइन्स शब्द के बाद यह जोड़ दिया जाय—

"including coking coal owned by Tata and other Iron and Steel Companies"

जब कोकिंग कोल को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया था, उस समय भी इन को छोड़ दिया था और कल बहस का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह एफिशियेन्टली चल रही है, मजदूरों को कोई शिकायत नहीं है। अगर यही क्राइटेरिया नेशनलाइजेशन का या सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लेने का है, तब तो दूसरी बात है.....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon. Member is not right. I did not say that the labour was not exploited. As an acknowledged Marxist he knows what exploitation means. I did not use that expression. I said that the workers were being paid wages according to the wageboard award, provident fund according to the Provident Fund Act and other statutory legal obligations of the management were being fulfilled by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. But I think he is aware even after all that is done in Marxist terms they are still 'exploited'.

भी रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : इस तर्क के बावजूद यह तरीका मुझे समझ में नहीं आया। उसे क्यों नहीं लिया जाय, आप टाटा के प्रति गर्मी क्यों दिखा रहा है, इस के पीछे क्या राज है? हम जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इजारेदारों, पूँजीपतियों के ऊपर, जिन में टाटा भी शामिल है, आप हाथ नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन को भी अपने हाथ में लें। आप भी इन को इफिशियेन्टली चला सकते हैं और टाटा को आसानी से कोयला सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। उन को केवल इसलिये छोड़ा जा रहा है कि वे अपना कारखाना अपने कोयले से चलाना चाहते हैं। अगर इस को भी आप अपने हाथ में ले लें तो उस से वह कारखाना बन्द नहीं होगा और उस में आप की भी जवाबदेही होगी। टाटा अपने कारखाने को अपने ढंग से चलाये, और आप अपने ढंग से उन को कोयला दें, इसलिये आप उन्हें क्यों आजाद छोड़ रहे हैं, इस नाम पर कि वहाँ पर सब शर्तें पूरी हैं—लेवर वगैरह के बारे में।

इसलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि जब आप ने यह नीति बनाई है—चाहे कहने के लिये ही हो—कि हम मोनोपलीज पर, इजारेदारों और पूँजीपतियों पर चोट करेंगे तो यह मौका है। जब आप सब को नेशनलाइज कर रहे हैं तो इन को छोड़ने की क्या जरूरत है।

आप ने इजारेदारों पर चोट की है, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। हमारे पूर्व-प्रवक्ता जो भाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष भी हैं—डॉ० रानेन सेन—उन्होंने भी इस का स्वागत किया है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि टाटा को न छोड़ा जाय। उन से आप को मुरब्बत क्यों है? उन को भी चोट दीजिये और उन की खानों को लेकर स्वयं उन्हें कोयला करोल सप्लाई कीजिये

ताकि उन का कारखाना चलता रहे। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप दो प्रकार का व्यवहार क्यों कर रहे हैं। लोग कहेंगे कि आप ने टाटा को छोड़ दिया, दूसरों को ले लिया। आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी बातें कही हैं, उन से आप हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को कतई सन्तुष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे, डेमोक्रेटिक ओपो-नियन को भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इसको स्वीकार कर लें क्योंकि इसका मकसद बहुत बड़ा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speech on an amendment should not be so long. You have made your point.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I do not know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, whether it is worth while repeating what I said yesterday. If he was unconvinced yesterday, he is likely to remain unconvinced to-day.

I would like to say that in Tata Iron and Steel Co. the biggest share holder is the Government through the various financial institutions. The hon. Member is perhaps aware of the latest and most important position regarding Tata Iron and Steel Co., namely, for the expansion of their Steel works, a Committee has been set up above, in fact, the Board of Directors in which Government is going to have a majority representation. I do not think we should be bound down in the old ways. We should look on the way in which we can properly control the Tata Iron Steel Co., and see to it that the steel development there is also brought in line with the development of production of steel throughout the country. Any way, I do not go into that in detail. I need not repeat what I said yesterday, namely, that for the purpose for which this Bill has been brought. I do not think it is necessary to include Tata Iron & Steel Co. collieries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, line 24,—

for "The coal mines", substitute—

"Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the coal mines" (25).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put the other amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6 moved by Shri Krishan Chandra Halder, together, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 6 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 34 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Contrast regarding management of Coal Mines to be deemed to have terminated on the appointed day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are some amendments. Shri Somnath Chatterjee—absent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just a word, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That was not moved. It is the same.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): On page 4 it says:

"Any contract, whether express or implied, providing the management of any coal mine, made before the appointed day between the owner of such mine and any person in charge of the management of such mine immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to have terminated on the appointed day."

I have tabled this amendment because I think the words used here in the Bill "No person in charge of the management of a coal mines" may be open to various interpretations. It is rather vague.

In Clause 2 definitions are given. In Clause 2(f) there is a specific definition of a "managing contractor":

(f) "managing contractor" means the person, or body of persons, who, with the previous consent in writing of the State Government, has entered into an arrangement, contract or understanding, with the owner of the coal mine under which the operations of the mine are substantially controlled by such person or body of persons.

I take it, of course that this definition of Managing Contractor includes what used to be called rising contractors. The operations of the mines would be substantially controlled by them.

I move:

Page 4, line 22,—

after "mine" insert—

"including a managing contractor" (35)

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

In clause 4, I would like the words "including a managing contractor" to be inserted after "any persons in charge of the management of such mine" because a person in charge of management of such mine can mean various people and it would not necessarily include a managing contractor as defined earlier. I think there should be no objection to this amendment.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: As soon as amendment No. 12 which is the same as this amendment reached me, we had it examined by the legal department. They looked into it and they have advised us that it is not necessary to include it as the provision in clause 4 is considered to be comprehensive. It is a purely legal question. There is no difference of ideology or emphasis in this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why take a risk?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The same point was put to the legal department and I am passing on the answer they gave me, namely, there is no risk at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 35 by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote the House.

Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Management of Coal Mines pending the appointment of Custodian)

Amendment made:

Page 5,—

(i) line 12,—

for "appertaining", substitute "pertaining";

(ii) line 40,—

omit "current",

(iii) line 41,—

for "at the head office or the principal", substitute "at any";

(iv) line 43,—

for "appertaining", substitute "pertaining" (26).

(Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not here. So, his amendment is not moved.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Payment of amount) see (9)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: I beg to move:

Pages 7 and 8,—

for clause 7 substitute—

"7. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 3, if, at any time before the expiry of the period

of two years referred to in that sub-section, it appears to the Central Government that the purpose of the vesting of the management of the undertakings of the coal companies in that Government have been fulfilled or for any other reason it is not necessary that the management of the undertakings of the coal companies should remain vested in that Government, it may by order published in the Official Gazette relinquish the management of the undertakings of the coal companies with effect from such date as may be specified in the order.

- (2) On and from the date specified in the order published under sub-section (1), the undertakings of the coal companies shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, so, however, that steps, if any, in relation to the management of the undertakings may be taken after the publication of the order under sub-section (1)" (7)

Page 8,—

after line 11, insert—

- "(4) Out of the amount to be given to the owner of the coal mine as computed in term of the fore-going provisions, there shall be deducted in the first instance all dues payable by such owner of the coal mine till the appointed day on account of employees' provident fund or arrears of wages, allowances and other dues to the persons employed or working in the said coal mine, and the amount so deducted shall be utilised or appropriated for payment of the outstanding dues on account of employees' provident fund, wages, allowances or other dues as the

case may be, in priority to all other debts of the owner of the said coal mine incurred in relation to the said coal mine." (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments by Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma but he is not here. They are not moved—amendments Nos. 17 to 23

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 34,—

for "twenty" substitute "five" (36)

Page 7,—

omit lines 37 to 41 (37)

Page 8, line 9,—

for "fifty" substitute "twenty" (38)

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: With regard to amendment No. 8, I am giving certain priorities so far as the workers are concerned, if the hon. Member will accept the redraft I have made, I would like to add something which is similar to his amendment. Actually some other hon. members also including Mr. Damodar Pandey suggested that some such amendment should be made. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read the draft:

Page 8, after line 11, insert—

"(4) out of the amount payable under the foregoing sub-sections, there shall be deducted by the Central Government all amounts equal to the amounts of arrears due, on the appointed day, to the men employed in a coal mine—

- (a) under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Scheme Act 1948 (46 of 1948), and
(b) as wages."

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramanglam]

That is to say, these amounts will have to be paid before the compensation is paid. If you are willing to accept it, I will move this formally.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But this will not cover all the employees. It will cover only those actually employed in the mines, what about employees working in other installations—office, etc.? It should cover all of them.

14 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his amendment has practically accepted all the amendments. But, as Shri Indrajit Gupta says, there are employees in the agency houses and their head office is in Calcutta. I would request the Minister to consider their security of service and provident fund.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The question of security of service does not arise. The point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is whether the employees not covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act will be covered by this Act or not, I will check it up and let him know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You can say employees of the coal mining companies.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 7 में खान-मालिकों को 20 पैसे प्रति-टन देने की बात कही गई है। मैं उस को कम कर के 5 पैसे करना चाहता हूँ। सिद्धान्ततः मैं मालिकों को कम्पेन्सेशन के नाम पर, या किसी नाम पर, कोप घन-राशि देने के खिलाफ हूँ, मगर चूँकि मंत्री महोदय ने संबैधानिक व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रावधान किया है कि खान-मालिकों को 20 पैसे प्रति-टन दिया जाये, इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 36 के द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि 20 पैसे के स्थान पर 5 पैसे कर दिया जाये।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I want to refer to amendment No. 37, which is connected with this. If the mine-owners are not paid, then the arrears due to the workers will not be paid because the management ask "where the money will come from?" This is a very queer logic. I can never accept it. I say that the owners will have to pay whatever is due to the workers from the assets of the companies.

Apart from my support to the amendment moved by Shri Shastri, my amendment says that portion of clause 7 from line 37 to line 41 should be deleted.

The mines were closed for months and years. Yesterday the hon. Minister waxed eloquent and he was exposing the rapaciousness of the coal-miners and how they exploited the workers, cheated the Central and State Governments etc. It is also known that the mines have been mostly closed due to two factors. One is mismanagement. Secondly, the employers exploited the mines to the best of their ability and cheated everybody, without making any payment. I fail to understand why such mine-owners should be given any amount. This is what I am not able to understand by reading this Bill and yesterday when I raised it, the hon. Minister never replied to it. I say this particular portion from line 37 to 41 under Clause 7 be deleted completely.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as the present quantum is concerned, to which Mr. Ramavatar Shastri referred I am afraid, we are not in a position to accept it. This is the figure we have arrived at after taking into consideration as to what is the production and what may be called the ordinary management compensation that should personally be given.

So far as the point raised by the hon. Member Dr. Ranen Sen is concerned, we have been advised that even in relation to the closed mines, we have to provide for the payment of management compensation because we take over the right to reopen the mines. It is in respect of that in

terms of Article 31, that compensation has to be paid. On principle, if the hon. Member is pressing that we should not pay these people who have got such a past—which I described and which, I am glad, the hon. Member also agreed—I do not think there is any difficulty so far as that principle is concerned. But fortunately, or unfortunately, it depends on through whose spectacles you are looking. We have got Article 61 in the Constitution and we have to take into account the presence of that Article. In terms of that Article, I am afraid there is no escape except for payment of some modicum of management compensation which we have fixed at the absolute minimum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the amendments moved by the Government.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I am just checking this point. Mr. Gupta had raised this point. If it is permissible, can we take up this amendment a little later, so that I can check up whether there is a lacuna or not? He had raised the question which you may have followed: the clerical employees who are covered by the Indian Provident Fund, as opposed to the Coal Mines Provident Fund would not be covered by the terms of the amendment proposed by me. I must be satisfied when I give a reply, I do not give replies for the sake of replies though they may some times think so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, the whole clause may be kept pending.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: You may keep it pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot keep the amendment alone pending. The consideration of the whole clause may be kept pending. This is within my powers, under the rules. We will
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keep Clause 7 pending and go over to Clause 8.

Clause 8—(Penalties)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, are you moving amendment No. 39?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not moving amendment No. 39. I am moving amendment Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43.

I beg to move:

Page 8, line 26—

for "two" substitute "three"
(40)

Page 8, line 26—

for "ten" substitute "twenty-five" (41).

Page 8, line 30—

for "three" substitute "five"
(42).

Page 8, line 31—

add at the end—

"which may extend to fifty thousand rupees" (43).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लॉज में इस कानून की व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन करने पर जुर्माने और कैद की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 40, 41, 42 और 43 के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि सब-क्लॉज (1) में कैद की सजा को बढ़ा कर दो साल से तीन साल कर दिया जाये और जुर्माने को दस हजार से बढ़ा कर पच्चीस हजार रुपये कर दिया जाये और सब-क्लॉज (2) में कैद की सजा को तीन साल से बढ़ा कर पांच साल कर दिया जाये और साथ ही जुर्माने की रकम पचास हजार रुपये निश्चित कर दी जाये।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों को डेटेरेट पनिशमेंट दी जाये, ऐसा सजा दी जाये कि दूसरों पर

[Shri Ramavatar Singh]

असर हो। इन पूज्यपतियों ने इन खान-मालिकों ने, क्या क्या नहीं किया है। उन्होंने मजदूरों की इज्जत लूटी है। अब उन के साथ नहीं का जाना चाहिए, बल्कि जितनी सख्त से सख्त सजा हम दे सकते हैं वह दो जाना चाहिए। मैंने अपने इन संशोधनों के जरिये सजा को प्रौर सख्त बनाने की व्यवस्था की है।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The trouble with this hon. Member is that whenever we give him assist were an inch, somewhere, he wants to make it a mile on the next day. On the last occasion, when the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Bill came up, I think he was very vociferous about increasing the punishment. We increased it to whatever it is here. Now, when we have come up with the same proposal, that we agreed to at his instigation on the last occasion, he wants us to push a little further. When will he be satisfied?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put all the Amendments together to clause 8, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 40 to 43 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 9. There is an amendment in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee to Clause 10. He is not here. So, that is not moved. Then, I take up Clauses 9 to 14 together, as there are no amendments. I put all these together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 9 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill Clause 15—(contracts, etc., in bad faith or detrimental may be cancelled, or varied):

Amendments made:

Page 10,—

before line 1, insert—

"15. (1) Every person with whom the owner or occupier of any coal mine has, before the appointed day, entered into any contract for any service (other than a contract of employment), sale or supply shall, within fifteen days from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President, intimate to the Central Government the particulars of such contract and if any default is made in giving such intimation, such contract shall, on the expiry of the said period of fifteen days, be voidable at the option of the Central Government." (27)

Page 10, line 1,—

for "15. (1)", substitute "(2)"; (28)

Page 10, line 14,—

(a) for "(2)", substitute "(3)";

(b) for "sub-section (1)", substitute—

"sub-section (2)". (29)

(Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam)

Amendment made:

Page 10, lines 2 and 3.—

omit "entered into at any time within twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day," (50)

(Shri R. N. Sharma)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Clause 15, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 —(Power to terminate contract of employment.)

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I beg to move:

Page 10, lines 21 and 22,—

omit, "for reasons to be recorded in writing," (30)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 10,—

for clause 16, substitute—

"16. All employees working in the coal mines before the take over shall be absorbed by the Government and thus retain their employment" (44)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 19,—

after "employment" insert—

"other than any contract involving a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947" (45)

Page 10,—

after line 25, insert—

"Provided that no contract of employment in a mine or mining company shall be terminated except after giving to the employee concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after offering him continued employment on terms and conditions different from those existing on the appointed day, as the custodian may decide." (46)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन क्लॉज 16 में है। ऐसे कल जब बहस चल रही थी तो इस क्लॉज के बारे में मंत्री जी ने जवाब भी दिया था और यह सवाल उठाया भी गया था कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कस्टोडियन अगर जरूरी समझे तो मजदूरों को एक महीने के नोटिस दे कर काम से अलग कर सकता है, इसलिए मैं इस तरह का अधिकार कस्टोडियन की देने के खिलाफ हूँ। अगर इस तरह की बात होगी तो मजदूरों के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा। उन्हें जब भी वह चाहेंगे निकाल देंगे। इसलिए मैंने इस क्लॉज के बदलने में जो क्लॉज संशोधन के रूप में दिया है वह इस प्रकार है:

"All employees working in the coal mines before the take over shall be absorbed by the Government and thus retain their employment"

अब साफ बात होनी चाहिए ताकि पुराने किसी भी मजदूर को काम से न हटाया जाय।

बामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : नहीं हटाया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह आप राइट दे रहे हैं। मैं राइट का विरोध कर रहा हूँ। कस्टोडियन को इस तरह का ब्लैक अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए।

श्री बामोदर पांडे : फिर आप ही कहेंगे कि इसको हटा देना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो हम यूनियन में काम करते हैं और आप भी यूनियन में काम करने हैं, वह हम देख लेंगे। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए। ऐसे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि तमाम बिलों में इस तरह की बात रखी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जाती है। अगर तमाम बिलों में इस तरह की बात रखी जाती है और उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है तो इस को रखने की आवश्यकता क्या है जिस का कोई इस्तेमाल ही न हो? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस क्लॉज को बदल कर के मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ताकि किसी को यह सन्देह न हो कि हमें नौकरी से हटाया जायगा। मजदूर भी हिम्मत के साथ काम करे और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाए। जिस उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है कोयले की खानों का वह सफल हो और वह काम पूरा हो सके। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to take up my amendments separately—amendments 45 and 46—and not together because if 45 is acceptable, then I withdraw 46. The two are interdependent.

The idea expressed by my friend, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, is what I am supporting, though I have a little difference with the wording of his amendment because he has said 'all employees'. The term 'employees' may extend upto manager also. I am certainly not in favour of retaining, necessarily, all the managers, all the managerial staff. I try to make it more explicit by saying this. The original reads as follows:—

"If the Custodian is of opinion that any contract of employment entered into by any owner or agent of a coal mine..."

My amendment seeks to insert after employment:—

"Other than any contract involving a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

So, if my amendment is accepted by the Minister, it would leave the Custodian with the powers of terminating, if he so thinks it necessary, the services of any high officers or managers or managerial staff and so on, but, it would not give him the power to dis-

pense with the services of an ordinary worker. I do not know whether the Minister shares my view. But, as far as the coal mines are concerned, they are not suffering from the problem of surplus labour. The problem in the mines is just the opposite. According to the Coal Mines Act, for example, they are required to keep separate staff for separate duties, but in many of these mines you will find that one clerk is appointed who is doing the work of attendance clerk, provident fund clerk, the ESI clerk, everything; one man is made to do everything whereas, according to the regulations, they should keep one separate man for each of these jobs. He can go and find out. I can show him dozens of mines where this kind of malpractice has been going on. A number of people are being forced to do multiple jobs. The full complement which should be there in keeping with the regulations is not maintained. Therefore, I would say this. He may go on assuring the House that, in fact, it will never be done; in fact, no worker will be dismissed. But, as Mr. Ramavatar Shastri was asking, why then do you keep a clause like that except in so far as it may relate. You know, in these mines where malpractices were involved, there were many people at the top levels, relatives even; in the mines which were owned by certain families, their relatives and friends were appointed. In such cases, you can get the people removed. But there is no reason for keeping this here as a kind of constant threat against the ordinary workman in the mine.

Therefore, I am saying this that the power to terminate the contract should not extend to contracts which involve workmen as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I certainly appreciate the sentiments of both the hon. Members who have spoken. But I must join issue with my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta on the question of surplus. He was instancing only one category which, by and large, throughout the

mines, is comparatively a small part of the workforce. But, so far as workers themselves are concerned, shall I use the word, due to the misbehaviour of the employers, we have different types of workers—members of provident fund on the one hand, permanent workers who are not granted these benefits and then the *Badii*, the casual labour. Somebody works for 2 days, another person works for two days, like that. All these different *Badii*, casual labour, in the case of Bharat Coking Coal were en bloc made permanent. As a result, we have got a surplus of some 30,000 workers in the Bharat Coking Coal. If we follow the same procedure in the coal mines, that is, in the non-coking coal mines, we will be in the same difficulty. That is why your representatives in the AITUC—unfortunately, neither of you was present there—Shri Ramavatar Shastri knows and also Mr. Indrajit Gupta—have been involved in discussions with the coal mine authorities as well as with myself regarding the manner in which these workers should be treated and all the trade unions have, in a very friendly and in a co-operative way, agreed to a procedure which I do not want to go into now, as to how the regularisation of workmen should be done. But, because a certain amount, not a certain amount, quite a substantial amount of fraud has been done in the registers regarding workmen, if we bind ourselves down to the manner you want us to do, then we will be binding ourselves down to accept all those persons who have been fraudulently introduced as labour.

I will only read—sometimes one reads as it were from Daniel coming to judgment. I am reading from the letter of Mr. M. K. Pandhe, the Secretary of CITU, Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya's colleague, if I may use that expression with your permission. What has he written to me?

"Sec. 16 deals with contract labour. The Bill does not protect the job security of the former employees and the workers of the mines..."

In this matter, so far as generalisation is concerned, he agrees with the hon. Members who spoke just now. But, in any case, the facts show that I should not agree to this. Further on, he says:

"We have reports from our unions that the mine-owners tampered with records and managed to insert many anti-social elements on the rolls while removing *bona fide* workers. The Bill should provide security to all types of non-managerial employees and workers standing on the real muster rolls, pay-rolls as evident from similar untampered documents of the mining companies, etc."

Legally, it is impossible to make a provision for read muster rolls and untampered muster rolls. Legally, the only way we can safeguard the security of service of the genuine worker and prevent the non-genuine *Latial*, *goonda* this and that who has been introduced, is by giving the Custodian the power he has been given in clause 16.

You are apprehensive that he will misuse it. You are also involved in this and all the trade unions are involved even in checking as to who are to be the workers. We want your co-operation in this. That is the only way we can do it, in an adequate and proper way. But, if we are going to introduce either the provision which Shri Ramavatar Shastri has suggested or the one Shri Indrajit Gupta has suggested or the one Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya have suggested through Mr. Pandhe, I will be in trouble and you will be in trouble, much more than I will be in trouble. That is why I beg of you, please do not insist on this thing. Don't mistrust me. I am not asking you to trust me. I am not asking you to trust the Custodian...

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What you have suggested is also not a remedy.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It will enable with the amendment which we have proposed because I have suggested that 'for the reasons to be recorded in writing also should be eliminated, which, in a sense

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] gives the Custodian more arbitrary powers. But, then, I cannot record many of the reasons in writing because I do not have any evidence as such, but I know this man is a fraud and you know and many of the Unions know. In fact, Union leaders have already come and told me when I had been to Asansol and when I had been to Bokaro that 'so and so officer you should not keep. In these places extra people have been introduced and you should get rid of them. You better check with the muster roll. The real muster roll has been shifted and a false muster roll has been brought here'. All these things are going on. So, I would beg of you, why not trust us when in the actual operation of our work we are having your co-operation. If we have the honesty and the intention of trusting you, do you think you can trust us at least a little.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 10, lines 21 and 22—

omit "for reasons to be recorded writing." (30)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will put all the other amendments to the Clause to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 44, 45 and 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Coal Mines to which this Act shall not apply.)

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 1,—

for "18" substitute "18. (1)" (1)
Page 11, line 2,—

for "a Government company or",
substitute—"Government, or by a Government company or" (32)

Page 11,—

after line 15, insert—

"(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply where there is any dispute as to the ownership or right of user of Government, Government company or corporation referred to in clause (a) of that sub-section, or company referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section, with regard to any coal mine or any machinery, equipment, vehicle, railway or tramway which is in such coal mine or is used for the purposes of such coal mine." (33)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any other amendments?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not moving No. 47 because this point has already been decided. No. 48 also I am not moving as this point has already been decided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right I will now put amendment No. 31 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 11, line 1,—

for "18" substitute "18' (1)" (31).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 11, line 2,—

for "a Government company or", substitute "Government, or by a Government company or" (32)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 11—

after line 15, insert—

"(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply where there is any dispute as to the ownership or right of user of Government, Government company or corporation referred to in clause (a) of that sub-section, or company referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section, with regard to any coal mine or any machinery, equipment, vehicle, railway or tramway which is in such coal mine or is used for the purposes of such coal mine." (33)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now what about Clause 7?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 11, insert,—

"(4) Out of the amount payable under the foregoing sub-sections, there shall be deducted by the Central Government, all sums equal

to the amount of arrears due, on the appointed day, to the persons employed by the owner of a coal mine—

(a) from a provident fund, pension fund, gratuity fund or any other fund established for the welfare of the persons employed by the owner of the coal mine, and

(b) as wages" (51).

This will cover all types of funds. This will cover persons employed by owner of a coal mine, this will cover head office of coal mines.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will it cover statutory funds which are set up under various statutes?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It covers provident fund, it covers pension fund, it covers gratuity fund or any other fund established for the welfare of the persons employed by the owner of the coal mine. It does not restrict it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It must cover the statutory ones also.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is much wider it covers all others also.

DR. RANEN SEN: Coalmines Provident Fund Act and Provident Fund Act are two separate Acts. There are two Provident Fund Acts.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is what I said earlier. You have not listened to me. It says 'any other fund established. It does not say established by whom. It refers to any fund established for the welfare of persons employed by the owner of a coalmine. It is wide enough. Both funds, statutorily established and non-statutory funds, will be covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 8,—

after line 11, insert—

"(4) Out of the amount payable under the foregoing sub-sections, there shall be deducted by the Central Government, all sums, equal to the amount of arrears due, on the appointed day, to the persons employed by the owner of a coal mine—

(a) from a provident fund, pension fund, gratuity fund or any other fund established for the welfare of the persons employed by the owner of the coal mine, and

(b) as wages" (51).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the rest of the amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8, 36, 37 and 38 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is;

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 2—contd.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, in the amendment proposed by Shri R. N. Sharma—Amendment No. 49—the words "to the extent they are" will lead to some confusion. We will get into legal difficulties. Only when the building is solely used for the mining company, we will take it over, but when it is used in a mixed way we will not touch it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has just taken a decision. According to the rule, that can only be rescinded by another Motion of the House. But how can that be done? It can only be rescinded. But under what rule? I cannot be running the House and looking at the rules at the same time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The office will do it for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to help, but according to the rules of the House. Well, I think there can be a way out.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sure.

DR. RANEN SEN: Where there is a will, there is a way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some one must move for suspension of the rule in its application to this item.

DR. RANEN SEN: Shri Raghu Ramaiah is there.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I move:

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amendments to clause 2 of the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, and adopting clause 2, as amended, be suspended."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amend-

ments to clause 2 of the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, and adopting clause 2, as amended, be suspended."

* The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This rule is suspended for this purpose.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I move:

"That the decision of the House adopting amendments to clause 2 of the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, and adopting clause 2, as amended, be rescinded."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the decision of the House adopting amendments to clause 2 of the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, and adopting clause 2 as amended, be rescinded."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I move:

In the Notice of Amendments, List No. 4, S. No. 24, in the proposed Clause (g) (xi),—for "to the extent they are," substitute "and solely".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not got it. It should be numbered. Whatever be the number—this is a new amendment which I admit in view of the unanimous desire of the House.

The question is:

In the Notice of Amendments, List No. 4, S. No. 24, in the proposed Clause (g)(xi),—for "to the extent they are" substitute "and solely"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 14 to 46 and 1 to 5 respectively,

substitute—

"(g) "mine" means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, and impudes—

(i) all borings and bore holes;

(ii) all shafts, whether in the course of being sunk or not;

(iii) all levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven;

(iv) all open cast workings;

(v) all conveyors or aerial ropeways provided for the bringing into or removal from a mine of minerals or other articles or for the removal of refuse therefrom;

(vi) all lands, buildings, works, adits, levels, planes, machinery and equipments, instruments, stores, vehicles, railways, tramways and sidings in, or adjacent to, a mine and used for the purposes of the mine;

(vii) all workshops (including buildings, machinery, instruments, stores, equipments of such workshops and the lands on which such workshops stand) in, or adjacent to, a mine and used substantially for the purposes of the mine or a number of mines under the same management;

(viii) all coal in stock or in transit belonging to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

owner of the mine and all coal under production in a mine;

(ix) all power stations in a mine or operated primarily for supplying electricity for the purpose of working the mine or a number of mines under the same management;

(x) all lands, buildings and equipments, belonging to the owner of the mine, and in, adjacent to or situated on the surface of, the mine where the washing of coal obtained from the mine or manufacture, therefrom, of coke is carried on;

(xi) all lands and buildings [other than those referred to in sub-clause (x)] wherever situated and solely user for the location of the management, sale or liaison offices, or for the residence of officers and staff, of the mine;

(xii) all other assets, movable and immovable, belonging to the owner of a mine, wherever situated, including cash balances, reserve funds and investments in so far as they relate to the mine and also any money lawfully due to him in relation to the mine in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, (24, as amended).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the clause again. The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish that this situation today in the House may not be repeated. It should not be cited as a precedent. It creates so much of difficulty for everybody. Fortunately, we have a quiet House. Otherwise, it would have been very difficult.

Now, I shall put the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill. . .

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-

GALAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a few minutes the Bill is going to be passed, for the good of the country and for the good of our economy. But at this

stage, I want to sound a note of warning. We have earned enough notoriety by the distribution of cement permits, fertiliser permits and other sort of permits. If the same thing happens in this coal distribution, we shall be nowhere. ;

Sir, coal is consumed in far-off villages at far off stations from district headquarters. The arrangement is to have dumps in the district headquarters of the sub-divisional headquarters but from the district or the sub-divisional headquarters, the villages are sometimes 30 to 40 miles away and they will have great difficulty in carting the coal from the district headquarters. At present, coal is taken to every railway station, and from there the consumer takes the coal to his home or factory. So far as the merchants are concerned, they used to bring coal to every railway station and from there the consumers would take their requirements. Now, if the Government does not make such arrangements, then it would be difficult for the consumers to carry the coal only from the district or the sub-divisional headquarters. I would therefore urge upon the Government to make sufficient provision for stocking coal at every station of the railways from where the villages may be situated anything from five miles to 12 miles.

Another point is that so far the colliery-owners were selling coal stealthily because about 97 per cent of the coal was being consumed by the factories. The consumers would take the coal but their requirements could not be met. Now, such arrangements as they now exist are not going to serve the purpose. So, it is but meet and proper that we should increase the quota for public consumption. Besides the factory consumption and other Government establishments, the coal to the consumers, whether for domestic use or for brick-kiln purposes or the small blacksmiths, should be made available to them. Therefore,

the quota should now be increased to at least 20 per cent of the production of coal, because, if we keep the quota for the lower strata of consumers at five to 7 per cent, the consumers will be in trouble and they will be put to hardship and their work will suffer. The work in the small scale industries will also suffer. So, I request the Government to increase the quota for public consumption substantially, at least to 20 per cent of the total coal production.

Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the appointment of sub-dealers.

When you appoint sub-dealers to take coal to consumers, you should be careful to license only such persons who are honest and who can really sell at proper price. Otherwise you will earn a bad name there too. The public are not concerned how much you sell coal to the factories and other establishments; they are concerned with their own consumption and they should get easily that quota without much difficulty. These two things should be kept in view at the time of distribution of coal.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करते हुए दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य, श्री तिवारी जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि कोयले की कमी तमाम शहरों में है—गांवों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वहाँ तो पहले से ही कमी है—और यह कमी इधर और बढ़ गई है और कीमत भी अधिक हो गई है । मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कोई निश्चित कीमत तय कर दे, ताकि कोयला इस्तेमाल करने वाले तमाम उपभोक्ताओं को, चाहे वे शहरों में रहने वाले हों या देहात में, आसानी हो सके ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जो कोयला-विक्रेता मुकदमे किये जायें, वे सचमुच ईमानदार हों। अभी मैं पटना गया था। वहां मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक ऐसी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को कोयला-विक्रेता बनाने की बात चल रही है, जिस पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप प्रमाणित हो चुके हैं। लेकिन चूंकि कुछ असरदार लोग, प्रभावशाली, व्यक्ति, उस के पीछे हैं, इसलिए यह बात चल रही है कि उस को कोयले का विक्रेता बनाया जाये। मुझे विश्वास है कि कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने के बाद हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखानों को कोयले की कमी नहीं होगी और उन का काम मंचारूप से चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I point out that the scope of the discussion now is only for supporting or for opposing the Bill. You are talking about methods of organisation and all that. Do you oppose this Bill or support it? That is all.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे तमाम अफसर बुरे नहीं हैं। मैं भी मानता हूं कि तमाम अफसर बुरे नहीं हैं; अच्छे अफसर भी हैं। लेकिन उन के विभाग में करप्ट अफसर भी हैं।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I must protest, please do not make general allegations. I have been a Minister in the Department of Mines for over two years and till today you have not brought a single example, a single officer who is corrupt. But you will vigorously make general statements....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not making a general statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In my case, all this is outside the scope of the discussion; at this stage you can only make your submission either in support or in opposition of the Bill. Other things are irrelevant; you can write to the Minister.... (Interruptions) I am pointing out to you that these are not relevant to this discussion now. You want me to connive at your irrelevancy or what?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह जो आप ने टेक ओवर किया है जिसका राष्ट्रीयकरण आप आगे चल कर करेंगे, वह सफल हो, उस के रास्ते में कोई रुकावट न हो इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं। 'जनशक्ति का अखबार' दो हिस्सा पढ़ कर मैं समाप्त कर दंगा। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है जिस की जानकारी आप को भी है कि कोयला खानों के क्षेत्रों में चाहे वह रानीगंज हो, हजारीबाग हो या धनबाद का क्षेत्र हो, कुछ अफसर...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shastri, I think you should understand that this is outside the scope of the discussion now. Now you have only to confine yourself either to the opposition or to the support of this Bill. These are all details.

Order, please. These are not relevant.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The co-operative society Dhanbad and Secunderabad, they do not come within the scope of the Bill.

I will give you time but I am pointing out that you should be relevant.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप मुझे को बोलने तो दीजिए। मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि इस टेक ओवर को नाकामयाब बनाने के लिए स्केडार और आप के इन्फिने अफसर जिन में एक का मेरे पास में नाम भी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. (Interruptions).

Mr. Pandey, will you please sit down. I am not concerned with who is right and who is wrong. I am concerned, with the dignity of this House. I would like to know from the hon. members whether this House should be brought to that level that the name of any Tom, Dick and Harry should figure in the proceedings of this House. Do not mention these names.

Order please.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: On a point of explanation I may say I have repeatedly requested, in all humility, the hon. members if they have any matter against any individual, they should come to me and I should be given an opportunity to satisfy them. The question of taking it up in the House arises only if I am not able to satisfy them. Without discussing it with me and without getting the material which is in my possession, which he may not possess, is it fair to mention names? Have I ever refused to talk to him?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to shut you out. You are out of the scope of the discussion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस टेक ओवर को नाकामयाब बनाने के लिए कुछ यफ़र जो करंट है त्रिन के ना : मैं बा : मैं बना दंगा, और कुछ मेकेशर से लि कर कि : तरह से गोल ल कर रहे हैं. इस का एक उदाहरण यूनाइटेड कोल वर्कर्स यूनियन के **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing more that Mr. Shastri says will go on record. I put the motion to the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Those in favour may say "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say "No".

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

The Ayes have it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said "The Ayes have it" and I paused for one minute. You never said anything. Only after I declared the result, you say "No". Even so, let there be a division. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: I said "No" five times. I cannot help if you did not bear it. (Interruptions).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Ayes

15 hrs.

Division No. 12]

Austin, Dr. Henry

Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Dalbair Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Das, Shri Dharnidbar

Engti, Shri Biren

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

George, Shri A. C.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 *Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Mody, Shri Piloo

**Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The results of the division is: Ayes 61: Noes 2.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Minister has not replied to the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He never wanted to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We all wanted to vote for the Bill. It is the wrong procedure which has been adopted which is responsible for this division.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: When the motion had already been adopted and there was no question before the House, how can you put it again to the vote?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, on a point of order. I notice from the board that some hon. Member of the House, whose No. is 3, has voted in the affirmative. I see no such†† over here at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That word is not going to form part of the record.

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Chair accordingly.

**Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

†Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah also recorded his vote for 'AYES'.

††Expunged ordered ordinance by the chair.

Every member is an hon. Member and no member can be called by that name.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I have raised a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, I want to make a clarification. While the discussion on the Bill was going on, I was occupying the seat of Shri Chavan. I continued to sit there and I voted from that seat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is all that I wanted to be clarified, and it is the duty of the Deputy-Speaker to take note of it, if he wants to.

15.02 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1972-73.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,65,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND No. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND No. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,71,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND No. 7—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Education'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

DEMAND No. 10—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 14—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 18—MINT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 20—OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

DEMAND No. 22—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:."

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 27—PAYMENTS TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 29—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,21,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 31—DEPARTMENT OF Co-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 33—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,83,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 34—EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Export-Oriented Industries'."

DEMAND No. 37—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 38—CABINET

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 40—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 41—CENSUS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 45—DELHI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,94,86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 46—CHANDIGARH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 47—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 48—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 57—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 56,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Law and Justice'."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 70—ROADS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 73—PORTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 75—DEPARTMENT OF
STEEL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,73,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 76—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

**DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF WORKS
AND HOUSING**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 83—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,38,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 86—ATOMIC ENERGY RE-
SEARCH AND NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes'."

**DEMAND NO. 89—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
WORKING EXPENSES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

**DEMAND NO. 90—POSTS AND TELEGRAPH
DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, AP-
PROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS AND
REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL
REVENUES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,08,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

**DEMAND NO. 95—DEPARTMENT OF PAR-
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 96—DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

**DEMAND No. 99—DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No. 105—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND No. 113—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,55,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND No. 114—PURCHASE OF FOOD-
GRAINS AND FERTILISERS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,55,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers'."

**DEMAND No. 115—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories'."

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,99,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,48,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,97,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 133—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (Not met from
Revenue).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

The Supplementary Demands for Grants are now before the House.

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion on the supplementary demands for grants and while doing so I would like to speak on demand No. 29 pertaining to the department of Food. While speaking on this subject I am at once reminded of the fact that the rationing system in the States of West Bengal has completely collapsed. In almost all the cities of West Bengal the quantum of ration that is to be distributed through the ration shops has been subjected to a severe cut and whatever little is being distributed through the shops is not worth human consumption. In the rural areas where partial rationing system exist the ration shops are without any supplies. The Food Corporation of India has miserably failed and they have reached nowhere near their target of procurement which they had set before themselves. Thus a situation has arisen where the entire population of West Bengal is faced with a grave scarcity conditions. I may mention

in this connection for your information, Sir that the Government of West Bengal had appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Roy to go into the working of the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal and to find out the shortcomings of its working. The report of the Commission has been released only a few days ago and if we go through the contents of this report we will find that it has made startling revelations. The Commission's report has revealed that the Food Corporation of India is losing nearly Rs. 5 crores per year in West Bengal on account of thefts and other malpractices. Not only this, a good number of godowns have unearthed where sand and store chips, worth thousands of rupees are being mixed with foodgrains and these foodgrains are then distributed through the rationing shops to the needy people. In this background, it is for the consideration for the people of West Bengal how far the Government of West Bengal was prudent in entrusting this very food Corporation of India with the responsibility of procuring foodgrains in West Bengal which has not only failed to fulfil its targets of procurement but it has gained notoriety for its corrupt practices. Not only this, whenever the Government of West Bengal have asked for increased supply of foodgrains, assurances were given by the Centre to meet the requirement but these assurances were not fulfilled. This is not what I say but this is exactly what has been stated by the Food Minister of West Bengal Kanta Maitra who has stated that the Centre is not giving the State adequate supplies of food grains. The natural consequence of the situation is that the entire State of West Bengal—be it in the cities, be it in the industrial areas or be it in the rural areas is suffering from great scarcity of foodgrains and before the situation develops into an explosive one I would like to draw the attention of Ministers of Food and Finance to it and urge upon them to take immediate

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

ate remedial measures. Recently I had been to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar. In all these States the situation is indeed very appalling and it reminds us of the days of great famine of West Bengal. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the Ministers must shake off their sense of complacency and they must come forward to effect proper coordination between the different departments of the Government of India with a view to tackling the grave situation that is confronting these States. Unless bold and courageous steps are taken, I am afraid Sir, we would not be able to face this calamitous situation. I would impress upon the Agriculture Minister to hold emergent discussions with the Minister of Irrigation and Power and try to see that the small irrigation projects are given priority and if it is done I am sure, Sir, that these small projects would be helpful to the cultivators who through increased production would be able to help us to turn the tide of events. There is still time and we must wake up to realise the seriousness of the situation.

I also find Sir, that in preference to agricultural projects we are laying emphasis on big projects but I feel Sir, that unless we are able to take effective steps to energise and activate the small irrigation projects we would not be able to deliver the goods to the people. We know that the DVC project has been undertaken in our State of West Bengal as flood control measure. The engineer member of the DVC Mr. Goodwin had suggested that the DVC should have 8 reservoirs but instead of eight we have constructed only four. As a result of this we find that 50 per cent of the river water goes waste and only the remaining 50 per cent is stored in these four reservoirs. In the rainy season this surplus 50 per cent water creates havoc and inundates its banks bringing misery on the people every year and the water that is stored in the four reservoirs is never adequate during the summer days or when there is a drought. Therefore it is a

wishful thinking to imagine that would be able to save the lower Damodar area from perennial floods by these four reservoirs and by constructing a few dams here and there. Dr. Megh Nath Shah, the eminent scientist of our country had stated that as a result of the DVC the whole of the Southern zone of DVC, the Western zone of Hooghly and Northern Zone of Howrah would turn into barren land and this prophecy of that great scientist has come true. The river Rup Narayan is fast drying up. The water flow through the river Ganges has diminished considerably and because of the breaches in the Farakka Dam many villages have been inundated. When this is the situation we find that no coordinated effort is being made by the Central Government for an equitable distribution of water of river Ganges. I must remind this House, Sir, that if the cultivators of UP and Bihar have a claim on the water of Ganges then surely the cultivators of West Bengal too have an equal claim on the same water. Far from trying to solve this problem, the Central Ministers are politiquing to create dissensions and differences among the cultivators of West Bengal UP and Bihar. Therefore, Sir, if we are able to give priority to these problems and try to find solutions for them then we can hope that by the next crop season we would be able to turn the corner and take the country ahead towards progress. I have seen Sir, how river water has been put to the best use in the Mandira dam. I have also seen how the Koel river water is being utilised in the Rourkela steel plant and I am sure Sir, that in a like wise manner we have to bend our energies to see that the water flowing through Ganga and its tributaries is utilised fully. We have to find immediate solution of the long standing dispute between the States over the use of Cauvery and Narmada rivers. We must hasten to take a decision in these disputes. But when this is the situation, before the country we do not find any sense of urgency, and any coordinated effort by the Central Govern-

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

ment to solve these problems. The Government have not taken any rational or scientific approach to these problems and as such I am unable to support the demands that has been put forward before this House. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to Demand Nos. 29, 110, 114 and 57.

It has been mentioned here that this sum was needed to pay the third instalment of interim relief to the Central Government employees, including Defence employees. I should like to take this opportunity to highlight the problems of the Central Government employees and the growing discontent amongst them due to non-submission of the Pay Commission's Report. A solemn promise has been made in this House by my hon. friend, Shri K. R. Ganesh, and the Cabinet Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, that the Pay Commission's Report will be submitted latest by 31st March 1973, that the uppermost limit will be 31st March 1973. There are indications in the press that the Report is not likely to be unanimous. There may be an opportunity for us to discuss two reports in this House before implementation. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has established a cell in the Finance Ministry to process the Pay Commission's Report when it is submitted, either one Report or two Reports, and whether it is also a fact that the Member-Secretary of the Pay Commission, who happens to be one of the civil servants, is likely to be appointed in the Finance Ministry as Secretary (Expenditure) and entrusted with the job of implementing the Pay Commission's Report. I have already spoken about this during the Call-Attention Notice, and I take this opportunity also to request, without imputing any motive to Mr. H. N. Ray, Member-Secretary of the Pay Commission, that he should not be associated with the work of

implementation of the Pay Commission's Report. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the efforts of the Members of the Pay Commission are to bring out a unanimous Report and that is why the submission of the Report may be delayed further and it may go even beyond 31st March 1973. I do not want to threaten this Government. But, as a representative of the Central Government employees, I should like to mention here that, if the Report is not submitted latest by 31st March 1973 or even on 31 March, 1973, the growing discontent of the Central Government employees is bound to erupt and it may take an ugly shape. If the Government is aware that submission of the Pay Commission's Report is likely to be delayed further, then they should announce here and now ad hoc relief to the Central Government employees, pending submission of the Pay Commission's Report.

My second point is about Demand No. 100. It is mentioned here, 'commuted pension of the High Court judges. This Government has conveniently forgotten the poor pensioners of this country—the Central Government and State Government pensioners. I am receiving daily telegrams and letters from the Pensioners' Association of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and at other places, including Delhi. How can those gentlemen meet their requirements, continue their existence, with a meagre sum of Rs. 30 or 40 or 50 in these hard days when prices have gone up so high, when the employees are demanding another instalment of ad hoc relief pending implementation of the Pay Commission's Report? What will happen to these poor pensioners? Nobody is thinking about them. It is said that their sons will help them. In these days when it is very difficult for these sons to manage even their own families consisting of two or three children, how can they help their fathers? It is high time that the demand of the pensioners for an in-

crease in their pension is conceded. The Government just reject the whole matter saying that it is open to the Pay Commission to make its recommendation, but the Pay Commission does not seem to say anything about pensioners. I would urge on the Government, in the larger interest of humanity, they should consider the sad plight of the pensioners who are unable to eat even two meals a day. I am not talking about those who get a pension of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or Rs. 1,000. I am talking of those who get a pension of Rs. 50, 100, 200, or 300. They are finding it very difficult to keep their body and soul together.

I then come to Demand No. 29—procurement of food through the Food Corporation of India. I would like to know what has happened to the CBI report. Has the CBI submitted any investigation report on the charges levelled against the ex-Chairman of the Food Corporation of India and also the Managing Director and other officials? What has happened to that?

When we talk of procurement by the Food Corporation of India, I cannot but mention again in this connection the case of S. K. Modi who was let out. I can understand if I murder a person here and now, before the eyes of everyone, I may be a criminal, the worst type of criminal. I may be punished under Section 302 IPC and I may be hanged. But even then I will be considered less criminal than Mr. S. K. Modi who wanted to starve the children of this country by hoarding 10,000 bags in a cold storage. What has happened to that? I want to get a reply from the Home Minister, not from any Minister in the Cabinet, whether the prosecution charges against him are going to be withdrawn. Further, he was arrested under MISA, but it was thought that there is no use using it against that gentleman. He was a strange gentleman, a person who was a hoarder, the worst type of criminal. In this country he is considered to be a gentleman. It is a

sad commentary on the talk of socialism, on the talk of uprooting corruption.

Now, I come to Demand No. 27—Information and Publicity. I would like to know from this Government as to what has happened to a Bill or a proposed Bill, the name of which was supposed to be, 'The Diffusion of Ownership Bill'? Is it likely to be introduced in this House and if so, when? I do not want to curtail the freedom of the Press. After all we should definitely set up an authority and there should be a Bill to curb the monopoly of the Press. The Birlas controlling the *Hindustan Times*, controlling the jute mills, controlling aluminium and other industries—this monopoly must come to an end. Otherwise, all talk of socialism will be nothing but a futile slogan and after some time, it will be difficult for us, for any one of us, either this side or that side, to talk of socialism in the open streets. Otherwise, we will be beaten. Naturally, what I want is: let there be an assurance in this House as to what will happen to the Diffusion of Press Ownership Bill.

My first question is: I will request the hon. Minister to tell us about the future of the Pay Commission. Last but not the least, I will take this opportunity to highlight the problem of the Central Government employees who have been deprived of bonus. I was expecting that the Minister in his Budget speech would kindly make some provision or at least assure the Government employees that they will also be entitled to bonus. How can he deny the bonus which is being paid to the public undertaking employees, to those workers who are manufacturing that wonderful Gnat which has practically defeated the Sabre Jets and, how can it be denied to those who manufacture Vijayanta tanks which actually below the Patten tank which was acclaimed so loudly by Pakistan and the Americans? Am I to understand that with all my eloquence, I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

am unable to convince him that a man who is manufa making bread in the Modern Bakeries is entitled to bonus whereas a person who is manufacturing locomotive is not? At least my logic is not to that extent. I am not possibly convinced. Whether it is railway employees or the defence employees or the Central Government employees—all of them are entitled to bonus. Now, it is no more a profit-sharing bonus. It is a deferred wage. These employees are as good employees as the employees of the public sector undertakings. Only because they are called 'departmental undertakings', should they be deprived of the bonus?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : (मदसौर):

सरकार के द्वारा 13 करोड़ 29 हजार 361 रुपये की पूरक मांगें पेश की गई हैं। उनको देखने से पता लगता है कि सरकार ने जो गलतियाँ की हैं, जो अनुमान ठीक से नहीं लगाए, उसके कारण जहाँ तहाँ और जिस जिस मद में जो कमी पड़ी उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आपको सदन के के सामने आना पड़ा है। मुझे खुशी होती अगर हम इन मांगों में एक मांग यह भी देखते कि हमारे सैनिकों के मूल वेतनों में वृद्धि की मांग को लेकर यहाँ की जाती और उस मांग को ले कर मंत्री जी हमारे सामने आते। वह ज्यादा उपादेय भी होता।

मांग नम्बर 1 रक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है। उस में सैनिकों की वेतन वृद्धि की कोई बात नहीं है। इसके बारे में सदन में पहले भी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और विचार उपस्थित किए गए हैं। सरकार के द्वारा कोई निश्चित आश्वासन उस सम्बन्ध में नहीं दिया गया है और बताया नहीं गया है कि सरकार का जो दायित्व उनके प्रति है उसको वह निभाने जा रही है या नहीं। जवानों के मूल वेतनों में वृद्धि हो, उनको ठीक से जीवन यापन

की तमाम सुविधायें प्राप्त हों, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा की है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वेतन ठीक रिश्ते, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को अपने दायित्व को निभाना चाहिए। उस में वह असमर्थ रही है। पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में अनपेक्षित बिलम्ब से कर्मचारियों का संकट बढ़ा है। किन्तु सरकार को चिन्ता नहीं है।

फूड के नाम पर सरकार ने फूड कारपोरेशन के लिए भी रुपये की मांग की है। स्टोरेज के नाम पर पैसा मांगा गया है। हम देखते हैं कि फूड कारपोरेशन के पिछले दिनों के कृत्य कोई ऐसे नहीं हैं, जिन की प्रशंसा की जाए। वे हमारे सामने हैं। आज सारा खाद्य वितरण एफ सी आई के पास है पर ठीक से फूड का बिजुग नहीं होता है। यदि हम पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंगज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो पता चलता है कि केवल हैंडलिंग चार्जिज ही लाखों का खर्च बताया गया है और उसके बाद जो उनको डैमरेज देना पड़ा है, उस पर भी लाखों रुपया उनका खर्च हुआ है। इस पर कमेटी ने भारी आपत्ति की है। अनाज की वसूली और वितरण का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है। उसे कम किया जा सकता है। फूड कारपोरेशन पर जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, सी बी आई की जो इनक्वायरी चल रही है और जिन बातों की वह इनक्वायरी कर रही है, उन में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन जो उसकी जिम्मेदारियाँ थीं उनको निभाने में असमर्थ रही है। आपको चाहिए था कि फूड कारपोरेशन

में जो कमियाँ हैं, जो नुटियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करते बजाय इसके कि आप और रुपये की मांग ले कर हमारे सामने धाये हैं घाज बेज भर में खाद्यान्न संकट है। अनाज की कीमती बढ़ रही हैं। लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। लोगों के भख से घूरने के समाचार भी हैं। इसे आप ठीक करें।

पेट्रोलियम एंड कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री के वास्ते भी आपने और रुपये की मांग की है। उस में फटिलाइजर भी है। देश में फटिलाइजर की जो कमी है उससे आप अवगत हैं। सरकार उस कमी को पूरा नहीं कर पाई है। फटिलाइजर के बारे में भी पी एसी ने जो कहा है, स्टोरेज के बारे में जिस प्रकार के विचार प्रकट किए हैं, हैडलिंग की जो खामियाँ बताई हैं, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को ले जाने में जो खर्च पड़ता है, उसके बारे में मैं केवल यही आप से कहूँगा कि आप पी ए सी की 318वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 77 को देख लें और आपको पता चल जाएगा कि किस प्रकार भारी खर्च इस सब पर हुआ है। किसानों को समय पर फटिलाइजर मिलना चाहिए जो नहीं मिलता है। आप ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब तक किसान को उचित दामों पर फटिलाइजर नहीं मिलेगा और समय पर नहीं मिलेगा तब तक आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन आ जाएगा। आपको चाहिए कि आप इसकी व्यवस्था को भी ठीक करते। तीन चार सालों के अन्दर इसके दामों में तीस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। किसान परेशान हैं। वह कहता है कि इन सारी परिस्थितियों में जब कि खाद के दाम बढ़े हैं बिजली में कमी हुई है दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। गेहूँ की प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस बढ़नी चाहिए। यह मांग उसकी उचित मांग है। सरकार इसको मनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। चाहे

किसान को कितना ही पैसा ज्यादा फटिलाइजर तथा दूसरी चीजों के लिए देना पड़े लेकिन सरकार को इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। चाहे किसान को दरिया 28 रुपये के बजाय पचास रुपये में मिले लेकिन किसान से जो अनाज वह प्रोक्वोर करती है, उसकी ज्यादा कीमत वह देने को तैयार नहीं है और न ही वह कम कीमत में उसको खाद आदि देने में समर्थ है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे किसानों में निराशा आबेगी। वह अनाज उत्पादन करने से पीछे हटेगा। सरकार को चाहिए कि उसे उसकी उत्पादित चीजों का उचित प्रोत्साहक मूल्य मिले।

उसी क्रम में आपने राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों के लिए भी रुपये की मांग की है। इसको देने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आपने कहा है कि इससे लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल रहा है। देश में अत्यधिक सुखा है। महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में सूखे की स्थिति भयंकर है। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय राज पथ बनाए जाने चाहिए और लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं मांग करता आ रहा हूँ कि नेशनल हाइवेज के अन्दर आप अजमेर-खंडवा और उदयपुर-रतलाम बांसवाड़ा डूंगरपुर को भी शामिल कर ले, उसका भी आप विस्तार करें। इसके लिए भी अगर आप रुपये की मांग करके तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता और हमें खुशी होती। अजमेर-खंडवा मार्ग यातायात की दृष्टि से काफी व्यस्त मार्ग है। इसपर नसीराबाद में तथा महाराम्पूर हेडक्वार्टरस है तथा नीमच में सी० आर० पी० का मुख्यालय है। प्रोपियम फैक्ट्री के वर्क्स की मांगों के साथ आपने अल्फा लाइड फैक्ट्री के लिये रुपये की मांग की है और आपने बताया है कि कोडीन फासफेट आपको जो इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा उसकी वजह से भी आप का खर्चा बढ़ा। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मुख्यतः अफीम का उत्पादक क्षेत्र है

[श्री लक्ष्मी गारायण पांडेय]

हमारे यहां काफी अच्छी अफीम का उत्पादन होता है। उससे हम और अधिक फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वर्तमान में यह मात्रा थोड़ी है।

अफीम और उससे बनने वाली वस्तुओं के लिये नई नई फैक्ट्रीज की गुंजाइश है। लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अफीम से कई अन्य औषधियों आदि का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है और इस के लिए एक दूसरी फैक्ट्री लगाई जा सकती है लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। अगर सरकार ओपियम प्रोड्रज की एक कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी बना कर इस बारे में उन से विचार-विमर्श करती, तो ज्यादा उपादेय होता। इस तरह हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा में भी बचत होती और ओपियम का उत्पादन करने वालों को भी लाभ होता। नीमच में एल्कलायड फैक्ट्री बनाने में बहुत विलम्ब हो रहा है। जिससे हमें अधिक मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सके।

ओपियम उत्पादन करने वालों को ठीक पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। उन को कम से कम 100 रुपया प्रति-किलो मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार वह नहीं दे रही है। वह बहुत बड़ी धनराशि गनी बैंग और पालीथीन बैग पर खर्च करना चाहती है, लेकिन किसानों को उचित दाम नहीं देना चाहती है। अगर किसानों को ठीक मूल्य दिया जाये और इस काम को व्यवसायिक ढंग से चला कर ओपियम से विभिन्न औषधियां आदि तैयार करने के कारखाने लगाये जायें, तो हमें बाहर से ओपियम से उत्पादित चीजे मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेंगी। मेरे क्षेत्र, मंदसौर में फारेन कोलंबोरेशन से पापी हस्क से से एक्स्ट्रेक्ट निकालकर ओपियम तथा अन्य उत्पादन के बारे में फैक्ट्री लगाने की बात चली थी। मुझे प्रसन्नता होती, अगर इन इन पूरक मांगों में किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने और यह फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिये धन-राशियों की व्यवस्था की जाती। तब हम इन

मांगों का समर्थन करते और उन के श्रेष्ठित्व को स्वीकार करते। अफीम के उत्पादन तथा उससे विभिन्न वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के विषय में सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करे।

मंत्री महोदय ने इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी पूरक मांगे रखी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के नाम पर मिलने वाला पैसा छोटी फैक्ट्रीज वालों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। अपने उत्पादन के लिए उन को आवश्यक माल भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मंत्री महोदय को पता लगाता चाहिए कि क्या सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित क्वोटा स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलता है या वह बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को मिल जाता है और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज सफर करती है। छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज अपने लोन्ब का रीपेमेंट करने में भी असमर्थ रहती है और उन के सामने उद्योग बन्द करने की स्थिति आ जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं; मंत्री महोदय उन का उत्तर दें, तथा अपने बजट अनुमानों का सही सही आंकलन पूर्व में ही किया करें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may continue with his speech after the Holi holidays.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We continue the discussion on the Resolution by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He has already taken fifteen minutes. He will continue his speech.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion moving my Resolution on the nationalisation of foreign oil companies and other vital industries, I had referred to Government's fighting shy of countering monopoly interests—foreign as well as Indian in this country. And this peculiar preference for soft options is seen most calamitously in the case of foreign oil companies because they have been for years now a dreaded international menace to the cause of freedom particularly of the developing countries.

Last time I tried to show with some figures how they impose a heavy drain on our economy and especially on our foreign exchange position. I tried to show how they blackmail us over prices and; of course, they generally behave as they were sovereign States on Indian soil. They have further the grass to buy up stooges in high gov-

ernment and other places—and to our shame, in this country there are people who are ready to do their bidding.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

As I finished last time, I was speaking of the shabby and planned scuttling of Shri K. D. Malaviya's efforts to free ourselves of foreign oil shackles I was referring to such things as the recurring Bechtel scandals and the hurdles which are deliberately and plan-fully and mischievously placed in the way of the Takru Commission. If I intended to be cantankerous, I could even bring in the names of certain civil servants who have sometimes figured here already over privilege motions and that sort of thing, civil servants who appear to have sold themselves to the foreign devil who can oil their palms a great deal more than the country's exchequer can afford.

Sir, thanks to this apparently in-cradicable deficiency of the Government, even the public sector in oil, as my friend, Shri Barooah, should know very well, bristles with pitiful people who pass for experts since they once used to eat the salt of these very foreign companies.

It is not surprising that these foreign interests continue to ignore government directives and drastically reduce employment. I have here a whole file in regard to job security in foreign oil companies, which is a recurrent theme of discontent in this House. They go on drastically reducing employment, specially in the eastern States where thousands of employees are thrown off—they get their services terminated through all sorts of crooked methods. Then the foreign oil companies hand over much of their work to contractors who do their bidding. They do such things as the installation of a computer in spite of the protest of the employees in Bombay. And they do-

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

all this with a view to pressurising Government and showing their complete indifference to the requirements of the Indian economy. They are like a gangrene in our body-politic and they call for rooting out with hot iron, and we can do it in civilised fashion by nationalising these foreign oil resources.

In order to continue their stranglehold over this country, the oil companies have lately been making all sorts of proposals to the Government, including equity participation. They are encouraged by Government's rather sheepish attitude to be seen, for example, in the recent idea of throwing open the offshore areas for foreign oil monopolists. The argument presumably is that we have oil shortage and we must make it up and, therefore, let the Japanese or the Americans or the Rhodesians or anybody else, for that matter, dig it up and do it for us, provided they concede theoretically a nominal ownership. This is the pseudo-planners' line which even today in Shri Barooah's regime appears to pass muster. This is the kind of thing about which I hope Shri Barooah, when he replies, would try to give the House some satisfaction.

If we proceed in this fashion, if we do not check our ways, we shall be opening up our entire continental shelf to these wicked foreign interests. And naturally today a dozen or more companies are reported to be in the queue, to the delight of the tin-gods of Shri Barooah's Ministry.

When one sees these things, one might even have a feeling that poor, old Asoka Mehta was perhaps only an infant in this business of opening India's womb to economic penetration by foreign interests.

In the last few weeks, however, good news has come of oil cartels having to bow to Iraq's takeover legislation—Iraq which today is our

nearest friend in the Arab world. And this should remind us that these international oil companies need not continue to be the link between the producing and the consuming nations.

In this regard, as I said last time, the attention of the External Affairs Ministry in particular, ought to be directed, and in co-operation with the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry and other relevant Ministries, we should try to get into direct association of whatever sort is feasible with the oil producing countries.

Recently also, we have seen some very heartening reports. The leading Soviet oil expert, who is known all over the world, Professor N. A. Kalinin, whose report in 1956 on India's oil prospects put this country on the oil map of the world gave an interview, and then he wrote a magazine article which is being distributed by some news agencies in which he says that in this country we do have enough resources which we can work up in pretty quick time. I am quoting from his report:

"A new reassuring geological, geophysical assessment has appeared in Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal, Tripura and especially in the littoral of the Arabian Sea, and there is no ground to doubt that the mineral wealth of India is adequate to meet the requirements of the country."

I find that this is also in accord with what is said in a book like *Oil and World Power* by Peter R O'dell or the authoritative book, *The Political Economy of International Oil and the Under-developed Countries*, written by Michael Tanzer. Those also make the point that in India, if a real effort is made we can in very quick time almost be self-sufficient in regard to the production of oil. It may be a tall order apparently but if we do make a serious effort we can make a real, genuine advance in that direction.

This book by Tanzer—I want to refer to particularly I do not have much time, the *Political Economy of International Oil and the Under-developed countries*, should be studied very carefully in Mr. Borooah's Ministry. He is recognised as one of the most important writers on this subject in any country in the world today, and incidentally he was recently in this country and he gave an interview to the *Economic Times* which was reported on the 30th January, 1973. and in this interview. Dr. Tanzer said that India should nationalise all foreign oil companies and should pay no compensation which they do not deserve since they have already pumped away mammoth profits. He said again that India should look to the example set by the Chilean Government in regard to the International Copper Company. New winds are blowing from Paris to Chile and all over the world, and I hope something of that infection is caught in the Petroleum Ministry and we go ahead in the direction that we should.

I know that what we lack in this country in respect of this particular issue is not the means but the will to do it. If Government relies on private foreign investments, especially of the wily and enormously resourceful oil barons for developing the key areas of the economy, in spite of the industrial policy resolution of 1956, it would be selling out our people's birthright for a mess of pottage. Government may try to make it appear attractive in the short run. They may try to make it attractive in the short run by having some arrangements with foreign companies and work up some oil that would be good enough for our purposes, but its long term implications are absolutely disastrous. More than half of our people live below the poverty line and the devil alone knows what torture that means from day to day. We hear of *Garibi Hatao* today, but long ago, in the Mahabharata it had been said that poverty was like

pariyaya maranam, death by degrees.

पतितब्रह्मणो तत् परमं दुःखमवशीत ।

दारिद्र्यमिति यत् प्रोक्तम् पयाये भरणमृहितम्

"Poverty is worse even than the death of a husband or a son, because it is nothing more or less than death by degrees."

Every year in the eastern region of our country from where my friend Mr. Borooah comes, like I do, according to the Government Statement in this House 14,000 children, infants between the ages of 1 and 5, become blind because of lack of nutrition. Is it imagined that we can lift our country out of this absolute morass without genuinely deep-ranging programmes of reconstruction? Is it believed that merely by tinkering with this or that kind of economic policy we are going ahead with tackling the problem of poverty, or is it imagined that some sort of expression like socialist planning or *garibi hatao* recited from time to time would just do the trick? This country has to wake out of its present deep stupor to mass awareness and activity. And if the Government means business—I have my doubts—the Government should take the initiative, having the massive support it claims to have a massive programme and it should take the initiative in rousing popular enthusiasm in order that the country might be reconstructed.

That is why I am asking for the introduction of genuinely and truly basic policies of change and implementation of them. It is with this idea of genuinely basic transformation of our economy that I commend this resolution to the House. I say again that I have no illusions about Government's reaction but I do hope that the Government would take, even from a pragmatic point of view, the stand that we are going to begin the process of nationalisation of the foreign oil

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

interests, lock, stock and barrel. There is going to be no shilly-shallying in that. That is why I have categorically worded my resolution. From the amendments which have come forward I can sense something of the support which I can claim for it but that will be for later. In the meantime I commend this resolution to the House because I do want Government to begin at least a process of basic economic reconstruction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of the opinion that Foreign Oil Companies and other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses be nationalised."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon other hon. Members, how much time will the hon. Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Twenty minutes will do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of two hours for this Resolution, about half an hour has been taken by the hon. Mover and we need 20-25 minutes for the hon. Minister. We have the balance. I have five speakers on my list and those who move amendments also may like to speak. Amendments to be moved.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution—

omit "and other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses" (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):

Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "vital industries under the control of" substitute—

"key industries owned and controlled by" (2)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"latest by 31st December, 1973"

(3).

Before I began to speak, I must congratulate you on your appointment as Chairman, I was not here on that day. I must thank my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee for moving this resolution at an opportune movement. The mines have been taken over by the Government and a very vocal section of the ruling party says that the key industries should be nationalised and foreign oil companies should be taken over by the Government. I fully agree with what Shri Mukerjee has said. Shri Malaviya took over at the time of the late lamented Pandit Nehru and went head; he was half way through when he was sent out. Similarly Dr. Trigunna Sen was putting pressure on foreign oil companies, oil cartels to reduce the prices but then he was also sent out of the Cabinet. Mr. Gokhale was in charge of this Ministry and also of the Law Ministry and now we have our friend Shri D. K. Borooah who is known for his progressive outlook. This ministry which is known as the Petro Chemicals Ministry is slippery Ministry; I want to warn him. I am sure that he will try to know what is in it and how is it that the Government has not been able to give clearcut decision about it. I am sure he will be able to pressurise his own colleagues and tell them that time is fast approaching or it has almost come when these foreign oil companies should be taken over.

Sir, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has rightly advocated the case. He has mentioned how the monopoly houses have grown in this country, how Tatas, Birlas and also foreign monopolists who were controlling the economy of our country repatriated their profits. I do not want to quote those once again but I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether the attitude of these

oil magnates would be tolerated by any Government which had any self-respect. They dictate their own terms. Prof. Mukerjee has said—fantastic terms were given to these foreign tycoons and it is quoted in the Estimates Committee's words—

'among various assurances and concessions, the following two are very important:

Rights of the oil companies regarding import of crude oil and pricing of the Petroleum products on the basis of import parity.'

I am sure that this House will join, with the exception of those who believe in keeping the monopoly houses alive—except Jan Sangh party, other parties will join us or support the Resolution of the hon. member—Shri H. N. Mukerjee and the Government will have no hesitation in giving a definite answer to this.

Sir, I have one more amendment i.e. 'latest by the 31st December, 1973'. I want an operative clause—it should be taken over and it should be nationalised—but when? Because the reply will be given by the Government that we are wedded to Socialism, we talk of Socialism, we are trying to practise socialism also and naturally we would do it; why do you not have faith in us?

We see that Industrial Policy Resolution is also having a different deviation and shape. I think 31st December 1973 may be put. It is only March now and I am prepared to accept an amendment to the clause if he says 1st April, 1974, even then I am ready to accept. Let him move an amendment. There should be a time limit so that the country knows that Government is prepared to do so. Their ownership should be taken away by the Government.

3864 L.S.—11

I once again congratulate hon. member—Shri H. N. Mukerjee, for moving this Resolution.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, I would start by quoting what Mr. P. C. Sethi, the then Minister had to say about this in the Rajya Sabha:

"While all the implications of nationalising the foreign private oil companies in India were examined 'very seriously', negotiations are in progress with them for removing some irksome provisions in the existing refinery agreements."

Mr. H. R. Gokhale, the predecessor of the hon. Minister, told the Consultative Committee of Parliament on 29th May, 1972 that a final decision will be taken only after the official study was over. Sir, at no point of time has Government ever given the inkling that they are not thinking of nationalisation. Why do we say that there should be nationalisation immediately? Does the Government of India still need facts and figures about the commissions and omissions of these three western oil companies—Burmah-Shell, Caltext and Esso, who have looted the country? Facts and figures will speak for themselves as to how they have made loot in the country. They have made huge profits in this country but they have not been sincere. In 1965 during the Indo-Pakistan conflict when Government wanted them to have more of capacity to produce petroleum products, they did not agree. Very recently, during the Bangladesh crisis, when they were asked to have more capacity they did not and they refused to market the products imported from the rupee currency countries. In this country where they have been brought up, with a minor investment of Rs. 62 crores, they have repatriated profits in thousand of crores. But they would never care as to what the interests of this country are.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

We know how important oil is for our industry, transport and for everything we need. I do not want to arouse the Dulles phobia, that ghost which had been laid to rest for long, how when Pakistan committed aggression on Jammu and Kashmir, Dulles threatened us saying, "We shall stop the oil and see how you fight the freedom battle in that part of the country". The British manoeuvre, that sweet charming Mountbatten saying "On 1st January you must announce the cease-fire" is another story of our senior partner in the Commonwealth.

In spite of the big profits they are getting from our country, every day they dictate us terms. Their investment of Rs. 62 crores is very minor compared to our investment of Rs. 300 and odd crores in our two important refineries. Yet, they dictate terms saying, "We shall get crude from this source and not from that" because these international cartels of oil have got their own secrets in hiking up and down the prices. In this country, we have the privilege to have one man who is among the five oil experts of the world. I had been to the middle-east countries not once but many times and I have always been told, "You have got one expert in your country and that is Mr. K. D. Malaviya". What is the use to which we are putting this great expert? I may be wrong, but I think I am right in saying that since Malaviyaji left,—he was the man who put this country on the oil map of the world and enabled us to fight the neo imperialists and old imperialists—since he left, this department has not done anything much to their credit. I know the minister will confront me with figures of increasing investment and production of petroleum products. In terms of output they may say that the country has advanced, but if we consider the potential we have gone backwards and not forward. I hope Shri Malaviya has returned to Delhi from the Bombay hospital. This country is grateful to him for his service

to the cause of the oil industry. We know how the oil prices are manoeuvred, hiked up by the international cartels and how they pressurize the government to increase the prices. These companies dictate terms to us. They want to import crude. Then they want expansion of refineries only for huge profits. Even though they get profits manifold, they are not interested in the least in the development of the country in which they are reaping huge profits.

16 hrs.

During the last fourteen years, these three companies, Burmah-Shell, Caltex and ESSO, have earned a profit of Rs. 1,048 crores. Their dividend has been as much as 40 per cent, probably the highest in the country. Among the foreign companies that we have in this country, among the 201 giant foreign companies mentioned by the Economic Times, these three companies earn the highest profits. I wish I had enough time to refer to all those companies also. I must thank Professor Hiren Mukerjee, my dearest friend from 1952, for bringing this Resolution and giving me a chance to speak on this subject. I wish he had separated the oil companies from the 75 monopoly houses. The other monopoly houses could be taken up separately. I have revealing facts on how these monopoly houses, both national and international, Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas, Mafatlals and so on have plundered our economy. But I would not like to quote them here.

So far as these three companies are concerned, they are declaring the highest dividend, as much as 40 per cent. They are now showing declining assets and repatriating everything, including reserves. Our Ministers and officers will say that they cannot do anything because they have no power. Has not Parliament given them any power to put a stop to it? By an accident I was in the Labour Ministry for four years. Shri Kulkarni and

other labour leaders came and told me how these three oil companies are looting our economy and retrenching Indian employees. As the Labour Minister I tried my best but then the administration is a big elephant and it does not move fast. If one works in the Labour Ministry, their octopus tentacles in the other Ministries see that you are not able to move. These companies are driving out Indian employees by tempting them with big compensation. They are provided with big rooms where they sit from morning to evening without doing any work. Then they try to get a confession from them that they want to retire.

When they are making huge profits they say that their assets are declining. They declare incredibly high dividends repatriate capital and yet say that their capital is declining. These three Companies, Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso, have already got back two and a half times an amount equivalent to their paid-up share capital in this country. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 62.8 crores. But, with regard to our public sector refineries, only two have something like Rs. 380 crores in 1970-71. About 60 to 70 per cent of the free world mineral oil products, refining and marketing, are controlled by 8 international oil companies, of which, 5 are Americans and three of them have the privilege of serving us. I have already mentioned about the nice service they are rendering. They had a gross return of 24.2 per cent of their total capital in 1970-71. It is estimated that out of the 201 industrial giants in this country, Burmah Shell has the highest remittance from this country.

I would now come to the last part of the debate. You have rung the bell. I wish I could give more information about these notorious companies and the manner in which they have served the country. They have swelled their vaults and wallets. They have swelled their pockets. They are the greatest robbers in this country.

Is the Government still thinking in terms of those three alternatives? The first alternative is holding of majority shares. I hope Mr. Borooah, his Ministry and the Government have already understood what is meant by holding of majority shares in these companies. The second alternative is revision of agreements. I do not know what they are doing. I think Shri Raja Kulkarni will be able to say much about it. They made our employees, big and small people, sit in the ante-rooms and forced them to sign agreements. The last alternative is nationalisation. It is the only answer. I would request Mr. Borooah, that he should lose no time in taking over these companies. This should be decided here and now. Nationalisation is a must. Unless we do this, the huge profits that are being taken out of this country, the depletion of assets and the retrenchment of officers will put this country in a difficult situation.

I recommend this resolution and I would request the Minister to take a decision. Nationalisation is needed most in the country. It is a much more significant step than the general insurance take over. It will be a much more significant effort than the other measures, policies and decisions that we have taken in this country after the massive mandate of 1971. Let that massive mandate give courage to the Ministry to take over these oil companies. Also, in view of the latest attitude of the Nixon Administration, we must force these oil companies of America to wind up their affairs here and now.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री (कासगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी द्वारा विदेशी तेल कम्पनीयों और 75 एकाधिकारी गृहों के नियन्त्रणाधीन अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में जो संकल्प इस सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उसका विरोध तो नहीं करता परन्तु समर्थन भी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ बल्कि अपने

[श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री]

विचारों को ही आपके द्वारा सदन तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में चर्चायें हो चुकी हैं। जहां तक देश की सम्पदा का सवाल है, देश की सम्पदा देश में रहें जिससे राष्ट्र और समाज का विकास हो, यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जब हम जनता की तरफ देखते हैं या प्रैक्टिकल में जब इसको देखते हैं तो फल इसके प्रतिकूल ही हमको लगता है। जनता की भावनायें इस योजना के साथ साथ उतना आदर नहीं करती जितना कि करना चाहिए क्योंकि हमने देखा है कि जो जो योजनायें जनता और देश के लाभ के लिए बनाई जाती हैं उनसे पूर्णतया लाभ उस जनता को नहीं मिल पाता जितना कि उसे मिलना चाहिए अभी तक जिन जिन वस्तुओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ उसका फल हमारे अनुकूल या जनता के अनुकूल उतना नहीं मिला जितना कि मिलना चाहिए था। कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चली और हमने देखा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से पूर्व कोयला बाजारों से गायब हो गया। कोयला गायब ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि उसकी कीमतों में भी वृद्धि हो गई। इस प्रकार हम चाहते तो हैं जनता के आराम की बात लेकिन फल उसके प्रतिकूल निकलता है। इसलिए जनता ने भले ही राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध न किया हो लेकिन जनता ने असंतोष इस पर अवश्य प्रगट किया है।

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

माननीय सभापति जी, हमने देखा है कि जिन बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ उनका लाभ भी हमको नहीं मिला है। जहां तक उन उद्योग धंधों का सवाल है, अभी तक उनमें घाटा ही हुआ है। एक बात मैं और बताना चाहत हूं अब से पहले बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और वह इस बात को लेकर हुआ कि बैंकों के द्वारा, जो हमारे खेतिहर मजदूर और छोटे तबके के आदमी हैं उनको बैंकों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में

में कर्जा मिलेगा और इसके द्वारा हमारे समाज का उद्धार होगा लेकिन हुआ क्या? हम देखते हैं कि जो बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक हैं, उद्योगपति हैं उन्होंने ही बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण का फायदा उठाया लेकिन उन छोटे किसानों तक, उन खेतिहर मजदूरों तक जिनको आराम मिलना चाहिए था, कोई आराम नहीं मिला। वही कहावत हुई कि आसमान से गिरे तो खजूर में अटकें। सरकार ने चाहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा गरीब किसानों को लाभान्वित किया जाये लेकिन हुआ क्या? उन योजनाओं का लाभ गरीब जनता तक नहीं पहुंचा। तो आवश्यक बात यह है कि देश की जनता में राष्ट्रीय भावना जाग्रत हो, राष्ट्रीय भावना से जनता का हित हो, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपने लक्ष्य में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। दूसरे शब्दों में हम इसको असफलता ही कहेंगे। यदि राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा करके देश के आर्थिक असंतुलन को ठीक न किया जाये, यदि समाज का विकास उससे होना सम्भव न हो तो मैं समझता हूं इससे गरीबी बेरोजगारी की बीमारी और भी बढ़ती चली जायेगी। जब हम बड़े उद्योग धंधों को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं तो उसका कुप्रभाव छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर भी पड़ता है। यह कुप्रभाव न पड़े इस के लिये सरकार को प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी और ध्यान देना होगा कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर उसका कुप्रभाव न पड़े। अभी तक जो आपकी नीति रही है, उसका उलटा ही परिणाम निकला है। जहां तक तेल कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है, तेल आज के युग की अति आवश्यक वस्तुओं में से एक है। इस वास्ते उसका उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर होना चाहिये और राष्ट्र को उससे लाभ होना चाहिये। उसकी वितरण प्रणाली को भी आप एक अच्छा रूप दें। इस वास्ते जहां तक विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के शेयरों का सवाल है उनको सरकार अपने

अधिकार में ले ले तो इस में कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है। सरकार को सभी बड़े उद्योग-धंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। ऐसा अगर किया गया तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। हमने देखा है कि 75 बड़े बड़े विजिनैस हाउसिस ऐसे हैं जो एकाधिकार स्थापित किए हुए हैं। वहाँ पर पूँजीपतियों का एकाधिकार है सरकार को उस और भी ध्यान देना होगा मैं आपके सामने पांच छः सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि 75 जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं जिन पर उद्योगपतियों का एकाधिकार है, सरकार उनको तुरन्त समाप्त कर दे।

हम एक तरफ छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों का विकास करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ बड़े उद्योग धंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है —

श्री मूल चन्द्र झाग : यह क्या जन संघ की नीति है ?

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : आप खामोश रहें। बाद में जो कहना है कह लें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार दोनों का कार्य क्षेत्र निर्धारित कर दे। जो वस्तु छोटे उद्योग धंधों के अन्दर पैदा की जाए, जो माल वहाँ बनाया जाए, वह बड़े उद्योग धंधों के अन्दर न बनाया जाए। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के डिबेलेपमेंट का जो लक्ष्य हमने अपनाया है, उसको हमको पूरा करना होगा और ऐसा तभी हो सकेगा यदि हमने उनको बढ़ावा दिया।

महंगाई न बढ़े इसको भी हमें देखना होगा जिस चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है देखने में आया है उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, असन्तुलन पैदा हो जाता है और बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ती है और मजदूरों में भी असन्तुलन पैदा होता है। इस वास्ते भी और भी सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकरण का हम विरोध नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन सरकारों-करण का हम विरोध करना चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण की आड़ में सरकारों-करण नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि राष्ट्र की कोई योजना जनता के हित के लिए निकलती है तो वह जनता तक पहुँचनी चाहिये और सरकारों तंत्र तक ही उसका लाभ सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए परन्तु राष्ट्रीयकरण की आड़ में सरकारी तंत्र पनप रहा है।

हमने राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में विदेशी दासता से मुक्ति पाई है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी उनके प्रभुत्व और दबाव से हम मुक्त हो सके, इसके लिए भी सरकार को प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने चाहिये।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I carefully listened to the speeches of Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, two senior Members of this House, and I agree with them in respect of nationalisation of these oil companies. We had an agreement with these oil companies in 1951-52 for 15 years and 25 years, and on expiry of the period of agreement, we have to nationalise them. The amount that they are sending by way of dividends to their countries is too much. I do not know how our Government is allowing 40 per cent dividends to be repatriated to their countries. After the introduction of the Company Law in our country, no company is allowed to pay more than 18 per cent dividend, and several companies have restricted declaration of dividend only to 12 per cent. I do not know why this Government has allowed 40 per cent dividends to be sent out.

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad said that all Indians were either being removed from services or being forced to retire. I am going to dispute this. I have not got the knowledge about the whole of

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

India, but, definitely, I have got the knowledge about my own State, namely, Andhra Pradesh. There, the Indian officers are being very well treated and are being extended all the respect and courtesy. I do not know from where he gathered this information. If he thinks that this information is correct, I request the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry so that it may go into all these aspects.

The learned Professor, while speaking about foreign oil companies, has brought 75 monopoly houses in the picture, and he has said that, within two or five years, the assets of Tatas and Birlas have gone up by Rs. 100 crores. Here I want to know whether this amount is invested in industries or kept in cash, whether labour is employed or not, whether labour is paid wages as per the Wage Board's recommendations or not, whether these companies are paying the excise duty or not, whether these companies are paying sales tax or not, whether these companies are paying income tax or not and whether they are paying the Provident Fund of the employees or not. If these companies are just following all the rules and regulations of the Government, I want to know, how are they making money? If they are making money, even after abiding by the rules and regulations of the country, we have to give all credit to them. We need have no objection when they are making money. But they are not just wasting their money in horse races or some other unproductive activities, but they are investing that money to create further employment potential.

Now, the learned professor wants that all these monopoly houses should be nationalised. I want to know—for what purpose? Can he manage these companies better than these people? Will the professor be able to make more profits and create more assets? I want to know? Will he pay more income tax and other taxes to the

Government. Our Indiraji's Government has, of course, embarked upon nationalisation of some industries, but it does not mean that we are going to nationalise everything. After-all, nationalisation is not going to bring any prosperity. Wherever any concern is not being properly managed and wherever there is loot, only such companies are definitely going to be nationalised and taken over by the Government and that we have done. But those companies which are being managed well and show good results and are employing people and are paying dividend, gratuity and bonus and everything, whatever Parliament passes—I do not know where is the reason of taking over such companies. If only on account of some spite, we are going to do something, that is not patriotism. The only patriotic thing is to increase the production of the country, to create more potential for employment and to pay good amounts to the Government's coffers—that should be the criterion and no telling day-in and day-out that we are going to nationalise this and that. Whether we can manage that well or not that we have to see. Our Government is committed to a mixed economy. In mixed economy, if you are going to do away all the private people, why not have State monopoly? Of course, that is the Communist philosophy and if he says that this is the policy of the Communist Party, then I can understand. But if he is going to thrust it on the Congress Government, we are not going to accept that.

If we want to see our country prosper, we should allow the private sector to grow and grow within limits and after paying every tax to the Government and giving every facility to the labour and providing the labour housing, medical, educational and other facilities. If any private concern is making money in spite of that we should not grudge it.

Moreover, all the money these seventy five monopoly houses have got, they are investing in further factories which the Government cannot

do. The Government cannot do everything and that is why it has been wisely decided that we should have a mixed economy. And in a mixed economy—of course, some people may say that being a Congressman, I am talking like that. Sir, neither have I been an industrialist nor am I a big monopolist. I am a small ryot having 30 acres of land and I am straight coming from the village to Parliament here. I see, Sir, it has become a fashion to go on asking day in and day out for nationalisation of everything. I do not know what these people are going to do.

That is why I express my disapproval of nationalisation of any business concern that is run on sound lines and for the benefit of the country and these foreign companies, when they go out, we have to bring them under an autonomous body and a corporation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I would like to speak in Bengali which is now an international language.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it an international language?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, surely. Sir, on behalf of my party, the CPI(M) I extend my full support to this resolution of Prof. Hiren Mukherjee for the nationalisation of the Foreign Oil Companies and the 75 Monopoly Houses. You are aware, Sir, that these Foreign Oil Companies have repatriated Rs. 1040 crores of rupees to their parent countries during the last 14 years. You also know, Sir, that every year these foreign companies are taking away about 24 times their capital investment to their own countries by way of profits through exploitation of our country. They are further eating away their capital assets by 3 per cent every

year. Sir, during the crisis of 1972 these companies blackmailed our country and deprived us of foreign exchange to the tune of 44 crores of rupees. Apart from that Sir, these foreign oil companies like Burmah Shell, ESSO etc. are also cheating the people of this country in the matter of cooking gas. The content of Gas in the cylinders is being gradually reduced. Moreover, Sir, these companies are now diverting their investment to other fields like the production of carpolish and spark plugs etc. I will further point out that these companies have not yet indianised their top executive posts. All the top and medium executive posts in these companies are still being manned by people from their own countries. Sir, all these things have been pointed by the mover of this resolution, viz. hon. Shri Hiren Mukherjee and other speakers like Shri S. M. Banerjee etc. Only Shri Ram Gopal Reddy has sung a different tune. We know Sir, that oil is an essential item in various fields of activity. We need diesel oil for running our trains. The goods trains are hauled by diesel engines. They have a vital role in the defence of the country. Therefore if we are dependent on these foreign companies for our requirements of petrol and petroleum products, we are greatly handicapped. They dictate their terms to us and always try to gain advantage at our cost. The foreign capitalist countries who supply us with crude oil, always try to impose their policies on us. This has been our bitter experience in the past. We are often blackmailed by them. Therefore it is quite imperative and we are duty bound to nationalise these foreign oil companies at the earliest. Now, Sir, I will speak about the 75 capitalist monopoly houses existing in our country. These monopoly houses should also be nationalised forthwith. The Government had been waxing eloquent about the 'Garibi Hatao' and about ushering in socialism etc. But Sir, we have witnessed the progress of several five year plans. The 4th Five Year Plan will come to an end in 1974 and

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

yet we see that 22 crores of people in our country live below the poverty line as admitted by the Government. I will rather say Sir, that they are on the starvation level. With the progress of our plans we find that crores of young and able bodied people of our country who are eager to work to bring prosperity to the country and to raise the national wealth are not getting any employment opportunities. They are compelled to waste away their life and energy. In the rural areas crores of people are not getting any employment in the farm and fields. It is a great misfortune that in our country where the population is like 55 crores, about 3½ crores young men are unemployed. What a shameful situation: Sir, only through adoption of this resolution, the Government can prove its honesty and sincerity about all the talk of 'Garibi Hatao' and socialism etc. which they had been shouting about all along. This resolution is a test whereby they can prove that they are not simply deceiving and bluffing the people but are serious about establishing socialism in this country. Hon. Member Shri Ram Gopal Reddy advocated in favour of the 75 monopoly houses and vested interests in the name of mixed economy. I will thank Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad of the ruling Congress party who boldly and strongly supported this resolution. Now the question is whether the Government sincerely wants progress in the country. The capitalist countries of the world today want to exploit our country through these monopolists and vested interests and they want to retard our progress then we try to bring about land reforms in our country, they conspire to thwart our efforts. Therefore, the Government's declared policies, where there is room for ample bunglings under the pretext of mixed economy, to protect and safeguard the interests of these monopolists and big business houses, should be radically changed. Unless this is done, you will not be

able to save the country from the evils like deficit financing, inflation and the frightening burden of heavy taxation. The hon. Member Shri Ram Gopal Reddy has asked that if we nationalise the monopoly houses then wherefrom will we get the revenue of income tax etc., and how will our industries grow? Sir, for his information I will tell him that—in 1963-64 the total assets of the 75 monopoly houses amounted to Rs. 2609.9 crores. That went up to Rs. 4032.4 crores in 1967-68 and in 1972-73 their total assets have touched the figure of Rs. 6200 crores. From this we can judge how they are exploiting the country. Every four years their assets are going up by 200 per cent. But Sir, their employment potentialities on the other hand, is going down by 7 per cent every year. Yet the Government has granted 286 new licences to these houses in 1969. In 1970 again, out of 47 licences that were granted by Government, 20 licences went to 20 monopoly houses. In 1971, out of 159 new licences granted, 114 went to these monopolists like Birlas and Tatas. Sir, under the provision of M.R.T.P. Act, if a business house applies for expansion worth 25 lakhs or more, it will come under the restrictions provided for in the Act. In order to circumvent the provisions of this Act they always apply for expansion just short of this amount and in this way corner all the industrial licences. I will therefore, sound a note of warning that if you really want the progress of the country, if you really want to combat the dreadful unemployment in the country, if you want to combat the sickening poverty in the country and if you want to follow an independent economic and foreign policy then you must nationalise these foreign oil companies and the 75 monopoly houses in the country. There is no choice before you. The colossal profits of these companies are being turned into black money and they are piling up in the banks in foreign countries. If you can repatriate all that—money and use it for the development of the country, only then the cherished pro-

gress is possible. Unless you do that, the image of Shrimati Indira Gandhi will be tarnished very soon, and you will not be able to prevent the explosive revolutionary situation in the country in the coming years. You cannot deceive the people any longer. The suffering, and exploited masses will not hesitate to rise in revolt and to shed their blood to snatch their rights and redeem themselves. A bloody revolution is around the corner. With this note of warning, Sir, I again, express my whole hearted support to this resolution.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Chairman, the Resolution moved by Prof. Mukerjee has two aspects. I wish he accepts the amendment of Shri Daga and separates the two issues, nationalisation of foreign oil companies and nationalisation of the undertakings belonging to the 75 monopoly houses, because this is necessary to focus attention on the burning and urgent issue where the whole country has made out a specific case, a case which has to be taken cognisance of in the context of the country's national oil policy. If all the members of the House unanimously join and tell Government that any delay and indecision on nationalising the foreign oil companies would be harmful to the national policy itself, it would have a decisive effect. If attention is focussed on this by separating the other issue from it, it would be more in the interest of the House. This is my suggestion. I would, therefore, confine my remarks to the question of the nationalisation of the foreign oil companies.

I have through the trade union movement, both at the nation level and at the international level during last 12 years, been in the know of the working of the international oil companies. I have seen their working both in this country and in other Asian countries, in the Middle East countries, in the Latin American countries

as well as at their international headquarters.

I would like to draw the attention of the Petroleum Ministry to the need to revise its opinion about the working of these oil companies in this country on the basis of the recommendations and conclusions of the Price Inquiry Committee which the Ministry itself had appointed during the sixties. Now the time has come when without nationalising these foreign oil companies, the task that the Petroleum Ministry has undertaken, of making the country self-reliant and self-sufficient in petroleum resources would be practically impossible. Since 1971, the Petroleum Ministry has been delaying on this issue, in not taking any decision. In this House, practically on a number of occasions during the last two years, this issue had come in the form of questions, short notice questions, and some discussions also have taken place. But though Government had always been saying that they were not against nationalisation, the reply of the Petroleum Ministry was evasive. The House was told on a number of occasions that Government has got three points under consideration. One is the revision of the refinery agreements, another is equity participation and the third is nationalisation. On every occasion when the question was asked for nationalising the oil companies, Government have been giving a vague reply on all these three points. Employees are disgusted with the oil companies because they followed an anti-labour policy. Reference was made by my predecessor, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, as to how, when he was the Labour Minister, the oil companies worked. They reduced the number of employees on the ground that they had no work. Enquiries were also held, but I am not here demanding nationalisation only on the ground of anti-labour facilities of oil companies.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Excuse my intervention; since there is a very large number of

[Sm. Raja Kulkarni]

speakers, may I suggest that the time be extended by two hours?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the pleasure of the House, we can.

What is the pleasure of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. Extend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By how much?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Two hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, an extension of time by two hours is granted.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Thank you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want to be allowed to speak again because the time is extended.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I agree with Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and I want to speak again.

DR. RANEN SEN: Some Members have not given their name; if they know that the time has been extended, they may also wish to participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they send their names they will be allowed to speak.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I am supporting the demand for nationalisation of the Burmah-Shell, ESSO and CALTEX not merely on the ground that they have been following an anti-labour policy. My contention has been that their anti-labour policy is part of their anti-national policies, which they have been following during the last so many years. Their continued existence any longer, whether it is in the refineries or in the marketing, is harmful for the national growth for the growth of our economy.

The refinery agreements were entered into about 20 years ago, in 1951, 1952 or 1953, when we had not for-

mulated our national policy on oil. A lot of changes have taken place since the last refinery agreements. Today, the continued existence of these three refinery agreements is an affront to our national pride and our national economic policy. So, we cannot tolerate this national affront by continuing even for a day these refinery agreements. Therefore, we demand that these refinery agreements, even if possible, unilaterally, should be torn up and they should be disregarded completely. They should be set aside. I do not understand, why the Petroleum Ministry has not shown that courage to take such decisions. I do not know what risk they are thinking of in making such an announcement. Probably they think that there would be certain international repercussions. I am coming to that aspect at a later stage—about the so-called international repercussions.

The refinery agreements today are an affront to our national economic growth. Secondly the equity participation proposals which have been submitted by the Esso and the Burma-Shell are nothing short of a sales deal. I am sure they have something up their sleeves. The offer is 76 per cent in ESSO or 51 per cent in the case of Burma Shell. Why do they want a market deal? They know, they cannot exist otherwise. They want to continue to be in the interest of their international parent companies. This selling-out, of shares is also obsolete. The method of share-purchase is not in the interest of our national economy. I shall come to the details later on.

My contention is that the refinery agreements are completely out dated and they have to be set aside immediately. The only alternative that exists is nationalisation outright. But we should also consider difficulties. There is no reason why there should be delay. The Government should consider the changes that have taken place during the last 20 years at the international level as well as in our

own country in respect of the development of the petroleum industry.

As a Member of this House as well as a responsible trade union worker, I have analysed the refinery agreements and have made out a case for nationalisation of these oil companies which I call "phased-out nationalisation." I have submitted concrete proposals to the Petroleum Ministry on 31st August, 1972. The Petroleum Ministry wrote to me that the matter was being examined and it was also taken up for discussion in the Consultative Committee. But apart from discussion the Government has not taken up the issues seriously. In the meanwhile the international situation is slipping out of the control of our Government and the Government is not taking cognisance of that. The more delay, the more difficulties will be created in the way of Government taking drastic and firm decisions.

Government have sent one or two of their officers to take stock of the situation and see whether crude oil was available in the middle east or not. If a decision is to be taken, crude is to be made available at cheaper price. There should be uninterrupted flow of crude on a long term basis. It is not difficult to deal on government to government level on this issue in the Middle-East countries. I want the Government to accept immediately my proposition and declare in this House that the refinery agreements do not exist any longer. All the facilities which have been given to the oil companies for the international trade, protection and other things by way of concessions should be taken away immediately. Similarly legislation should be brought by the Government here immediately declaring its intention to nationalise the oil industry on a certain day, say, after five years in 1979-80. They should also declare that they stand nationalised on that day and till that time they can take over management of these companies. The Government

has got those powers. This intervening period that is four or five years is probably required to strengthen the hands of the Indian Oil Corporation and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to plant themselves effectively in the international market both for international business in crude as well as in products. This time can also be utilised for negotiating with the oil companies the price of their assets here. Now they have repatriated a lot of funds and they are adopting the policy of disinvestment. In the light of our national policy that only an "amount" is payable and not compensation. In consideration of the profits and other monies they have repatriated Government should dictate the price to be paid to them. But the declaration of nationalisation should be by legislation.

There is no risk of international repercussions. During the last 20 years, 12 countries have nationalised the foreign oil companies and no political wars have taken place on this issue. So, there is not going to be any political tension between America and India on the issue of oil companies. There are other issues to fight about. It is an internationally accepted principle, that every national government has the sovereign right of ownership and management of its natural resources. No country can start a war on this issue. I would, therefore, request that the decision to nationalise foreign oil companies be taken immediately.

श्री भागीरथ शंकर (भाबुघा) : सभापति महोदय, प्रो० मुकर्जी ने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के 25 साल बादभी यदि विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हमारे देश से करोड़ों रुपये कमाकर विदेश भेजती रहें तो यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इन कम्पनियों के तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने के पक्ष में भी मैं हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि हमारे देही साहब ने भी कहा, 'राष्ट्रीयकरण की सभी

[श्री भागीरथ मंवर]

जगह भावाजें लगाई जाती हैं लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उसकी व्यवस्थाएँ ठीक से नहीं हो पाती हैं। इसीलिए राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो नारा है वह बदनाम होता जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ राष्ट्रीयकरण तो होना ही चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो भी कम्पनियाँ हो, चाहे तेल कम्पनियाँ या कोई विदेशी कम्पनियाँ, मुनाफे की बात भी सामने आती है। करोड़ों और अरबों रुपयाँ मुनाफे के रूप में दिया जाता है, यह बात भी अच्छी नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ जिन कम्पनियों ने इस देश में करोड़ों रुपयाँ कमाया और अपने देश भेजा, उन्होंने मुनाफे के रूप में काफी पैसा ले लिया, अब यदि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये तो मुनाफे देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा। हम राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये साधन जुटाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ शायद राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ अभी तक पैदा नहीं हुई हैं। कई राष्ट्रीयकरण हमने देखे हैं, यहाँ केन्द्र में और प्रदेशों में भी हुए हैं लेकिन किसी भी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद राष्ट्रीय रूप में उसके ऊपर न जनता सोचती है और न हमारी शासकीय मशीनरी सोचती है। इसलिए इस तरह की भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिए और जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, यहाँ पर दो नारे बहुत चलते हैं—एक तो गरीबी हटाओ और दूसरे राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। दोनों नारों का ही जोर है। एक तरफ जो प्रगतिशील लोग हैं वे एक बात कहेंगे कि हर एक चीज को नेशनलाइज करो। आज यहाँ पर जनसंघ के एक अच्छे वक्ता ने एक बात कही कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये तो मैं ने उनसे प्रश्न किया कि आपकी पार्टी की नीति क्या है? उन्होंने कहा मैंने सोचा

कि चलती हवा में मैं भी यह बात कह दूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो नीति है उसके खिलाफ भी हम लोग कहते हैं। कोई भी पालिसी सरकार की होती है उसके पीछे भावना यह होती है कि लोगों की गरीबी मिटे लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दो तो गरीबी हट जायेगी, अगर गरीबी हटाने का यही इलाज है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। समाजवाद लाने का तरीका यह नहीं है कि हर चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। हमारी एक नीति होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान वेस्ट बंगाल में आपने वह काम किया कि) सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज बन्द कर दो। जब वहाँ पर आप लोगों की गवर्नमेंट थी तो लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो गए थे और उत्पादन घट गया था। (व्यवधान)

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि हर एक चीज का इलाज राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं है। आज सवाल है कि जो विकसित देश हैं उनकी क्या नीति होनी चाहिए। जो अविकसित देश हैं, जो विकसित होना चाहते हैं उन देशों में आगे बढ़ने के लिए उद्योग—धंधे खुलने चाहिए। आज आप कदम उठा रहे हैं। आपने जीवन बीमा का नेशनलाइजेशन किया और आज आपने एक बिल पास किया कि कोल माइन्स का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। आप बड़े तेज कदमों से चलना चाहते हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ वह कदम मजबूत और टिकाऊ भी होने चाहिए। आप कदम आगे रखिये और मजबूती से उनको आगे बढ़ने दीजिये। आज हम 75 मोनोपली हाउसेज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। हमने कदम बढ़ा दिये हैं। हम समझते हैं उनके पास अगर सम्पत्ति फैल जाती है, वैभव फैल जाता है तो वह बिखरता है और उससे फिजूलखर्ची और दिखावा होता है। उस दौलत से नुकसान पहुंचता है। लेकिन हमारे पास उसको रोकने के लिए कई साधन हैं—इनकम टैक्स है, सुपर टैक्स है और वेल्थ टैक्स है। आज प्रस्ताव आया है कि हमें विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

करना चाहिए। मैं कहूँगा कि इस बारे में हमारी कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए। हमें विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के रिकार्ड को भी देखना होगा। एक डिमकशन हो रही थी हमारे लोगों के बारे में जिन्होंने अफ्रीका में जाकर इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई है या लगा रहे हैं। उन पर इसका क्या असर होगा इसको भी हमें देखना होगा। हमें तकनीक ज्ञान की भी जरूरत है इसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा। हमें यह भी सोचना है कि हमने इन कम्पनियों को बुलाया था। क्या हम इसको भूल सकते हैं? जब किसी कम्पनी को हम बुलाते हैं तो उस वक्त कुछ कॉन्ट्रैक्ट होता है और वादे किये जाते हैं। उन वादों से क्या अब हम फिर जाएँ? कोई एग्जिमेंट 1977 में खत्म हो जाएगा और कोई उसके बाद। हम लोगों को निर्णय करना होगा कि क्या हम विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को हिन्दुस्तान में बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते हैं। हमने फोरन एक्सचेंज रेग्यूलेशन बिल बनाया है। हम लोग इस तरह का कानून बनाए कि हमारा पैसा यहीं रहे, हम लोगों को ज्यादा पैसा बाहर भेजने न दें। वह बिल भी है। हम एक दम से प्रस्ताव ले आते हैं कि जितनी विदेशी तेल कम्पनियाँ है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। आखिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारा स्थान क्या है उसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा। हम लोग दूसरों से, विदेशों से नालेज लेना भी चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर चाहते हैं कि हमारा वर्ल्ड कम्प्युनिटी में स्थान बना रहे तो ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि 'जहाँ तक बड़ सकने हैं हमको बढ़ना चाहिये'।

17 hrs.

अभी हमने 46 सिक टैक्सटाइल मिलज का नेशनलाइजेशन किया। अभी तक उनका काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा था। करोड़ों रुपयों वाली सिक मिलज हमने अपने हाथ में ली है और लेने के बाद वहाँ काम शुरू किया है। लेकिन उन में उत्पादन अभी ठीक भागे

नहीं बढ़ रहा है। कभी कभी मैं सोचता हूँ कि 75 हाउसिस के पीछे कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। उनमें मजदूरों की संख्या भी लाखों में जुटे हम अपने आर्थिक उत्पादन के कामों भाग हुए हैं। हमने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न दिया था। सोसाइटी स्थापित करने का नारा दिया था। उसको हम भूल गए। अब हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में आ कर हम कहते हैं कि हर बीमारी का राष्ट्रीयकरण ही एक मात्र इलाज है। हर चीज को चाहते हैं कि स्टेट सम्भाल ले। लेकिन जो इंसेंटिव है तब वह कहाँ रहेगा। जो हमारी पालिसी है उस में हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास न हो। हम एलान करते हैं कि उद्योगपति अपने उद्योगों को भागे बढ़ावें उनका विकास करें, देश में एम्प्लायमेंट पैदा करें। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अगर हम उनके सिर पर तलवार लटकावें रखें तो क्या यह उचित है। चन्द रोज पहले आपने प्लेटफार्म से एक बात कही थी जोर से कि पूंजीपतियों तथा उद्योगपतियों तुम को अपने देश के विकास के लिए छुट दी जाती है कि तुम अपने व्यापार को बढ़ाओ, उद्योग को बढ़ाओ। आज हम कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारा राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं। हम प्रस्ताव ला सकते हैं कि हर चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, वकीलों का भी होना चाहिए कि हमारी चिन्ता मिट जाए। कभी कभी जब मैं उनको सुनता हूँ तो समझता हूँ कि उनको देश के प्रति बड़ा लगाव है, प्यार है लेकिन फिर कभी कभी सोचता हूँ तो पता चलता है कि उनकी जबान तो यहाँ है लेकिन मन कहीं दूसरी जगह है। उनकी तो इच्छा है कि काम भागे न बड़े, जमने न पाए, नेहरूजी तथा कांग्रेस की नीति जो है वह न चले लेकिन वह चलेगी। मैसिव मैजोरिटी हमारी प्राई है। हमारे कदम धीरे धीरे लेकिन मजबूती से उठने चाहिए। एक काम पूरा हो जाए उसके बाद दूसरा काम हम करें। आप आकाश को सीधे ही छूना चाहते हैं। एक दम कूदने की आप कोशिश न करें। गिर जायेंगे। देश की आर्थिक हालत आप भ्रष्टी करें। ५.५५

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

आप में क्षमता आ गई है या सोम्यता आपकी बढ़ गई है कि 75 बिजिनेस हाउसिस को आप चला सकें अपने हाथ में ले कर। आपने जो नाम कमाया है उस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हर आदमी को भारत सरकार की नीति प्रति वफादार बनना होगा, उसके अनुसार चलना होगा। लोगों को उकसाने वाली बात नहीं बल्कि एक ही रबर में हमको चाहिए कि हम उस नीति पर चलने के लिए सब को कहें। हमें वह कदम उठाना चाहिए जिससे शोषण खत्म हो, गरीब ऊपर उठे, एम्प्लायमेंट लोगों को मिले। कितने ही करोड़ लोग आज पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा कोई रामबाण उसका इलाज नहीं है।

*DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I would like to say a few words on the resolution that has been introduced by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee in this House. Firstly, I felt astonished and ashamed when I heard my friend Shri Daga a little while ago because both of us belong to the very House. From his speech it appeared that if the big monopoly houses were not allowed to function and if their industries were nationalised then the Government's earnings will dwindle and people will not get any employment. He has also said that Government is already finding it difficult to manage the public sector undertakings and now if we also take over the industries and business owned by the 75 monopoly houses then we are sure to be doomed. I had never expected that a member of the political party which profess to introduce socialism in this country can possibly put forward such an argument. I will however hope that other members of the Congress party will put up at least a mild protest against the because in this very House on many occasions many Congress members have said that the root cause of inflation, price rise, and formation of Black money in this country is the control that

the monopoly houses have over the main sources of production. The demand for nationalisation of the sugar industry is now being voiced by many members of the Congress party but I have been voicing this demand since 1962 when I come to this House first. It is not a question whether we must nationalise the industries owned by the 75 monopoly houses now but the real question before us is whether or not we should move in that direction. If we are not to move in that direction then why have you approved the Bill today which Shri Kumaramangalam had introduced in this House for the nationalisation of non-cooking coal mines and viewing thing in this background I feel that, Shri Daga's arguments have no logic. If we are to create national wealth, if we are to check formation of black money, and if we are to contain inflation in the country, then there is no other option than to have a complete control over the business, property and industries of the 75 monopoly houses. It is all the more essential because these industrialists always try to exert their influence on the Government and other political parties. They are also controlling the big newspapers like the Hindustan Times, the Times of India, the Ananda Bazar Patrika and the Amrita Bazar Patrika and through these newspapers they try to influence the public opinion in favour of capitalist economy. Therefore for the creation of better political and economic atmosphere in the country it is necessary to nationalise the industries of the 75 houses as early as possible and the Ministers must give an assurance to the House in this regard.

Secondly, I would like to say something about foreign oil companies. I would not dilate on the subject how these foreign oil companies have been exploiting our country for a long time because much has been spoken by many members of this house on this aspect of this matter. I would like to say that we have seen how these foreign oil companies always try to interfere in the internal and foreign

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

policies of the country where they are located. We have seen this happening in Iran, in the Arab countries and it is still going in Chile and in fact the story is the same all over the world. The Government of Chile has nationalised the copper mines owned by the Americans and as a result of this there was a severe counter reaction against that Government from newspapers, we have learnt that the American telephone company in Chile and the oil interests in Chile in connivance with the CIA tried to overthrow the local Government. It has also been proved time and again that these foreign oil companies owned by the American, the British and the Dutch Government have never been friendly to us and therefore not only for economic reasons but also from the political and foreign policy points of view the freedom with which foreign companies are operating in India will have to be curbed and they should be nationalised. A question may however be raised as to whether such an action will in any way affect our plans for prospecting the oil resources of our country. Many of my friends who spoke earlier to me have already made it clear that if the Government have the will and the intention then there are enough resources to ensure that our plans to exploit petroleum resources are not hampered and if necessary, I can say that there will be no dearth of help from friendly foreign countries. These foreign countries are already helping us and if necessary they will also help us in future also and as such we should not suffer from a feeling of helplessness and we should not bank on the help and assistance from the capitalist nations.

Mr. Chairman Sir, all these foreign oil companies during the last 14 years have exploited this country and repatriated Rs. 1040 crores as profits to their own countries. The enormity of the problem can be well realised that during the First Five Year Plan we could make an investment of Rs. 2300 crores for the development of our

country and these foreign oil companies during the last 14 years have repatriated 50 per cent of this amount to their countries by way of profit only. I would like to reiterate that from all points of view it is imperative to nationalise these foreign oil companies and the Government should have no hesitation in this matter. Shri Dev Kanta Borooah has recently taken over the charge of the Ministry and I will hope that he will show courage to deal with this problem and will tell this House as to what the Government proposes to do in this matter. With these words and thanking you Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir I quite understand the spirit of the Resolution brought forward by Professor Hiren Mukerjee. It is in keeping with the philosophy of the party to which he belongs. Sir, the Resolution is, like the proverbial curate's egg, good in parts. I wish he had not combined two disparate things in the Resolution. Nationalisation of foreign oil companies and nationalisation of 73 big business houses in the country are two different things. They are not on the same level. And, as far as the first part is concerned, I agree, along with my friends on this side, that it is time we took steps to take over these foreign oil companies.

In 1952-53, when we entered into agreement with them we were in a difficult position. There was production of petroleum only in one well in Assam, at that time. But since then we have developed the Indian Oil Corporation and gradually we have built up a very strong position in the oil field, we can now control 50 per cent of the oil resources. From the latest reactions, it appears, these foreign oil companies have come down a little, they are a little humbled. That is why they have offered 75 per cent equity participation or some other alternatives. They had a monopoly position for many years and they have taken full advantage of that position.

[Y. S. Mahajan.]

Now, my argument is that. Power is the basis of modern industrial life. What water is to agriculture, oil is to industry. We should not rely for the supply of this commodity on foreign oil companies. This is my point. Besides, it is a commodity of strategic importance in war-time. Mr. Hiren Mukerjee has no faith while I have full faith in our Government. I am sure our Government will do the right thing at the right time. Government is seized of this problem. We have placed our points of view quite often in this House and I am sure the Government will respond to our views about it.

About the second part of the Resolution, I wish to say that he had brought this last year also. Sir, we have an industrial policy. We have a large armoury of weapons at our command, to control the industrial enterprises in this country. If you want to start a big industry, you have to start with a letter of intent which is then converted into a licence. You have to come to us for the issue of capital and then for the import licence. Then, again, you have got the Industrial Development and Regulation Act under which if an industry is not run in the interest of the country it can be taken over. We have taken over 146 sick textile mills under this Act.

As for nationalisation, I can assure Prof. Hiren Mukerjee that we, on this side, are committed to Socialism but 'Socialism' cannot be equated with 100 per cent nationalisation. We are prepared to nationalise any industry with open eyes i.e., only when we are sure that it is not run properly, and in the interest of the country and there is concentration of economic power; only when that it is not in the interest of the community to allow it to continue in private hands. These are the principles which are enshrined in our Constitution and these are the principles which are embodied in the MRTP Act. So, we have got a number of weapons in our armoury, to control industry. But, if we are certain that

an industry is run against the interest of the country, we would surely nationalise it. I accept the first part of the Resolution of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee but I cannot accept the second. Sir, after 2 or 3 years of industrial depression production has just come up to 7.1 per cent last year and if we talk of nationalisation now, that is, if we hold the sword of Democles on the heads of industries, it will again cripple industrial production. I do agree with him about the need for social reconstruction of our society. The trouble is, we have faith in our Government, while he has not. With these words Sir, I conclude.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला):

सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र नाथ मुखर्जी को इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वह इस हाउस में प्राइवेट मेम्बर के तौर पर एक बहुत अच्छा रेजोल्यूशन लाए। हमारे जो कुछ साथी बोले नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में और टाइम्स मार्क करने के बारे में उन के ख्याल से मैं इत्फाक नहीं करता। मुझे वह जमाना याद है कि जब 1952 और 53 में इस मुल्क में कंट्रोसवर्सी चली थी कि आया हम तेल के मामले में अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों या तेल के मामले में हम किसी के सहारे रहें, हम खुद अपना तेल निकालें या अपना तेल बाहर से मंगाने का इंतजाम जारी रखें। वह जमाना था जब हमारे मोरारजी भाई यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे श्री सी० सी० दैसाई फाइनेंस सेक्रेटरी थे और तेल का महकमा श्री के० डी० मालवीय के पास था, मिस्टर खेहरा उस मुहकमा के सेक्रेटरी थे। सवाल था कि हम तेल के मामले में खुद अपने पावों पर खड़े हों या न खड़े हों। उस वक्त पं० के० डी० मालवीय के कहने पर श्री एन० जी० सी० और सारे तेल के काम को अपने तौर पर करने का, रिसर्च करने का और सारा काम अपने तौर पर करने का फैसला किया गया और आने वाले जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में आप के डी० मालवीय का नाम जब देखेंगे तो सुनहरे अक्षरों में उन का नाम आया कि उन्होंने तेल के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान

को अपने पांवों पर खड़े करने की हिम्मत की ।
• आज जब हम बात करते हैं बर्मा शेल ,काल-
टेक्स और एस्सो की तो कितना प्राफिट इन्होंने
कमाया है, कितना रुपया इन्होंने लगाया था और
उसके मुकाबिले में कितना प्राफिट आज वह
• काम चुके हैं ! अगर हम इन को इसी तरह
कान्ट्रिन्कू करें तो हम अपने मुल्क को कब तक
भुटाते रहेंगे ? यह सवाल जो है कि पालियामेंट
को यह भ्रष्टियार है या नहीं, तो दुनिया के
• कई देशों में पालियामेंट नहीं है, वहां की गवर्न-
मेंट ने तेल को नेशनलाइज किया, नहर स्वेज को
• नेशनलाइज किया । मिडिल ईस्ट में कहां ये
मामले नहीं उठे और उस में कम्पेन्सेशन देने
का क्या सवाल पैदा होता है ? मेरे पास पूरे
घांके नहीं हैं । हमारे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर
• भी डी के बरभा साहब इस को देखेंगे । जितना
रुपया बर्मा शेल, कालटेक्स और एस्सो ने
लगाया था उस का कम से कम पन्द्रह बीस
• गुना हम कमा चुके हैं । तो इस पालियामेंट में
अगर कोई कल ऐप्रीमेंट रिन्यू करने की
बात करे तो पालियामेंट वह ऐप्रीमेंट रिन्यू
नहीं करेगी । आज इस मुल्क का माहोल ,
जानत का मूड और पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों
का मूड यह है कि ऐप्रीमेंट कोई रिन्यू करने
वाला नहीं है । आप कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं
उस के लिए भी हम तैयार नहीं हैं । आप को
बगैर किसी कम्पेन्सेशन के इन फारेन धायल
कम्पनियों को फोरी तौर पर नेशनलाइज करना
चाहिए, यह हमारी राय है । क्रूड धायल
के मामले में हम ने भरब मुमालिक से बारगेन
करने की कोशिश की है । हमें धमकाया जाता
है, 'ग्रंडर प्रेशर किया जाता है कि दुनिया के
• जो बड़े मुल्क हैं जिन की मोनोपली है तेल की
वह हमसे नाराज होंगे । तो वह हम से
खुश कब है और जिन मुल्कों ने तेल का नेशन
लाइज किया उनसे खुश कब है ? अगर उन
को भपीज करना है तो फिर यह मुल्क अपने
पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है । या तो आप
इस मुल्क की जनता को खुश कर सकते हैं
या अमेरिका के बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को खुश
कर सकते हैं । दोनों को आप एक सांस में खुश

नहीं कर सकते । यह तो आप को बगैर
डर के फैसला करना चाहिए ।

जहां तक क्रूड धायल का ताल्लुक है आज
मिडिल ईस्ट के ऐसे मुल्क हैं जिन से आप सीधा
ऐप्रीमेंट कर सकते हैं । आज की वह हालत
नहीं है जो आज से 25 साल पहले की थी ।
हिन्दुस्तान ही नया मुल्क नहीं बढ़ा है सारा
मिडिल ईस्ट नया बढ़ रहा है । वहां के लोगों
से आप बात कर सकते हैं और बाइलेटरल
ऐप्रीमेंट करके उनसे ट्रेड कर सकते हैं । उनका
क्रूड धायल लेसकते हैं और अपनी चीजें
वहां एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं । आप ने स्टेट
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जैसे बनाया है वैसा ही
एक कारपोरेशन इसके लिए बनाने की जरूरत
है और इस तरह से वहां पर आप काफी कुछ
कर सकते हैं । क्रूड धायल की कोई प्राबलम
नहीं है । कीमत की कुछ बात हो सकती है ।

इस रेजोल्यूशन के दूसरे हिस्से को भी मैं
सपोर्ट करता हूं । हमारे भाइयों ने ही जो हमारी
पार्टी से ही ताल्लुक रखते हैं, कहा कि सरमाये-
दार पैदावार बढ़ाता है, एम्प्लायमेंट देता है ।
मैं उस कांसेप्ट से बिल्कुल ईत्फाक नहीं करता
सरमायेदार पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाता । सर-
मायेदार पैदावार इसलिए करता है कि उससे
उस को मुनाफा हो । कैपिटलिस्ट वह चीज
पैदा करता है जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा
मुनाफा हो । कैपिटलिस्ट वह चीज नहीं पैदा
करता है जिससे जनता की जरूरत पूरी हो ।
कैपिटलिस्ट वह चीज पैदा करता है जिस
से उस की जेब ज्यादा से ज्यादा भरे ।
कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद बनाना
चाहते हैं, हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न बनाना चाहते
हैं । कांग्रेस से पैटर्न उड़ चुका है । अब सोशलि-
स्ट समाज की बात है । आप उस समाज की
तरफ बढ़ना भी चाहते हैं और डरते भी हैं ।
नेशनलाइजेशन से भी डरते हैं । क्या कोई
सोशलिस्ट समाज ऐसा होता जिसमें सर-
मायेदार भी हो ? कोई सोशलिस्ट समाज ऐसा
हो सकता है जिस में बिरला और टाटा हों

[श्री शतपाल कपूर]

या तो वह कैपिटलिस्ट एकोनामी होगी या सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी होगी ? इसलिए इस तरह से आप अपने पांवों में कमजोरी खुद पैदा करते हैं। अभी हमने पिछले दिनों क्या देखा ? हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोग्रेस तो 7 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और प्राइवेट बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों का 13 परसेंट दरम्यान बढ़ा। तो इस को आप कैसे कैचअप कर पायेंगे ? सारी एकोनामी को ठीक करने का एक ही तरीका है कि मुल्क में सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी हो तमाम बड़े बड़े जो इस के बिग मोनोपली हाउससेज हैं इन के जितने कारखाने हैं उन सब को टेक ओवर करना चाहिये, मेरो अपना राय तो यह है।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, originally I did not really want to participate in this debate, but since I had spent over nearly a decade in the service of oil workers as General Secretary of the Petroleum Workers' Union, I thought of listening to the discussion here. The very enlightening discussion inspired me to add a little from my experience in this field to this discussion.

At one time, it was felt that if we nationalised or if we involved ourselves too much in this oil industry, the whole country would sink under the sea. That was the view held by even some prominent leaders. When those who have studied the problems of the oil industry in depth like Shri K. D. Malaviya pointed out the tremendous possibilities of taking this industry over and providing it an indigenous base, that was discouraged.

But today exports have come forward with promises. Recently a scismic survey was carried out by the ONGC which revealed that in several places in the Arabian sea and in the Bay of Bengal and other places, there are "favourable structures" which make everyone concerned about the economic development of our country happy and hopeful.

One of the Ministers in the Petroleum Ministry—I think it was the Deputy Minister—came forward with a statement in the Rajya Sabha that there is tremendous scope for offshore oil drilling in our country.

Prof. Mukerjee had also placed before the House reports of competent persons including the report of Prof. Kalinin of the Soviet Union, on the tremendous possibilities of oil prospecting in our country. I thought I should also participate in this debate because of the fact that since we have, for the next 25 years, agreements with the oil refineries and foreign companies this give a false sense of security in the matter of oil and that makes our own people not to step into the field making ourselves self-reliant. Just to take the people out of this false sense of security, I thought I should say something in the matter.

As far as the Arabian Sea is concerned, particularly Kerala is concerned, some people who have studied the problem in depth have given me some documents, which show that there is tremendous scope for off-shore drilling in the Arabian Sea particularly on the Kerala coast. I have handed over all those papers to Mr. Gokhale, the then Minister for Petroleum and he has assured on the floor of the House that some steps would be taken. When such possibilities are there, why is it that—I ask—we should still cling on to the foreign companies who, as my friends have already pointed out, have earned as much as Rs. 1,048 crores within a 14-year period ending 1970-71.

The Economic Times had pointed out that as against an investment of about Rs. 62 crores, these three companies have earned a net profit of Rs. 1,048 crores till 1971. I know, through my connection with the trade unions of the oil industry how the foreign oil companies—Burmah-Shell ESSO or CALTEX behave towards their labour; how bloodsucking the agreements they enter into with their

workmen. Even to give one penny or five paise more of increment to the various categories of workers they were unwilling, and these workers destroyed themselves losing their health contracting lung diseases and the statistics in this regard are well known. Sir, Raja Kulkarni will be able to say more on this. In spite of this continuous exploitation, the managements of these foreign oil companies have been so arrogant and so bloodsucking, and as against this situation of exploitation, we find this figure of over Rs. 1,048 crores being knocked away.

Say that even if the whole country sinks under the sea, it does not matter because thanks to our own talents in oil Technology, now available we can get out from the sea unhurt, but self-sufficient and wealthy in this field. It only requires self-assurance and determination.

More than the economic aspect of this matter, there is another aspect which is important. This oil industry is vitally linked with our own security. We have, seen, since our Independence, how many times this country has been attacked. At least three attacks were made by Pakistan, and China had attacked us. Now America is again trying to sell armaments to Pakistan. This problem has also to be viewed in the context of the friendship that is being developed between China and America. One of the vital needs of security is to see that we are self-sufficient in this matter of oil. Therefore, our security cannot be tied to these three companies which are part and parcel of international cartels which in turn act in collaboration and in tune with international imperialists. Therefore, it is important that in order that our security is not affected or our to keep it on a firm footing, we have to plunge into this field making ourselves self-sufficient. It is not, Mr. Daga thinks, to exhibit our progressivism that we make this point, but we have a very vital concern in this and we want to see that our security is no longer tied

up with these foreign cartels.

I had occasion to exchange views with people who work in the oil industry, people who are experts and who are technologists and who have given some time to the study of the problems of oil industry. They tell us that we in India have already developed sufficient infra-structures and acquired the necessary know-how to take final steps towards self-sufficiency. A number of experts in oil science and technology have come up now and it is time that we encouraged them. We started doing something on our own when our first refinery at Gauhati was commissioned on 1st January, 1962.

In a short span of time that is, in about a decade, we have been able to invest about Rs. 300 crores in refineries alone, as against Rs. 62 crores of the foreign companies over so many years. Out of this small investment, they had made tons of money and repatriated it against our own policy, and this they have done by way of profit alone. In our national interest, we should not allow these companies to continue to exploit the Indian people and our exchequer.

During the Bangladesh crisis those of us who have observed the activities of the oil companies may remember that when our Government put some pressure on these companies to produce or refine more oil they put all kinds of obstacles. This behaviour of theirs has to be borne in mind by those who have a soft corner for them.

There are only three alternatives to increase the equity shares, or revision of the agreement or abrogation of the agreements for outright nationalisation. I think in the context of what I have highlighted the only alternative is to take it over. One need not worry to much about the international implications. In recent years, even small countries like Cuba and Chile, countries right under the nose of the United States of America have nationalised their oil industry in their national interest. Why not we a big sub continent, who had challenged the

[Dr. Henry Austin] Seventh Meet, do this? I hope Shri Borooah with his political and other experience who is also an expert in oil..... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I am not an expert. I know only what I do not know and what others also do not know.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Any way he would certainly bestow some thought on this matter. It is not just for nationalisation that we want to do it. But because this problem is linked with our economic and national security as well. I therefore congratulate Prof. Mukherjee who has brought this resolution for discussion. I fully support his views.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly): I have great respect for the mover of the resolution. I have known him for the last 21 years as a man of wisdom, maturity and intellectual attainments and therefore anything that comes from him deserves fullest consideration. I do not, however, understand as to why he thought it proper to mix up the specific issue of nationalisation of oil companies with that of 75 monopoly houses as it is difficult to define them in this context. They do not have any legal entity and exist only as a concept under the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. No particular industry is owned solely by a monopoly house. They control a variety of industries. Take for instance the Tata's which is a monopoly house. They control a Steel company and also manufacture Bar soaps and cosmetics. There are numerous companies under monopoly house. One is the subsidiary of the other with further ramifications. Each company is a definite legal entity and has to be dealt with separately when we consider the question of nationalisation. (Interruptions) I understand the suggestion that we nationalise the oil industry, as the resolution is specific in that respect. We can think in terms of oil industry, steel industry, locomotive

industry, soap industry etc. But having been a student of company law, I do not understand, what does the nationalisation of monopoly houses exactly mean because a monopoly house is not a definite entity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The wording of the motion is "other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses. Of course, "vital industries" have not been defined.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, my view, your view and the movers views may be different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So long as I am sitting here, I hold no view. I only drew your attention to the wording of the motion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In this country, prices of vital necessities of the common man have gone up. There are about a dozen such goods and soap is one of them. These industries should be under the States.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: After all, we have accepted certain policies which have developed gradually during the pre-independence period and during 25 years of our independence. We are not working in a vacuum and going by slogans. A certain industrial policy has developed in this country over a long period and we have to proceed accordingly.

Oil is a most vital industry from the point of defence, industrial progress, transport etc. It has a special place in national economy and when we discuss the question of nationalisation of the oil industry, it is a clear concept and we can certainly think about it. Shri Satpal Kapoor referred to developments in the field of oil industry. From 1952 to 1957, the petroleum industry was in fact, under the then Ministry of Production and separate Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals did not exist. When I moved into the Ministry of Production from the Minis-

try of Defence as early as 1955, this subject was being handled by that Ministry. But agreements with foreign oil companies had been signed even earlier. Shri N. R. Pallai, the then Cabinet Secretary had conducted negotiations with the foreign oil companies. Those agreements were arrived at after a great deal of thought. The country had, however, no officer or Minister with any experience of oil industry at that time. That industry had been a close preserve of some very powerful monopolistic cartels abroad in America, England, Netherlands, etc. Therefore, certain mistakes crept in. The vital mistake was that these oil companies were allowed to import crude from their own sources at the so-called prevailing world prices. Probably, the exact word used was Gulf prices. While we thought that the gulf would be the Persian Gulf, it was later interpreted to be the Gulf of Mexico. The biggest mistake that we committed in signing the original agreement was to agree to the Gulf Prices. The oil companies, being monopolistic concerns and huge multinational corporation manipulated Gulf prices as they liked and made fabulous profits.

Another important feature of each agreement was that the oil companies will not be taken over or nationalised during 25 years after commencement of production. This period came into effect from the date of commencement of refining operations i.e., is, about the middle of 50s or late 50s. Many years have now passed and in another six or seven years the stipulated period would be over. If we nationalise the oil companies when that period is over, it could be done within the terms of agreement. If we do it today, it will probably be going back upon the solemn agreements which the Government of India had entered into. If it is absolutely necessary in national interest to do it even today, we could do it. I am not saying that we cannot do it. But it is a matter for consideration by this House and the Government whether such a step has to be

taken today or can be postponed for six or seven years, that is, upto 1979 or 1980. If we regulate the commercial operations of these companies according to our needs and requirements, and take the sting out, then, probably, we can tolerate them for another few years, as we have done for the last so many years. That will not be a wrong approach as nobody will be able to accuse us of going back on our words.

I am not against nationalisation of the oil industry as such. I repeat this because some of my friends taunted me when I started my observations. I claim that I am as good a socialist as they are, if not a better one. I have learnt some lessons on socialism from my childhood days, and I happen to be a bit older than them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Are you in favour of, or against, nationalisation?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: I am for nationalisation, but we can wait for six years, taking an overall view.

Let us not forget that when the Government negotiated these settlements, India did not have any refinery except a very small unit in Assam at Digboi. Petrol and Petroleum products were being imported from abroad, resulting in a big drain on our meagre foreign exchange resources. We had not discovered any oil except for a few wells in Assam. Crude had to be imported from other countries, even if we established our own refineries. We do not have the technical know-how. Therefore, these agreements were entered into out of dire necessity and the foreign companies were invited to set up their refineries in India. Gradually, during the last several years, and, here I join in the tributes paid to Shri K. D. Malaviya, under whose stewardship, after 1957, serious efforts were made to discover sources of oil within the country. Today, 60 per cent of the refinery capacity in India is controlled by the State and, in the Fifth Plan, it

[Shri Satish Chandra] will go upto 80 per cent. When 80 per cent of the refining capacity is controlled by the Government and the efforts now being made to discover as much oil as possible within the country, either by off-shore drilling or inland drilling prove successful, it would be possible for us to dispense with our dependence on foreign oil companies without any dislocation. To nationalise them today may create some difficulties for us. Let us not forget, if we study the subject deeply, it is not always easy to ensure a steady supply of crude oil for the existing refineries in the public sector. We have to import crude oil even for these refineries by arranging supplies from different places as indigenous sources are not able to meet the full requirements of the refineries controlled by the Government. Let us be practical about it.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : छः साल के बाद
कहाँ से आएगा ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : आपको अपना
ढूँटना पड़ेगा । एकदम नहीं होता है ।
सलीमों से भी तेल नहीं आता है, उसको
निकालने के लिए कोशिश करती पड़ती है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : तब कम्पेंसेशन
के साथ करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : वह तो आपको देना
पड़ेगा । यह नेशनल पालिसी है । जब तक
आप इस पार्टी को छोड़ कर किसी और पार्टी
के मेंबर हो कर न आएँ आपको करना
पड़ेगा । आपका कमिटमेंट है । इसको
आपको निभाना होगा ।

In principle, I am not against the Resolution. But, I think, it would be better to wait for a few years before we take such a step.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman. Sir I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Satish Chandra, that when I advocate nationalisation, I will not do it for

the purpose of a slogan. I too agree that nationalisation is not the panacea of all ills. But we should consider whether nationalisation will be conducive to the national interest or not. That is the very test on which we have to judge the Resolution.

He said that he has no idea of 75 monopoly houses because these, are not statutorily defined. May I remind him, that after the Monopoly Restrictive & Trade Practices Act has come into force these 75 monopoly houses have got a statutory recognition. Therefore, these 75 monopoly houses have got a certain statutory definition of its own. While we advocate nationalisation of 75 monopoly houses, we do so because we feel that these 75 monopoly houses have got a stranglehold on our economy today and they do not allow any of our progressive measures to come into operation one way or the other....

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: These 75 monopoly houses refer to capitalists. They do not refer to industries as such. They refer to men who control these industries, not the industries themselves.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He is out of date and out of tune with modern India. It is houses, not men. (Interruptions.)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: After all, we should not forget that after we got a massive mandate we brought about two Constitutional amendments. One Constitutional amendment was for the purpose of Directive Principles, Article 39(b) and (c), that is, for social equality, we will take property without paying compensation. That Constitutional amendment does not by itself lead to socialism or does not by itself lead to equality. That only removes one of the road-blocks which was in front of us. That did not allow us to achieve our goal. May I ask: Have the Government in any of these cases until now applied this Constitutional amendment? We have not done so. After all, this Constitutional amendment

must be translated into practice. I do not say that there should be nationalisation of 75 monopoly houses on one fine morning. But you should look from the point of view of national interest and fix priorities to nationalise these houses which I consider, are definitely having a stranglehold on our economy.

One of my hon. friends, Mr. Mahajan said that we had nationalised certain cotton mills and other things. But I would like to tell him that we have taken over only sick children. We have nationalised those cotton mills because the textile industry was not functioning properly. But this Constitutional Amendment was made not for the purpose of taking over sick children but for taking over healthy children without paying compensation. Unfortunately, till now, we have not taken over any one of these healthy children. Though I will not make an omnibus statement that we should nationalise all the 75 houses tomorrow, I would say that, at least in principle, the time has come when we should consider this matter seriously.

About oil, many of the things have already been said. Mr. Satish Chandra has said that it will be bad, we will lose international credibility if we nationalised them today when the agreement is in force. After all, credibility in the international field today has no meaning. We have seen that today in many fields—in political field and other fields. The internal strength of the country is the only credibility which is realised in the international field. We can show to the world our internal strength by nationalising these. (Interruption) After all, we should not forget that these foreign companies have got a stranglehold not only on our economy but also on our officers. While participating in the last years Budget in respect of the Demands for Grants of Petroleum Ministry. I pointed out that many subsequent agreements were definitely against the interest of this

country. Even though it was pointed out at the time when the agreements were executed that these were against our national interest, those points were overruled by certain interested persons in the Ministry itself.

The foreign oil companies have bought—I would not say, all the officers—a number of our officers. That is why after retirement or even when they are in service, we find that their loyalty is in other countries. They immediately shift to other countries, the moment they retire. Therefore, I do not think that, because we will lose international credibility, we should wait for six years.

We should also remember the fact that our talking about nationalisation today will lead these foreign oil companies to repatriate more money to their countries because they will feel that, if they did not repatriate now, ultimately they would not get their dues. Therefore, Sir, I support the move for nationalisation.

I have got great hopes on our new Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals who has been my political guru for a long time. One of the American journalists described him as the 'quickest mind in Asia'. He may not be an expert on oil, but at least he has the quickest mind to judge what is correct, and I feel that, during his tenure, the quickest decisions will be taken which will be to our national interest.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

मेरा इस वादविवाद में भाग लेने का कोई इरादा नहीं था। लेकिन अभी कुछ भाषण सुनकर और सम्मानित कांग्रेस सदस्यों की परस्पर विरोधी बातें सुन कर मुझे कुछ बोलने के लिए प्रेरणा मिली। अभी हमारे कांग्रेसी सदस्य कह रहे थे कि वह राष्ट्रीयकरण को सभी रोगों का रामबाण इलाज नहीं मानते, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय हित में राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यक हो, वहाँ किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्रीमन्मन्त्र बिहारी बाजपेयी]

लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जो सरकार विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर कर रही है और विदेशों से निरन्तर गठबन्धन करती जा रही है....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगले दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

18 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU

RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th March 1973.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 20, 1973/Phalgun 29, 1894 (Saka).

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