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Friday, March 30, 1973
Chaitra 9, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 30, 1973/Chaitra 9,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**घरेलू मांग को पूरा किये बिना ही वस्तुओं
का निर्यात**

*541. श्री बनशाह प्रश्नान : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं
जिन्हें घरेलू मांग को पूरा किये बिना ही
निर्यात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात को
रोकने और इन के घरेलू उपयोग के लिये
नीति निर्धारित करने में सरकार को कुछ
कठिनाईयां आ रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा
क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) to (c). We have to maintain a
balance between the requirements of
the home market and the need to
earn foreign exchange through exports.
A policy suited to each commodity is
adopted and where necessary exports
are regulated.

श्री बनशाह प्रश्नान : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि इन घरेलू आवश्यक चीजों में जो अपने
यहां बनती हैं या जमीन से उगने वाली हैं या
फैक्ट्रीज में बनने वाली हैं—ऐसी कौन-कौन
सी चीजें हैं जो आप बाहर भेजते हैं, उनके
नाम क्या हैं और कितनी मात्रा में भेजते
हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका स्टेटमेंट टेबिल
पर रखना पड़ेगा, एक मिनट में कैसे बतला
देंगे। आपको इस का रूल मालूम होना
चाहिये जहां बहुत लम्बा और ज्यादा
पीरियड लगने वाला हो, वह यहां नहीं आता
है, उस के लिए अनस्टार्टड क्वेश्चन बनाना
पड़ता है ।

श्री बनशाह प्रश्नान : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
हमारे देश के लोग कमजोर और गरीब हैं,
भिन्न-भिन्न चीजों के लिये तरसते हैं, मंहगाई
बढ़ रही है—इन सब बातों को ध्यान में
रखते हुए—इन चीजों के विदेश चले जाने
से जो छटिया सामान बाजार में बिकता है,
उसको बन्द करने के लिये क्या सरकार
कोशिश करेगी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Sir, as you have rightly pointed out
the total list of items that we export
is so big and lengthy that I cannot
enumerate them all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि अच्छी
चीजें बाहर भेज देते हैं और छटिया यहां
बिकती हैं—आप इसके बारे में उन को जबाब
दीजिये ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
That is perhaps not correct; he is
not well informed.

श्री धनशाह प्रचान : जनता का स्वास्थ्य विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिये गिर रहा है । जो सामान अपने यहां बनता है उसको बाहर भेज देते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आपको भारतीय जनता प्रिय है या विदेशी मुद्रा ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can quote the figures of some of the important commodities meant for popular consumption. The quantum has been considerably reduced this year in comparison to the previous years. The answer to his question obviously is that our love for the people is much more than that for foreign exchange.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि हैण्डलूम और पावर लूम का करीब 30 करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा बाजार में पड़ा हुआ है और एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो पा रहा है । क्या इसके लिये आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई जा सके और हमारी होम-इण्डस्ट्री भी समाप्त होने से बच सके ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are not exporting yarn by starving our industry, powerloom or handloom.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: What is the amount of total foreign exchange earnings in respect of export of textiles from India and is there any further scope for earning foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to go through the original question? I will come back to you later.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि हमने कुछ चीजें बाहर भेजनी कम कर दी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जितनी चीजें बाहर भेजी जाती हैं—जिसमें खमीन से उत्पन्न होने वाली वस्तुएँ हाथ से

बनाई हुई वस्तुएँ और फैक्टरी में बनने वाली वस्तुएँ शामिल हैं, उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा हमें प्राप्त होती है जो माल यहां से हाथ का बना हुआ भेजा जाता है, वह किस भाव में लिया जाता है और किस भाव में बाहर भेजा जाता है, उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर होता है तथा क्या हाथ-बाली वस्तुओं में काफी कम पैसा मिलता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी आप से भी यही प्रार्थना है कि आप सवाल को अच्छी तरह से पढ़िये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पढ़ा है, इसीलिये पूछ रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम देता है कि आपने नहीं पढ़ा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पढ़ कर बतला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसी चीजें कौन सी हैं जिन की हमारे देश में जरूरत है, उन की कमी होते हुए भी बाहर भेजी जा रही हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने भी यही पूछा है—जितनी चीजें बाहर भेजी जाती हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ कमी की गई है—मैं कहता हूँ कि जितनी कमी की गई है, वह नहीं के बराबर है ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that experts of commodities of popular, and essential consumption-character have been considerably reduced this year in relation to last year. To give an example, exports of sugar during April-September, 1972 were less than Rs. 10 crores as compared to Rs. 24 crores in April-September, 1971. Exports of certain pulses have been limited to a small annual quota of 5,000 tonnes. Many other items like groundnut, oil-cakes

and raw and semi-tanned hides and skins have also been reduced in quantity. That shows that items of essential commodities of a popular demand character have been considerably reduced because of the tight position in the home market.

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि अनुपात जो है यानी यहां जो लोग बनाते हैं उनसे वह लिया जाता है और फिर वहां बेचा जाता है तो दोनों में अन्तर कितना है—इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां पर लोगों को ठीक दाम नहीं मिलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें दाम का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : यहां के लोगों को पैसा कम मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सेप्रेट नोटिस दे दीजिए, अगर जरूरी होगा तो मैं एक्स्प्रेट कर लूंगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Would the hon. Minister kindly state whether in view of the need for earning greater foreign exchange, luxury goods like cosmetics and others that are being produced even by some foreign companies in this country are exported to foreign countries in a larger quantity now, instead of being dumped in our own country?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are not exporting cosmetic goods in a big quantity, and when we do that, we bear in mind the demand of the home market.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: May I know whether the Central Government gives priority consideration to meet the local domestic needs before deciding to export any commodity?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered the question in the affirmative.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the first question that was answered. If you want more clarification about it, you can put it in a different shape. But this question was exactly the first question that was answered.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the total amount of foodgrains exported to Bangladesh during 1972-73, and are we going to export foodgrains to Bangladesh in 1973-74 also? (*Interruption*) There is shortage of foodgrains in the country and still we are exporting them to foreign countries.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Because of the very peculiar and a very new sort of relation that we have with Bangladesh, in the case of scarcity in some items of foodgrains we have to send some quantum of foodgrains to Bangladesh, both wheat and rice.

SHRI K. S. CHAVALA: Sir,—

MR. SPEAKER: This question has taken so much time. I am not bound to call all of you. This has taken time. We are not able to do many questions in a day. Now, Mr. Patel. Please sit down, all of you.

SHRI K. S. CHAVALA: Sir, on a point of order. The Minister has not replied to part (a) of the question. He has not replied at all. He mentioned only sugar, edible oils, hides and skins. He has not replied to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is too long a question. It is much better he lays a statement on the Table. It is too long a question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVALA: From the very start, when the hon. Minister replied, he has not replied to part (a) of the question. Only when supplementaries were put, sugar, edible oil, etc. came out as being exported.

MR. SPEAKER: If the list is a long one, such a list should be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The list is with me and I am laying it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the information which he wants already mentioned in the statement?

SHRI K. S. CHAUDA: There is no statement at all.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister said he laid it on the Table of the House.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If you so desire, I shall lay it now; it is with me.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? When you say it is laid on the Table, it must come to our office so that the Members may see it. Each statement is sent to the Member. That is why they are confused over it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The question is of a general character and unless a supplementary was there, the detail could not be given. A supplementary is there and I am laying it now.

Exports being made to attract tourists from Asian countries

*542. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts Government are making to attract tourists from Asian countries; and

(b) whether there is more scope for attracting tourists from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Government of India has opened Tourist Offices in Tokyo and Singapore for purposes of tourist publicity and promotion. The number of tourists from Asian countries rose in 1972 to 93372—approximately 80 per cent of the total tourist traffic.

(b) There is scope for attracting more tourists from these countries and efforts are being made to stimulate tourist travel.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि टोकियो और सिंगापुर में टूरिस्ट ऑफिस खोल रखे हैं लेकिन देश में जो ऐसे पर्यटन के दर्शनीय स्थान हैं उनमें भी अभी काफी सुधार लाने की जरूरत है जैसे कि गुजरात में गीर जंगल की दर्शनीय स्थानों में गिनती होती है और वहां पर अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सकता है और इसी प्रकार से पोरबन्दर महात्मा गांधी का जन्म स्थान है । गीर में लायन शो होता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि इन दो स्थानों पर अधिक धन खर्च किया जायेगा और उनको अधिक आकर्षक बनाया जायेगा ?

डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी : सवाल के साथ इसका कहां तक सम्बन्ध है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकती लेकिन मैं इसका जवाब दे सकती हूँ । गीर फारेस्ट में एकोमोडेसन, आवास बढ़ाने के लिए 12 लाख रुपया खर्च करके 50 लोगों के रहने के लिए नये ढंग से इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं । इसके साथ ही परिवहन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । केकोड एयरपोर्ट का डेवलपमेन्ट हो रहा है और पोरबन्दर एयरपोर्ट का भी डेवलपमेन्ट हो रहा है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has stated that efforts are being made to locate offices in Asian countries to attract tourists. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the officers working in Bangkok and other places have made efforts to attract tourists from Asian countries. If so, what are the countries in which these officers are working?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Japan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and Phillipine are the Asian countries from which we get tourists. The types of tourists who

come from these countries can be classified into two—ethnic and Buddhist tourists. We are making efforts to get more and more tourists to our Buddhist centres. Many people of Indian origin who are residing there visit our country often and these are mainly the two types of tourists who visit this country. In addition to this there may be another class of people—mountaineering group—who come from these countries and who go to Kulu, Manali and other places.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that the South East Asian countries like Burmah, Malaysia and Indonesia, Thailand, Combdia, Laos and Viet Nam having very close historical, cultural and social relations with India, what steps are the Government going to take to stimulate tourism from these countries to India?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In Tokyo office we are spending more than Rs. 10 lakhs for publicity as also in other neighbouring countries.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question relates to historical, cultural and social aspects and not political aspect of it.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Tourists come from the affluent countries. As I said earlier two types of tourists are coming from these countries. Taking into consideration what the hon. Member has in mind, namely, historical and cultural aspect of it, efforts are also being made to attract tourists to this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I have some objections to the answer to the question. The hon. Minister has said that there are offices opened in Tokyo and Singapore. But, no mention is made with regard to West Asia. West Asia is also part of Asia. I would like to know whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the

Government to give special concessions to young men and women from the Asian countries, especially the students, to visit this country for the tourist purposes?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There is no tourist office in West Asia. Only cultural wing is attached to our Embassy Office there. They are looking after these things. As in other sectors, concessions are given by Air India, the same is being extended to these countries as well.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been spent to set up Offices for the promotion of tourism in Japan. Would it not be more advisable to spend some part of this money in improving facilities in our country in regard to the Buddhist shrines that we have all over the place?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: We are giving them the facilities. That goes without saying. Efforts are made to develop the centres of Buddhists interests in this country like Nalanda, Raj Gir, Bodh Gaya etc. The hon. Members from Bihar may ask me as to what has been done in regard to Bodh Gaya? Bodh Gaya is one of the main tourist centres. Here we are expecting more and more cooperation from Bihar Government also. Land is being acquired in regard to this. And for the last two three years or so, money has been deposited by the Central Government with the Bihar Government and we hope that the acquisition of land would be over soon. In Kushi Nagar, Balrampur and other places also efforts are being made to develop the centres. I may add to this the development of Sanchi also.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you so generous to a lady? Shri Shamim.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: To facilitate the tourist traffic to Kashmir, is there any proposal to declare Srinagar airport as an international airport? And

whether any such proposal or suggestion is being considered or not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): With regard to Srinagar, we are considering the question of providing facilities there. For the international tourist attraction, however, the decision has not yet been taken to open it to international airlines. In fact, our general thinking is that even if it is open to international traffic, for several years to come, it could be only Air India that may operate there for various reasons.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to set up a tourist office in Rangoon and whether Government is going to develop Burdwan which is a historical place where Mehrnisha was made captive who was better known as Noorjahan, the wife of Mughal Emperor Jehangir, to attract Muslim people from Malaysia and Indonesia.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There is no such proposal at present.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू क्षेत्र में अनेक सौंदर्य के स्थान हैं जहाँ पर्यटक बड़ी संख्या में जा सकते हैं, लेकिन तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से उन स्थानों का विकास नहीं किया गया है और यह सच है कि मनाली की ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये वा उतना नहीं दिया गया, मंत्री महोदय अभी तक मनाली नहीं गये हैं इस का क्या रहस्य है ?

डा० सरोजिनी-महिषी : माननीय सदस्य के पास सम्भवतः ठीक जानकारी नहीं पहुँची है । जम्मू में एक 50 कमरों का बड़ा सुन्दर, मोटल बन गया है, और पतनी टोप में एक यूथ होस्टल बन रहा है जो इस साल के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायगा । और उस के साथ-साथ कुल्लू और मनाली में एक यूथ होस्टल है और उस के साथ-साथ हीट

स्ट्रिप्स को डेवलप करने की स्कीम है, और बेजिंग रूम और बाथरूम बन गये हैं, और गोलफ क्लब है उस को भी बनाने के लिये काफ़ी प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This Question has very limited scope. I am passing on to the next Question.

ब्रिटिश सहयोग से उद्योग की स्थापना

*545. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्रसाद :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरमिंघम वाणिज्य व उद्योग परिषद का प्रतिनिधिमंडल मार्च, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारत आया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने ब्रिटिश सहयोग से संयुक्त उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था; और

(ग) उस प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A British Mission sponsored by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce came to India during the first week of March, 1973.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any precise proposal made by the delegation to set up joint ventures with the British collaboration.

(c) Does not arise.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि इस प्रकार का प्रतिनिधिमंडल मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में आया है, और यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि उन से कुछ चर्चा हुई थी लेकिन कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन से जो चर्चा हुई, उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने

रखे, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपनी एक प्रेस कानफरेंस में कहा था कि ब्रिटेन के सहयोग से कई उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सामान्य प्रस्तावों के अलावा कोई विशेष योजना या प्रस्ताव भी आप के सामने रखे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Perhaps, the hon. Member is under the impression that the Delegation met the Ministry. It did not meet the Ministry. It was a non-official Delegation and it met some non-official agencies and also some official agencies. It visited Delhi, Bombay and also had talks with the D.G.T.D. authorities, the S.T.C., the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, etc. They explored the possibilities of areas of joint ventures. So, they made an enquiry and out of the enquiry, some information came up. But no definite proposals have been mooted by them or agreed to by the people who had discussions with them.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह कुछ सरकारी और गैरसरकारी एजेंसियों से मिले हैं। एस टी सी से भी मिले हैं और उन्होंने कई प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, लेकिन कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जो चर्चा मिनिस्ट्री से हुई है वह अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस टी सी या दूसरी संस्थाओं से जो चर्चा हुई है क्या उस में किसी निश्चित उद्योग के बारे में कोई संयुक्त प्रस्ताव आया है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only inform the hon. Member that in the discussion with the STC and the Promotion of Export Council they enquired about the possibility of some turn-key projects and supply of machinery and plant consultancy service. In the discussion with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry they enquired about greater diversification of Indian exports to Britain, if possible,

and other non-traditional items, auto-mobile ancillaries, power equipment etc.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was reported in the *Hindustan Standard* of 6th of February that the delegation had proposed to the Government the setting up of industries in the engineering sector as well as in power generation sector with British collaboration. May I know what was the proposal of this collaboration?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I said that they had some exploratory talks. They are not, strictly speaking, proposals. So, the question of Government's response to these unofficial exploratory talks does not arise at this stage.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has stated that the Birmingham delegation came in an unofficial capacity. May I know at whose instance has this delegation come to India? May I know, further, whether has it got anything to do with any proposal of the British Government or any Commonwealth Agency or was it at the instance of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce itself?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: They came of their own.

श्री हुकम चन्द कठन्याय : माननीय मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि जो ब्रिटिश प्रतिनिधिमंडल आया था वह बिजली के सामान के उद्योग के लिये पैसा लगाना चाहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन उद्योगों में उन्होंने कितना पैसा लगाने की चर्चा की है? वह बिजली के सामान का कारखाना लगायेंगे या उस का सामान भेजेंगे?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the talks were exploratory, they were not in the nature of proposals, still less of projects. So, the question of the money value of the investment does not arise at present.

Action against Bata Shoe Company for Submitting False Claims

*546. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken action against the Bata Shoe Company for submitting false claims in order to secure the benefit of various export incentives; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Sir, my question was:

"Whether Government have since taken action against the Bata Shoe Company for submitting false claims in order to secure the benefit of various export incentives;"

The answer could be a simple "yes" or "no". What is the information that is being collected?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have no information, no reports at our disposal, on the basis of which we can take any penal measures. However, we are trying to collect information from the Ministry of Finance, Director of Drawbacks, regarding the particulars of their drawing back.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: This question should be postponed to next week.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the reply comes, please lay it on the Table.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The same thing has happened in many other cases also. For a starred question, 3 weeks' notice is given and still the

information is being collected! Would you give a direction that if they do not find themselves in a position to answer them, the question should be put on the list again after 1 or 2 weeks?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. We will examine it. We will have to evolve, some procedure for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One of the claims made by Bata Shoe Company through the media of public advertisements etc. in newspapers is that they have been constantly increasing the export of their shoes to various countries. I specifically want to know whether Government has given any permission to the Bata Shoe Company to procure shoes made by small and medium manufacturers in the country and to export them after putting the Bata stamp on it? If they have been given such permission, would this not amount to a false claim?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The main question is about false claims in the particular context of export incentives. My hon. friend is asking about the quantum of exports.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He knows that export incentives are allowed on the basis of export performance. So, I wanted to know whether they have permitted Bata to procure shoes from small and medium manufacturers and export them after putting the Bata brand on it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have not got this information with me. I will collect it and pass it on.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: What about my request that the question should be postponed to next week?

MR. SPEAKER: I said we will have to evolve a certain procedure for such cases.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो प्रश्न किया है उस का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह मालूम करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे । मैं उन्हें जानकारी दे सकता हूँ । बाटा कम्पनी भागरा में दूसरों के बनाये हुए जूते खरीद रही है और उस पर अपना स्टैम्प लगा कर विदेशों में भेज रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस में क्या गलती है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलती यह है कि बाटा कम्पनी क्यों भेजे ? छोटे जूते बनाने वाले भेज सकते हैं । बाटा कम्पनी घोषा दे रही है ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The minister said he is collecting information. Does he accept that there are false claims and he is collecting information about it or does he mean to say there are no false claims at all?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that we have no records at our disposal to establish it even at a *prima facie* level. Preliminary enquiries from the Director of Draw-backs have elicited no information on the basis of which we can say that this claim is false, but even then we have asked them to go into the matter further and let us know if there is anything.

Sale of Watches Abroad by H.M.T.

*547. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. made watches are being sold abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which these are being exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries importing H.M.T. watches are: U.S.A., Newzealand, Australia, Canada and Luxemburg. Foreign Exchange earned through export of H.M.T. watches during 1970-71 and 1971-72 amounted to approximately Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 1,03,000 respectively.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Is there no demand for the HMT watches in the country for us to export them? Sir, the HMT watches are being sold in the black market and recently HMT introduced automatic watches and they are not available in the market. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any more demand from other foreign countries and if so, what is the total demand inside and outside the country?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: HMT is now producing nearly 3,78,000 pieces but the demand for the watches is going up. That is why we are proposing further expansion for another two lakhs pieces. Now, the home demand being what it is, after meeting it, we have not much to export outside.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the fact that there is a heavy demand both inside and outside the country for these watches, may I know from the hon. Minister whether HMT is entering into foreign collaboration with Japan or the Swiss for the manufacture of watches parts and if so, what are the salient features of these collaborations?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I said we have one instalment proposal of expansion for 2,00,000 automatic watches but we are thinking of further expansion of Srinagar for another three lakh pieces. So, these are

the things which we are proposing to do to meet the increasing demand.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I asked about the collaboration with the Swiss and the Japanese.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Collaboration with the Citizen Watch Co., of Japan is already there.

श्री सरबू पांडेय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों की कमी है और मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। लेडीज वाचेज के लिए तो महीनों लाइन में इंतजार करना पड़ता है। इस बात को देखते हुए देश में इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि विदेशों में भी ये घड़ियां ज्यादा बेजी जा सकें और नहीं तो कम से कम देश के लोगों को तो घड़ियां उपलब्ध हों?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is why I have said that we have expanded and further we are expanding again.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The foreign exchange earned by the export of HMT watches is neutralised by the availability of smuggled watches. I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister intends to take to meet the increasing demand of HMT watches.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is very difficult for me to answer. Perhaps my friend, Mr. K. R. Ganesh, is in a better position to plug the loopholes of smuggling.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दो लाख और घड़ियां बनाने की योजना है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस बात की स्टडी की गई है कि कितनी घड़ियों की डिमांड देश में होगी और उस के बनाने के लिए क्या पहले से ही प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा जिस में कि पूरा एक्सपैरिअन्स टाइम्सी हो सके और लोगों को घड़ियां मिल सकें?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is difficult to give definite projections, but approximately we are to have 6 lakh pieces per year and that will show the sort of demand that we have at the present moment.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज विदेश से घड़ियां मंगाने में लगता है और क्या रिस्ट वाच के धलावा पाकेट वाच भी बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार की है क्यों कि देश में पाकेट वाचेज की भी बड़ी मांग है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am not aware of that.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पता नहीं कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर से बड़ी मंगाने में खर्च हो जाता है। यह तो उन को मालूम होना चाहिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिश्र जी, आप बुजुर्ग हैं, आप इन से बह सवाल पूछेंगे इन से संबंधित हो। बाकी का जवाब तो गणेश साहब दे सकते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे कैबिनेट की ज्वाइंट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। और पाकेट वाच का तो बता दें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I don't know whether they are doing it; I am not aware of it. I will pass over the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Pocket watch must be presented to him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Make one in the country and present it to him.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भारतीय घड़ी एच० एम० टी० की है, इस का हमें बड़ा गौरव है, बहुत जल्दी ही

हम आटोमेटिक घड़ी बनाते लगे हैं। मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यकता को देखते हुए और इस के एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट की पोटेंशियलिटी को देखते हुए आप इस का प्रोडक्शन क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते जिस में आप को अधिक लाभ हो। आप को उस में क्या कठिनाई है? लाखों की क्या बात है? इस देश में करोड़ों घड़ियां पैदा होनी चाहिए। आप को उस में क्या कठिनाई है? पैसा नहीं मिलता या प्लानिंग में प्रावधान नहीं है? आप के सामने परेशानी क्या है जो आप ज्यादा घड़ियां नहीं बनाते? जिस में आप को प्रॉफिट है वह आप नहीं बनाते और जिस में घाटा है वह बनाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या प्रश्न बनता है? He is giving you suggestions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What prevents him to expand and produce in terms of crores?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: consonance with the sort of demand we have here. We have increased production from 4 lakh to 6 lakhs. Obviously the figure of production is reflected out of the projections in demand.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: You will not get a watch unless you write that you want it as a Member of Parliament.

श्री कूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि एच० एम० टी० द्वारा बनी हुई घड़ियों की देश में कमी है और उन की देश में भी मांग है तथा विदेश में भी मांग है? इतना ही नहीं यह जो एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियां हैं यह दिल्ली के बाजारों में ब्लैक में बिकती हुई पाई जाती हैं। तो जब देश में इस की इतनी मांग है और विदेशों में भी मांग है तो क्या इन घड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई दूसरा कारखाना बनाने की योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो उन्होंने अभी दिया है।

श्री कूल चन्द बर्मा : चोर बाजार में ये घड़ियां बिक रही हैं और सेल डिपो पर मिलती नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या करते हैं कवेशन रिपीट करते हैं, इस का जवाब तो उन्होंने पहले दिया है।

Replantation of Tea Bushes

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

(a) whether Indian Tea Bushes are more than 60 to 80 years old and require replantation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not replanting the bushes in tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) About 34 per cent of the total tea area in India as on 31st March, 1971 carry bushes which are over 50 years of age. Normally bushes more than 60 to 80 years old require replantation but some of these sections can also be improved by adopting proper cultural practices such as rejuvenation proper pruning, manuring in, filling etc.

(b) Replanting of bushes is taking place. However, to improve the pace of replantation, the financial assistance Schemes have been liberalised recently.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाय के निर्यात से हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ी फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलती है और यह उद्योग ज्यादातर विदेशों के हाथ में हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उन के दिमाग में इस के बारे में कोई खास दिलचस्पी न होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह फारेन एक्सचेंज अनिग का जो सब से बड़ा

सोर्स हैं यह देश के हाथ से निकल न जाय इस के लिए क्या वह इस उद्योग का तेजी से विकास हो, इस के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाएंगे ? जो उन्होंने स्कीम की बात की है वह इसके लिए काफी नहीं है ।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस के बारे में बहुत शिकायत आती है, क्या इस उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में भी आप विचार करेंगे ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, it is true that this is one of the important export earning items which gives lot of foreign exchange to our country. It is also true that the shape of the industry is not very good and some of the tea estates have fallen sick. Some have been closed. The Government is seized of the problem both in North India and South India. In fact, the other day when I had been to Calcutta, I discussed the problem in depth with different sectors of industry. We have set-up a task force drawing officers from different Ministries who will go into the problems and prospects of the industry including the question of take-over.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: In view of the fact that the Minister admits that the tea industry is passing through great crisis and that this is an export earning industry has he considered whether the proposal regarding taxing the agricultural income will not affect heavily our export market so far as competition is concerned?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रीप्लांटेशन से यह प्रश्न किधर से किधर चला गया ।

श्री भागवत झा आबाद : आप सर मैं ही उस को एलाउ न करते, बहुत देर बाद इस तरफ आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब कैसे आयेगा ।

श्री भागवत झा आबाद : जब आप के ध्यान में यह बात आ जाती है तब आप उस को रोकते हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is well known that many of these plantation firms have been obstinately refusing to do replantation of tea bushes for certain profit motives of their own, and they are not interested in spending money in replantation. I would like to know from the Minister whether the offer he is reported to have made in Calcutta last Sunday, as reported in the press, where it was said Dr. Chattopadhyaya made it quite clear that if needed, tea gardens in Darjeeling would be given special tax relief as demanded by tea industrialists would extend also to those tea gardens in Darjeeling whose owners are defaulting in the matter of replantation of bushes and are allowing their gardens to be worn out and ruined?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No, that report, of course, with some wrong, distorted aspect relates to a particular zone of tea gardens who are asking for some fiscal relief. It is true that the replantation financial scheme offered by Government is not being properly and adequately taken advantage of by the tea estates.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the zone that he was referring to? It is the Darjeeling zone.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the tea gardens in the Darjeeling zone who have not been taking advantage of this assistance for replantation purposes also be given tax relief in case they ask for it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No, those who are found defaulting and not taking advantage of this replantation scheme we have and are doing something wrong we are aware of will certainly not get the benefit that we are thinking of.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI: In view of the fact that the export of green tea is declining year after year and the tea gardens are being denuded especially in the Dehra Dun Valley, may I know whether some incentives would be given to them so that the green tea industry is not forced to close down?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have already some schemes for assistance and it is for the industrialists and the tea estates concerned to take advantage of those schemes.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that the fear of the tea producers that the tea industry is going to be nationalised very soon is one of the main reasons why new bushes are not planted by the tea producers?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If the press people go on speculating regarding nationalisation or takeover, we are helpless. But so far as we are concerned, we have said that we have instituted a task force which will go into all the aspects of the problem and prospects of the industry, including the question of takeover. Until we study their report, it is too early for us to commit ourselves this way or that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Regarding replantation, what is the extent of the area to be replanted? Also as regards financial assistance to planters, in Tamil Nadu only big planters are getting assistance either from the nationalised banks or from other financial institutions. Has the Ministry evolved a formula or made a provision to help small planters with finance?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Within the scope of financial assistance, certainly the small tea gardens come in. About the total area, I have already said that some old tea gardens are yielding quite satisfactorily while others are not. Sir, I cannot give a generalised answer about the total areas which require replantation.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the inequitable levy of excise duty in different zones varying from 50 paise to Re. 1.50 is one of the reasons for the disincentive on the part of the tea-growers and, if so, may I know whether the Minister has any proposal to have a fresh look on this excise levy?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About this problem, I have in a different context already said that there is a difference in the excise duty in different zones. And we are thinking of giving relief to some particular zone, but that has to be done within the discipline of the total fiscal structures of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stoppage of Aid from Capitalist Countries

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

(a) whether Government are proposing to stop taking any aid from these countries whose attitude seems to be against our country especially from the capitalist countries; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Reliance on internal resources and skills has been a major objective of our approach to development. While welcoming external assistance we have made every effort to ensure that dependence on aid does not become a permanent feature of our national economic life. It is the objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan to reduce net aid to zero by the terminal year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Committees or Commissions appointed to inquire into the accidents or working of Indian Airlines and Air India during 1971-72 and 1972-73

*544. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Committees or Commissions appointed to inquire into air accidents or working of the Indian Airlines and Air India during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) how many of them have since given their reports; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the basis of their reports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4686/73]

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Gujarat

*548. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature and quantity of smuggled goods found out by the Customs Officers in Gujarat during 1972-73 and how many smugglers were arrested during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities in the Gujarat State during 1972-73 (upto February 1973) are as follows:

	Quantity	Value in rupees. (Approx.)
1	2	3
Gold	22 kgs.	55 lakhs
Wrist Watches	3400	5 lakhs
Synthetic Fabrics	8,60,000 Yards	138 lakhs
Synthetic yarn	46,000 Reels	138 lakhs

1	2	3
Silver	3,000 Kgs.	18 lakhs
Vehicles	40	7 lakhs
Vessels	20	11 lakhs
Miscellaneous goods		43 lakhs
TOTAL		227 lakhs

The number of persons arrested during 1972-73 (upto February, 1973) in Gujarat in connection with smuggling is 69.

India's Export Future

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Standard' dated the 7th March, 1973 under the Caption "India is export future lies with developed nations says Engineering Export Promotion Council Chief; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider that the markets of both developed and developing countries are important for our exports although the export potential of particular engineering products may vary with individual markets.

Resources of Public Sector Financial Institutions

*550. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of resources of the public sector financial institutions under the direct control of the Centre and accountable to the Government of India-other than Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) The Control of Government in the budgeting of these resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The required information showing the position as on 31st December 1972, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The institutions function as autonomous bodies within the overall policies laid down by the Government relating to the budgeting and deployment of their resources. The Government of India do not exercise direct control, as such, over their day-to-day operations.

Rupee-Trade with Bangladesh

*551. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rupee-trade with Bangladesh is proposed to be ended and the trade to be subjected to usual export import regulations; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Reference of the Hon'ble Member is perhaps to the Limited Payments Arrangement. The Limited Payment Arrangement, which was an interim arrangement for facilitating import and export of commodities of special interest on a balanced basis, was a part of the Trade Agreement which was valid initially for a period of one year. The Trade Agreement has now been extended by three months to 27th June, 1978.

Impact of Changes in value of Yen on India's debts from Japan

*552. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's liability loan from Japan has jumped from \$443

million to nearly \$600 million due to the sharp changes in the relative value of Yen and Rupee, that occurred since December, 1971; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reaction of Government thereto:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). India's debt to Japan is designated in Yen. The liability in terms of Yen has not changed. Because of the changes in exchange rates of Yen and other currencies, the liability expressed in terms of other currencies has undergone a change. For instance in terms of dollars, India's outstanding debt to Japan has gone up by nearly 37 per cent and in terms of Rupees by nearly 40 per cent. The outstanding debt before the 1st Yen revaluation in December 1971 expressed in terms of dollars was 412 million and expressed in rupees it was 309.61 crores. In December 1972 it amounted to 507 million dollars and in rupees to nearly 370 crores. The variation in debt liability is due not only to revaluation of the Yen but also on utilisation of aid and repayment of principal.

Government has always been emphasising the need for stable exchange rates since frequent and large changes in currency values adversely affect the interests of developing countries like India. This view has also been urged in the context of reform of the international monetary system.

Prospects for Tea Exports

*553. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are good prospects for tea exports; and

(b) if so, the salient features and the markets where tea is in great demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian tea is in great demand in different countries of the world. Darjeeling and Nilgris teas are particularly known the world over for their quality. The principal markets for Indian tea are U.K. U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Afghanistan, Irish Republic, Sudan, West Germany and Arab Republic of Egypt.

Packet teas have also a big market in countries of West Asia. Efforts are also being made to step up the exports of Instant tea, packet teas and tea bags.

Rolling Plan to ensure continuity in expansion of Commercial banks

*555. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to have a rolling plan for three years to ensure continuity in expansion of Commercial Banks and to enable the banks to formulate their manpower plans in advance;

(b) if so, when the rolling plan is likely to start; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank has issued any letter to all the Commercial Banks advising them to draw up a plan for 1973?

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

(b) The first rolling plan will cover the three-year period 1973—75.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Ayodhya as a Tourist Centre

*556. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided at Ayodhya an important historical place, during the last three years and likely to be provided this year for its development as a Tourist Centre;

(b) whether there is any plan to make publicity in foreign countries about the historical importance of the place from the tourist point of view and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Due to constraint on resources and other priorities no tourist facilities have been provided at Ayodhya in the Central sector in the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). No Sir. Places which are already popular with foreign tourists, and have the basic tourism infrastructure are being primarily publicised abroad at present.

India's participation in Leipzig Fair held in East Germany during March, 1973

*557. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Leipzig Fair held in East Germany during March, 1973 and if so, the number and names of Indian firms which exhibited their goods in the exhibition and the types of goods exhibited; and

(b) whether order for export of goods were also received as a result of this and if so, the amount of such orders and the main buyers of Indian goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir, India participated in the Leipzig Spring Fair, held at Leipzig (GDR) from 11th to 18th March, 1973. A statement showing the number and names of Indian firms and types of goods tendered by them for display is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-46667/73].

(b) Yes, Sir; as a result of our participation export orders were looked by Indian exhibitors during the Fair.

As the exhibition team has not yet returned, full information about the amount of such orders and the main buyers of Indian goods, is not available

Cash Assistance to Exporters of Man-made Fibre

*558. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide cash assistance to the exporters of man-made fibre; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Electrical Goods to African and Middle East Countries

*559. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is a growing market for electrical goods such as transmissions towers, cables, transformers, switchgears, motors and fans in the West Asian countries and if so, what further steps have been taken to capture the markets for the above-mentioned goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Yes, Sir, there is a growing market for these products the exports of which are being supported through bilateral agreements, sending trade delegations, inviting buyers, and through other export promotion measures.

Seizure of smuggled watches from a shop in Chandni Chowk, Delhi

*560. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether watches valued at more than Rs. one lakh were recovered

from a shop in Chandni Chowk, Delhi during March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the persons concerned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Watches worth Rs. 1.24 lakhs were seized from a shop and from the residence of the person who manages the business. He was arrested and was subsequently released on bail by the magistrate. Further investigations are in progress.

Annual review of the financial position of Kerala State during 1972-73

5300. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8055 on 31st May, 1972 regarding difference in non-Plan expenditure in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the annual review of the financial position of Kerala State in 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the result of review and the estimated non-Plan gap during this period and the steps taken to bridge this gap?

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

(b) The review revealed that the estimated non-Plan gap during 1972-73 will be of the order of Rs. 20.58 crores. This gap in resources has been bridged by a Central loan of Rs. 20.58 crores.

Construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries at the Asian Trade Fair in New Delhi

5302. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Construction of the Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries at the Asian Trade Fair held recently

in New Delhi was not completed in time by the contractors namely M/s. Puri Constructions Private Ltd. and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the construction of these two buildings was not found upto the accepted standards which resulted in considerable damage to the buildings during rains in the currency of the Trade Fair causing loss to exhibits and other material;

(c) whether some foreign Governments who had rented portions of those buildings have claimed compensation from Government on account thereof; and

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into the collapse of those buildings and action taken against the contractors and officials who selected this firm for the construction of the buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries at the Asian Trade Fair could not be fully completed in time for the Fair by M/s Puri Construction Private Ltd., contractor. The reasons for non-completion of the work are:—

- (i) Subsequent increase in the scope of work increasing the cost from Rs. 91 lakhs to Rs. 135 lakhs;
- (ii) Delay in the procurement of the requisite quantities of structural steel, mild and steel;
- (iii) Shortage of cement for the period of one month due to the strike in the Cement factories;
- (iv) A hold-up of 2 weeks due to the strike of the building construction labour; and
- (v) Earlier hold up during the Pakistani conflict.

(b) The buildings were constructed upto the requisite standards. During the unprecedented rains on the 28th

November, 1972 the rain water had seeped through because of the work not being fully completed, as some of the openings were not provided with cladding.

(c) No foreign Government has claimed compensation from the Government on account of any damage that they may have incurred.

(d) There was no collapse of any buildings. Hence, the question of holding an inquiry or taking action against the contractors and officials does not arise.

Payment of Bonus

5303. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated amount of money that would be paid or is payable to the employees of the various industrial units in the public undertakings of the bonus fixed in the last and the present financial year; and

(b) the number of the persons who have been benefited by the bonus increased in all the public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total amount of bonus (including ex-gratia payment) paid by Central Government enterprises in 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 19.6 crores, as per their audited annual accounts. The audited accounts for 1972-73 are not yet due.

(b) The minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 was raised from 4 per cent to 8 1/3 per cent by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act of 1972. As a result of this, the extra amount of bonus payable by the Central Government enterprises in 1971-72 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 7 crores. The number of persons likely to be benefited depends upon

various factors applicable to the enterprises as laid-down in the Bonus Act.

Applications for transfer of licences of money changers at Hussainiwalla border.

5304. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for the transfer of licences held by Money changers at Hussainiwalla Border to Wagha Border consequent on the closure of the Hussainiwalla Border after the last Indo-Pak conflict;

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

(c) the number of such applications pending with the Reserve Bank of India. New Delhi from money changers at the Hussainiwalla Border (now based at Ferozpur) for the transfer of their licences to Wagha Border; and

(d) when a decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There are no separate guidelines for allowing applications for transfer of money changer licences issued to Money changers at Hussainiwalla Border to Wagha Border. Such applications are considered by the Reserve Bank of India on the same basis as applications for grant of Money changers' licences at a new location. Licences are allowed in consultation with the local customs authorities keeping in view the need for providing Money changing facilities in the locality in question and the suitability of the applicant for undertaking the business.

(c) and (d). There are 7 applications under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India and the Bank would be taking a decision soon.

Guidelines laid down regarding disposing of Representations made by Goldsmiths

5305. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry for disposing of representations made by the goldsmiths for inducting their sons into their proprietary business and their inclusion in the licences granted to them for conducting business under the Gold Control Act and rules made thereunder;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the number of such representations pending in the Delhi Collectorate of Central Excise; and

(d) the likely time to be taken to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Goldsmiths who have obtained certificates to work as such are permitted to take the assistance of their minor children to make, manufacture, prepare, repair or process any article or ornament provided that the names of such children are endorsed on their certificates. In the case of a licensed gold dealer having proprietary business, the inclusion in his licence of the names of his sons as partners of such firm would involve change in the nature of the firm, and a fresh licence would have to be applied for. Such application would be dealt with in accordance with section 27 of the Gold (Control) Act and the Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Rules, 1969 framed under the Act.

(c) and (d). Four applications from licensed gold dealers having proprietary business for inclusion of the names of their sons in their licence are pending in the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate. The applications are pending because certain information which has

been called for from the applicants is awaited. After receipt of the information the applications will be disposed of according to law.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण देने से सम्बन्धित नियम

5306. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण दिये जाने से सम्बन्धित नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने के कितने दिन बाद किसानों को ऋण दे दिया जाता है; और

(ग) ये आवेदन पत्र किस अधिकारी द्वारा मंजूर किये जाते हैं तथा इस प्रक्रिया में कितने दिन लग जाते हैं ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कृषि-ऋणों के आवेदन-पत्रों की प्राप्ति, उन पर कार्यवाही करने और ऋणों की स्वीकृति देने के ढंग के संबंध में सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाये हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत जिस ढंग से कृषि-ऋण आवेदन-पत्रों पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी तथा स्वीकृति दी जाएगी। उसके संबंध में सभी राष्ट्रीय बैंकों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को लेखीय अनुदेश दे दिये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि ऋणों के अधिकांश आवेदन पत्रों का निपटारा शाखा प्रबंधक स्तर पर एक से चार सप्ताह के भीतर किया जाता है। अधिक राशि के मामलों में, जिनमें वरिष्ठ प्रादेशिक अधिकारियों या बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय के अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता होती है, निपटान के लिए दो से चार सप्ताह लगते हैं बशर्तें प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र हर प्रकार से पूर्ण हों।

Decline in the Export of Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Iron Ore and Manganese

5307. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity exported of sugar, coffee, spices, Iron ore and manganese ore and to which countries, during 1972;

(b) whether the export of these commodities is showing a decline; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to improve the situation?

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. [Placed in Library. See LT-4668/173].

Joint Ventures with Yugoslavia

5308. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to embark upon Joint Ventures with Yugoslavia in various fields and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether the branches of collaboration have been identified; and

(c) when the joint enterprises are likely to materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India and Yugoslavia have in principle agreed that Joint Ventures between the two countries could be established.

(b) and (c). An attempt is being made to identify the sectors in which there are possibilities of further examination for establishing joint ventures to the mutual advantage of the two countries. Specific collaboration proposals as and when received will

be decided in accordance with the extant policy of the Government of India on the subject.

Assistance of Technical Know-how to Kenya

5309. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya Commerce Minister discussed with him recently the question of providing technical know-how to Kenya; and

(b) if so, the nature and outcome of discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Deputy Minister of Commerce of Kenya H. E. Babuwood visited India for a day (5th March, 1973). The talks held with him were of general nature and there was no specific proposal as such of providing technical know-how from India to Kenya.

Decline in the Production of Cotton Yarn due to power shortage

5310. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of cotton yarn in the country has gone down during the year 1972-73 due to power shortage;

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to cut its export to maintain the production of controlled cloth; and

(c) if so, the cut likely to be made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Though the production of yarn during the calendar year 1972 has been satisfactory and an average monthly production of 82 million Kg. was achieved, during January and February, 1973; a significant

decline has been noticed. This can be attributed mainly to the power-cuts which have affected States such as Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Exports have been regulated with effect from the 26th March, 1973, as follows:

(i) Shipment against the existing contracts to be deferred upto 1-1-73.

(ii) No shipment to be contracted under new contracts before 1-9-1973.

The exports of yarn have thus not been stopped but only regulated with a view to alleviate the prevailing shortage in domestic free yarn availability. Exports will be resumed as soon as free yarn availability increases to normal levels.

पश्चिम जर्मनी को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

5311. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में पश्चिम जर्मनी को भारतीय मूद्रा में कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान पश्चिम जर्मनी को 32.31 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के और 1971-72 के दौरान 37.10 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के भारत के निर्यात हुए । विगत वर्ष की इसी अवधि (अर्थात् अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1971) के दौरान हुए 18.28 करोड़ रु० के निर्यातों की तुलना में अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1972 (जिस अवधि के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के दौरान 30.41 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के निर्यात हुए ।

Gold Control Order

5312. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gold Control Order passed some years ago has been a complete failure inasmuch as it could not have the desired result;

(b) whether it has created unemployment suspicion in the mind of the general public and whether any investigation has been carried out in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to scrap the Gold Control Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. Gold Control inter-alia supplement anti-smuggler measures by a detailed system of control over internal transactions of gold so as to make circulation of smuggled gold in the country difficult.

(b) Due to limited supply of through licit channels, the gold trade cannot sustain large numbers in employment. Although there was some unemployment when gold control was introduced in 1963 because of the restrictions on the manufacture of ornaments of over 14 carat purity, revocation of this restriction in November, 1966 has removed the main cause of unemployment. However, goldsmiths, small dealers and refiners who wished to take to alternative vocations could obtain rehabilitation assistance. Goldsmiths and most of the members of their families could obtain a certificate to work as goldsmiths. Refiners and persons who in the past were dealers in gold are also eligible for the grant of a gold dealers licence subject to Rules framed in this behalf. Larger supply of indigenously produced gold has been made available for industrial use, and besides diversifying its use in various industries, the quotas of existing units have been liberalised thus providing larger employment to these industries as also in the industries

which use the products of these industries.

(c) No Sir.

Grant of Exemption from Tax on Crossword Prizes

5313. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exempt the crossword prizes in the country from tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. Government do not propose to exempt income by way of winnings from crossword puzzles from income tax.

(b) Question does not arise.

पुरानी दिल्ली में सोने के बिस्कुटों और
जबरात का पकड़ा जाना

5314. श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1973 में पुरानी दिल्ली में किसी व्यक्ति के पास से सात लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के सोने के बिस्कुट तथा जबरात पकड़े गये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों का हाथ है तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) 7/8 मार्च, 1973 की राति को पुरानी दिल्ली में दो स्थानों से 209 सोने के बिस्कुट और जवाहिरात बरामद किये गये थे जिनका कुल मिलाकर मूल्य लगभग 7 लाख रुपये है।

(ब) अभी तक दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। घागे जॉब-मंडाल चल रही है।

Rebates for Income Tax Assessment

5315. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rebates, towards Standard Deductions at the rate of Rs. 75 per month to an employee who maintains Motor Cycle and Rs. 50 per month to an employee who maintains cycle or goes by bus or on foot, are allowed for a period of twelve months if he does not attend his office for a period of one calendar month because of being on earned leave, maternity leave (only women employees), vacations in case of school teachers, on medical grounds and suspension etc., and

(b) if no exemption is allowed for the aforesaid periods, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir, An employee who is on leave, suspensions, etc. for the whole of a particular calendar month will not be entitled to the Standard Deduction for that month.

(b) The deduction under section 16 (iv) is in respect of expenditure on travelling for the purpose of employment. When a person does not perform his duties in any month he cannot be said to have incurred any expenditure on conveyance for the purpose of his duties. In such a month no deduction can, therefore, be allowed in respect of such expenditure.

Progress in Development at Trivandrum Airport

5316. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the development works at Trivandrum Airport; and

(b) a brief outline of the development works to be taken up during 1973-74 and the amount proposed to be spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Work on the construction of a customs block and extension, additions and alterations to the existing terminal building is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1973.

(b) Work relating to further extension and strengthening of the runway and construction of a masonry compound wall around the aerodrome is planned to be taken up during 1973-74. The expenditure during 1973-74 on the various development works and acquisition of land at Trivandrum is estimated at Rs. 14.64 lakh.

Existence of Export Quality Silica in Kerala

5317. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of export quality Silica at the coastal area of Shertallari in Kerala in large quantity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The prospects of exports of silica sand from India are not encouraging due to high freight charges which make our silica uncompetitive efforts are, however, being made to explore the possibilities of its exports.

Export of Electronic Goods

5318. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of electronic goods produced in the country during

the last year and the amount of exports during the period and how does the exports compare with world trade in electronic goods; and

(b) what are the main items of exports in electronic and to which country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Salary of Field Officers employed in Calcutta Insurance Limited

5319. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain field officers employed in the Calcutta Insurance Limited, since nationalised under general Insurance Corporation, are getting a total salary of Rupees one hundred only, per month; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The position is being ascertained.

India's participation in the International Fair to be held in Cairo

5320. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the International Fair to be held in Cairo during the course of this month; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not participating in the fair?

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

(b) Participation in International Trade Fairs is decided by an inter-departmental Committee. One of the considerations in selecting events is that various areas and regions are covered within the limited resources. Thus in some places participation is not possible every year. India last participated in Cairo International Fair in March, 1972.

'The Metro Mystery'

5321. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Economic Times*, Bombay, dated the 30th November, 1972 under the caption "The Metro Mystery"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Unstarred Question No. 4359 answered on the 23rd March, 1973, in the House on the same subject.

Nationalisation of Tea Plantations

5322. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent statement he said that the Tea Plantation would not be nationalised;

(b) if so, on what ground he made the statement;

(c) whether the number of sick Tea gardens are more than the Profit-making Tea gardens in the country; and

(d) if so, the total number of Tea gardens in India falling in each category?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The statement captioned "Tea Plantations not to be taken over" as published in *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi on 17th February, 1973 was made by the Minister of Commerce to allay the apprehensions regarding take-over of tea plantations.

(c) and (d). A sub-committee appointed by the Tea Board on 24th June, 1970 issued a questionnaire to all the producers Associations calling for information from gardens which considered themselves uneconomic. Replies so far received are under examination of the Committee. It may be possible to identify and assess the total number of such gardens in the country only after the sub-committee's report is received.

Manufacture of Physiographer for Aeroplanes

5323. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a factory for the manufacture of the electronic device called "Physiographer" which has been developed in Poland for use in aeroplanes for safety; and

(b) if so, when the factory is likely to be set up and where?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Our Civil Aviation Department has no information on the device called "Physiographer" and its uses. There is no proposal for its manufacture in India.

(b) Does not arise.

लद्दाख में सरकारी उद्योग

5324. श्री कुसोक बाकुला : क्या-
बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू काश्मीर के लद्दाख जिले में पश्मीना, ऊन तथा अन्य हस्तशिल्प के कारीगरों में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी तथा अपूर्ण रोजगार की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए वहां सरकारी क्षेत्र में किन्हीं उद्योगों की स्थापना करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

तथापि, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार का जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के लद्दाख जिले में 1973-74 के दौरान पश्मीना शाल बुनाई, कालीन बुनाई, नमदा बनाने, नमदे की कढ़ाई बुनाई तथा मशीन से बुनाई में मासिक वजोफे के आ 11 पर 70 प्रत्याशियों को प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है। उनका 1973-74 के दौरान हस्तशिल्प के विकास के लिए लद्दाख जिले में हस्तशिल्प के लिए प्रभागीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने का भी विचार है।

Export of Iron ore in pelletised form

5325. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of iron ore exported from this country in pelletised form; and

(b) the saving accrued to this country due to export in this pelletised form per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The percentage of iron ore exported in pelletised form in relation to export of iron ore during 1970-71 and 1971-72 was 2.4 and 2.0 per cent respectively.

(b) The extra foreign exchange earned during 1970-71 and 1971-72 by export of iron ore pellets instead of iron ore fines was about Rs. 2.09 and Rs. 1.85 crores respectively.

News regarding Manganese Ore Export

**5326. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Manganese Ore Export not justified" as appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 23rd February, 1973; and

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

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

(b) It has already been decided to apply restrictions on export of manganese ore with reference to manganese content of ore, those in higher grades being more restricted than those in lower grades.

Complicity between diplomatic personnel and officials of Customs Godown at Delhi Airport

5327. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain high officials in the Customs godown at Delhi Airport have been found in league with the personnel of certain Embassies in the Capital and have been allegedly passing the contraband articles as 'diplomatic baggage'; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have not found any Customs Official posted at Delhi Airport in league with diplomatic personnel.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Shortfall in Foreign Aid

5328. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the quantum of foreign aid in the year 1972-73; and

(b) whether this is due to non-availability of the aid and specially from U.S.A. or due to our policy of self-reliance?

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

(b) There has been a decline in the quantum of foreign aid commitments in the year 1972-73 as compared to the previous two years.

The decline in aid commitments in 1972-73 has been partly due to our not seeking food aid in line with the policy of self-reliance, and partly due to the decline in U.S. aid commitments.

Loan advanced by consortium of Delhi Banks for power projects in U.P.

5329. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consortium of Delhi Banks had advanced a loan of Rs. 5 crores for power projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this was done under specific guidelines given to the banks for grant of loans for State projects; and

(c) whether similar loans are proposed to be granted or various projects in different States, and if so, the names thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the directive issued by the Reserve Bank on 21st March, 1973, prior authorisation of the Reserve Bank is required under the Credit Authorisation Scheme before the scheduled commercial banks could make advances to public sector undertakings including State Electricity Boards.

Indo-Czechoslovakia Agreement for supply of Iron ore

5330. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Czechoslovakia long-term agreement for the supply of iron ore has been signed in February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The agreement envisages export of a total quantity of 21 lakh tonnes spread over the 2 years from May, 1974. The price, specifications, shipping schedules and other terms are to be negotiated annually

Fish Export

5331. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish exported during the last three years, year-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) the name of the States from which exported; and

(c) the names of the countries to which exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total quantity of fish exported during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were of the order of 29,500; 32,300 and 32,700 tonnes respectively.

(b) Bulk of the fish products is exported from Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.

(c) U.S.A. and Japan take the bulk of our canned and frozen marine products, followed by West European countries like Belgium, France, U.K., West Germany, Denmark. Sri Lanka is the major market for dried fish.

Survey for improvement in export of Fish

5332. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been done by Government to improve the export of fish; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A survey on India's Export Potential of Marine Products was conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade during 1969.

(b) The Survey has recommended several measures to increase the export of Marine Products like constitution of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, pressing into services of more trawlers, providing duty free diesel oil to the mechanised fishing boats, etc. The Government had already set up the Marine Products Export Development Authority, and several specific measures were being taken to strengthen this industry

Research on Coffee, Tea and Rubber

5333. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether enough research is not being done on Coffee, tea and rubber which earn almost maximum foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Adequate Research is being done on tea, coffee and rubber.

(b) Does not arise.

सूखे के कारण मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता।

5324. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग 34 जिले सूखे की चपेट में आ गये हैं, जिसके कारण खरीफ की लगभग दो तिहाई फसल नष्ट हो गई है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से राहत कार्यों के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश को अब तक कुल कितनी राशि राहत कार्यों के लिए दी जा चुकी है और कितनी-कितनी धन-राशि देना अभी शेष है तथा वह राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये जापान के अनुसार राज्य के 30 जिलों में सूखे का प्रभाव पड़ा। खरीफ के उत्पादन में हुई हानि का ठीक अनुमान नहीं बताया गया।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार के अनुमानों के अनुसार सूखे के कारण चालू वर्ष और भगले वित्तीय वर्ष में विभिन्न सहायता उपायों के लिए 24.3 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि की आवश्यकता है। इसकी जांच केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा कर ली गई है जिसने हाल ही में स्थान पर जाकर स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने और केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ आवश्यक धन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए राज्य का दौरा किया था। दल की रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार दी जायेगी।

Import of Urea from Bulgaria

5335. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import urea from Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported during the current year?

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

(b) One lakh tonnes.

Setting up of a Jute Industry in West Bengal

5336. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up Jute Industry in North Bengal District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to study the feasibility of such an Industry in North Bengal Districts?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Recovery of Loans from owners of Small Industries in H. P.

5338. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken by Government to recover loans from the owners of the small industries in Himachal Pradesh which were set up by taking loans from Government and nationalised banks and are closed for want of technical and financial assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Recovery of loans given by commercial banks to owners of small industries in Himachal Pradesh will be governed by the terms and conditions agreed upon between the parties at the time of the sanction of the loans. If in some cases, because of difficulties beyond the control of the borrowers requiring some changes in the existing terms and conditions, the commercial banks examine the requests from borrowers on merit.

Import of Cotton from USSR

5339. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import cotton from the Soviet Union this year; and

(b) if so, the value and quantity of cotton proposed to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cotton Conversion Deal for the year 1973-74 has not yet been negotiated.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision of Lifting Ban on Tourists Visiting some areas in Eastern Region

5340. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lift ban on tourists visiting some areas in the Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no ban as such on the visit of tourists to any area in the Eastern Region. However, special permits are required for visits to some areas in this region. Applications for permits are considered on merits.

बिहार में एक जूट के कारखाने की स्थापना

5341. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने, बिहार के चकिया नामक स्थान पर जहाँ कच्चा माल पर्याप्त

मात्रा में उपलब्ध है एक जूट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ? और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थिती

(बी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, राज्य में एक नई जट मिल स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से ठोस प्रस्थापनाएं प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की ओर से प्रस्थापनाओं की प्रगती प्रतिष्ठा की जा रही है। मिल के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान चुनना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

Grant of Foreign Exchange to Film Companies and Producers

5342. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much foreign exchange was granted to various film companies and producers in connection with film shootings abroad during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Details showing exchange released to Film Companies and producers during 1972-73 (upto 20th March, 1973):

Name of the Company	Exchange released (in pounds)
1. M/s. Maya Movietone, 747, Swami Vivekananda Road, Bombay-52.	924.00
2. M/s. Navketan International Films Pvt. Ltd., Swami Vivekananda Road, Bombay-54.	1000.00

Working of Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

5343. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the working of Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India had been decentralised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The internal organisational set up and work of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited is gradually being decentralised by the respective managements of the institutions to the extent possible. In the case of Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Board of the Corporation has delegated some of its powers to the Chairman. Similarly some of the functions of the Head Office except sanction and disbursement of assistance have been delegated to the Branches/sub-offices.

In the case of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, its Board of Directors has authorised the Chairman to sanction loan assistance upto a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs in each case. Its two regional offices have been authorised to undertake appraisal of projects and to provide liaison between the Corporation and its clients in all post sanction matters.

(b) The reasons for such decentralisation are:—

- to provide a better channel of information about the facilities available with the institutions to those interested in seeking assistance;
- to guide industrial concerns promoting eligible projects in

complying with the requirements of the Corporation for financial assistance;

(iii) to render technical assistance and guidance particularly to new entrepreneurs;

(iv) to be in a better position to assess industrial potential/prospects of every part of the country and forge closer links with State Governments and other State level institutions and nationalised banks; and

(v) to exercise more effective supervision and liaison with the assisted concerns by more frequent visits, to the places at which the concerns are operating.

Shortage of Raw Material for Handloom Workers in J. and K.

5344. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom workers in Jammu and Kashmir State are facing shortage of raw materials and there is considerable idle capacity among them; and

(b) if so, what assistance, if any, has been and is being given by the Centre to enable them to tide over the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No report about shortage of cotton silk and rayon/nylon yarn has been received from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, shortage of woollen yarn required by the woollen handlooms in the State and consequent idle capacity in this sector have been reported. The question of allotment of an additional quota of wool to the State is under consideration of Government.

Contract concluded by MMTC with Metalimex Foreign Trade Corporation of Czechoslovakia for export of Iron.

5345. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKSHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has concluded a contract with Metalimex Foreign Trade Corporation of Czechoslovakia for export of iron during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the total quantity of iron for which contract has been concluded;

(c) whether any other agreement has been signed with them for the supply of iron during 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

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

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

(b) 9.40 lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The agreement envisages export of a total quantity of 21 lakh tonnes spread over two years from May, 1974 to April, 1976. Price specifications, shipping schedules and other terms are to be negotiated annually.

Abolition of Export Duty on Iron Ore to Goa

5347. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Goa has asked the Centre for abolishing the export duty on iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Requests have been received for reduction of export duty on

Iron ore from the interests concerned including the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Observation of Demand Day by Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers

5348. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the confederation of Central Government employees and workers are going to observe demand day on April 2nd, 1973 for the publication of Pay Commission report;

(b) whether they have formulated several programmes to be launched in the month of April to get their demands accepted; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Some reports have appeared in certain sections of the Press from time to time giving an indication that if the Third Pay Commission's report was not submitted soon, certain Associations of the Central Government employees would take recourse to certain measures. As already announced, the final report of the Third Pay Commission is expected to be received by the 31st March, 1973.

Proposal to set up Joint Industrial Complex in Afghanistan

5349. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up Joint Industrial Complex in Afghanistan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) An industrial

estate is being established near Kabul by the Government of Afghanistan with the assistance of the Government of India under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme.

(b) The estate will have industrial sheds, a common facility centre and an administrative block. The industrial sheds will be leased out to Afghan entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries. Machinery for the common Facility Centre will be supplied by the Government of India. A 4-member Indian experts team has just completed a report on the type of small scale industries that may be set up in the estate. Our monetary contribution for the present has been fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs over a period of 3 years.

सोवियत संघ और पूर्व योरोपीय देशों को वस्तुओं के निर्यात से हुई हानि

5350. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में सोवियत संघ और पूर्व योरोपीय देशों को वस्तुओं के निर्यात के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत को कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया था और उन पूर्व योरोपीय देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको ये वस्तुएं निर्यात की गई ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत को हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री (ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) अन्य प्रदेशों को किये जाने वाले निर्यातों की तरह ही, सोवियत संघ तथा पूर्व योरोपीय देशों को भी विश्व प्रतियोगी कीमतों के अधीन निर्यात किए जाते हैं इसलिए हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं की सूची संलग्न है। ये वस्तुएं, बल्गारिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जोर्डन लोकतन्त्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, पोलैण्ड, रूमानिया, सोवियत संघ तथा यूगोस्लाविया को निर्यात की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिबरण

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की सूची

1. काजू
2. काफी
3. चाय
4. मसाले
5. खली
6. अनिमित तम्बाकू
7. सिगरेट
8. अभ्रक
9. लौह अयस्क
10. वनस्पति तेल
11. रासायनिक पदार्थ
12. सगंध तेल
13. औषधि तथा भेषजीय पदार्थ
14. चमड़ा
15. कार धाया तथा उससे बना माल
16. रुई से बनी वस्तुएं
17. रबड़ से बनी वस्तुएं
18. पटसन से बनी वस्तुएं
19. जूते
20. लोहा तथा हस्पात

21. कपास

22. इंजीनियरी माल

वर्ष 1972-73 में भारत में इण्डियन एयर लाइंस, एयर इण्डिया और विदेशी विमान कम्पनियों की दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या

5351. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में भारत में इण्डियन एयरलाइंस, एयर इण्डिया और विदेशी विमान कम्पनियों के विमानों की कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ;

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई और इन विमान दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1 जनवरी, 1972 से आज तक की अवधि के दौरान भारत में भारतीय और विदेशी विमान कम्पनियों के तीन विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए। अपेक्षित सूचना को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या L.T-4669/73]।

चिपड़ों का पकड़ा जाना

5352. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 में चिपड़ों के रूप में कितनी मात्रा में ऊन तथा तैयार कपड़े पकड़े गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेश) : वर्ष 1972 के दौरान सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने पुरानी उपेक्षित पोशाकों तथा कुछ उपेक्षित पोशाकों की 16,452 गांठें पकड़ीं, जिनका ऊनी चिचड़ों के साइडों पर प्रायात किया गया था।

Proposal to start air-taxi service in the country

5353. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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 air-taxi service in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it will be in Public Sector or Private Sector?

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

गत तीन वर्षों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये कार्यवाही

5354. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार खादी उपयोग करने वालों के साथ साथ खादी बुनकरों को भी सुविधायें देने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग, बम्बई ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो उपाय किये, वे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. उपस्कर तथा प्रोसेसिंग तकनीकों—दोनों में प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार आरम्भ करते हुये पिछले वर्षों के प्रयासों को जारी रखा गया है।
2. क्रमिक आधार पर परम्परागत चरखों को बदलने के लिये छः तकुओं वाला नया माडल चरखा सैट, दो तकुओं वाला चरखा सैट जैसे कुछ प्रमुख सुधरे हुये औजार और सुधरे हुये नये माडल सेवाग्राम करघे, प्री-बीविंग प्रोसेस तथा उपस्कर प्रचालित किए। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग, प्री-बीविंग उपस्करों सहित 760 करघों, 8975 छः तकुओं वाले नये माडल चरखों तथा 30,000 दो-तकुओं वाले चरखों का वितरण पहले ही कर चुका है।
3. रेशम-झूठ कटाई एककों तथा मलमल कटाई चरखा सेटों में सुधार, विद्युत चालित धानियों, हाथ से बिजली से चलने वाले भूसी हटाने। पालिश करने के यंत्र, हल्लरों की प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिये संयुक्त एकक, स्टैंडर्ड चूना उत्पादक भट्ठों तथा अलग-अलग क्षमताओं वाले गोबर-गैस संयंत्रों में सुधार किये गये।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने वाले स्थान

5355. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगामी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों का पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की योजना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : पांचवीं योजना में सम्मिलित की जाने वाली पर्यटन स्कीमें तैयार की जा रही हैं और अभी उन्हें अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ?

Amount Ear-Marked for Development of Tourist Centres in Gujarat During 1973-74

5356. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of tourist centres to be developed in Gujarat State during 1973-74; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Expenditure of Rs. 11.60 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the construction of a Rest House and a youth hostel at Sasangir and Gandhinagar respectively during 1973-74.

Flare-up in Stock Markets as a result of New Taxation Prospects

5357. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan

Standard', dated the 6th March, 1973 under the heading "Flare-up in stock markets as Chavan lets off Companies lightly over taxes"; and

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

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

(b) The Finance Bill, 1973 did not contain any proposal for increasing the rate of income-tax or surtax in the case of widely-held companies while it increased the liabilities to tax in respect of closely-held industrial companies. The increase in equity share prices may be due to various factors, such as, better utilization of capacity, good performance of the corporate sector, shortage of floating stock of good scrips, sluggishness of the flow of new issues, the announcement regarding new tax incentives for industries in backward areas and selected sectors, and absence of new direct tax levies on widely-held companies. This is in some measure indicative of improvement in the investment climate in the country.

Export of Marine Products

5358. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity and value of marine products exported from this country during January, 1972 to December 1972; and

(b) what were the foreign exchange benefits by way of imports and the benefits that were made available to the fishermen, for earning this foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). About

38,271 tonnes of marine products estimated at Rs. 58.13 crores were exported from this country during January, 1972 to December, 1972.

Under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters of Fish and Fish Products, finishing hooks, packaging materials, tinplates, spare parts for marine diesel engines, refrigeration machinery, canning machinery, etc., are allowed to be imported.

Decline in Exports due to Uncertainty in Currency Value

5359. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Economic Times' of March, 6, 1973, exporters have lately turned shy of booking order and have been deferring current exports, in view of the continued suspension of forward cover by the Reserve Bank and because of uncertainty in the currency values of pound, mark, dollar or yen following the devaluation of the dollar;

(b) if so, how far the exports during February-March this year have fallen short of those during last year on this account, and the major items the exports of which have received a set back; and

(c) the steps taken to revive normalcy in trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It is difficult to assess the impact of fluctuations in major world currency values on our exports with any degree of precision. Export statistics for Feb.-March, 1973 are not yet available. Forward purchases of Sterling by the Reserve Bank which were suspended with effect from 13th February, 1973 were resumed for a period upto 6 months with effect from 8th March, 1973. The rates for forward purchasing of sterling were the same as were prevailing before 13th February, 1973.

This measure was intended to afford a certain degree of hedging facilities to exporters in order to avoid any adverse effects on exports.

Decline in Export to Hard-Currency Areas

5360. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following dollar devaluation and consequent increase in freight rates, the exports to hard-currency areas have been hit hard;

(b) if so, the item-wise details of shortfall in exports during the intervening period; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The US Dollar was devalued by 10 per cent on 12th February, 1973. The Pound Sterling continues to float and since the Rupee Sterling ratio has not been changed, the rupee has correspondingly appreciated by the same percentage vis-a-vis the US Dollar as the Sterling. The Rupee has depreciated by the same percentage vis-a-vis the Japanese YEN and German Deutsche Mark as the Sterling. As a result of Dollar Devaluation and consequent increase in freight rates our exports to hard currency area are likely to be affected in the following manner:

(i) There is no adverse effect on our exports to the UK market as also our exports which are invoiced in sterling as the Sterling Rupee rate has not changed.

(ii) Our exports to the USA may receive a setback on account of the marginal appreciation of the Rupee vis-a-vis US Dollar.

- (iii) The appreciation of the Deutsche Mark and the Yen *vis-à-vis* Indian Rupee would enable our exporters to gain a competitive edge in these markets as well as over the products of these countries in third markets.

(b) The item-wise details of short-fall in exports during the intervening period are not yet available.

(c) The Government keeps under close review the effects of international currency movements on our trade and will take such action as is necessary to ensure that the basic objective of enlarging our export earnings is not impaired. The question of international monetary reform is engaging the attention of the Committee of Twenty of which India is a member. It is our endeavour in this and other forums to secure arrangements which reflect the needs of the developing countries for adequate liquidity, stability of trade and exchange rates and orderly growth of world trade.

Rise in Prices Following Increase in Excise Duty

5362. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of various consumer goods, like cigarettes, electrical appliances, fine and superfine cloth, blended fabrics have considerably increased following the recent increase in the excise duty;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of these items at present and those in January, 1973; and

(c) how far the increases have been in proportion with the increase in excise duty, and what steps have been taken to prevent disproportionate rise in the prices of essential consumer goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The prices

of consumer goods like cigarettes, blended fabrics and fine and superfine cotton fabrics have shown some increases. However, it may be added that for certain goods like domestic electrical appliances the ultimate consumer prices depend not only on increases in excise duty on the finished products but on increases in import duties on copper and other raw materials as well.

The position with regard to variation in prices is kept under watch for taking corrective steps.

Kendu Leaf Deal

5363. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe was held to inquire into Kendu leaf deals of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh Governments between 1970 and 1972; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the results achieved?

* **THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The position is being ascertained.

Suggestions from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for Reduction in Corporate Taxes

5364. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had called for policy change to savings formation and reduction of corporate taxation to a uniform level of 50 per cent.; and

(b) if so, the nature of change sought and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

from a report appearing in the 'Financial Express' of the 8th March, 1973 that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry "has called for a taxation policy aimed at giving preferential treatment to savings formation and reduction of corporate taxation to a uniform level of 50 per cent".

(b) According to the above-mentioned Press report, the main fiscal changes suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for promotion of savings and investment are as follows:—

- (i) Bringing down the maximum marginal rate of taxation on personal income to 75 per cent, as suggested by the Wanchoo Committee.
- (ii) Allowing enterprises to set apart a percentage of profits, free-of-tax, for investment within a specified period in backward areas.
- (iii) Adopting specific fiscal and monetary policies to step up savings generation.
- (iv) Providing stronger incentives in place of development rebate than the 20 per cent initial depreciation allowance announced in the Budget Speech.
- (v) Bringing down the burden of corporate taxation to a uniform level of 50 per cent of the income.

Government's position in this direction has been spelt out in the Budget proposals.

Arrears of Income-tax

5365. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Income-tax arrears to be collected, State-wise at the end of 1972-73?

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

relating to Income-tax are maintained according to the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax and not State-wise. The year 1972-73 will end only on 31st March, 1973. The Income-tax arrears to be collected according to the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax at the end of 1972-73, will be obtained after the close of the year 1972-73 and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Fall in Value of Rupee

5366. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Standard' dated the 6th March 1973 under the caption "Real value of rupees fallen to 39.2 paise"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The news item, it appears, is based on a reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 613 on February 23, 1973 wherein it had been stated that the value of the rupee "has fallen from 46.7 paise in December 1967 to 39.2 paise in December 1972, i.e. by 16 per cent."

(b) This fall in the purchasing power of the rupee occurred over a period of five years. Government recognises the need for protecting the interests of consumers, particularly the weaker sections of society and has taken from time to time various measures to maintain prices at a relatively stable level. The "Approach to the fifth Plan—1974-79" lays special emphasis on increasing the production of goods for mass consumption and maintaining relative price stability.

Assistance to Jute Industry for Research

5367. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured all help to Jute Industry for research;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the help to be given to the industry for research; and

(c) whether due to the lack of our pace in the field of scientific research, India has lost markets in the packaging World?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is the Government policy to assist research and product development in the jute industry. The nature of assistance will depend on schemes put up by the Research Institutions.

(c) The loss of market for jute goods in the packaging field has been mainly due to competition from synthetics and products from Bangladesh.

Loan by Nationalised Banks to weaker sections in rural areas

5368. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had expressed disappointment at the disbursement of loans by the nationalised banks to the weaker sections in rural areas in the conference of the Bankers held recently;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the banks go in a big way to help the agriculturist and small traders etc., in the country; and

(c) whether 10 mile limit restriction is coming in the way of grant of loans and if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to do away this restriction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) At the meeting of the Chief Executives of the public sector banks held on 17-18th January, 1973, the Finance Minister, while commenting upon lending to priority sectors, particularly agriculture, had observed that the progress has been less than satisfactory and short of public expectations.

(b) The banks have been impressed upon to improve their lending to the priority sectors including agriculture and small trade. They have been urged to prepare performance budgets, establish necessary coordination with Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency and other financing institutions by activating District-level Corordination Committees under the lead banks, absorb legal charges of the loan proposals from small and marginal farmers, strengthen organisational structure and be equipped with suitable technical field staff. The progress would continue to be reviewed periodically.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have already clarified that the 10-mile limit indicated in the guidelines for financing agriculture was not intended to be followed absolutely rigidly and the banks are free to select reasonably manageable areas of operation for supervised credit.

Selection of United Commercial Bank as Lead Bank for Jaipur

5369. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Commercial Bank has been selected as a lead bank for the whole of Jaipur District, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total number of branches of this bank in Jaipur District and the locations thereof; and

(c) the total amount of loans disbursed by this bank to agriculturists

and all traders against the total demand for such loans?

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

(b) Currently, United Commercial Bank has 12 branches in Jaipur district. Of these, 5 are located in Jaipur city while the other 7 are located at Chomu, Renwal, Naraina, Bagru, Dausa, Kotputli and Achrol.

(c) While no estimate is available about the demand as such, the information in respect of outstanding advances given by the banks to agriculturists and small traders and small businessmen is set out below:—

	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding as on 31st Dec. 1972 (Rs. in lakhs)
Agricultural Sector	274	12.54
Small Traders and small businessmen	220	41.08

Commissioning of a Modern Boeing Complex at Delhi Airport

5370. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines has commissioned a modern Boeing Complex at Delhi Airport to carry out over-hauling and testing of Boeing aircraft;

(b) whether the operational efficiency of the Boeing fleet will be increased by the new complex and if so, by how much; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of the workshop of the new complex?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However, it is difficult to quantify the benefit.

(c) Rs. 35,00 lakhs (approximately).

Setting up of Committee on Export Houses

5371. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to consider the suggestion for assigning a role of canalising agencies to export houses; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

(i) Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Convener

(ii) Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(iii) Shri P. Sahai, Chairman, S.T.C.

(iv) Shri S. G. Bose Mullick, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(v) Shri G. Venkatasubramanian, Joint Secretary, (Legal Affairs), Ministry of Law.

(vi) Shri R. Srinivasan, Director, Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(vii) Shri B. Nehru, Managing Director, Tata Exports Ltd.

(viii) Shri T. Abdul Wahid, Madras.

(ix) Shri Sanjoy Sen, Calcutta.

(x) Shri A. S. Gill, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

Member-Secretary.

Profit expected by International Airports Authority of India during 1972-73

5372. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether International Airports Authority of India expects to earn a good profit during 1972-73, and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The International Airports Authority of India expects to earn a net profit of Rs. 94.83 lakhs during 1972-73.

चौथी योजना के निर्यात लक्ष्यों का प्राप्त न होना

5373. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हम चौथी योजना के दौरान अपने निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

व्यवस्था मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले 3 वर्षों के दौरान भारत के निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर भिन्न-भिन्न रही है जो 1969-70 की 4.1 प्रतिशत से 1970-71 तक 8.6 प्रतिशत रही और 1971-72 में 4.6 प्रतिशत हो गई, इस प्रकार इसकी औसत मिश्र दर, लगभग 5.8 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष रही। इस अवधि विशेषतः 1971-72 के दौरान निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर में रुकावट अनेकों प्रतिकूल बातों के कारण पड़ी। ये कारण हैं : निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये

आवश्यक कतिपय मूलभूत कच्चे माल (इस्पात, अलौह धातुयें, रुई आदि) की घरेलू सप्लाई में निरन्तर कमियां, (2) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की घटी प्रवृत्ति, (3) भारत-पाक युद्ध के कारण पोतलदान में परिवहन संबंधी गत्यावरोध और बाधा, (4) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट जिससे निर्यात व्यापार में अनिश्चितताएँ उत्पन्न हो गई, (5) विश्व के इस्पात उद्योग में मंदी जिसने लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीज अयस्क, आदि के निर्यातों को प्रभावित किया, (6) कतिपय विकसित देशों द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार नीतियां, तथा (7) जहाजों में अपर्याप्त स्थान तथा भाड़ा दरों में वृद्धि।

1972-73 के दौरान निर्यातों की प्रवृत्तियां काफी उत्साहवर्द्धक रही हैं। 1972-73 (1971-72 की तुलना में) के दौरान 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक की अनुमानित वृद्धि से, चौथी योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों में निर्यात की वार्षिक वृद्धि की दर 7 प्रतिशत के लक्ष्य तक, जो कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये निर्धारित की गई है, पहुंच जायेगी।

Trade Agreement between India and Yugoslavia

5375. SHRI B. S. BHURA:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new economic relationship covering wide range of export goods between India and Yugoslavia has been agreed upon; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new Trade Agreement concluded in November, 1972 is, however, subject to ratification by the Government of India and Yugoslavia. The ratification by the Government of Yugoslavia is awaited.

The outlines of the Trade Agreement can be furnished only after ratification of the agreement by the Government of Yugoslavia.

Talks with the Mongolian Prime Minister regarding Trade Relations

5376. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held with the Mongolian Prime Minister, Mr. Tsedenbal during his recent visit to India regarding Indo-Mongolian trade relations; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The talks were of an exploratory character when some possible areas of mutual interest were identified.

Role of Foreign Aid in India's efforts for achieving self-reliance

5377. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official spokesman of Government who briefed newsmen on the 1973-74 Central budget has said, as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated the 2nd March, 1973 that external aid could help accelerate industrial production and thereby promote the objective of self-reliance; and

(b) if so, whether this statement represents Government's considered view on the subject?

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

(b) The Government's view on the subject is that the objective of self-reliance can best be promoted by accelerated production and development in all sectors of the economy and in particular those which are critical from the balance of payments angle. As a step towards self-reliance, the target of achieving a position of zero net aid by the end of the Fifth Plan has been formulated. The foreign exchange gap envisaged in the Fifth Plan for which foreign loans will be required has been estimated at Rs. 1000 crores for which disbursements of Rs. 3000 crores of external aid is required. The amount of borrowing necessary to secure such disbursements is therefore essential if Fifth Plan targets are to be met, both in terms of projects and for utilisation of installed capacity through non-project aid which provides for import of components, raw materials and spares.

Government is taking steps to ensure that dependence on aid does not become a permanent feature of national economic life.

Export of Engineering Goods

5378. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed to prospects of Export of Engineering goods for the next year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to boost the export of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Engineering Export Promotion Council has fixed a target of

Rs. 200 crores for export of engineering goods during 1973-74. Break up by variety-wise of engineering goods is as follows:

(Value in crores Rs.)

Variety wise	
Auto and Auto parts	25.00
Industrial Plant & Machinery	20.00
Electric Wires and Cables	15.00
Railway Wagons coaches	15.00
M. S. Pipes and Tubes	12.00
Bicycles and parts.	12.00
Steel structurals.	10.50
Hand and Small tools.	9.00
Electric Motors Transformers etc.	7.50
Electronic equipment	7.50
Castings and forgings	8.00
Machine tools.	5.00
Diesel Engines.	6.50
Others	47.00
TOTAL	200.00

(c) Following steps are taken to promote exports of engineering goods:—

- (1) Provision for import of raw material not available indigenously to registered exporters.
- (2) Supply of indigenous raw material like steel and aluminium on priority basis.
- (3) Trade Development Authority and Projects and Equipment Corporation have been entrusted with the task of promoting export production and overseas marketing of certain selected commodities.
- (4) Concessional railway freight is allowed on a number of export products.

(5) In addition to the above, Engineering Export Promotion Council has been taking the following steps on continuing basis:—sending out trade delegations and study teams, conduct of market surveys abroad, participation in international exhibitions and trade fairs etc.

House Rent Allowance paid to the Employees of Tea Board

5379. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether house rent allowance is paid to the employees of the Tea Board;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any such demand has been made by the employees; and

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

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

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

निश्चित राशि से अधिक निकाली गई राशि का निबटारा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

5380. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निश्चित राशि से अधिक निकाली गई राशि का निबटारा करने और अपनी वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये उस सरकार को विशेष अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

अजन्ता और एलोरा (महाराष्ट्र) में बहुत अधिक प्रकाश (फ्लड लाइट) की व्यवस्था करने के उपाय

5381. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अजन्ता और एलोरा (महाराष्ट्र) में बहुत अधिक प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अजन्ता और एलोरा में पुंज-प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री सेवा का आरम्भ किया जाना

5382. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने मध्य प्रदेश में तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री सेवा आरम्भ की है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के नेतृत्व में केरल-राज्य स्तरीय अन्तः-स्थायी दल ने केरल के लिये परियोजना कार्य के विभिन्न पहलुओं में इसकी सहायता एक तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री-सेवा-केन्द्र अर्थात् केरल औद्योगिक और तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन लिमिटेड की स्थापना का उपक्रमण किया । भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की यह नीति है कि एक राज्य की बजाय कुछ राज्यों के समूह के लिये क्षेत्रीय संगठन बनाकर संमित रूप में केरल औद्योगिक और तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री सेवा संगठन के ढग से परामर्शदात्री संगठनों का विस्तार किया जाये । जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस प्रकार के संगठनों में नियुक्त किये जाने के लिये आवश्यक कोटि/ग्रहता के व्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों की कमी है ।

परिणामतः भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने हाल ही में उत्तर-पूर्वी प्रदेशों जैसे—असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड और त्रिपुरा राज्यों और मधीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये गोहाटी में एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है । इसी प्रकार एक ऐसे संयुक्त औद्योगिक और तकनीकी सलाहकार संगठन के सम्बन्ध में जो कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों की आवश्यकताओं की देख-भाल भी कर सके, एक प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के विचार जानने के लिये भेजा गया है । मध्य प्रदेश सहित अन्य राज्यों के लिये इसी प्रकार के क्षेत्रीय संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में यथासम्भव विचार किया जायेगा ।

स्वेच्छा से आय-विवरण देने वालों के बारे में बनाई गई योजना के अन्तर्गत एकत्र किया गया आय-कर

5383. श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वेच्छा से आय-विवरण देने वालों के बारे में आय-कर विभाग द्वारा संचालित

योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान आय-कर के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि एकत्र की गई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार एकत्र की गई धनराशि का वर्गवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेश) : (क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में ऐसी कोई स्वेच्छा से आय की घोषणा करने की योजना चालू नहीं की गई थी, किन्तु दण्ड के सम्बन्ध में, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 271 (4क) के अन्तर्गत और साथ ही उसी अधिनियम की धारा 119 (2) (क) के अन्तर्गत जारी आदेश द्वारा कुछ रियायत बरती गई ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धारित की हैसियत—अर्थात् कम्पनी, हि० अ० परिवार, व्यक्ति आदि के अनुसार, वसूल की गई कर की रकम के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में अजन्ता और एलोरा (महाराष्ट्र) की लोकप्रियता कम होना

5384. श्री गंगा चरण बीजित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में अजन्ता और एलोरा (महाराष्ट्र) की लोकप्रियता कम होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या हाल ही में पर्यटक आगमन-काल के दौरान सरकार ने अजन्ता और एलोरा से पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित नहीं की ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पर्यटकों के आगमन तथा उससे होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन का अनुमान अखिल-भारतीय आधार पर लगाया जाता है । अतः पृथक्-पृथक् पर्यटक केन्द्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन का निर्धारण करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Non-deduction of Indian tax from salaries and allowances of Indian staff permitted to go to U.K. by National and Grindlays Bank

5385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that under the pretext of "temporary posting to Head Office," the National and Grindlays Bank allows Indians accompanied by their wives, three months' leave in the U.K.;

(b) whether the Bank pays salaries and allowances to these Indians in London without deduction of Indian tax thereby contravening the R.B.I. regulations on remittance; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Under regulations permission is being given to co-venanted officers working in Indian branches of foreign banks to proceed abroad for training with Head Office provided they are paid a reasonable stipend in foreign exchange by the Head Office without debiting expenditure to the Indian Branch. In the case of National & Grindlays the Head Office pays salaries and normal allowances payable in India and treats the period as being posted to Head Office; the payments are also without debit to the Indian Branch. A part of the salary is paid in Rupees for meeting the tax liability in India, on income received in England. As

for wives, permission is given only if the period of stay exceeds 12 months. There may be instances where families could have gone under the Foreign Travel Scheme which permits free travel once in three years without any approval from the Reserve Bank.

(b) The tax liability of the officers sent for training is met from out of the part salary paid by the Indian Branch. There is no violation of the regulations governing remittance.

(c) Does not arise.

Value of Imports of Photographic Goods

5386. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of imports in quantity and value of photographic goods falling under Serial Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule, year-wise during the last three years, country-wise and on C.I.F. basis; and

(b) the break up of imports of value exceeding Rs. 25,000 per year made by individual established importers and new comers separately, in C.I.F. and country-wise and thereafter, after the introduction of *ad hoc* and liberal licensing imports made by new firms under the above policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Actual imports are published commodity-wise with further details of country of import in respect of each commodity in accordance with the Revised Indian Trade Classification. Accordingly, a statement showing the country-wise actual import of items which approximately correspond to the items falling under S. Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule, during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4670/73].

(b) Break-up of actual imports by categories of importers namely 'Established Importers' and 'New Comers' or 'New Firms' is not available as statistics relating to actual imports are maintained for the country as a whole and not importer-wise. However, particulars of all import licences issued by the various offices of the Import Trade Control Organisation arranged according to category of importer such as 'Established Importers', 'New Comers', etc. with further details relating to name and address of importer, c.i.f. value of licences, country of import/General Currency Area/Rupee Area, etc. are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Exports Licences, copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament Library.

Sale of tickets cut-under prices by some international airlines

5387. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether some international airlines sell tickets at cut-under prices at the expense of more popular airlines selling tickets at the normal I.A.T.A. approved fares; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) It is generally believed that certain international airlines indulge in malpractices such as under-cutting the IATA approved fares which results in the diversion of traffic.

(b) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

(i) Reduced return excursion fares have been introduced between the USA and India.

- (ii) Reduced return youth fares have been introduced between India and France.
- (iii) A charter company has been established by Air India for operation of charters at cheap fares.
- (iv) A new rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, whereby it is compulsory for airlines to file their tariffs with the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval.

Apart from the above measures, a close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as by our own governmental authorities concerned with the infringement of the foreign exchange regulations.

Hunger Strike by employees of Civil Aviation Department in Agartala on 29-12-72

5388. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees belonging to Civil Aviation Department in Agartala had gone on a mass hunger strike on the 29th December, 1972 against the transfer policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the employees; and

(c) whether Government have since settled the matter, and if so, the broad outlines of the settlement reached?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Certain decisions regarding the policy to be adopted for transfer of personnel from popular to unpopular stations were taken by the Civil Aviation Department on 22-12-1972. Employees working in Calcutta region in general and those

at unpopular stations in particular were not satisfied with the decisions so taken. The employees at Agartala did threaten to go on a mass hunger strike on 29-12-1972 but ultimately decided not to do so in view of the fact that the orders issued on 22-12-1972 were already under review. Ultimately revised instructions laying down the policy to be adopted for transfer of employees from popular to Cochin with a stop at Dabolim in were issued on 2-1-1973. A section of the employees are not satisfied even with the revised policy.

Proposal to Re-introduce Bombay-Cochin Flight with a stop at Dabolim

5389. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stopping the Indian Airlines flight from Bombay to Cochin with a stop at Dabolim in Goa; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to re-introduce this flight?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Dabolim was de-linked from the Bombay-Cochin flight due to payload problem and because the flight was not commercially viable.

(b) Indian Airlines had plans to re-connect Dabolim with the south, but due to shortage of fleet, it will not be possible for them to do so for some time.

मोटे कपड़े का वितरण

5390. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कपड़े के वितरण को अपने अधिकार में ले लेने के परि-

साव्यस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कपड़े के छोटे खुदरा विक्रेताओं को बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कपड़ा के छोटे खुदरा विक्रेताओं को जीविका के वैयक्तिक साधन जुटाने के उपायों पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Study carried out by N.C.A.E.R. on Income, Saving and Consumer Expenditure

5391. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research had recently carried out a study on income, saving and consumer expenditure of urban and rural households in India at the instance of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Applied Economic Research undertook a Survey on income, saving and consumer expenditure of rural and urban households for the year 1967-68. The results of the Survey have been recently published by the Council in its brochure entitled "All India Household Survey of Income, Saving and Consumer expenditure".

(b) The main findings of the Survey have been given in Chapter 8 of

the published study. The following are some of the major findings of the Survey:

- (i) The average income per household in the country worked out to Rs. 2,748 for 1967-68. It was Rs. 2,560 for the rural households and Rs. 3,467 for the urban.
- (ii) The inequality of income as measured by the Lorenz ratio shows that while it has increased in rural areas from 0.41 in 1962 to 0.46 in 1967-68, in the case of urban areas there has been a decline from 0.49 in 1966 to 0.45 in 1967-68.
- (iii) The average propensity to save (net saving expressed as percent of disposable income) of Households for 1967-68 has been estimated at 7.9 per cent for the country as a whole and the marginal propensity to save at 35 per cent for the entire household sector. Households in the rural sector saved 6.9 per cent of their income with a marginal propensity of around 34 per cent; urban households saved on an average of 10.6 per cent of income and their marginal propensity to save was around 39 per cent.
- (iv) Consumer expenditure, (including expenditure on consumer durables) accounted for 92 per cent of the disposable income of the household sector. Nearly 50 per cent of the disposable income was spent on food items; this proportion was 43 per cent for the urban sector and 52 per cent for the rural sector.
- (v) For the country as a whole, expenditure on consumer durables accounted for 1.5 per cent of the disposable income; rural households spent around 1.25 per cent of their

disposable income on consumer durables whereas the proportion was 2.3 per cent for the urban households.

जर्मनी को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

5392. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में पूर्व जर्मनी को भारतीय मुद्रा के रूप में कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएँ निर्यात की गईं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर) के दौरान पूर्व जर्मनी को निर्यात माल का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		(अप्रैल-सितम्बर)
24.56	17.97	6.65

दिल्ली में प्राप्त की गई अफीम

5393. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० वडे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1973 के दौरान दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इंजीनियर के कार्यालय में काम करने वाले एक अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क के पास से 120 किलो अफीम बरामद की गई थी; और

(ख) बरामद की गई अफीम का मूल्य कितना है और संबंधित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 6-3-1973 को एक एम्बेसेडर कार के असबाब-बूट (luggage boot) में से 95 किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद की गई। कार में दो व्यक्ति सवार थे। उक्त व्यक्तियों में से एक उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक है जो अधिशासी अभियन्ता, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में काम कर रहा है।

(ख) जिस मूल्य पर सरकारी अफीम कारखाने द्वारा अफीम बेची जाती है उस मूल्य पर, पकड़ी गई अफीम का मूल्य लगभग 10,450 रु० है। कार में सवार दोनों व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं और आगे जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

Seminar on Planning of Sea-side and Mountain Resorts held in Delhi on 12th March, 1973

5394. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether a seminar regarding the planning of sea-side and mountain resorts was held in Delhi on the 12th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the total number of countries which participated in the seminar; and

(c) the subjects discussed in the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on physical Planning and Area Development for Tourism was organised in New Delhi jointly by the Department of Tourism and the Union of Official Travel Organisations from 12-17th March 1973.

(b) The total number of countries which participated in the seminar were 34.

(c) The subjects discussed were planning and development of mountain resorts, sea-side resorts and archaeological sites.

Foreign Exchange spent on Import of Books during the last two years

5395. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how much foreign exchange has been spent on the import of books in the country during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The foreign exchange remittances against import of books during 1970-71 and from April 1971—December, 1971 have been of the order of Rs. 942 lakhs and Rs. 758 lakhs respectively.

Suggestion made by Tamil Nadu Government Re: Setting up of Export Inter-State Development Bank

5396. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre to set up an expert inter-State development bank to appraise projects and programmes in the public sector; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, at a meeting of the National Development Council held on the 19th and 20th January, 1973 to consider the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu suggested the setting up of an Inter-State Development Bank to finance

schemes for water supply, power and industry on a continuing project basis, instead of allowing them to be delayed and long drawn out because of the States temporary financial difficulties. No formal communication on the subject from the Government of Tamil Nadu has so far been received.

Foreign Aid in 1973-74

5397. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the external aid estimated in the budget for 1973-74 is likely to be made available in full;

(b) if so, the countries from which this assistance is expected; and

(c) whether these countries have made any firm commitment in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Receipts on account of external aid shown in the Budget for 1973-74 include utilisation of aid in the pipeline and likely utilisation out of fresh aid commitments which have been assumed to be at the same level as in the current year.

(b) The countries from where this assistance is expected are as follows:

	(In Rs. lakhs)
Austria	5
Belgium	35
Canada	37,61
Czechoslovakia	7,12
Denmark	1,15
Federal Republic of Germany .	28,61
France	25,12
Hungary	1,00
Italy

	(In Rs. lakhs)
Japan	49,07
Netherlands	7,27
Norway
Poland	1,29
Sweden	6,40
Switzerland	2,62
U. K.	49,62
U.S.A.	9,97
USSR	20,12
IBRD	4,07
IDA	222,36
New Credits	188,00
TOTAL	661,80

(c) Firm commitments have been entered into which these countries and institutions in respect of utilisation of aid in pipeline shown in above figures.

Resumption of US Aid to India

5398. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the "Economic Times" dated the 4th March, 1973 which states that the deck has already been cleared for the resumption of American economic aid to India; and

(b) If so, whether there is any substance in the report?

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

(b) The U.S. has since announced its decision to revoke suspension imposed in December 1971 on the utilisation of \$87.6 million of its non-project assistance to India.

Disparity in Taxes levied on Sugar, Khandsari and Gur

5399. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:
SHRI MUHAMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Industry has appealed to Government to end discrimination in the levy of taxes on Sugar, Khandsari and Gur respectively; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Sugar Industry to reduce the disparity in the excise duties leviable on Vacuum Pan sugar and Khandsari sugar. This suggestion is being examined.

Direct Financial Assistance by Industrial Development Bank of India on Concessional Terms to Projects

5400. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has recently decided to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms to all projects set up in backward districts/regions involving a capital cost upto Rs. 3 crores, instead of Rs. 1 crore hitherto, if so, the main feature thereof;

(b) whether this decision was taken with a view to provide greater incentive or inducement to entrepreneurs to spread out in the relatively backward regions of the country;

(c) whether terms and conditions attached to the loans are more soft than previously; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to inform or give wide publicity of the lending achievements of the Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). With a view to providing greater inducement to entrepreneurs to spread out in relatively industrially backward areas of the country and also because of a pronounced increase in costs of projects, the Industrial Development Bank of India has recently decided to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms to all projects set up in industrially backward districts/areas specified by the Planning Commission, involving a capital cost of upto Rs. 3 crores, instead of Rs. 1 crore as hitherto. Concessional terms would also be extended to units undertaking expansion where the total investment (i.e. net fixed assets plus net working capital of the existing unit and the cost of expansion project together) does not exceed Rs. 3 crores. Concessional finance for bigger projects would be considered in special circumstances on the merits of each case.

Since the terms and conditions attached to the original scheme were already soft, no further liberalisation/relaxation of those terms has been considered necessary by the Development Bank.

Wide publicity is given by the Development Bank to its lending schemes and their operations, periodically through issue of press notes or other information media or through forums arranged by industry, associations or training institutions. The periodic publications of the Development Bank and the brochures/leaflets issued by it give wide publicity to the schemes. The Deve-

lopment Bank's regional and branch offices functioning in the various State capitals also provide adequate publicity to its operations by maintaining liaison with the industrial, financial and developmental agencies operating in the States.

Export of Shrimps

5401. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has emphasised that with the necessary trawlers, port and processing facilities, the export earnings from Shrimps would go four times i.e. from Rs. 31 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 118 crores in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, whether Government is prepared to make processing arrangement and increase the number of trawlers?

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

(b) The Government is already promoting necessary efforts in this direction.

Decline in the Export of Mica

5402. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mica exports from Madras suffered due to some misunderstandings;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) what is the latest situation regarding the Mica export?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exports of mica have improved this year as compared to the exports in the corresponding period in the last year.

Export of Indian Musical Instruments

5403. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand in the international market is picking up for Indian musical instruments such as harmoniums and gramophone and its records;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of export thereof in future years; and

(c) the figures of exports of the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The demand for Indian musical instruments in international market during the past few years has been steady. However, their exports in future depend on the indigenous production in the various countries of imports as well as the production in the developing countries.

(c) The figures of exports during the last 2 years are:

Year	(Value in Rs. lakhs)
1970-71	10.30
1971-72	10.06

Import through State Agencies

5404. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(t) whether the major bulk of import is handled through State agencies;

(b) if so, the exact percentage of the imports passed via State Agencies and the items; and

(c) what are the main items of imports passed via private agencies?

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

(b) On present indications, the share of public sector in the import trade will be 70 per cent to 75 per cent. A list of items, the import of which is canalised through public sector agencies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4671/73].

(c) Items which are not canalised through public sector agencies are allowed to private parties also, if permissible under the policy.

Bearded persons prohibited to enter Sheraton-Oberoi Hotel in Bombay

5405. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether bearded persons have been prohibited from entering the Sheraton-Oberoi Hotel in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what is the attitude of Government to such moves by some Hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a). Following a press report about an alleged incident at this Hotel, enquiries were made from the Hotel management. The Management have stated that they received no complaint that could be investigated. The Management have further observed that they do not in any way endeavour to dictate to guests as to their dress, deportment or behaviour, provided no inconvenience is caused to other guests. There are no restrictions on the entry of bearded persons.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount ear-marked for Orissa for development of Tourism during 1973-74

5406. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount ear-marked for Orissa for development of tourism for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the items on which it will be spent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Tourism schemes are not taken up on a State-wise basis but are related to the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists. In the Central Sector an expenditure of Rs. 3.08 lakhs is likely to be incurred in setting up a youth hostel at Puri.

Bank loan to Agriculturists in Orissa

54.7. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Bank loan to agriculturists in Orissa during 1972-73 period; and

(b) whether the unemployed graduates are getting loan to start any new business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total quantum of direct advances to farmers by Scheduled commercial banks in Orissa outstanding as on June, 1972 was Rs. 99.14 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Central study team to Gujarat to assess Drought conditions

5408. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Team of officers has undertaken a tour to Gujarat to assess the impact of drought in that State;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team; and

(c) how much more assistance the Centre propose to give to the State Government in the light of these recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). The report of this team is awaited. However, an amount of 14 crores has so far been released to the State for catering to its immediate requirement of funds for drought relief measures. Further releases will be made on the basis of the recommendations of the Central team when these are received.

Trade Agreement between India and Malaysia

5409. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any trade agreement has been signed between India and Malaysia for three units of power plants to be established at Port Dickson; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No Trade Agreement has been signed between India and Malaysia recently. However, in June, 1971; Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi, secured an order from the National Electricity Board of Malaysia for designing, manufacturing and erecting three oil-fired boilers of 120 MW capacity for Tuanku Ja'afar Power Station at Port Dickson, Malaysia. The value of this order is Rs. 9.31 crores.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्य पर प्रभाव

5410. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण जीवन बीमा निगम अपने

एजेंटों को कमीशन का भुगतान नहीं कर सका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिजली की कमी का प्रभाव जीवन बीमा निगम पर किस रूप में पड़ा है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में महत्वपूर्ण काम विद्युत्-चालित मशीनों पर किये जाते हैं। 13.00 बजे से 18.30 बजे के बीच बिजली की उपलब्धि में कटीती की जाने से कामकाज पर असर पड़ा है। इसके बावजूद कानपुर तथा मेरठ प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में एजेंटों को फरवरी 1973 तक के कमीशन का भुगतान कर दिया गया है। लखनऊ प्रभागीय कार्यालय में एजेंटों को जनवरी 1973 तक के कमीशन का भुगतान किया गया है और फरवरी 1973 के लिए पेशगी भुगतान भी किये गये हैं।

(ग) कानपुर तथा मेरठ के प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में कार्य-समय को बदल दिया गया है। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने लखनऊ प्रभागीय कार्यालय को एक अलग पोषक-लाइन मंजूर की है और जीवन बीमा निगम अन्य दो कार्यालयों के लिए भी इसी प्रकार की सुविधा प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

Strength of Staff working in the Offices of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and Orissa

5411. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of staff working in the offices of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and Orissa, respectively;

(b) how many of the staff have been recruited in Orissa during the year 1972-73 and where they have been posted;

(c) whether the staff recruited in Assam, Mizoram and Arunachal have been posted in Patna office of the Controller of Defence Accounts; and

(d) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The head office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna is located at Patna. He has Sub-offices located in Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and other States in the Eastern part of the country.

The strength of non-gazetted employees (clerical and supervisory) in the organisation of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, was as follows on 1-1-1973:—

Station/Area.	Accountants	Clerks
At Patna . . .	82	723
In Orissa . . .	2	10
In the rest of area . . .	158	1150
	242	1883

(b) There is no direct recruitment of Accountants. 18 Clerks were recruited in Orissa during 1972-73. The stations to which they were posted are as follows:—

(1) Balasore (Orissa) . . .	4
(2) Chilka (Orissa) . . .	1
(3) Calcutta (West Bengal) . . .	3
(4) Kalaikunda (West Bengal) . . .	1
(5) Kankinara (West Bengal) . . .	1
(6) Panagarh (West Bengal) . . .	7
(7) Patna (Bihar) . . .	1
TOTAL . . .	18

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Six clerks.

Submission of Report of Third Pay Commission

5412. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 711 on the 23rd February, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has since submitted its final Report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) how long will it take for Government to take a final decision on the recommendations; and

(d) how much amount will have to be spent in a full year on implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Commission is expected to submit its final report by tomorrow.

(c) Every effort will be made to complete examination of the report and to take decisions on the major recommendations within a reasonable time.

(d) This will be known only after receipt of the report from the Commission.

Delegations sent Abroad

5413. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad during the three years ending the 28th February, 1973;

(b) the purpose of their visit, the countries visited by them, the number

of members in each of them and the amount on each of them including foreign exchange; and

(c) the total amount spent on these delegations, year-wise?

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

Report of the Committee on Pricing and distribution of Items handled by S.T.C.

5414. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL:
SHRI FATESINGHRAO
GAENKWAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee had been constituted to go into the question of pricing and distribution of items handled by the S.T.C.;

(b) whether it has submitted its report, and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (e). A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and consisting of Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development; Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries; Director General, Technical Development and representatives of the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) and Ministry of Commerce; as members to review every quarter the working of public sector agencies including the State Trading Corporation in regard to procurement; pricing and distribution of imported materials. The work of

the Committee is administrative in nature and it is not expected to submit any report to Government.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेव विपणन परियोजना पर विश्व बैंक दल का प्रतिवेदन

5415. श्री चन्नालाल बाकपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश के दौरे पर गये विश्व बैंक दल ने सेव विपणन के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को दे दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिए विश्व बैंक का विचार कब तक वित्तीय सहायता देने का है और कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक की इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवाओं की उत्पादन, लागत और इसके समर्थन मूल्य सुनिश्चित कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) विश्व बैंक का एक दल हिमाचल प्रदेश सेव विपणन तथा संसाधन परियोजना का मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से गत वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश आया था। यह परियोजना भारत सरकार ने विश्व बैंक समूह की सहायता प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन से प्रस्तुत की थी। दल अपनी सिफारिशें भारत सरकार को नहीं अपितु बैंक के प्रबन्धकों को देता है।

(ख) विश्व बैंक ने परियोजना के कतिपय पहलुओं के संबंध में कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी मांगी है और इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ इस परियोजना के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए कब बातचीत की जायेगी।

(ग) विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता तभी प्राप्त होगी जब परियोजना वित्तीय तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होगी।

Trade relations Between India and U.S.A.

5417. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the trade and economic relations between two countries are likely to improve in the near future, if so, the extent of improvement expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): It has always been the common desire of both Governments to improve the trade and economic relations between the two countries. It is, however, difficult to quantify the extent of the improvement expected.

India's participation in the meeting of Ministerial Committee at Washington to discuss World Currency Crisis

5418. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has attended the meeting of Ministerial Committee at Washington held in March, 1973 to discuss the world currency crisis;

(b) if so, what were the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether India has put forward any proposal before the meeting; and

(d) if so, how many countries approved India's proposal?

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

(b) to (d). Indian Finance Minister has participated in the Meeting of the Group of Twenty which took place at Washington on 26-27 March, 1973. Information on the nature of discussions and the outcome thereof would be furnished on his return.

डालमिया दादरी सीमेंट कम्पनी पर करों की बकाया राशि

5419. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डालमिया दादरी सीमेंट कम्पनी पर अभी भी लाखों रुपयों के आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गल्ले) : (क) और (ख). 1 मार्च, 1973 को कम्पनी की तरफ आयकर की 20,16,525 रुपये की मांगें बकाया थीं, जिनमें से 8,18,284 रुपये की रकम वसूल की जा चुकी है और 24 मार्च, 1973 को स्थिति के अनुसार 11,98,241 रुपये की रकम बकाया है। इस रकम की वसूली के लिए कानून के अंतर्गत आवश्यक कार्यवाही शुरू की गयी थी। परन्तु आयकर अपीलिय न्यायाधिकरण ने वसूली की कार्यवाही रोक दी है। कम्पनी से बकाया रकम के लिए प्रतिभूति पेश करने को कहा गया है।

बिक्री-कर की बकाया रकमों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Suggestion made by Life Insurance Agents Federation of India re: recruitment and training of L.I.C.

5420. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Agent's Federation of India has suggested to the Central Government to recruit and train L.I.C. agents on the basis of their aptitude for salesmanship and attach them to specially created branches in their nearest town, city or

village according to the potential and need for intensive development of the area; and

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

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

(b) The suggestions made by the Federation are being examined by the L.I.C.

High prices of Jute Goods in Foreign Markets

5421. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had lost one sixth of its Jute market in the U.S.A. last year because of the high price of its goods;

(b) if so, whether there was any unanimous view of foreign buyers at the International Seminar held in Delhi regarding Jute; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export of jute goods from India to USA declined from 285,200 tonnes in 1971 to 260,200 tonnes in 1972 due mainly to keen competition from synthetics and products of Bangladesh.

(b) The report of the Seminar is awaited from the sponsors namely, the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association.

(c) Does not arise.

Aerodromes maintained which are not used for normal Aviation purposes.

5422. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aerodromes maintained by Government which are not

utilised for normal aviation purposes; and

(b) the annual expenditure on these aerodromes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Of the 84 aerodromes maintained by the Civil Aviation Department, 37 are not used for scheduled operations. Details are given below:—

Name of Aerodrome	Remarks
(A) 1. Delhi (Safdarjung)	These are mainly used by flying clubs/gliding clubs.
2. Behala	
3. Bombay (Juhu)	
4. Nadirgul	
5. Poona (Hadasar)	
6. Kanpur (Civil)	
(B) 1. Jabalpur	These are used as alternates or for casual operations or for providing en-route facilities.
2. Panagarh	
3. Akola	
4. Balurghat	
5. Hasan	

Name of Aerodrome	Remarks
6. Warangal	These are used as alternates or for casual operations or providing en-route facilities.
7. Mysore	
8. Jharsuguda	
9. Rupsi	
10. Kota	
(C) 1. Bilaspur	These aerodromes are not used for normal aviation purposes but are maintained for use in emergencies or for special flights.
2. Chakulia	
3. Cudappah	
4. Danokonda	
5. Jhansi	
6. Jogbani	
7. Khandwa	
8. Kolhapur	
9. Lalitpur	
10. Malda	
11. Palanpur	
12. Panna	
13. Passighat	
14. Rajahmundry	
15. Ramnagar	
16. Raxaul	
17. Satna	
18. Shella	
19. Sholapur	
20. Tanjore	
21. Vellore.	

(b) A statement showing annual expenditure incurred in respect of the 21 aerodromes listed at (C) above is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Aerodrome	Expenditure on maintenance etc.		
		Staff	Main-tenance repairs	Minor works
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	..	5437	..
2.	Chakulia	4304	38341	..
3.	Cuduppah	4304	52117	..
4.	Danakonda	4304	11439	..
5.	Jhansi	..	8125	3499
6.	Khandwa	..	10421	..
7.	Kolhapur	..	8600	..
8.	Lalitpur	26000	34794	6282
9.	Malda	..	22980	..
10.	Palanpur	..	7823	..

1	2	3	4	5
11. Panna	6331	..
12. Passighat		7025	39684	..
13. Rajahmundry	23310	..
14. Ramnad	5863	..
15. Raxaul	15742	..
16. Satna	9661	..
17. Sholapur	5199	..
18. Tanjore	15735	..
19. Vellore		11750	10698	..
20. Jogbani	2782	..
21. Shella
TOTAL		57687	345152	9781

Export of Cashew Kernels

5423. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and the extent of exports of cashew kernels during the last two years along with the names of buyers; and

(b) the value of cashew nut shell liquid which was exported during the last year and raw cashew nuts imported during the same period?

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

(a) Year.	Exports.	
	Qty. Tonns.	Value (Rs. crores)
1970-71	50,280	52.06
1971-72	60,379	61.33

Information regarding names of buyers is not readily available.

(b)

	1971-72
(i) Export of Cashewnut shell liquid.	Rs. 55.17 lakhs.
(ii) Import of raw cashewnut	Rs. 27.90 crores.

Progress made in the work of Banking Law Committee

5424. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the work of the Banking Law Committee; and

(b) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Banking Laws Committee was set up on 24th November 1972 to complete the work started by the Study Group of the Banking Commission on Legislation affecting banking. The Banking Laws Committee is following up the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Study Group of the Banking Commission and is expected to submit its report by 30th June 1973.

Increase in non-development expenditure of Central Government

5425. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the saving potential implicit by the massive tax effort by the Centre in recent years has not been realised owing to an exceptionally large increase in the non-development expenditure; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts are being made to cut down the increase in non-development expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is true that in recent years Government's savings have been affected adversely as a result of certain extraordinary but unavoidable expenditure connected with refugees from Bangla Desh, hostilities with Pakistan, natural calamities, and the grant of three instalments of interim relief based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission etc.

(b) During the last few years a number of economy measures were taken by Government, primarily with the object of reducing administrative expenditure. These measures are still in force. The more important of these measures are:—

- (i) A ban on revision of pay scales;
- (ii) A partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts;
- (iii) Restrictions on purchase of imported cars;
- (iv) Curtailment of travelling allowances; and
- (v) Intensification of staff inspection studies.

Apart from the above, special economy measures were initiated during 1971-72 in the context of the financial strain as a result of the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the

unsettled conditions on our borders. These measures were continued in 1972-73.

Broadly they are:—

1. a ban on creation of posts on non-plan side;
2. reduction in the Budget provision made for Contingencies, Travelling Allowances, Entertainment etc.;
3. Non-filling of vacant posts in certain circumstances;
4. restrictions on the purchase of furniture, decorative articles and so on;
5. Stricter control on foreign deputations.

Banks lending under differential interest rates schemes to weaker sections of rural population

5426. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to assist the weaker sections of the rural population is likely to be affected by the proposed widening of bank lending under the differential interest rates scheme; and

(b) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

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

(b) A larger number of persons from the weaker sections will be eligible for loans at concessional rates.

Schemes for Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh

5427. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any schemes for the development of tourism in the State during the Fifth plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes so submitted;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) whether the Centre has approved the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Since the abolition of Part II of the Plan schemes, tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central or State sector. No doubt, the Andhra Pradesh Government is preparing its own tourism schemes for the Fifth Plan, and under the existing arrangement these do not need the approval of the Central Government. The tourism schemes in the Central sector for the Fifth Plan are under preparation.

Extension of Banking Facilities in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, UP and West Bengal

5428. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special effort has been planned by Government to extend banking facilities in the underbanked States of Assam Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features of this plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Commercial banks have been asked to draw up three year plans for branch expansion covering the period 1973-75. In formulating these plans, the banks have been advised to keep in view their lead responsibility and the need for giving priority to the relatively underdeveloped/underbanked States in matters of branch expansion.

(b) The banks are currently engaged in drawing up these plans.

Proposal to connect all capitals of States and Union Territories directly with New Delhi by Air during the Fifth Plan

5429. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territory Capitals which are not directly linked with New Delhi by air at present;

(b) whether Government propose to connect all Capitals of States and Union Territories directly with New Delhi, by air, during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) whether any priority is proposed to be given for providing these direct air connections during the first two years of the fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The capitals of the following states and Union Territories are not connected by air with New Delhi:—

Assam	(Shillong).
Himachal Pradesh.	(Simla)
Meghalaya	(Shillong)
Nagaland	(Kohima)
Arunachal Pradesh	(Itanagar)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(Silvassa)
Lacadive, Minicoy & Amindive	(Kavaratti)
Mizoram	(Aizal)
Pondicherry	(Pondicherry)

The Capitals of the following States and Union Territories are indirectly connected to New Delhi by air:—

Orissa	(Bhubaneswar)
Kerala	(Trivandrum)
Manipur	(Imphal)
Tripura.	(Agartala)
Andaman & Nicobar	(Port Blair)
Goa, Daman & Diu	(Panjim Dabolim)

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines have no proposals to airlink during the 5th Plan Period capitals of States and Union territories which are not so linked at present.

Backward States in regard to banking facilities

5430. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States, which are extremely backward in the banking facilities and where the average population served by a bank is still over one lakh persons;

(b) the main reasons for this backwardness;

(c) whether some surveys have been made to open more branches in these States; and

(d) if so, the main findings of these surveys and the number of places (Centres) in each case, where recommendations for setting up the new branches have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As on December 31, 1972, only 3 States—Manipur, Orissa and Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram had more than 1 lakh population per bank office.

(b) Several factors such as the differences in natural endowments, non-availability of infrastructure facilities, stage of economic and social development reached, etc, had contributed to regional disparities in the past.

(c) and (d). Under the 'Lead Bank Scheme' the banks have been asked to carry out surveys of the economic profit of the districts allotted to them. These surveys identify growth centres, which would be taken up in a phased manner for opening bank branches and augmenting banking facilities. Survey of districts in the State of Manipur, Orissa and Tripura have also been completed. Survey in respect of Mizoram is still to be completed.

Pending Licences for opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

5431. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 35 Centres, in Himachal Pradesh, in respect of which, licences for opening branches of the Nationalised banks are pending or allotments have been made, as on 31st December, 1972;

(b) whether the branches at some of these Centres have since been opened; and

(c) if so, the names of these Centres alongwith the names of the district in which they are located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). On 31st December, 1972, all commercial banks together held licences for opening branches at 35 centres in Himachal Pradesh. The names of these centres as also the names of the districts are given in the attached statement. upto 31st January, 1973, one branch was opened at Simla-Summer Hill centre by the State Bank of India.

STATEMENT

Name of District	Name of Centre	Name of Bank holding licence
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bilaspur	Jhukhala	United Commercial Bank.
Chamba	Udepur Pangi (Kilai) Chamba	State Bank of India. Punjab National Bank. New Bank of India Ltd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Kangra	Kotla Ranital Bankhandi Bhatola Jaisinghpur Seraj Lubh Raja-ka-Talab Barsar Mubarakpur	State Bank of India. State Bank of India. State Bank of India. State Bank of India. State Bank of India Punjab National Bank Punjab National Bank Punjab National Bank Central Bank of India Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.
Kinnaur	Kalpa Pooh Kulu Manali	Punjab National Bank Punjab National Bank Union Bank of India. New Bank of India Ltd.
Lahul & Spiti	Kaza Keylong	State Bank of India. State Bank of India.
Mandi	Vaggi Mandi] Mandi	Punjab National Bank Union Bank of India Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.
Simla	Simla-Summer Hills Sarahan Kasumpti Dhalli Shogi Simla	State Bank of India State Bank of India United Commercial Bank United Commercial Bank Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.
Hamirpur	Bhota	New Bank of India Ltd.
Solan	Solan Chambaghat Baddi Barotiwala Solan Syri	State Bank of India. State Bank of Patiala United Commercial Bank Union Bank of India. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.

Functioning of Branches of State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

5432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of the branches of the State Bank of India group and the Nationalised Banks functioning in Himachal Pradesh, as on 31st December, 1972; and

(b) the District-wise break-up for all the twelve Districts of the Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The district-wise number and names of the branches of all the commercial banks (including public sector banks) functioning in Himachal Pradesh as on

December 31, 1972 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4672/73].

Arrangements of a Medical Officer at International Airports

5433. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for posting a Medical Officer at every airport to attend to sick passengers; and

(b) if so, the names of such international airports in India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have posted Medical

Officers at five international airports, namely, Santa Cruz (Bomba.), Dum Dum (Calcutta), Palam (Delhi), Meenambakkam (Madras) and Tiruchirappalli for the purpose of health clearance of aircraft on international flights and instituting other public health measures in compliance with the international Health Regulations, 1969 and Indian Aircraft Public Health Rules, 1954. These Medical Officers, in addition to their normal quarantine and public health duties, attend to emergent cases occurring within the airports prior to their removal to the nearest hospital.

Proposal to give concession to M.Ps. for foreign tours in Air India services

5454. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has established a number of cheap promotional

fares which are available for travel from India to certain other countries;

(b) if so, on what routes; and

(c) whether Government propose to give concession to Members of Parliament for foreign tours in Air India and make arrangements to give facilities within India also and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Special discounted fares are available for travel on Air India from India to several regions including North America, the U.K., the Middle East, the Far East and Australasia. A summary of these special fares is given in the attached statement.

(c) There are no specially reduced fares exclusively for Members of Parliament.

STATEMENT

Brief Summary of Special Fares

Area to which the fare applies.	Type of Fare	Percentage discount.
1. Central America	14/45 day individual excursion fare.	approx. 20%
2. North America	22/45 day individual excursion fare.	" 17%
3. USA/Canada	14/120 day individual excursion fare.	" 58%
4. North America	Affinity Group Fare.	" 39%
5. North America	Incentive Group Fare 14/28 day.	" 39%
6. North America	Group Inclusive Tour Fare	" 45%
7. France	14/90 day youth fare	" 50%
8. Middle East	Special areas for Muslim and Christian pilgrims	between 20% and 30%
9. Europe	(a) 15 passenger Affinity group fare.	approx 30%
	(b) 30 passenger Affinity group fare.	" 45%
10. Europe, Middle East, Africa	Group Inclusive Tour Fare	" 39%
11. Mauritius	Group Inclusive Tour Fare	" 45%
12. Fiji/New Caledonia	Individual Inclusive Tour Fare.	" 30%
13. Australasia, Japan, Malaysia Singapore.	Affinity Group Fare	" 30%
14. Japan, Hongkong, Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia.	Group Inclusive Tour Fare.	" 40%

**Assessment of Income-tax on Cooch-
Behar Refugee Service**

5435. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7620 on the 26th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the findings of the assessing authorities in regard to income-tax assessment of the Cooch Behar Refugee Service have been received;

(b) if so, a gist thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7620 on 26th May, 1972 has been fulfilled. A copy of the implementation report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4673/73].

(b) The Cooch Behar Refugee Service is not liable to pay income-tax. Hence there is no question of further action.

(c) Does not arise.

**Direction by Nationalised Banks to
Abolish System of two Accounts for
Credits given to Sugar Industries**

5436. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed the Nationalised Banks to abolish the system of two Accounts for the credits given to Sugar Industries (Raw Material Account and Production Account); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In order to ensure prompt payment of

dues to Cane Suppliers, the Reserve Bank of India had in November, 1971 advised the Scheduled Commercial Banks to have a system of two Accounts for credits to Sugar Industries, viz. "Cane Price Payable Account", to be utilised for payment to Cane Suppliers and "General Account" for all other transactions. The system has not been discontinued.

**Opening of Agricultural Development
Bank by State Bank of India in Mundi-
yampakkam in South Arcot District
of Tamil Nadu**

5437. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wing of the State Bank of India as the Agriculture Development Bank was to be opened at Mundiampakkam in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu during November, 1972 for which a date for the inaugural function was fixed and invitations for the ceremony were sent;

(b) whether the inauguration ceremony was later cancelled without fixing any date;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the date fixed for the opening of the Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India had planned to open an agricultural development branch at Mundiampakkam and had made necessary preliminary preparations.

(c) The Agricultural Development Branch could not be opened as scheduled because the Reserve Bank of India did not issue the licence in view of existing banking facilities available at this place.

(d) For the time being, the State Bank does not propose to open a bank branch at this place.

गुजरात के सूरत जिले में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत
बैंकों में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित
जातियों के व्यक्ति

5438. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
गुजरात के सूरत जिले में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत
बैंकों में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के
कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती
सुशीला रोहतगी) : सूरत जिला (गुजरात)
में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित
जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 28-2-1973
को 68 थी ।

Agreement for Loan from Austria

5439. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAK-
ODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state;

(a) whether Austria and India have
signed an aid agreement for the year
1973;

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

(c) how the amount of aid is pro-
posed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH: (a) Yes, Sir. An
agreement for a loan of Rs. 37.91 lakhs
was signed between the Government
of India and Austria on 22nd Decem-
ber, 1972.

(b) The loan bears an interest rate
of 2 per cent per annum, and is re-
payable over a period of 18 years
excluding an initial grace period of
7 years.

(c) The loan is to be used for
import of commodities and capital
goods of Austria origin.

Misuse of Import Licences

5440. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAK-
ODKAR:
SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived reports of misusing of import
licences issued to the parties;

(b) in how many cases the import
licences have been misused in 1972-
73;

(c) what action was taken against
the parties concerned; and

(d) whether modification is being
considered in view of the large scale
misuse of import licence?

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

(b). Some cases of alleged misuse of
import licences during 1972-73, have
been reported to the Government. As
such misuses have been reported only
in the recent past, the cases are still
under investigation either departmen-
tally or through the sponsoring autho-
rity or through the Central Bureau of
Investigation. It is not possible to
say at present the number of cases of
actual misuse of licences because this
can be ascertained only after the in-
vestigations are completed.

(c) and (d). Compared with the No.
of licences that has been issued dur-
ing 1972-73 it, cannot be said that
there has been a large scale misuse of
import licences. No doubt some cases,
as indicated above, have been reported
to the Import Control authorities.
The provisions for taking action aga-
inst violations of any condition of the
licence or violation of the Import and
Export (Control) Act and Orders is-
sued thereunder are adequate. Go-
vernment have powers to take action
against misuse of licences which are
indicated below:—

(i) Department from issuing im-
port licences or release orders

on canalised agencies to the parties who have been found guilty of misuse of licences for specified periods;

- (ii) If the offence is considered to be of a grave nature, in addition to the departmental action as indicated in (i) above, the persons who misused the import licences, are prosecuted in a Court of Law.

The provisions of the Import and Exports (Control) Act and the orders issued thereunder are reviewed periodically to determine whether the penal provisions of the Act and the Orders issued thereunder are adequate or should be strengthened further.

The names of the firms or persons against whom action is taken after investigation, are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import Licences and Export Licences. Copies of this Bulletin are supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Strike by State Bank Employees

5441. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank employees have decided to go on strike Circle-wise with immediate effect;

(b) if so, their demands and the point of difference between the management and the employees; and

(c) whether high officials of Reserve Bank of India have also decided to go on strike?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Flights of Indian Airlines Overflowing Scheduled Touch-Down Stations

5442. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances, where Indian Airlines flights have over-flown the scheduled touch-down stations due to there being only one or two passengers waiting there, have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this practice; and

(c) what mechanism exists to check such lapses?

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

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

Agitation by All India Life Insurance Employees Federation

5443. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a country wide agitation has been started by the All India Life Insurance Employees Federation on the question of Bonus, restoration of D.A. cut improved promotion policy and interest-free housing loans;

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

(c) whether any attempt has been made by Government to have a negotiated settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Federation has given a call to its members for holding demonstrations etc., to press their demands, and demonstrations have been held at some centres.

(b) and (c). Bonus is already covered by a settlement with the employees, which extends up to 31st March 1973.

The dispute relating to Dearness Allowance turns on the interpretation of the relevant provisions in the settlement and by Government order, dated 28th December 1972, the question has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal at Bombay.

The question of referring the dispute relating to rules regarding promotion procedure to a National Industrial Tribunal is under consideration.

The LIC has informed the employees' unions that even at present housing loans are being granted to the employees at concessional rate of interest and it is not possible to reduce the rate further.

Judgment delivered by Constitution Bench of Supreme Court Re: Recommendations of Second Pay Commission

5444. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has delivered a judgment in the month of February, 1973 to the effect that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission are applicable from 1959;

(b) if so, its effect; and

(c) whether orders have been issued to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A copy of the judgment has been received only recently. After examining the implications thereof, appropriate action would be taken in the matter.

Loans from Nationalised Banks to Small Businessmen and Peasants

5445. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken to assure loans from various

Nationalised Banks to small businessmen and peasants;

(b) whether a Cell has been created in all the Banks to deal with this specific problem; and

(c) if not, what alternative arrangements have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The banks have formulated special schemes for this purpose and have, *inter alia*, taken the following steps:—

In scanning loan applications greater attention is being given to the nature of the endeavour than to the status of the party. Suitable changes in forms and procedures are being made. Banks have strengthened their developmental staff. The Credit Guarantee Corporation has launched schemes to provide credit guarantee cover for credit of this type. Some banks have started consultancy services and multi-service agencies to help small businessmen.

(b) Nationalised banks have generally established special cells or departments to handle matters relating to agriculture and other priority sectors.

(c) Does not arise.

Discontentment among the employees of R.B.I.

5446. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing discontentment among the employees of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) steps taken by Government to have a negotiated settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the All India Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association has been agitating for the discontinuance

of the modified procedure for the examination and disposal of soiled currency notes and for doing away with certain alleged job eliminating measures in the Bank. During its discussions with the representatives of the Association, the Bank is reported to have explained the correct position regarding these issues and tried to allay their fears regarding job elimination.

2. The Reserve Bank of India Officers' Association are also reported to be agitating over the alleged delay in the implementation of the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India Officers Cadre Review Committee and demanding an early implementation of its recommendations. The Bank has informed them that these recommendations are under consideration.

Scarcity of Small Coins in Delhi

5447. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI SHANKERRAO
SAVANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is still large scale scarcity of small coins in Delhi;

(b) whether even the Reserve Bank is unable to accede to the request of several restaurants in Connaught Place (New Delhi) to provide small coins; and

(c) if so, what steps are being contemplated to provide more coins in the market so that needy passengers in the bus and consumers on the milk booths do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is no acute shortage of small coins in Delhi. At present the Reserve Bank of India is issuing small coins at its counters at a considerably higher rate due to increased supplies of small coins made available by the Mints.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi is issuing coins on monthly basis to Hotels/Restaurants in Delhi/New Delhi from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 2,500/- depending on their size and also issuing more coins to them, besides the monthly quotas on receipt of a requisition from them for further supplies.

(c) The Bank is issuing small coins to the members of the public at its counter at the rate of Rs. 10/- per individual. If any one desires to have coins more than Rs. 10/- the Bank sanctions more coins on receipt of application to that effect. Small coins worth Rs. 20,000/- per week are presently being issued to Delhi Transport Corporation for the convenience of bus-travelling public. The Delhi Milk Scheme has not so far made any request for quota of small coins, but if any such request is received for the sake of consumers at the Milk booths, this will be favourably considered.

Increase in Prices of essential commodities after presentation of Budget for 1973-74

5448. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp increase in prices of essential commodities after the presentation of the Budget for 1973-74 on the 28th February, 1973;

(b) if so, an assessment of increase in the wholesale price index in the post-budget period; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure stability in prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The general index of wholesale prices (1961-62-100) for the week ended March 10, 1973 (the latest available) has risen by 0.9 per cent to 220.8 as compared to its level of 218.8 for the week ended February 24, 1973 (the pre-Budget week). The rise in the

general price index during this period is mainly due to higher group indices for food articles and industrial raw materials, the output of which has suffered considerable damage following droughts in several parts of the country. No levies have been imposed in 1973-74 Budget on the items included in these groups. The Government has been taking various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures to contain inflationary pressures in the economy; these have been detailed in the Economic Survey for 1972-73.

Translators working in the Ministry of Finance

5449. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Translators in his Ministry (Secretariat proper); and

(b) the number of permanent and temporary Translators, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The total number of Translators in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) is as given below:—

Total No. of Translators	Permanent	Temporary
31	5	26

Number of Officers of S.T.C. who went abroad during 1971-72 and 1972-73

5450. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the State Trading Corporation who went abroad during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto date); and

(b) the amount spent in foreign exchange thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 81.

(b) Rs. 2.87 lakhs.

Number of Officers of S.T.C. having Accounts in Foreign Countries

5451. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of officers of State Trading Corporation have their accounts in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amount advanced by Rehabilitation Finance Administration and Outstanding for recovery on its dissolution

5452. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and outstanding for recovery on the date of dissolution of this Body;

(b) the amount recovered, year-wise since then;

(c) whether the pace of recovery had been slow and the collectors after its dissolution had worked ineffectively; and

(d) if so, the measure which Government propose to take to enforce the recoveries of the outstanding loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Rehabilitation Finance Administration which was established in 1948, had advanced Rs. 11.22 crores to displaced persons from the territories formerly known as West Pakistan and East Pakistan up to its dissolution on 31st

December, 1960. As on 1st January, 1961, the total amount outstanding inclusive of interest was Rs. 7.30 crores.

(b) The amount recovered/written off year-wise inclusive of interest is as below:—

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Amount recovered	Amount written off
1961	88.94	8.81
1962	56.16	13.91
1963	72.21	24.78
1964	36.93	27.91
1965	30.66	41.24
1966	20.09	29.65
1967	11.63	25.92
1968	9.26	28.22
1969	7.39	26.10
1970	4.19	28.37
1971	2.91	22.16
1972 (upto November 1972)	3.32	16.5
TOTAL	343.69	293.39

(c) and (d). Recovery has been low particularly in respect of the borrowers/guarantors from former East Pakistan who settled in the eastern region where a majority of them could not successfully carry on business/industry for which the loans had been given and had lost the repaying capacity mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) As they were not entitled to any compensation for immovable properties left by them in former East Pakistan, such compensation could not be adjusted against the dues as was done in the case of refugees from former West Pakistan.

(ii) Natural calamities in Assam and certain parts of North Bengal.

(iii) Language disturbances in Assam.

(iv) General abnormal conditions in the Eastern region due to war with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971.

In 1962 the Calcutta High Court held in one of the cases that the Certificate Officers had no jurisdiction in effecting the recovery of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans and consequently most of the recovery certificates issued by the Certificate Officers were cancelled. This had an adverse effect on recovery in that region. With the amendment of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 as applicable to West Bengal in October, 1966, Certificate Officers had to be authorised once again afresh to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties and functions of the Collector in respect of certificates earlier issued under the Revenue Recovery Act. It was only after October, 1966 that the Certificate Officers could start action in those pending cases.

All out efforts have, however, been made for recovery of the outstanding dues and weeding out bad cases by contacting borrowers/guarantors and compounding their cases on payment of reasonable amounts depending on their present financial condition. In certain cases the outstanding balances are being written off where it is felt that the borrowers/guarantors have no capacity for further payment and any recovery action would lead to their being uprooted once again with their families. In suitable cases the Certificate Officers are being contacted personally for recovery against borrowers/guarantors.

Subsidy given to Exporting Cotton Textile Industry

5453. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy given to the Cotton Textile Industry

in order to earn foreign exchange by exporting Textile commodities in the financial year of 1970-71 and also in the year of 1971-72;

(b) which are the companies that received subsidies directly or indirectly for promotion of export trade in cotton-textile articles manufactured in India; and

(c) the different methods of granting such subsidies viz., (1) financial aid, (2) tariff relief and loans, total amount of money spent under these heads in the last two financial years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Government does not give any subsidy directly to exporters of cotton textiles. However, Government gives to the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation a grant from the Marketing Development Fund at the rate of 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value on exported cotton textiles by way of compensation to cover a certain amount of non-refundable taxes on such textiles. During grant disbursed to the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation amounted to Rs. 5.49 crores and Rs. 5.35 crores respectively. No loans were granted. Drawback of duties are admissible at specified rates in respect of cotton textiles exported from the country. These drawbacks can be claimed by all exporters.

पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पर्यटक गाइडों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु की गई व्यवस्था

5454. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पर्यटक गाइडों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु कोई व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां पर यह व्यवस्था की गई है और उस पर सन् 1972-73 में कुल कितना खर्च किया गया है; और

(ख) यह प्रशिक्षण किन योजनाओं वाले व्यक्ति पा सकते हैं और क्या उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के बाद परीक्षा भी देनी होती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां। वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग ने मद्रास और कोचीन में भारत सरकार के स्थानीय पर्यटन कार्यालयों के माध्यम से क्रमशः 4390/- रुपये और 3920/- रुपये की लागत से एक-एक गाइड प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन किया।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण के लिए 'ग्रेजुएटों' को लिया जाता है तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में निष्णात व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाती है। पाठ्यक्रम-प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लेने पर लिखित और मौखिक परीक्षाएँ ली जाती हैं।

पश्चिमी चाय बागान का सरकारीकरण

5455. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय निगम ने पश्चिमी चाय बागान को कब अपने नियंत्रण में लिया और किस स्थिति में;

(ख) क्या 144.82 एकड़ भूमि पर किसी विदेशी सरकार का कब्जा है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) पश्चिमी चाय बागान, भारत सरकार द्वारा खरीद लिया गया है और वह उसके स्वामित्व में है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) बंगला देश सरकार, जो कि पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्बाँस के सांस्कृतिक महान कार्यों में लगी हुई है के सामने इस

समस्या को उठाना इस समय समयानुकूल नहीं सम्भवा गया।

कर-निर्धारण के मामलों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटाया जाना

5456. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कर-निर्धारण के कितने मामले निपटाये जाने के लिये पड़े हैं और कब से ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन्हें शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेगी; और यदि हां, तो कब तक इन्हें निपटा दिया जायेगा ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) प्रायः कर निर्धारणों को महत्वमान आधार पर पांच वर्गों में रखा जाता है। वर्ष 1 के सर्वोत्तम महत्व के मामले वे होते हैं जिनमें व्यापार/व्यवसाय से हुई आय 25,000 रु० से अधिक हो। 31-12-72 को वर्ग-1 के 2.27 लाख कर निर्धारण अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। प्रायः कर अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन किसी कर-निर्धारण को पूरा करने की जो समय-सीमा रखी गयी है वह सम्बन्धित कर-निर्धारण वर्ग के अन्त से दो वर्ष है। ये अनिर्णीत कर-निर्धारण, प्रायः कर अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर के हैं। तथापि, जिन निश्चित तारीखों से ये कर-निर्धारण अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे इकट्ठा करने में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा।

(ख) प्रायः कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 143 (1) में 1-4-1971 से संशोधन किया गया ताकि अपेक्षाकृत महत्वहीन मामलों का संक्षिप्त कर-निर्धारण किया जा सके। अधिकांश कर-निर्धारणों को, संक्षिप्त निर्धारण कार्यविधि के अधीन, कनिष्ठ कर-निर्धारण अधिकारियों द्वारा पूरा

कर लिये जाने से बरिष्ठ निर्धारण अधिकारियों के पास, महत्वपूर्ण मामलों के लिये अधिक समय रहेगा और वे उन पर अधिक ध्यान दे सकेंगे जिससे कि इन मामलों पर समुचित और शीघ्र कार्यवाही हो सके। इन निर्धारणों पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक अनुदेश भी जारी किये गये हैं। अन्त में, प्रायः कर निर्धारणों को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा प्रायः कर-अधिनियम के संगत उपबन्धों में संशोधन करके, सामान्यतः 4 वर्ष से घटकर 2 वर्ष कर दी गई है। इन उपायों से यह आशा है कि महत्वपूर्ण कर-निर्धारणों का निपटान शीघ्र और उस समय-सीमा के भीतर हो जायेगा जो अब प्रायः कर अधिनियम में निर्धारित की गई है।

प्रायः कर दाता

5457. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1,000 रुपये से अधिक प्रायः कर कितने व्यक्ति देते हैं ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में, जिन पर 1-4-1972 से 31-3-1973 की अवधि के दौरान 1,000 रुपये से अधिक प्रायः कर (निगम-कर सहित) के लिये निर्धारण किया गया, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में विकास कार्यों के लिए विश्व बैंक के डिप्टी चैयरमैन से आश्वासन

5458. श्री एम० एस० पुरसी : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के डिप्टी चैयरमैन ने बिहार में विकास कार्यों के लिये कुछ आश्वासन दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका सार क्या है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

विदेशों में भारतीय हथकरघा कपड़ों की लोकप्रियता

5459. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय हथ-करघा कपड़े विदेशों में लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा में बढ़ोत्तरी तथा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का किस्म में सुधार के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको गत दो वर्षों में कपड़ों का निर्यात किया गया तथा कितनी कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और इस प्रकार निर्यात किये गये कपड़ों के नाम क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) कुछ देशों में भारतीय हथकरघा माल को स्वीकार्यता बढ़ रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है :

विवरण

1. अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार थी :

1970-71 . . . 26.13 करोड़ रुपये

. 1971-72 . . . 30.08 करोड़ रुपये ।

2. प्रमुख देशों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :-

- (1) यूरोपीय साम्राज्य बाजार ग्रुप
- (2) नाडिक देश
- (3) पूर्व अफ्रीकी देश
- (4) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
- (5) कनाडा
- (6) पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देश
- (7) जापान, तथा
- (8) आस्ट्रेलिया ।

3. हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों के आंकड़े सामान्यतः मूल्य के रूप में रखे जाते हैं ।

4. लोकप्रिय किस्में जो खास लोकप्रिय हैं वे ये हैं :-

- (क) कमीजों के लिये सूती हथकरघा वस्त्र
- (ख) बर्दी की सामग्री
- (ग) रियल मद्रास रुमाल
- (घ) पलंग की चादरें
- (ङ) साजसज्जा का सामान
- (च) तौलिये तथा तौलिये का कपड़ा
- (छ) ऋष
- (ज) सियर सकर, तथा
- (झ) सिले सिलाये परिधान ।

Financial assistance to share croppers and agricultural workers

5460. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have prepared any scheme to extend financial assistance to share croppers and agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The public sector banks have drawn up general schemes for financing agricultural operations and other allied activities like dairy, poultry, piggery etc. for which both cultivators & agricultural workers are eligible. They have also financed share croppers in selected areas in West Bengal and Bihar.

Under such schemes, the banks meet the credit needs for various agricultural operations which include crop loans for inputs, term loans for minor irrigation works like wells, tubewells, pump sets, tractors and agricultural machinery and for other land development and land improvement measures. They also provide loans for milch cattle, purchase of pigs for running a piggery; purchase of chicks, construction of poultry sheds and working capital for purchase of poultry feed etc.

Schemes for Development of Tourism in Kerala during Fifth Plan

5461. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any schemes for the development of tourism in the State during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes submitted;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes; and

(d) whether the Centre has approved the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Since the abolition of Part II of the Plan schemes, tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central or State sector. No doubt, the Kerala Government is preparing its own tourism schemes for the Fifth Plan, and under the existing arrangement these do not need the approval of the Central Government. The tourism schemes in the Central Sector for the Fifth Plan are under preparation.

Agricultural credit by Nationalised Banks

5462. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether agricultural credit by the nationalised banks is a dwindling year by year, even though the total credit from the banking system is on the increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): No, Sir. The quantum of agricultural advances made by the nationalised banks has been increasing year by year as would be seen from the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Agricultural advances outstanding			Percentage of column 4 to total advances by nationalised banks
	Direct	Indirect	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
June 1969	26.96	33.47	60.43	3.3
June 1970	98.47	52.68	151.15	6.7
June 1971	129.64	65.80	195.44	7.4
June 1972*	167.71	87.49	255.20	8.6

*Provisional

Export of Low Carbon Ferro-Chrome

5463. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa has appealed to Government to consider sanction of some subsidy for the export of low carbon ferro-chrome to foreign countries owing to its low demand; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has since been decided to allow compensatory support to exports of ferro-chrome.

Loss suffered due to Strike by Employees of Air India during March, 1973

5464. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:**
SHRI HUKUM CHAND
KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether employees of Air India had gone on strike during the month of March, 1973; and

(b) the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The employees of Air India represented by the Air Corporations Employees' Union and the Air-India Officers' Association went on strike from the afternoon of 8th March. The strike was called off at 7 p.m. on 10th March.

(b) The loss suffered by Air-India is approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.

Criteria adopted for inclusion of a palace at a tourist spot in the Central Sector

5465. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Murshidabad Nawab Palace is proposed to be treated as a tourist spot under Central sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria adopted for inclusion of a palace as a tourist spot in the Central sector?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No specific list of palaces of tourist interest is maintained by the Department. There are no plans at present in the Central Sector for developing the area around the Murshidabad Nawab's palace as a place of tourist interest. The selection of a limited number of tourist areas for investment by the Department of Tourism depends on the availability of funds and on priorities, which are determined by the present flow of tourists, accessibility and other factors. It is for the State Government to consider whether as a part of the States' Fifth Plan facilities should be created to enable tourists to visit the Murshidabad area in view of its historical and cultural interest.

Action taken on Complaints received regarding Supply of bad quality of Food in Indian Airlines

5466. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual procedure followed for allowing any specific party to supply food in Indian Airlines and to organise a restaurant at the airports;

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding the supply of

bad quality of food in Indian Airlines; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have their own flight kitchens at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. At Bombay and Delhi, the Hotel Corporation of India has also set up flight kitchens in the style of Chefair. Meals are uplifted by Indian Airlines from airport caterers or Chefair to the extent its own kitchens are unable to meet the requirements. At other stations, meals are uplifted, as per requirements, from airport restaurants. In some cases where the arrangements are not considered satisfactory, meals are uplifted from suitable caterers in town. For supply of meals from all outside parties, rates are negotiated.

Normally, contracts for running restaurants are awarded by call of tenders. The terms offered, the experience of the party in the trade and its financial standing are taken into consideration.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. All complaints are thoroughly investigated and corrective action taken.

Five Star Hotels in Private Sector in India

5466. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names with location of Private Sector Five Star hotels that are running in India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The names with location of Private Sector 5 star De-luxe and 5 star hotels in India, are as follows—

Name	Location
5 Star De-Luxe	
1. Taj Mahal Hotel	Bombay
2. Oberoi Inter-continental	New Delhi

5 Star

1. Clarks Shiraz Hotel	Agra
2. Sun-N-Sand Hotel	Bombay
3. Oberoi Grand	Calcutta
4. Hotel Hindusthan International	Calcutta
5. Claridges Hotel	New Delhi
6. Imperial Hotel	New Delhi

Agreement for loan from U.K.

5468. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 9.5 crore agreement has been recently signed with U.K. Government;

(b) if so, for which industry this loan will be utilised; and

(c) what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes Sir. An agreement for a loan of £5 million (Rs. 9.484 crores) was signed on 7-3-1973 with the U.K. Government.

(b) The loan will finance the imports from U.K. of raw-materials, spare parts and components required to service India's agricultural and industrial production.

(c) The loan is on usual soft terms of British aid to India. It is interest free and is to be repaid in 25 years inclusive of an initial grace period of 7 years.

Impact of foreign aid on growth of National Income

5469. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any quantitative assessment of the impact of foreign aid on national income during the plan period;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the contribution of foreign aid to the growth of National Income;

(c) whether foreign aid repayment and debt servicing charges amount to nearly 1 to 2 per cent of Gross National product; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the burden of foreign aid on the national economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Foreign aid contributes to economic growth by making additional resources available for investment; but it is difficult to make quantitative assessment of the impact of foreign aid on national income. Between the years 1965-66 to 1967-68, net foreign aid accounted for about a quarter of total net investment undertaken in the country. In subsequent years this proportion of net foreign aid to net investment has been declining and for the year 1971-72 it is only 8 per cent. The objective of the Fourth Plan of reducing net aid to one half of the pre-Plan level is expected to be realised. The Approach to the Fifth Plan envisages bringing down net foreign aid to Zero by the end of the Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir. The percentage of foreign aid repayments and interest charges to Gross National Product was 1.25 per cent in 1968-69 and 1.23 per cent in 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(d) In order to reduce the burden of foreign debt, vigorous measures of export promotion and import substitution have been undertaken. In addition, efforts are being continuously made to improve the terms of foreign assistance, through lower interest rates and longer terms of repayment. Also, reducing the country's dependence on foreign aid will automatically bring down the future burden of debt.

Loan given by U.P. nationalised banks to powerloom and handloom weavers

5470. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in U.P. nationalised banks have given loans to powerloom and handloom weavers; if so, the amount of loans given in Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad and Basti districts; and

(b) the total applications received for the purpose and whether any survey has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Nationalised banks have schemes to provide credit to powerloom and handloom weavers.

For purpose of maintaining statistics currently banks are not distinguishing between different occupations or trades of the borrowers. Thus, it is not possible to indicate figures separately for powerloom and handloom weavers.

The lead bank has conducted surveys of the powerloom and handloom weavers in Azamgarh and Gorakhpur districts.

Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance awaiting decision for prosecution by C.B.I.

5471. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I officers in the Department of Revenue and Insurance (proper), Ministry of Finance, whose cases are awaiting decision for prosecution by the C.B.I.;

(b) the dates on which their cases were referred by the Ministry of Finance to the C.B.I. as well as the dates on which the recommendations

of the C.B.I. for prosecution were received in the Ministry of Finance;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance have given their approval for prosecution of these Officers; if so, the dates on which such approval was given in each case; and

(d) whether a case for withdrawal of this approval in certain cases is currently under consideration in the Ministry of Finance; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). One case of a Class I Officer in the Department of Revenue & Insurance (Proper) was referred to the C.B.I. for investigation on 2-9-1970. The report of the C.B.I. was received on 5-1-1972 and it was referred to Central Vigilance Commission with the comments of the Department on 21-1-1972. The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission has since been received by Government and is currently under its consideration. It will not, however, be desirable to disclose the findings of the C.B.I. or the lines of consideration of the case at this stage as a final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

False/contradictory statements made before High Court of Delhi by Class I Officers of Ministry of Finance

5472. SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have come to the notice of Government where Class I Officers of the Ministry of Finance employed on Hindi work have made false/contradictory statements before the High Court of Delhi, if so, the circumstances of the case, the nature of the statements made and the basis on which the said statements are considered false/contradictory by Government;

(b) whether the said statements were made by these officers for suppressing facts concerning their official duties; and

(c) if so, whether the performance of these official duties has resulted in any undue benefit to any employee in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). One case has come to the notice of this Ministry in which the question has arisen as to whether the statements made before the Delhi High Court by a Class I Officer employed on Hindi work in this Ministry were false/contradictory. The matter is under consideration.

Non-Supply of Raw Material at Controlled Price to Brass and Bell Metal Industry

5473. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the non-supply of raw materials such as copper, zinc, lead and other non-ferrous metal at control price is the root cause of the gradual extinction of the Brass and Bell-metal industry; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been taken by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Five Star Hotel on the foreshore of Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad by I.T.B.O.

5474. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a Five Star hotel on the foreshore

of the Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad and has selected the site for the same; and

(b) if so, when the work on the said scheme will start and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation is considering the construction of a 4-Star 100-room (200 beds) Hotel at Hyderabad. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered to provide the Corporation a 10 acre plot on the bank of Hussain Sagar Lake for building the hotel. The feasibility study of the project is yet to be conducted.

Decline in Export of Tea

5475. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in our tea exports in recent years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what remedial measures have Government taken or propose to take to arrest the downward trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir, Export of Indian tea during the last 3 years is as indicated below:—

	Quantity in th. kgs.	Value in thousand Rs.
1970 . . .	202,016	148,75.33
1971 . . .	206,074	155,34.25
1972 . . .	207,445*	156,59.02*

*Provisional.

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

Son-et-Lumiere show in Golconda Fort at Hyderabad

5476. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of mounting a Son-et-Lumiere show in the Golconda Fort at Hyderabad in furtherance of Government's efforts to boost tourist traffic to the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The possibility of mounting a Son-et-Lumiere show in Golconda Fort has been examined by the Government in the past.

(b) Although the site has been considered suitable from the technical point of view, other factors such as lack of good communication to Golconda Fort from Hyderabad and repetition of the Red Fort theme have been against mounting of such a spectacle. The Expert Committee set up for the purpose did not recommend the mounting of a Son-et-Lumiere project at Golconda Fort.

Findings of Public Opinion Poll on Asia 1972 Trade Fair

5477. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public opinion poll was conducted recently on the success or otherwise of the recently held Asia 1972 Trade Fair; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the said poll?

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

A brief summary of the findings is contained in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

An Opinion Survey on the Asian Trade Fair 1972 Summary of the Findings

There was widespread appreciation of the objectives and conduct of the Fair. A large majority 86 per cent was satisfied with their visit to the Fair and most of them recommended a visit to their friends and relatives.

As many as 96 per cent of the visitors would like such fairs to be periodically held in future as well. Four in ten visitors would like it to be held every year; about the same proportion wished it to be repeated at least once in two or three years. Even slightly more critical 'elite' visitors wanted such fairs to be held more frequently.

A little over one-third of the visitors were unhappy about some particular arrangements in the Fair. The main complaint, shared by three in ten visitors, was in regard to eating places they found them inadequate and costly. Lack of adequate drinking water facilities was mentioned of by one in twelve visitors.

Reactions of the Elite

Newspaper comments tended to create the impression that the sophisticated public opinion was uniformly critical about Asia 1972. The survey evidence, however, does not corroborate this assumption. A significant proportion (a little over one-third) in the elite sample was critical almost on all counts. But a majority of the elite visitors were very fair in their comments. Thus only one in six held the view that the Fair had failed to achieve its main objectives. Two in three 'elite' visitors on the other hand, thought that Asia '72 was quite 'successful'. Three in four were satisfied with the overall layout of Asia '72. And a majority 51 per cent of them were of the view that the display in most of the pavilions was designed to interest both the public and businessmen.

Frequency of visits

A measure of the favourable public response to the Asia '72 is provided by the number of visits that the respondents said they paid to the Fair. A little over half 52 per cent visited the Fair once; but one in four visited twice and one in eight three times. One in ten were not even satisfied with three visits: their visits ranged from four to seven.

Another measure of popular enthusiasm can be had from the responses to another question. When asked whether they would like to visit the fair again, 47 per cent answered in the affirmative.

About two-thirds of visitors had seen more than ten pavilions; half of them visited more than twenty. Among the foreign pavilions Japan attracted the maximum number 44 per cent followed closely by the Soviet Union 39 per cent. German Democratic Republic, Hall of Nations and Bangla Desh were the next three most frequented pavilions, with each attracting 25 per cent of the total visitors. Pavilions of the Federal Republic of Germany 16 per cent, Canada 15 per cent, France 13 per cent, Republic of Korea 13 per cent, Australia 11 per cent and Poland 11 per cent were the other important countries mentioned by more than ten per cent of the visitors.

Among the national participants, Haryana tops the list in terms of visitors 54 per cent with its neighbour Punjab, a close second 48 per cent and Rajasthan 40 per cent not far behind. Railways 19 per cent and Uttar Pradesh 18 per cent pavilions were among the top five, though attracting a smaller number of visitors.

Reasons for ratings

The most frequently mentioned factor responsible for rating a pavilion as the 'best' was 'attractive display'. This is more true of Rajasthan 86

per cent, Kerala 85 per cent, Textiles of India 85 per cent, Health and Family Planning 82 per cent, Punjab 63 per cent and Haryana 59 per cent, a majority of visitors rated these pavilions as the best for their 'attractive display'. 'Informative and educative' was the reason given by about one-third of those who rated Defence, Health and Family Planning, Railway and the USSR pavilions as the 'best'. 45 per cent of those ranking the USSR pavilion as the best were impressed because of its 'highlighting the economic and technological development of the country'. The same factor applied to sizeable proportions in the case of Defence 39 per cent and Railways 33 per cent pavilions.

भारतीय चलचित्र निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान निर्यात की गई फिल्में

5478. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय चलचित्र निगम ने वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितने मूल्य की फिल्मों का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) फिल्मों के कुल निर्यात में से निगम द्वारा निर्यात की गई फिल्मों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये निगम के अधिकारियों ने विभिन्न देशों का दौरा किया है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम (इंडियन मोशन पिक्चर्स एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि०) द्वारा निर्यात की गई फिल्मों का मूल्य तथा

निर्यात की गई फिल्मों की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :

वित्तीय वर्ष	मूल्य	प्रतिशतता
	लाख रुपये	
1971-72	53.30	11 प्रतिशत
1972-73	31.30	उपलब्ध नहीं है
(अप्रैल, 72 / जनवरी 73)		

(ग) जी हाँ। भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम के अध्यक्ष ने भारतीय रूपक फिल्मों के निर्यात की सम्भाव्यताओं का पता लगाने के लिये बहुत से देशों का दौरा किया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत लैटिन अमरीकी देशों में प्रवेश करने में समर्थ हुआ जो कि अब तक भारतीय रूपक फिल्मों के लिये अपरम्परागत तथा अज्ञात बाजार था। अध्यक्ष ने पेरू को कुल 1,65,000 अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की 15 फिल्में बेचने के बारे में बातचीत की। इसमें 30,3500 अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की अन्य 37 फिल्मों की बाद में भी बिक्री हुई।

Sick Tea Gardens

5479. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of tea gardens in the country that are considered sick as on the 31st March, 1972;

(b) whether Government have adopted a definite policy for taking over such sick tea gardens;

(c) whether any study has been made about the causes of sickness developing in the tea industry, if so, the salient feature of the study; and

(d) if not, whether any investigating studies into the causes will be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). A Sub-committee appointed by the Tea Board on 24th July, 1970 issued a questionnaire to all the producers Associations calling for information from gardens which considered themselves uneconomic. Replies so far received are under examination of the Committee. It may be possible to identify and assess the total number of such gardens in the country and to evolve remedial measures only after the Sub-Committee's report is received.

Decline in bank credit

5480. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incremental bank credit as a proportion of additional deposits mobilised during the year ended October, 1972 was only 33 per cent as against 50 per cent in the preceding year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in bank credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Incremental bank credit as a proportion of additional deposits mobilised during the year ended October, 1972 was 30.4 per cent compared to 52.6 per cent during the year ended October, 1971.

(b) The decline was mainly because of contraction, to the extent of Rs. 72 crores, in the advances for food procurement during the twelve months ending October, 1972 and also due to some slack in demand for credit from trade and industry. Excluding advances for food procurement, incremental credit-deposit ratio during the year ended October, 1972 was higher at 36.1 per cent than 31.2 per cent during the year ended October, 1971.

Selection of Directors of Nationalised Banks

5481. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Directors of the nationalised banks have been selected; and

(b) whether there has been adequate representation in these newly constituted Boards from backward States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam which have been declared backward for banking facilities and are also industrially backward?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The criteria for the selection of Directors of the nationalised banks are laid down in Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

(b) Out of 71 non-official Directors appointed on the Boards of 14 nationalised banks constituted on the 11th December, 1972 in accordance with the aforesaid Scheme, 4 Directors each are from the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and 2 Directors each are from the States of Orissa and Assam. While filling the remaining vacancies on these Boards, the consideration that the different States should, as far as practicable, get adequate representation will be kept in view.

Deposits in and loans advanced to Agriculturists by Nationalised Banks in Bihar

5482. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total deposits in the nationalised banks in Bihar in 1971-72, 1972-73 January and the amount of loan advanced to agriculturists by these banks during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Figures of deposits in Bihar of the

nationalised banks and their advances to agriculturists in that State as on the last Friday of June 1970, 1971 and 1972 are set out below:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

As on last Friday	Deposits	Advances to Agriculture	
		Total	Of which direct finance to farmers
June 1970	9,149	158	38
June 1971	10,945	314	147
June 1972	13,899	466	280

NOTE : (1) Data relate to reporting offices.

(2) Figures for June 1972 are Provisional.

Service Rules in the S.B.I.

5483. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist Service Rules, detailing terms of conditions of Officers in terms of Section 50 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959;

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

(c) whether copies of Service Rules are provided to the Officers or are otherwise available in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Prior to the constitution of the subsidiary banks, each of the erst-while banks had its own service rules which continue to be operative except to the extent that service conditions contained therein have been modified from time to time by the Boards of Directors of the respective Subsidiary Banks.

(c) Service rules applicable to the officers are available for reference in circulars issued from time to time by each Subsidiary Bank.

Agreement with Man-made Fibre Spinners Association and Consumers

5484. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement made between Man-made Fibre Spinners Association and Consumers on 7th February, 1972 through the intervention of Textile Commission remained in force only for four months, while its validity was for one year viz. upto the 31st December, 1972; and

(b) whether the second agreement made under the chairmanship of Director of Industries, Punjab by both the aforesaid parties was never executed by the spinners, who on the contrary forced upon the Consumers their own decision to supply yarn at enhanced rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). An agreement was reached in February, 1972 between the Man-made fibre Spinners Association and the Weavers Associations of the Northern region through the intervention of the Textile Commissioner. This agreement envisaged the supply of 50 per cent of

the requirements of different States at ceiling prices announced by the Man-made Fibre Spinners Association and balance 50 per cent to be made available in the open market. As the weavers Associations in the states of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh were not satisfied with this agreement, a number of discussions were held between the Man-made Fibre Spinners Association and the representatives of Weavers Associations of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In a meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Commerce, the representatives of the Spinners Association and the Weavers Association agreed that the entire quantity of staple fibre yarn produced by the mills will be distributed on the pattern of South India Mill-Owners Association and at prices announced by that Association. This agreement was reached on 19th May, 1972 and is continuing till to date.

The ceiling prices announced by South India Mill Owners Association were higher than the ceiling prices announced by the Man-made Fibre Spinners Association. This fact was discussed in the meeting held by Deputy Minister of Commerce mentioned above and the weavers representative had specifically agreed to these prices. Government of India are not aware of any formal agreement signed between the spinners and Weavers Associations under the chairmanship of the Director of Industries, Punjab.

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यालयों में छोटे पदों पर स्थानीय लोगों की भर्ती करने के लिये कार्यवाही

5485. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के गिरिडीह और कोडरमा (झुमरि तलैया) कार्यालयों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यालयों में किसी में भी स्थानीय लोगों को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है कि खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के उपरोक्त कार्यालयों में क्लर्क और चपरासी आदि जैसे छोटे पदों पर वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को ही भर्ती किया जाये ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 20

(ख) और (ग). खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम ने छोटे पदों पर पहले ही ग्यारह स्थानीय लोगों को भर्ती कर लिया है ।

एशिया-72 में अस्थायी पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुनः रोजगार देने सम्बन्धी निर्णय

5486. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशिया-72 में अस्थायी पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुनः रोजगार देने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : एशिया '72 के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति, एक विशिष्ट परियोजना के तदर्थ प्रयोजन के लिये, बिल्कुल अस्थायी थी। एशिया '72 के बन्द हो जाने से क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार स्टाफ कम किया जा रहा है। अतः उन्हें पुनः रोजगार दिये जाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अधीन निगम और बोर्ड

5487. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने निगम और बोर्ड हैं और वे कौन कौन से हैं ; और

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान इन निगमों और बोर्डों के संचालन के लिये कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

■ वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन दस निगम तथा सात बोर्ड हैं जिनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इन निगमों तथा बोर्डों के संचालन के लिये कुल 15.16 करोड़ रुपये (लगभग) व्यय किये गये । (इसमें, पंचांग वर्ष 1971 के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम के आंकड़े भी शामिल हैं) ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	निगमों/बोर्ड के नाम
1	2
1.	राज्य व्यापार निगम, नई दिल्ली ।
2.	खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, नई दिल्ली ।
3.	हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम, नई दिल्ली ।
4.	निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम, बम्बई ।
5.	भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम, बम्बई ।
6.	भारतीय रई निगम, बम्बई ।
7.	परियोजना तथा उपस्कर निगम, नई दिल्ली ।

1	2
8.	भारतीय काजू निगम, एर्णाकुलम ।
9.	भारतीय पटसन निगम, कलकत्ता ।
10.	चाय व्यापार निगम, कलकत्ता ।
11.	चाय बोर्ड, कलकत्ता ।
12.	काफी बोर्ड, बंगलौर ।
13.	रबड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम ।
14.	इलाइची बोर्ड, एर्णाकुलम ।
15.	अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली ।
16.	अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड, बम्बई ।
17.	समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण, एर्णाकुलम ।

भारत में वर्ष 1972 के दौरान आए कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में हिप्पियों की संख्या

5488. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 में कुल कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये थे और उनमें से कितने हिप्पी थे ; और

(ख) 'हिप्पी' की परिभाषा क्या है और ये अन्य विदेशी पर्यटकों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1972 में 342,950 विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये । हिप्पियों और दूसरे विदेशी पर्यटकों में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं किया जाता, अतः हिप्पियों के अलग से कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

Export of Hides and Skins

5489. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters of hides and skins have threatened to stop export;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Shifting of Foreign Plants to India

5490. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved certain fresh proposals to shift foreign plants to India;

(b) if so, the names of such plants and the countries from where these are to be shifted; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

Profitability of investment in Public Sector

5491. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in public sector by the end of 1972; and

(b) the rate of profitability of the investment in the public sector from 1965 to 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total investment in the Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises as on 31st March, 1972 amounted to Rs. 5,052 crores.

(b) The return on capital employed over the years 1964-65 to 1971-72 is given below:

(Rs. crores):

Year	Capital employed*	Gross profit	Gross profit as percentage on capital employed (%)
1964-65	1266	46.3	3.7
1965-66	1624	55.9	3.4
1966-67	2058	57.8	2.8
1967-68	2658	57.0	2.2
1968-69	3164	84.6	2.7
1969-70	3313	138.6	4.2
1970-71	3754	146.3	3.9
1971-72	4018	169.2	4.2

*Excluding investment on units under construction or in Expansion or capital works in progress.

Show Rooms for Indian Handicrafts in Foreign Countries

5492. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened any Show Rooms in foreign countries for displaying Indian handicrafts;

(b) if so, which are the countries in which such show rooms have been opened; and

(c) how far they have succeeded in popularising Indian handicrafts and what is the investment on each show room?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government has not opened any show room exclusively for displaying Indian handicrafts. Indian handicrafts are, however, on display in some of the showcases in various Indian Missions abroad as part of our Trade Representatives establishments. Besides, the 'Sona' Shops run by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation in New York, Boston, Paris, Nairobi and Tokyo also function as show-windows of Indian handicrafts in these markets.

(c) As the display of handicrafts has not been organised separately, no investment has been made exclusively for display of Indian handicrafts. Exports of Indian handicrafts have however increased as in the last three years as under:—

Year	(Crores of Rs.)
1969-70	83.3
1970-71	80.9
1971-72	90.5

Imported Rags lying unprotected at Bombay

5493. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of bales of imported "rags" are lying unprotected at Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing; and

(c) its impact on the workers in hosiery industries in Lundhiana?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). 36,183 bales were awaiting clearance at Bombay docks on 12th February, 1973. These bales are under the custody of the Customs pending departmental inspection and clearance;

(c) The impact has been adverse.

Export of Cashew Kernels

5494. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India earned Rs. 43.60 crores through the export of cashew kernels during the first eight months in 1972;

(b) which are the countries to which these cashew kernels were exported; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to increase these exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of cashew kernels amounted to Rs. 43.70 crores during the period January—August, 1972.

(b) These exports were made to 47 countries; the major buyers being USA, USSR, Canada, UK, Japan, GDR, Australia and Netherlands.

(c) Government are taking various measures to increase indigenous production of cashewnuts as also directing Cashew Corporation of India to arrange for the maximum possible imports of raw cashewnuts for increasing the exports of cashew kernels. Cashew Export Promotion

Council takes steps like sponsoring of Delegations abroad, participation in Fairs/Exhibitions abroad; issue of publications and advertisements etc. to promote exports of cashew kernels.

Business of Life Insurance Corporation

5495. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation in August, 1972 had a total of new business of Rs. 127.01 crore involving 1.040 lakh policies including foreign business to the tune of Rs. 75 lakh;

(b) whether in the context of Rs. 455.18 crores business during the first five months of financial (current) year, the business of August was the highest and if so, the reasons for the highest business; and

(c) whether similar efforts like August 1972 are proposed to be always be pursued; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The new business in August 1972 was the highest for a month in the first five months of the current financial year. This is more or less in accordance with the normal trend as the following figures for the months of April to August, in the years 1971 and 1972 would show:—

(In crores of rupees).

Month	New business	
	1972-73	1971-72
April	25.95	30.27
May	80.98	53.47
June	96.68	72.17
July	124.56	111.99
August	127.01	107.25

The L.I.C. makes constant efforts to keep the flow of new business high.

Complaints received against General Manager and other officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

5496. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India and the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi have received complaints against the Senior officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, regarding corruption, misconduct and irregularities; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have received some complaints against the officers of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and that the allegations were looked into by their Inspecting Officer and also by the Inspecting Officer of the State Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India have further reported that the irregularities referred to in the complaints are being followed up by the State Bank of India for suitable action wherever necessary.

Expansion of Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur Airports

5497. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined or propose to examine the possibility of further expansion and improvements of Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur Airports so that bigger planes could land there during day and night; and

(b) if so, the result of examination and the stage at which the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is already operating Boeing 737 services through Patna where electric runway lighting is available. However, night operations are not considered safe due to existing obstructions. The question of improving facilities at our airports is continuously under review, and the cases of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur will also be examined keeping in view the operational requirements and financial resources.

Report of R.B.I. Re. economic Conditions of Country

5498. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India, in its report for 1971-72, has expressed concern regarding the deteriorating economic condition of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While commending the resilience shown by the economy in withstanding the strains resulting from the massive influx of refugees and the war with Pakistan, the Reserve Bank Annual Report for 1971-72 also drew attention to certain unfavourable trends in the economy.

The Government views with concern the recent trends in the price situation and the slow growth of agricultural and industrial production. Already a number of steps have been taken to correct the situation. These measures have been described in detail in the Economic Survey for 1972-73 presented to the Parliament. The Budget for 1973-74 further enumerates the various measures the Government is taking to boost the performance of

the economy in the coming year. A major endeavour has been made in the budget to reduce reliance on deficit financing. The emphasis on a restrictive credit policy has been continued, and more recently, as a result of its midseason review of the monetary and credit situation, the R.B.I. has raised the banks' net liquidity ratio in order to make costlier the commercial banks' borrowings from the R.B.I.

Achievements of Rehabilitation Finance Administration in regard to recovery of outstanding loans

5499. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the broad outlines of the achievements of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration in the matter of recovery of outstanding loans since its dissolution till the 28th February, 1973 consequent on its transfer to the Ministry of Finance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Rehabilitation Finance Administration Unit, a subordinate office set up on the 1st January, 1961, in the Ministry of Finance was entrusted with the recovery of the outstanding loans advanced by the erstwhile Rehabilitation Finance Administration, an autonomous body, which was dissolved on the close of business on 31st December, 1960. As on that date, a sum of Rs. 7.30 crores (inclusive of interest) in respect of 11,688 loan accounts was outstanding. After reviewing the financial condition of each of the borrowers and his guarantors, steps were taken to settle the outstanding dues in each account by compounding. Where the borrowers/guarantors had lost their business and had no further paying capacity the outstanding amounts have been written off. From 1st January, 1961 to 30th November, 1972, 9276 cases have been closed, Rs. 3.44 crores recovered and Rs. 2.93 crores written off.

As on 1st December, 1972, 2412 accounts were still to be closed involving an outstanding amount of Rs. 2.50 crores, inclusive of interest charged upto 31st December, 1971.

Thus, against the original loan of Rs. 11.22 crores advanced to about 15,000 loan accounts since the inception of the erstwhile Rehabilitation Finance Administration in 1948, 12588 accounts have been closed with aggregate recovery of Rs. 10.59 crores made both before and after 1st January, 1961.

12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AGITATION BY DOCTORS IN DELHI HOSPITALS

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टरों की जरूरत तो सभी की है, किसी को किसी बीमारी के लिए, किसी को किसी बीमारी के लिए । इसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है आप अगर 377 में बात करना चाहते हैं तो करें । मैं उनसे कह दूंगा । लेकिन एडजर्नमेंट मोजन कैसे घायेगा । इसके बारे में वह स्टेटमेंट करें उसके बाद विचार करना होगा तो कर लेंगे ।

श्री छटस बिहारी खाज्येयी (गालियर) : आप कालिग एडजर्नमन मोजन एडमिट कर लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर लेंगे ।

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is coming on record. I am asking the hon. Minister whether he will be in a position to make a statement in the evening today.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): If it is your desire that I should make a statement, I shall do so. I have already made a statement in the other House. I shall give a summary of that now; and I shall place it on the Table of the House later on. It is difficult to summarise the facts.

As hon. Members may be aware, the interns and house surgeons, registrars and the post graduate medical students of the hospitals in Delhi, Willingdon, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang and others, gave a notice to go on strike and on the 7th February they came in a procession to my residence. I met them and discussed this matter with them and told them that their demands had financial implications; and that it would be better if they postponed their strike which they fixed for the 28th of February at that time. On my request they deferred the strike till the 31st March. We had in between approached the Finance Ministry and we wanted to give them something, though not to their entire satisfaction. On the 20th of this month we had a meeting with representatives of the medical students and we told them that in the given situation we were not in a position to accept their demands entirely and that it would take a little more time.

Mr. Speaker, it is a serious matter and I do not want to summarise. If you permit me to read out the entire statement, I shall do so and take 10 or 20 minutes. I am in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also in your hands.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Both are in the hands of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let him read out a statement and we want to put questions; it is not only the doctors, even the employees are going on strike.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Sir, I rise to make a statement on the threatened strike of Interns, House-Surgeons, Post-graduates and Registrars in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Maulana Azad Medical College, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Safdarjung Hospital

and the Willingdon Hospital. The Interns, House-Surgeons, Post-graduates and the Registrars of the Maulana Azad Medical College, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Safdarjung Hospital came in a procession and met me on the 7th February, 1973. They also handed over a memorandum in which the following eight demands were raised:—

1. That the following rates of stipend be paid in Delhi as interim measure with immediate effect:—

Internship : Rs. 300/ p.m.
 Housejob : Rs. 400/- p.m.
 All Post—: Rs. 500/- p.m.
 Graduates

2. That the Registrars should be paid a basic salary of Rs. 450/- p.m. and a Non-Practising allowance of 50 per cent of basic salary besides other existing allowances.

3. That as a final measure, the House-Surgeons should be appointed as temporary Government servants in suitable grades and pay scales, e.g., G.D.M.O. Gr. II and should be entitled to all privileges of Government service, namely, free accommodation, dearness allowance, compensatory allowance etc.

4. That during the Post-graduation the services of these doctors should be utilised as junior registrars and suitable pay scales as temporary Government servants should be paid to these post-graduates (cum-Junior Registrars) with privileges of Government service mentioned above.

5. That the proposed pay scales of the House-Surgeons, Post-graduates-cum-Junior Registrars, Lecturers etc. should be linked in running grades.

6. That the period of House-Surgeoncy/Housemanship should be treated as Government service for the purpose of seniority promotion and other benefits accruing out of Government service.

7. That the period of Post-Graduation-cum-Junior Registrarship should be treated as Government service for the purpose of seniority, promotion and other benefits accruing out of Government service.

8. That the Government's proposed Rural Health Scheme (revised form) involving the unqualified practitioners of modern medicine, should be withdrawn.

In the memorandum it was indicated that if demands were not accepted by the Government by 4.00 p.m. on the 28th February, 1973 these persons would go on strike. Copies containing full text of the memorandum have been laid on the Table of the House separately.

The representatives of the agitating Interns, House-Surgeons, etc. again met me on the 20th February. After some preliminary discussion I informed them that their main demand in regard to the stipend/honorarium etc. was already under active consideration of the Government but since this involves financial implications with possible repercussions in the various States of the country they should wait for the decision of Government till the 31st March, 1973.

Accordingly the matter was examined in great detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Internship is a training period prescribed by the Indian Medical Council and extends for 12 months before they can be awarded M.B.B.S. degree. Interns are, therefore, students studying the M.B.B.S. degree. Interns in

[Shri R. K. Khadiolkar]

Delhi had been granted an honorarium @ 100/- p.m. prior to 1965. This amount was raised to Rs. 150/- p.m. with effect from 1-1-1965 on the basis of the recommendation of the Karmarkar Committee and was further enhanced to Rs. 200/- with effect from 1-1-1968. As against this amount Interns in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa do not get any honorarium while those in Gujarat Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Goa get honorarium varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 180/-. Rajasthan pays Rs. 225/- while Punjab and Haryana pay Rs. 250/- Interns in Delhi are generally provided with free accommodation.

House Surgeoncy of 6 to 12 months is treated in most States as a minimum qualification for entry into a post-graduate course. It is not compulsory for anyone who has already obtained the M.B.B.S. degree to join a teaching hospital as House-Surgeon unless he proposes to pursue a post-graduate course, to acquire more experience in the working of a hospital. House-surgeoncy is not a necessary requirement either for private practice or for entry into Government service at junior levels. The period of House-Surgeoncy is also designed to equip a person to be a good general practitioner. Prior to 1965 House-Surgeons were being paid an honorarium of Rs. 150/- which was increased to Rs. 200/- with effect from 1-1-1965 on the recommendations of the Karmarkar Committee. The amount has further increased to Rs. 275/- with effect from 1-1-1968. The House Surgeons have generally to stay in the campus and are also provided rent free accommodation. The very nature of House-Surgeoncy makes it incumbent on their part to assume direct responsibility for attending on patients in the hospital.

House-Surgeons in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu get

honorarium varying from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- p.m.; in Rajasthan they get Rs. 275/- p.m., Gujarat Rs. 300/- p.m. and in Punjab and Haryana Rs. 325/- p.m. for the first six months and Rs. 350/- p.m. for the next six months.

Post-graduates as the very name implies undergo a course of post-graduate medical education. A post-graduate degree enhances the qualification of a doctor and ipso facto raises his market value. Even for Government service a post-graduate qualified doctor gets the benefit of higher emoluments.

A post-graduate course is just like the under-graduate course and there is a great deal of competition for securing admission to the course. The graduates undertaking the course are **required to pay, in most cases, usual fees for the course**, but in order to provide relief to meritorious and deserving students, who may not be in a position to undertake the course by themselves, the Government of India introduced a scheme of awarding a limited number of scholarships to such students based on an all-India selection. It will be seen that a person undertaking the Post-graduate course is treated as a scholar and not as a doctor giving medical care or assuming special responsibilities in hospital. In many disciplines, such scholars are, by the very nature of the course, require the necessary practical skills and experience. Incidentally, one of the objectives was to encourage students to take to courses in non-clinical or para-clinical disciplines.

In respect of post-graduates the Government of India have some years ago introduced a scheme of awarding scholarships to the meritorious students on an all India basis. Out of a total number of 377 scholarships awarded annually 100/ tenable at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, practically covering all their post-graduates, 52 at the other medi-

cal colleges in Delhi and only the balance of 225 scholarships are available in other medical institutions in the country.

The rate of scholarship at Delhi is Rs. 300/- per month, while, outside Delhi, it is restricted to Rs. 250/- per month. In addition, some States like Kerala, Rajashthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu offer limited number of sholarships varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per month Punjab and Haryana offer scholarships of Rs. 250 per month. It may also happen that some doctors employed as Registrars or as Government servants with the responsibilities attached to such posts are allowed to register for post-graduate courses. In such cases, they naturally draw the pay attached to the post held by them. Most of the other State Governments do not offer any such scholarships.

Registrars hold tenure posts for a period of three years on a scale of pay of Rs. 375—25—425.

The category of Registrars stand out on a different footing altogether unlike interns or post-graduates. They are selected in recognition of special merit or ability to assume greater responsibilities and to directly assist the head of the unit. They are drawn from the category of House-surgeons and they may be graduates or even Post-graduates. They are taken on a tenure basis for a period of 3 years on a scale of pay of Rs. 375—25—425 and are eligible to other compensatory allowances. At the initial stage, a Registrar now-a-days gets a total emolument of Rs. 609.80 p. If he is a post-graduate degree holder or diploma holder, he gets an additional allowance of Rs. 100/- or Rs. 50/- respectively.

Of the demands made by the agitating Interns, House-Surgeons, etc., it was felt that the demand in respect of the Registrars should await the

outcome of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The other demands that the House-Surgeons, Post Graduates, etc., should be treated as Government servants and they should be linked in suitable running pay scales entitled to all privileges of Government service viz., accommodation, dearness allowances, compensatory allowance etc., were not found acceptable in so far as these are periods during which an individual is studying in a medical institution with a view to obtaining a post-graduate degree or is preparatory to entrance to a post-graduate course.

In addition to this position of their being trainees, it has also to be appreciated that out of a total of, say, 100 Interns passing out of an average medical college, in a particular year, not more than 25 to 30 will be able to join as House-Surgeons. Out of this number, about 50 per cent may later join as post-graduate students and eventually only 4 or 5 may be appointed as Registrars. If the 25 medical graduates who join initially as House Surgeons are to be appointed as demanded by the agitating interns etc., as regular government servants, it can be easily appreciated that half the number at the end of one year will not be able to continue in this appointment. After a further two or three years, the number who can continue in Government service would drop very steeply and would be limited to the posts of registrars that would in fact be available. In such a pattern of heavy depletion from year to year, it will be appreciated that a salary structure as applicable to regular government servants will not be feasible apart from the fact that there are no comparable responsibilities between these categories amongst themselves and regular Government doctors.

Thus, the Government felt that the main demand of the agitating Interns, House-Surgeons etc., was in relation to the rates of stipends to be paid to these categories of persons in Delhi.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

Keeping in mind that similar categories of persons would also raise similar demands and pose problems to the States, but simultaneously feeling that the rates of stipends could be increased to some extent, my Ministry approached the Ministry of Finance to agree to increase the rates of stipends. The Ministry of Finance was agreeable to increases as follows:—

- (1) Interns from Rs. 200 to Rs. 225.
- (2) House-Surgeons from Rs. 275 to Rs. 325.
- (3) Post-Graduates from Rs. 300 (Scholarship) to Rs. 350.

I again met the representatives of the agitating Interns, House-Surgeons etc., on the 20th March, 1973, when they were informed of the increase agreed to by the Ministry of Finance, and asked to give their views so that these increases could be announced as Government decisions. It was also indicated to them in respect of their claim that they were putting in a lot of service in the hospitals in which they were undergoing training, that such services from an essential part of their training, and that these stipends scholarships offered by Government should not be construed to mean payment for services rendered but as a sort of assistance during the period of their course, so as to provide them some relief from the financial burden which they would otherwise have to bear.

My officers have again met them twice at my instance and have had prolonged discussions. It has been indicated to the agitating Interns etc., that if they could suggest any viable scheme which takes into consideration the process of selection at the stage of entry into the ranks of House-Surgeons and Post-Graduates, and such a scheme does not have a very serious financial implication, it would be favourably considered. The agitating Interns etc., have instead of responding to this offer insisted that at the very point of entry as House-Surgeons,

they should be treated as full-fledged Government servants and entitled to pay, Non Practising Allowance and other Allowances accruing to a regular doctor in Government service. Since this would have very serious implications all over the country, and would be attendant with practical difficulties, this could not be agreed to in the form demanded by the agitating Interns etc.

This agitating Interns, House-Surgeons, Post-Graduates etc. instead of appreciating the fact that the Government had gone out of their way to agree to increase the rates of stipends/scholarships, have rejected the offer made to them and have given notice to go on strike with effect from the mid-night of 31st March 1973. This proposed action of the agitating Interns, House-Surgeons etc., in the face of the Government's offer to increase in the rates of stipends comparable to the highest offered anywhere in the country, would not only upset the hospital services in Delhi to some extent, but also put the public to inconvenience. I still hope that wiser counsels would prevail and that sober sections of these persons would refrain taking the extreme step. I would also take this opportunity to assure the House that the Government, even in the event of the strike maturing, would take suitable measures to ensure that inconvenience likely to be faced by the general public is kept to the minimum.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, 25 र० बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप देखिये कि चपरसी की तनखाह भी डाक्टर से ज्यादा है। 24 घंटे उन्हें अस्पताल में रहना पड़ता है। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप इस पर बहस क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कल अगर हम को अस्पताल जाना पड़ा तो बहस करने के लिये हम वापस नहीं आयेगे (व्यवधान) हम चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल न हो। श्री महोदय

ने जो घोषणायें की हैं वे संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। अर्पयित हैं। (व्यवधान) श्री मंत्री महोदय की पत्नी स्वयं डाक्टर हैं, वह एक बार घर' (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन को तो पत्नी के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं, तो बात क्या करते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Unless the doctors are given a fair deal, they go on strike causing untold hardships on the public... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has made an appeal to the sobar sections of doctors. That means he wants to divide the doctors. We do not want black-legs to break any strike.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज मणिपुर का बजट पास करना है। उस के बाद आप जब चाहें इस को रख लें, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): To avert the strike, one proposal..... (Interruptions) I want a clarification to avert the strike. (Interruptions) Just as it has been postponed to the 31st, it can be further postponed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को इस के बारे में बहस करनी है तो कर सकते हैं। आज मणिपुर का बजट पास करना है, आप चाहें तो सोमवार को कर सकते हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : सोमवार को बहुत देर हो जायेगी।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): After discussing and disposing the Manipur Budget, will you please allow some time for this, Sir?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बात साफ है कि अगर स्ट्राइक हो जायेगी तो स्थिति खराब हो जायेगी (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजट को तो हम पोस्टपोन नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप आज ही इस पर बहस करना चाहें तो उस के बाद बैठ सकते हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are willing to sit even late.

MR. SPEAKER: If you agree, we can postpone the half-an-hour discussion and take this up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My appeal is put off the half-an-hour discussion to some other date.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if it is put off to another date

12.32 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENT BY MINISTER

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want to draw your attention to the two communications of a very comprehensive nature that I had sent you about ten days back. One relates to the procedural position with regard to the question of privilege and you will kindly recall that you have invited the Members to give you instances how misrepresentations have constituted the basis for raising the question of privilege. I have sought to do exactly that in response to your request to the House and I have cited a number of instances in the first communication that I sent you about ten twelve days back....

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And in the second communication which I have addressed to you with regard to my second complaint about

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the further breach of privilege by the Minister of Defence Production I have cited some instances how he has further misled the House and thereby, the position has been made worse.

Now, my submission to you is that you should kindly allow me to place before the House the nature and extent of the second question of privilege. This is a matter which concerns the right and duties of every Member of the House. I would appeal to the Chair and to the hon Members to dispassionately consider the technicalities of this issue. You have to respect the right and the duty of every Member. My submission to the Chair is that if a member discover that there is a breach of privilege and according to him there has been an offence and an injury inflicted on the Member individually and the House collectively, is it not his duty to come to the House at the earliest opportunity and make known the kind of injury he is suffering from or the House is suffering from and through the House, what the entire country also is suffering from? I am certainly personally concerned with this in the sense that this is personal injury to me. The Minister concerned had made misleading statements during the course of my interpellations. It is therefore a personal injury to me. According to the principles of natural justice, I have every right and it is my duty too to come to Parliament and seek redress. The country is naturally interested in this matter as this relates to the sphere of defence and security. This is an injury on the House as a whole and on the country as a whole. This is my respectful submission to you, Mr. Speaker.

Then I come to my second complaint about further breach of privilege. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through that. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Even in the House of Commons they follow this procedure. The Member

comes before the House and makes his complaint publicly. I have quoted to you the procedure of the House of Commons. Even in this House an officer had been punished for misleading a Committee of the House; I have also cited an instance in which a Minister of Home Affairs himself offered to go to the Privileges Committee and get his name cleared. I have given all those instances. The House must know about them. You are the custodian of our rights, you are the custodian of our privileges, Sir, and should you not try to see that our valuable right of making complaint before the House is preserved? Therefore, I would request you to allow me to proceed to state the nature and the extent of the complaint which I want to make before the motion about the question of privileges is taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I had your note. I have seen that. Those cases were cases where the Minister concerned accepted the facts. My view, after going through everything, is that so far as those cases are concerned, they do not apply to this case. If the facts were accepted by the Minister, he comes up. But where the facts are disputed, where there is dispute about interpretation, I am not going to allow it as a privilege motion. I do not deny the right of the House to discuss it and I said it on an earlier occasion. In the second one also the position is the same. The facts are disputed. The interpretation is disputed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Does it not amount to saying that our raising a question of privilege depends upon the mercy of the Minister? That would be a most preposterous position, indeed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of privilege when the facts are disputed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This point has to be thrashed out whether it depends on the wishes of the Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

मंत्री महोदय पर आरोप लगाए कि वह जानबूझकर सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप आशा करते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मान लेंगे और कह देंगे कि उन्होंने जानबूझकर सदन को गुमराह किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it in the House. It is only a question of interpretation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप चर्चा का मोका भी नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा है कि न करें ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस के लिए समय आप दें ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Suppose there is a dispute over a fact. The hon. Member has cited certain facts which he considers to be facts and the Minister is not prepared to accept those facts. Suppose the Minister sticks to that position while the Member is in a position to establish before you the facts which he has been citing are correct, it follows from it that the counter-facts which the Minister has are not correct. Then what is the procedure?

MR. SPEAKER: If the House wants to discuss the disputed facts the House can, but there is no question of privilege. I am not going to allow the question of legality and interpretation. Why should I take upon myself giving consent to a privilege motion when the facts are disputed? Tomorrow they may go to the court. I cannot go out of the way. The Speaker is not for legal interpretation. My opinion is, you better discuss it in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have supported my facts with documentary evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with the facts as you have put.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपने ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी क्यों लेते हैं कि मंत्री जो कहता है सही है और हम जो कहते हैं गलत है ? जब तक जांच नहीं होगी सच्चाई का पता नहीं लगेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस में करें ।

12.44 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES 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 of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and Auditor's Report for the year 1971-72 published in Notification No. F.6(11)/72-Fin. (Genl) in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4662/73.]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 159(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1973, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an expla-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

natory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4663/73.]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 172(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1973, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4664/73.]

12.45 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENT BY MINISTER—contd.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But this is not a question of interpretation. It is a question of fact, whether a particular defence establishment is there or is not there. That is a question of fact. That is being disputed. Rather than discuss it in the House, I think it is better that some committee should go into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Only if I hold it is a question of privilege. It is not a question of privilege. I say it is not a question of privilege.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: How do you hold it so?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House discuss it. Even the report of the committee is going to come to the House. Why not the House discuss it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Because the Minister is concerned and certain other things are concerned, you are pleased to make this statement. This is obviously shielding the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

AUDIT REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF TEA BOARD FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1969-70 along with the Statement of Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4665/73].

RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENT BY MINISTER—contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): No.

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I say this for your dispassionate consideration? The whole point is that I have supported my facts with documentary evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree. They do not have any relevance. I am not bound to be forced into saying what you wish. I have my own way of judging things.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it. I am not permitting any Members. I am not taking notice of anything said by a Member not permitted. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When the matter was discussed in the House, certain political overtones crept in. I am not blaming anybody.

I would humbly request you not to allow yourself in coming to your decision to be influenced in any way by those political overtones. I am not supporting this question on that ground at all. But I have studied the documents, of which Shri Mishra was good enough to give me a copy, and the only thing with which we are concerned is that there is a statement made categorically by the Minister to the effect that a particular defence establishment no longer exists or is located there. He is producing evidence to show that it is located there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of my understanding. If I were to express my opinion, I do not agree with that. I leave it to the House. I do not agree with what he has said. I have seen it. I have read it on merits. That is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way you can force me. On the one hand, you say that I have to give my opinion on a dispute. If I express my opinion, you say 'No'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am not allowing any gentleman now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide it. I am not going to give an opinion. I am not allowing any gentleman. Now, the Secretary,— Messages from Rajya Sabha;

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling on it. You cannot force me like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not allowing any Member. I am finishing everything. I am passing on to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am passing on to the next item. No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what? I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let the House decide it. I am not allowing any gentleman now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. I am not going to allow any point of order. No question of point of order on my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question of point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order on my ruling. I am not going to allow any point of order. I am not going to permit anybody and I am not allowing any gentleman. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am not allowing any privilege motion. But I do not deny the right of the House to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make an offer to the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the facts which are submitted to you are considered by you to be wrong, then I am prepared to be hauled up before the Privileges Committee and I should be given an opportunity to place them before it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said that if the facts are disputed and where there is a question of interpretation, the House may discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling, that is finished now. There cannot be any point of order on my ruling and I am not allowing anybody now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. There is no point of order on my ruling. I have already given my ruling. I have not permitted anybody to speak now. Please, all of you sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That was not meant for communication. I do not permit any point of order on my ruling. Unless a Member is permitted, it cannot be reported. You cannot get my ruling by your shouting.

13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Territories Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1973, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1973, in the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute
"Twenty-fourth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973".

(iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 29th March, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and resolves that Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

(v) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 29th March, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy from the membership of the said Joint Committee and resolves that Shri H. M. Trivedi, a Member of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

(vi) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 29th March, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint we member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972, in the vacancies caused by resignations of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan and Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and resolves that Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha and Jamnalal Berwa, Members of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."'

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th March, 1973:—

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1973.

13.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sezhiyan—absent. Shrimati Mukul Banerji—absent.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Betliah): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Com-

mittee:—

- (1) Thirty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development (Department of Industrial Development)—Small Scale Industries.
- (2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI (Chandni Chowk): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Twenty-seventh Report on National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited; and
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Reports.

MR. SPEAKER: There was none to present the report of the Public Accounts Committee—item No. 6. Other reports have been presented.

जिस दिन छुट्टी होनी होती है, उसी दिन ऐसा होता है क्योंकि जरा जल्दी जाना होता है । यह सब मुझे पता है कि सलाह कर के होता है । सलाह कर के घाते हैं ।

But the way they are doing is very deplorable. I did not permit any hon. member and I did not take any note of what they have said. So long as the Speaker does not permit, nothing goes on the record. I gave my ruling on this and I did not allow any comments on it. I studied the whole matter carefully and then gave the ruling. If they think they can by shouting coerce me to give a ruling they like and try to come out with all sorts of accusations and imputation it is much deplorable.

13.06 hrs.

**THE MANIPUR BUDGET 1973-74—
GENERAL DISCUSSIONS AND 'DE-
MANDS FOR GRANTS (ON AC-
COUNT) 1973-74**

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the discussion on the Manipur Budget.

DEMAND No. 1—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 2—STATE EXCISE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND No. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 4—SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 6—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 7—REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of

'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,45,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 11—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,29,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,05,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,67,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,44,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

[Mr. Speaker]

Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 18—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,14,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 19—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,17,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 21—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,59,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 22—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,80,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 23—LABOUR

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 24—STATISTICS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 25—IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 26—ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,00,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Electricity."

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS

(ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,67,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

DEMAND NO. 28—PUBLIC WORKS
(ESTABLISHMENTS)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,15,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishment)'."

DEMAND NO. 29—ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,67,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 30—FAMINE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,86,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PENSION AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Pension and Other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 32—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 33—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,30,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,80,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT
AND DRAINAGE WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works'."

DEMAND No. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
FLOOD CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Flood Control'."

DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,33,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

DEMAND No. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,33,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
BUILDINGS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,32,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

**DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
STATE TRADING**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,37,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,66,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,07,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

The demands are before the House.
Shri Tombi Singh.

13.09 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair.]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the Manipur Budget for the year 1973-74. While doing so, I would like to make certain observations. Before I go into the details of the Budget, I would like to say that this is the second time in the first two years of the Fifth

Lok Sabha that the Manipur Budget has come up for discussion here. The first time it came was during the two year term of President's rule in Manipur. Manipur was then a Union Territory and the people refused to go to the polls. In spite of their sufferings and grievances during the President's rule for 2 years, they preferred it to enjoying a semblance of power. They knew that as a Union Territory they could not exercise the fullest rights of their citizenship, they could not enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by other States. In the year 1972 Manipur alone did not get it when sister States like Tripura, and Meghalaya also became full States. The benefit of its becoming a full State did not go to the people of Manipur because of a certain very unfortunate situation.

A local party, known as the Manipur Peoples' Party, of recent formation, without any clear and definite ideological and political character, composed of frustrated and mostly expelled Congressmen of this kind or that kind of indiscipline. In order to safeguard their temporary political character they mobilised regional sentimentalism to such an extent that they could get 15 members out of 60. After the elections when they were given the opportunity of forming a Ministry, the forces of corruption were let loose and no word will be strong enough to condemn the misdeeds of the Manipur Peoples' Party and their allies which utilized the regional sentiments to such an extent as to encourage young people here, many sections of the people here, to think of going away from the national mainstream with full freedom. This was the very unfortunate state of affairs.

In the 1972 elections no party had an absolute majority. Of course, the Congress was the single largest party with a membership of 17 out of 60. The Peoples' Party had 15 members. Then there were 3 members of the Socialist Party. This Peoples' Party,

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

which had carried propaganda on parochialism and sentimentalism, was able to form the United Legislature Party with the assistance of another 14 Independents. The Governor in his generosity and wisdom, without foreseeing the march of events, allowed this unholy alliance to form the Ministry.

The United Legislature Party of Manipur, in order to build up the party, mobilised funds in many illegal ways, promised promotions and transfers to officers, patronage and favouritism to contractors, businessmen and job-seekers, either with or without merit, by following the procedure or violating the procedure. As soon as they came to power, in order to keep the promises they made to the officers at various levels, for promotion or transfer, they started implementing them, overlooking all the rules and conventions. A small investigation will reveal the unfortunate fact that Ministers transferred even low paid employees of the Government because they had the courage not to support the Ministers in their political thinking. They used to do all kinds of things only on political considerations. Mostly, these acts of Ministers of the U.L.P. were based on political considerations and, to some extent, for their personal ends.

One very interesting feature of the U.L.P. Ministry was that the Ministers rarely met. Each Minister was a monarch in his own portfolio. Each Minister did whatever he wanted to do in his office. So, naturally, the Chief Minister did not have control over his colleagues because he did not have the guts. Now, it has come to such a stage that decent standards of public life have been practically damaged. Today, the border State of Manipur is like a beautiful garden damaged by a wild elephant. We do not know—we have to say with much anguish—how long it will take to repair this beautiful garden.

The people have started looking at public life, at these political leaders, with some suspicion, with some doubt and fear. Knowing fully well, these politicians who were heading this gang that this will be their first and last chance to sit in their offices as Ministers, did not bother about the future. They did not bother about what might happen in the future. All these things happened under the nose of the Governor.

The Governor in his Report to the President has recommended the suspension of the Assembly. He has mentioned about corruption in political life. We would like to put a question, with all sincerity, whether at the time of that formation of the U.L.P. Ministry, the Governor, for one moment had the patience to speculate what might be the outcome. Now, he has shown his wisdom about the future in his Report to the President which he should have shown earlier.

The Government was formed there by an unholy alliance with 15 Members of a local party, of a recent formation, assisted by 14 Independents have their own individual isolated thinking and three members of the Socialist Party. Each M.L.A. was a monarch. With such a picture, he had the generosity to allow the Government to be formed. There were prominent signs of break down within few days of the formation. It appears that the responsibility of stabilising the Government became that of the Governor, not of the Chief Minister at this stage. From the strength of 5 Ministers, he generously allowed it to be extended to the strength of 12 Ministers in a House of 60, with one Speaker, Deputy Minister and Chairmen of all the small committees. Practically, most of the Members of the U.L.P. held some office or the other. In this way, the stabilisation took place for some time. This again did not last long. There were further signs of break-down. The basic cause was that the alliance did not have anything in common. Even so, things were allowed to proceed. Then, ulti-

mately some of the Members of the ULP including three Ministers at different stages broke off from the Alliance because they were convinced that the so-called Alliance was out to destroy all standards of public life and that they had transgressed all norms of decency in the administration and that they were concerned only with raising funds. With regard to the raising funds, Ministers were reported to be raising Party funds openly through the job-seekers, from those who wanted transfers and from those who wanted promotions. Stories are galore, instances are galore and on the slightest investigation, things will be out.

So, things now have reached this stage and the Governor's report to the President has mentioned all this. Now, in order to bring some consolation to the Opposition which has resisted the horse-trading by the ULP and the purchasing of MLAs at a huge cost, the Governor recommended suspension of the Assembly—a conclusion which did not tally with his premises built on the basis of the Manipur People's Party thinking. The House will be surprised to know that some of the MLAs by revolting and by staging some calculated revolt once a month and threatening, 'I will go out' used to take money from the Ministers common fund which was raised through bribery and through all kinds of means as pointed out just now. Some used to receive Rs. 1 lakh and some received more than Rs. 1 lakh. What is this harvest by MLAs? They harvested from the Ministers and the Ministers in turn harvested it through their officers and ultimately, there was no worthwhile development in the State. Very little work was done. Nothing was left for the people. Valuable time of one year of this young State was wasted. Money was wasted. No development was done. Now, it will take much time to restore normalcy in this State.

During the short period, the State will be under President's rule. Vigorous steps have to be taken to undertake the mistakes of the U.L.P.

78 LS—8.

Government. Mere passage of time will not bring improvement. This has a relevance to the entire public life of the country. It is not merely something which happens in a small State. It is a matter which has a relevance to the public life of the country. Now, unless something is done, perhaps what happens there will have its own chain reactions in other parts of the country. At least that part of the country has to be saved. In order to do that, no pains should be spared by the Government of India to find out the amount of corruption, the amount of nepotism and the amount of favouritism and the misdeeds that have been committed within this one year.

People had expectations that after becoming a State and getting this government under a local party which raised slogans of regional sentimentalism, they would gain a lot but now we find that practically nothing was done. Not only that, the ULP Ministry did much less than what the Congress Ministries did in the Union Territory regime. The Ministries then had very little power.

This is the situation. In this situation, coming to the Budget, I would like the House to recall the discussion the Manipur Budget during the Union Territory regime in 1971 on the floor of the House. While participating in the discussion, I remember to have observed that the pattern of assistance, the pattern of expenditure that was displayed in the presentation of the Budget was mainly expenditure for maintenance, routine expenditure. We talk of viability. We talk of putting small units on a sound financial position. Mere slogans will not do. Mere lip-sympathies will not do. There is no use repeating them over and over again. We have heard many times that industries and projects are going to be taken up. May be that it may involve a little more expenditure temporarily, but this has to be incurred for the development of this area. Otherwise how can this area develop and prosper? Sir, this would have

taken a number of days in Manipur Assembly, we are passing it in a few hours...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take two minutes more.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: My request is that the necessary amount of allotment of money should be made in respect of industries and projects. Manipur has been considered as a heaven for tourists. But the tourists are not attracted because Inner-Line permit system is there, which is very cumbersome. Therefore, foreign tourists will not be able to go there. Even the domestic tourists are not going there due to paucity of communications. Manipur should be developed as it is such a heaven among tourist spots; it has got very rich potentialities. Unless concrete programmes are taken up and heavy investment are made, how can this area come up at all? A concrete programme of development has to be taken up immediately. Our political aspiration has been fulfilled. We are most grateful to the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and to all sections of the House for the unanimity which they showed at the passing of the Statehood Bill. Now this has to be followed up in other respects. In this connection I would like to make some concrete suggestions to the Government of India for consideration.

Proposals regarding cement and pulp industries and also spinning mills are there already. We do not know why so much time is being taken for taking further action in these matters. One important difficulty is regarding communications and for getting a railhead the people have to go hundreds of miles via Nagaland. A proposal was made that a railhead should be opened at Jiriban from the nearest rail station of Cachar. May be that it would involve heavy expenditure, but then, if you do not overlook certain yardsticks, how can this area develop? Unless more allotments are made in the matter of setting up of railway

lines, in the matter of setting up of industries, and in other fields, how can this area come up? Therefore, to boost up the economic position of the area there should be a concrete programme of development. There should be a comprehensive programme which should be taken up. This is the only remedy.

My next suggestion is this. There should be high-powered commission which should look into the misdeeds of one year old ULP Ministry. That Ministry went out of all norms. Their Ministers went out of all norms of decency in public life for their own selfish ends. They even with armed guards taking machine-guns to hunt out for MLAs who have gone out of their camps out of sheer disgust. Even so they could not get them back. We must congratulate the bold members of the Progressive Independent Group who could ignore the generous patronage in cash and position offered by the ULP Ministers.

So, these are my two suggestions, namely, that a Commission of Enquiry should be set up to probe into the misdeeds of the Ministers and that there should be a comprehensive programme of development which should be taken up immediately.

With these words I support the Budget proposals. Thank you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I do not know how many more Budget this House will be required to tackle by the grace of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the great socialist and democrat, that covers the mind and head of the entire set of people sitting opposite to us. I have before me the Manipur Budget which shows the character represented by Mr. Ganesh. Out of a total amount of Rs. 14,83,90,000 the non-developmental expenditure exceeds Rs. 5,77,66,000. Out of that the godfather of the ruling party and this Government, namely, the Police, consumes Rs. 1,18,29,000 for a State of this size.

Then the expenditure met from the revenues comes to Rs. 1,72,99,000. What a miserable farce; They talk about democracy, developmental work, welfare, socialism—not Maruti, of course, that is their own welfare which took about two hours of this House today.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: You should bear in mind that in future whenever you speak you should not use slanderous language for which you have no proof. It is simply slandering a person. It is a political statement that he is making. This will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Manipur is such a tiny State. I have shown the Police budget. Besides there is an expenditure for the Manipur people to pay to the Central Exchequer which covers the cost of 30 CRP companies—I call it Central Repressive Police—for a tiny State like Manipur.

Why is this Budget coming before us? It is because of the tactics and game of toppling which was started by the Congress Party in this country. History will bear testimony to it. Multiple standards are applied by this agent of the Prime Minister or Central Government, namely, the Governor. There is one set of rules for Orissa; another set of rules for West Bengal and yet another set of rules for Manipur. I would like to ask the Governor of Manipur, Shri B. K. Nehru, if he was not trying to find an opportunity for encouraging horse trading. It is not a fact? Is that the reason why he did not order dissolution of the Assembly immediately after the Chief Minister had recommended it? Mr. Chairman, what a miserable condition the Chief Minister has stated of the letter which I have circulated in the House! The situation bedevilled this unhappy land owing to the defection and horse trading indulged in by some power hungry and self seeking politicians. The defection are quite the promises they made to the officer frequent and the defections in some

cases have been even three or four times. The detector MLAs have now been kept in a concentration camp under police guard round the clock without permission even to meet their relatives. All the time they were brought to the Assembly in a group and under vigil, and as a result they have not been in a position to exercise their free mind to decide what is right or wrong.

This has been circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the names have been given—1 to 8—Khan Lal, Amujao Singh etc.

He has said that, to the future Government on a stable footing, the Ministry feels that the Governor may dissolve Assembly and recommend a Mid-Term Poll in the State as quickly as possible.

We want a clear and categorical assurance here on the floor of the House that they will immediately announce Mid-Term Poll for Manipur and allow the people to decide their own future, and not be a colony of Delhi and be ruled by the bureaucrats from here as agents of the Centre.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The Manipur People's Party gave a Memorandum. They said,

"To apply it to the present political situation in Manipur, 9 (nine) members of the U.L.P. have defected to the opposition groups on the condition that almost all of them would be offered ministership."

In their hunger for power the local Congress had unscrupulously enlisted the support of a recently expelled Congressman, Shri T. Bira Singh, without formally condoning the disciplinary action.

••Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The political situation is so uncertain that defections and counter defections are in hot chase even before the very presence of the Governor. The Governor is doing the horse trading in Manipur on behalf of the ruling party who are his employers at Delhi.

Then Shri B. K. Nehru has said in the report to the President that the law and order situation to which the Cabinet and the Speaker referred consisted of a rowdy student demonstration outside the Assembly on the 14th March which had resulted in the gherao and the abuse of certain Ministers. He has also said that the membership of the P.D.A. consists now of 31 in a House of 60. (Of the original 32 one member has defected to the ULP). Of the 31 members of the P.D.A. no less than 13 have changed their party loyalty since they were elected, some of them more than once. He also says that in accordance with general principles and the strong desire of the people of Manipur that President's Rule should be for the shortest period possible he would recommend that the legislature should not be dissolved and fresh elections should not be ordered.

This gentleman, Shri B. K. Nehru, an agent of the Centre—goes there to rape the Parliamentary democracy that exists and he does this at the instigation and under the orders of the Central Government who are his employers.

I demand that the Governor should be immediately recalled and if there is any provision for impeaching him (I do not think there is any) he should be censured and he should be dropped immediately.

That is all I want to say. I condemn the Centres action as a result of which State Government budgets are being brought to Parliament, taking its time. This is killing and raping democracy in the country and they

are no doubt fascist and dictatorial in character and they are ruining the country and its future.

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur): It is very sad that once again the Budget of Manipur has to come to this august House for discussion and passing. This is the second time this has happened.

The circumstances which led to the Budget of Manipur having to come to Parliament have been narrated by my hon. friend, Shri Tombi Singh, and I do not wish to go into that background because it will take time. Still, I would express my anger and pain over the situation leading to the dissolution of the Assembly.

A Ministry was formed there headed by the Manipur People's Party, a local party which had no base at all. How did they come to power? How did they get 15 members from among them elected to the Assembly? This aspect must be known to the House so that it can judge the situation properly. They came to be elected through corruption. This shows to what extent corruption has played a part in the political life of the nation. The House must know about it so that this may be checked.

From the very beginning in their election campaign, they did not have a political ideology. They do not have—I am using the present tense—a political programme or policy before them. What they have before them is corruption. That is what they have. By means of this corruption, they somehow managed to get 15 from among themselves elected. Later on they were joined by independents numbering 16. Somehow this group came into existence and into power.

Later on, what happened? They did not mean to serve the interests of the people who enabled them to form the Ministry, the people of the newly-born tiny State. But they resorted to all kinds of corruption, in the

matter of transferring people, making appointments to posts from among aspirants by extracting money from them forcibly and so on. This is what they did.

This corruption came to the notice of the public. The only course left to them was to condemn this corruption. Thus the Ministry started becoming unpopular in the minds of the people.

Then the Independents who had joined the MPP thought it proper to leave the Party as quickly as possible so that they might be able to serve the interests of the people, as they desired and as they had pledged to do at the time of the election. This way, this thinking led inevitably to defection and to come over to the Congress party and try to form the people's democratic alliance, a progressive alliance. After the defection of the nine members, the Ministry still claimed to have a majority, when nine of them very clearly, inside and outside, announced that they had resigned from the corrupt Ministry and they would no longer be able to remain in the Ministry which was doing only corrupt things and not doing any good and that they will join the Congress party, that was the largest single party.

Here, the Opposition, that is the Congress, along with the nine members, accepted the challenge that a trial of strength should be held on the floor of the House which was the proper forum in parliamentary democracy. Accordingly, the Assembly was called; a sitting of the Assembly was summoned, and here, the Speaker seeing the situation not in favour of the Ministry, again, on unreasonable excuses, adjourned the House indefinitely. Here again, the democratic alliance accepted it saying, all right, we can see and will prove that the Ministry has been reduced to a meagre minority. So, on the 22nd, a session was held again.

Here, what happened? The saddest thing happened. Again, it was said, on the pretext that some students who were outside the House were agitating, that it was not possible to continue the House, and the Speaker adjourned the House. That way, they could not decide the strength of the parties and decide it in the House. That way, the House was adjourned by the Speaker.

Then the progressive party alliance, with 19 Congress and five CPI, totalling in all 32, went again to the Governor's residence, Shri B. K. Nehru's residence, and told him that they were really in a position to form an alternative Ministry, and so they should be given a chance. But the Governor did not agree to their suggestion. So, ultimately what happened? The Assembly had to be dissolved.

Here, I would ask: in parliamentary democracy, what is the principle of democracy, and what is the concept of democracy. To my understanding, in a parliamentary democracy, as I know, and as we know, when the majority or a large section of the members is in a position to form a government, is it not the practice in parliamentary democracy to give them a chance to form a Ministry? It may last long; it may not last long. I feel that they should have been allowed to form the Government and the Opposition Parties should have been made to bear the burden of office. This was not done and a decision was taken for the dissolution and so the Budget is here before the House for the Members to discuss.

My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was saying that there were thirty companies of CRP in Manipur. All over the country there were only 80 battalions of CRP and thirty companies were in Manipur. Does he not know that Manipur is a border area and it could have been more. It is not for Manipur alone. More forces are supposed to be in the border areas throughout the country, not only in Manipur. CRP, border security force

[Shri Paokai Hoakip]

etc. are supposed to be in border areas. He did not appreciate this fact and I deplore it.

I do not know whether Members will have another opportunity of discussing the problems and the political activities in Manipur and the difficulties of the people of Manipur. I should like to say a word about the Kuki refugees. There are at present 1600 kuki refugees, expelled and repatriated from Burma in 1967. The State Government as well as the Central Government had been generous enough to come to their help quickly and about Rs. 4 lakhs had been given to them.

With this money they were able to pull on. In this regard I submit that the help given to them was not sufficient.

More money and more help should be extended to the people in terms of agricultural loans so that they may be able to rehabilitate themselves and they may be able to live a comfortable life in the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 15 minutes. How long will you take? There should have been a Resolution for approving or disapproving the Presidential Proclamation. Everybody is talking about that Resolution and not about the Budget. The Resolution is not before the House.

SHRI PAOKAI HOAKIP: I shall take some more time.

The next point that I would like to make is with regard to the creation of two more districts in the hill areas of Manipur.

Sir, the House knows very well that at the time of conferring of Statehood to Manipur, an autonomous Council was in existence which was set up under the Act. According to the provisions contained in this Act, there is room for creation of two more districts for the State of Manipur. Al-

ready there are four districts in the hill areas and we want to have two more districts.

As the House knows, the policy of the Government has always been this viz. to bring the people closer for the development of the hill areas rapidly. With the coming into existence of these four districts, the progress made by them is very much appreciable. That is why our demand for bringing into existence two more districts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. You have already taken twenty minutes. I am going to give you three more minutes. You should conclude. In twenty minutes a person can make a world-shaking speech. I shall give you two or three minutes. There seems to be no end at all.

SHRI PAOKAI HOAKIP: In Manipur the people have been demanding construction of a railway line from Silcher to Zeriban. This is very important. Due attention has not been given to this by the Ministry. I hope this will be given due consideration by Government. I also hope that the railway line will be constructed soon.

There is a constitutional provision for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are weaker sections of the community. something should be done to protect them from exploitation. Government must give serious consideration and see that all sorts of injustices done to these people come to an end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member must conclude.

SHRI PAOKAI HOAKIP: One more point and I have done.

The two districts should be created soon and elections to the District Councils should take place as scheduled. If the elections had been held, by now some progress could have been

made. I request the minister to keep in mind that the elections to the district councils should not be delayed any longer.

Another important point.....

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Nothing of what the hon. Member says will go on the record now.

Judged from all that has been said, it all relates to the political question of the imposition of President's rule and very little to the budget. I do not know why the Government did not include that resolution. It appears everything said is about that. They will have to bring a resolution seeking the approval of the House of the Proclamation and the same thing will be repeated. I think the Government should take note of it. This is just wasting the time of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a tragic commentary on the working of the parliamentary system that once again President's rule has descended upon this unfortunate land of Manipur. It is all the more tragic because, as pointed out correctly in the Governor's report to the Rashtrapati, for many many years, Manipur was a Union Territory and just before the last election, they were under President's rule for 2½ years. He has correctly said that because of this, President's rule is very much more strongly resented here than it would be elsewhere. I paid a visit to Manipur about 1½ months ago. Anybody who goes there and talks to the people there cannot fail to sense their very strong antipathy to the idea that they should come under President's rule again. But frankly speaking, I do not see also what other alternative there was in the concrete situation which had developed.

About the Governor's advice. I am constrained to say that Mr. B. K. Nehru, who is an administrator of

great experience, has really made a very surprising proposal, coming as it does against his own analysis of the political set-up there. He says:

"There is a great deal of fragmentation of society, loyalties to groups and individuals are often stronger than loyalty to party, rivalries between individuals within the same party are strong and corruption which is the main cause of defection is unfortunately even more rampant in Manipuri political system than elsewhere."

If this is the analysis in which he believes, it passes my comprehension how he came to the conclusion that the Assembly should not be dissolved but should be kept under suspension. It is very surprising to me how he could make such a suggestion at all because, if that advice had been accepted by the Central Government which, fortunately, it did not accept—it decided that the Assembly should be dissolved—but if Shri B. K. Nehru's advice had been followed, then all these not very complimentary remarks which I just now quoted, which he has stated in his report about the Manipuri political life, would have been enabled to have full play, the Assembly would have been suspended and all these things, defections, corruption, attempts to intimidate people, wean away people, would have just run riot. Therefore, to that extent I am glad that the Centre decided that the Assembly should not be kept suspended, but should be dissolved.

There was not really any firm possibility of a stable government being formed in Manipur. Of that there is no doubt. I do not want to go into the details of that. This underlines, I would say, once again the urgent need for the Centre to bring forward that long-promised Bill on defections. Every day, every passing day, things are taking place in one State or the other which underlines the urgency of this. So long as that Bill is not passed and it has not come on to the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Statute Book these defections and counter-defections will gain from strength to strength and this is not the last that we have seen, the Manipur case will not be the last example. I do not know the reason for this delay. Why has it been kept in cold storage so long? Suspicion is gaining ground only because of that. I hope at least in this session, as soon as possible, we will be able to legislate on it.

The Speaker's role in the debate has been referred to which is also very extraordinary. First of all, he said that because there was some law and order situation existing in Manipur, or perhaps in Imphal, therefore he will adjourn the House *sine die*. Then the Governor had to call the meeting. I do not know why this unusual sort of thing happened. The Governor's Report says:

"I.....insisted with the Chief Minister and the Speaker that constitutional process must be observed and that no further impediment should be allowed to be placed in the strength of the Government being tested on the Floor of the House. They accepted my line of thought; the House was resummoned to meet on the 22nd March, which was the date on which it would next have met in any case had not the *sine die* adjournment intervened."

So, the Speaker first adjourned the House *sine die*, when a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers was pending. When the Governor advised them "no, this is not proper, you have to summon the Assembly", the Assembly was resummoned and the motion of no-confidence was taken up, but the Speaker announced that there would be no time-limit on speeches. This is the first time I find that a Speaker is using his official power to openly encourage members to do filibustering so that the debate could go on day after day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members of this House would have been very happy to get such an opportunity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the opposition in the House is so big that defection this way or that way....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am limiting it only to the time factor.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Very extraordinary things are happening there.

There have been some allegations in the press that some MLAs were virtually kidnapped and kept somewhere. I do not know whether it is true or not, but I do know that some MLAs belonging to the opposition were, for their own safety, staying together in certain places. One of these places was a camp at a place in Kalor. I know this definitely and I say it with all responsibility, that the Finance Minister of this ULP Government and some other Ministers did come to that camp along with a party of the Manipur Rifles in order to try to intimidate these people.

So, President's Rule has become inevitable in the course of events which took place. But we must not forget, I hope the Government will not forget, in view of what I quoted earlier from the Governor's own observations in the concrete background of the political developments and history of Manipur, President's Rule is more resented there than anywhere else. Therefore, our attempt should be to see as soon as possible, as soon as it is feasible and practicable, new elections are ordered so that the people do not feel stifled and they once again get the normal democratic right of electing their representatives. Sir, Mr. Tombi Singh over there spoke about the need for some sort of inquiry or investigation by some Commission into the kind of rampant corruption that is going on. Corruption has already become unfortunately, I should say, an institution in our country.

But, nevertheless, the fact remains that we have heard about very strange things. For example, when I was in Imphal, I was told that there are some lands in the town which have been absolutely illegally encroached upon by the relatives of certain Ministers and MLAs—These people have been brought from hill areas and other places and they have completely illegally occupied and settled on certain lands in the town. This kind of thing has been going on and these things must be looked into apart from other, whatever charges of corruption there may be.

Now, I do not want, as you correctly said, to go into this question much more. We may probably get a chance to debate again on this. But, I would like to mention one point on this. It is high-time that we should think of removing from the minds of the people of not only Manipur, but a number of these North Eastern States, the feeling that they are still considered, even after being given Statehood, as a sort of second class States when 4 or 5 of them are under one Governor. Mr. Nehru is simultaneously the Governor of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur. People did complain to me that there are times when it is very urgent to have the Governor available in Imphal for certain consultations and work, he is not available when he has got this huge area to look after and he is wandering about. I suppose he is coming to Delhi also frequently with the problems of these States. I would suggest that, for the future, we should create some sort of a feeling of affinity among these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can Mr. Ganesh answer that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is not representing his Ministry only. He is representing the Government of India also. He can convey these things.

Coming to the Budget yesterday, in his statement on the Budget, Mr. Ganesh said that a huge amount of

money—I do not know whether the amount is specified—I have not had time to go through the papers—has been locked up in Manipur because they want to store a lot of foodgrains in case of any emergency. This is said to be the primary cause of the deficit in the Manipur Budget. These amounts have been locked up by the State Government for the purpose of storing quantities of foodgrains as a sort of reserve. I am really surprised to read this because, one thing you find in Manipur is that no foodgrains are available. Rice is selling at Rs. 230 per quintal. The normal retail price of rice in Manipur used to be Rs. 1.60 or at the most Rs. 1.80 per Kg. Now, you cannot get it for less than Rs. 2.30 and even that you cannot get. The ration for an adult for a whole month is 5 Kgs. of rice. No atta is available at all. For a minor, it is 2½ Kgs. per month. The price has gone up, it has shot up like anything. Whenever people come to ration shops they are told that there are no stocks. But, here, we have been told that the main cause of the deficit in the Budget is that huge amounts have been locked up for storing huge quantities of foodgrains in case of emergency. This seems to be another additional ground on which some probe should be carried out. Was that money actually spent for this purpose or spent for something else? If it were spent for purchasing and storing foodgrains, where are those foodgrains? Where they have gone? This is the condition in which people are living. No procurement has taken place.

I would agree with the other Members who have very rightly emphasised the need for some concrete development programmes to be undertaken without delay. There are no irrigation works in Manipur. There is no drinking water. I was staying in the M.L.A. Hostel for two days. I could not have a bath for two days. One bucket of water was somehow procured for me. Of course, I was told the first night when I was there, "Don't worry. Tomorrow morning, you will find water

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

coming in the tap in your bath-room." With that hope, I put the bucket under the tap and went to sleep. Next morning, I found not a single drop of water in the bucket. Something must be wrong with the water supply.

Then, there are no industries at all in Manipur. There are natural resources. There are a lot of good forests. Timber is available there. Some pulp industry, some paper industry, could be established there. Some possibilities of putting up industries there could be explored. It is such a lovely place. Sir, you must have tasted the luscious pineapple of Manipur. Some canning industry can be set up there. All these things could be done if the people are really bothered about that, instead of only being bothered about how to feather their own nests.

During the period of President's Rule which, I hope, will be a brief one, at least some of the schemes should be worked out and formulated and put into operation. Let them be started so that something happens.

There is another problem also. Imphal town has grown quite a lot and there is a problem of extending the area of the town. One of the biggest obstacles to that is the present location of the camp of the Assam Rifles. It is located in such a place—if you are familiar with the topography of the town, then you will be able to appreciate it that you cannot go from the eastern part of the town to the western part of the town because of this intervening huge area which has been taken up as the camp of the Assam Rifles. The people say that is the only area available which can be used for further extension of the town. Everybody there was saying that the Assam Rifles camp can be shifted from there to some other site, that this huge area should be vacated, so that it can be used for purposes of town development. I hope, these things will be gone into.

Finally, I would say one thing. The main thing is to keep in mind that the President's Rule is not at all liked there by the people, more so than in other places, and to see that the elections are held as soon as possible so that normal democratic rule can be restored there.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must refer to certain uncharitable remarks made against my party by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Of course, that is not new because like a gramophone record, he always repeats it, whatever may be the subject-matter and the best way to treat him is to ignore him. He said that it is because of the defections encouraged by the Congress party that the President's Rule has been imposed in Manipur. You will realise, unless you have seen it with the jaundiced eye, that the President's Rule in Manipur was inevitable because the Ministry which was given the power by the Governor was a still-born child which was being kept alive by artificial respiration.

I can understand the feeling of the Governor to saddle this Ministry with power because, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, the people of Manipur rather do not like further imposition of the President's Rule. Therefore, the Governor tried his best to keep some sort of popular Ministry alive and, probably, he called upon the M.P.P., even though it was a minority party in the House, to form the Ministry.

We know how the Ministry behaved. A suggestion has come from my hon. friend Shri Tombi Singh, that there should be an inquiry into the activities of the Ministry. It is upto the Government to consider that.

I would humbly beg the Government to consider very seriously that such defections or such short-lived Ministries create a sense of lack of confidence in the minds of the people towards the democratic system itself, particularly, in those areas where

there is lack of communications or in tribal areas. I think, the Government should seriously consider as to how we can keep the democratic institutions alive.

A reference has been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta about the Defections Bill. I also feel that the Bill should come. But at the same time, we should remember that merely bringing the Defections Bill will not solve the problem unless a sense of responsibility grows upon all the political parties and amongst the people who have been called upon to represent the population. A reference has also been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the behaviour of the Speaker. How can a law of defection take note of the behaviour of the Speaker or can suggest a remedy to it? Therefore, I feel it is the duty of all political parties, not only the ruling Congress but also the Opposition, to act with a certain amount of responsibility so that we can make democracy a success not only in that small State but throughout the length and breadth of this country.

With these words, I come next to the Budget proper itself. In Manipur or so to speak in the entire north-eastern region, the potentialities of development have not been tapped to the extent it ought to have been tapped. My friend, Mr. Tombi Singh, referred to tourism. We know tourism is one of the main exchange-earners and it comes next to oil. Next to oil tourism is the greatest revenue earner for a country and there is a tremendous potentiality for tourism in Manipur because Manipur is a place, rich in cultural heritage and a place where the hills and plains meet with splendour and verdure. But nothing has been done so far to improve the potentialities of tourism either in Manipur or in the entire North-eastern region. The State from which you come has tremendous potentialities for development of tourism. In spite of the fact that repeatedly we have urged the Tourism Ministry to take note of these things, unfortunately, not much

has been done and now that the State of Manipur has come under President's rule and has become the direct responsibility of the Centre, I will request Mr. Ganesh to take note of it and pass this on to the appropriate Ministries. Unfortunately, the entire Budget is silent about any allocation regarding tourism.

So far as industries are concerned, there is no industry in Manipur.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the use of tourism without tourists and the tourists can go there only after getting political clearance?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There is no industry for that matter, not to speak of large scale industries. There is a tremendous scope for development of small scale industries, particularly, handicrafts industry. We know how the weavers of Manipur weave various patterns of cloth. I think it has tremendous potentialities of an export market, but nothing has been done so far. An effort was made by the Central Silk Board, thanks to the initiative of my friend here, Mr. Inderjit Malhotra, who was the Chairman of the Central Silk Board, to set up a tussor industry there, but I think one of the constraints that has come in the way of the Central Silk Board is the constraint of finance. I will request Mr. Ganesh to look into it and give adequate help to this project which has been taken up by the Central Silk Board and given utmost priority.

From the report itself we find—if you look to page 14—that for famine relief they have taken quite a substantial grant because at page 14 it has been said:

“The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1972-73 is due to inclusion of provision of Rs. 4000 thousands for Test Relief Works being taken up in view of the drought in the State. The Budget Estimates, 1973-74 contains a provision of Rs. 8000 thousands for Test Relief Works.”

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

But we should consider that by mere granting of some amount for test relief works, we may not bring solace to the poor, to those people who suffer. The entire approach should be to create a condition in the State so that these works of famine relief and test relief may not be necessary. Unfortunately, that is only possible if top priority is given to rural electrification. The hon. Minister for Rural Electrification, Dr. K. L. Rao, in answer to one of my questions a few days back said that because the Eastern States have not taken any initiative in regard to rural electrification, rural electrification in these States has not been a success and that there is no dearth of money. If there is no dearth of money and it is because of lack of initiative on the part of the Eastern States there is no rural electrification, I am sure that now that the State has come under President rule and has become the direct responsibility of the Centre, the Central Government will initiate schemes there to see that rural electrification is a success. If nothing is done in that direction, it will give us an opportunity to accuse the Central Government and obviously, I am sure, Mr. Ganesh will not give any opportunity to criticise the Government for not taking steps in this direction and put us, the Members of the Treasury Benches in an embarrassing position.

When you talk about industry, when you talk about tourism, nothing can be done unless there is proper infrastructure there. There is not even a Railway line to Manipur. I want to emphasise that railway is not only an infrastructure for the purpose of the growth of industry or communications but it is also a matter of the source of national integration also. Railway-line leads to the national integration. These are vulnerable areas and I would suggest that the Central Government should take up detailed plans for the growth of railways. I would like to emphasise the points already made by some of the hon. Members that there

is need for entire coordinated development of the whole of the north-eastern region along with this area.

To conclude, I would say that there should be efforts made to reduce expenditure on administration and non-production activities. At page 10 it is said that one of the reasons for increase in General Administration has been due to provision for more ministries. It is rather unfortunate. The budget states:

"The increase in the revised estimates of 1972-73 is mainly due to the provision for more Ministries."

I hope that care will be taken in regard to this aspect. And, to satisfy Mr. Viswanathan, I support the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There Demands have got to be passed today. Tomorrow is 31st, Saturday and therefore, we must finish this business and pass it on to the other House. I would request hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair and I would request them to take five minutes each and not more, because, they will have another occasion when the Resolution comes up before the House. I am only stating the difficulty which we face.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wan-Diwash): This is the third State budget which is going to be passed in this House in the month of March. I hope this is the last budget, at least as far as the month is concerned. I don't know how many more are in store for us, whether Gujarat or Mysore or Bihar will be coming in April. But, I do not support the view. Sir, that if there is any trouble in any State, in whatever form, immediately President's rule should be imposed on that State, the Assembly should be suspended or dissolved and all that. President's rule is nothing but a strangulation of parliamentary democracy in this country. In the course of his letter to the President, the Governor said:

Needless to say it is undesirable to continue Presidential Rule anywhere any longer than is absolutely necessary. In Manipur this is doubly so because Manipur was under President's rule for 2½ years continuously before the last elections and in a sense for many years before then, because it was a Union Territory. President's rule is consequently very much more strongly resented here than it would be elsewhere.

So, Sir, people are not happy with President's rule because they want their representatives to discuss those problems and to pass their budget. Normally any State Budget would take at least a month to pass the Budget in the Assembly. We pass it here in two or three hours, with 15 or 20 Members present. This is not a good phenomenon in our democracy. In the letter of the Chief Minister to the Governor he has pointed out how MLAs are kidnapped. I would like to read out this portion. I quote :

"The defector MLAs have now been kept in a Concentration camp under police guard round the clock without permitting even to meet their relatives. All the time they were brought to the Assembly in group and under vigil and as a result they have not been in a position to exercise their free mind to decide what is right or wrong."

This is something extraordinary. One of the erstwhile Ministers made the charge that CRP was used for kidnapping one MLA. I want Government to thoroughly enquire into the matter. If this is found to be true necessary action should be taken against the CRP or whoever the person may be who may be concerned with this. This is a very dangerous disease in the political life of the country. After the last general election in 1967 Lok Sabha took note of this fact and pass-

ed a Resolution and a Committee was formed and that Committee of Defections submitted its report. Why are you taking two years or three years over it? That report was given in 1969. As the biggest political party of this country it is the duty of the Congress party to set an example in this matter in stopping defection. But what is happening? The Congress Party is encouraging defections. Even recently a candidate was selected for Rajya Sabha—I think from Bihar—who has defected ten times. This is how they are encouraging defections. Once upon a time two to three years back they needed MLAs and MPs but after the massive mandate why still they want MLAs to defect.

The President of the Manipur People's Party in his letter to the Governor has said:

"If history proves an eloquent testimony one will find it astounding if communists who once shook the valley with bloody violence become members of the cabinet in this most-sensitive border state. As at present finalised the hard core of the communists Shri M. Meghachandra Singh has been tipped as Cabinet Minister in charge of Finance. Once the communists seize the opportunity to infiltrate in the Government they will never relent in their underground activities in all branches of the Government, but more intensely them. The fate of this tiny state which is no bigger than a district and can be to all intents and purposes treated as no better than a small pocket will be deemed if the communist find their way in the Ministry."

This poor President of the Manipur People's Party does not know the fact that infiltration has not started in Manipur but it started at the top. The infiltrators are given the place in the

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Central Ministry. This is the strategy of the Communist Party of India which is the closest ally of the ruling party. They are trying it everywhere. They started in Pondicherry but they failed there before DMK. They succeeded in pulling out Mr. Subbaiah out of the Ministry but they have not succeeded in pulling down the DMK Ministry.

Now, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Communist Party of India for thoroughly demoralising Congressmen—at least a section of Congressmen. They have been thoroughly brain-washed. They think that but for the Communist Party of India, they Congress cannot implement any policies.

But from the CPI I want to know why this policy of running with the hare and hunting with hound is followed? They want to demonstrate against the Government outside and hob-nob with the Government inside.

Regarding Manipur the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, pointed out that not even a single industry has been started there. I had the opportunity to visit that beautiful State and found that it is completely neglected. If the Ministry and the Government takes interest it can be developed as another Kashmir, if not more beautiful. Apart from the Tourism Ministry other Ministries should also take interest in developing Manipur so that the people of Manipur who are at the borders of our country feel secure and safe and get employment opportunities which are available in other parts of the country.

SHRIINDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the Members have dealt at length with the political aspect of the President's Rule in Manipur. Since I have very little time at my disposal I would like to limit my observations to the economic development which should reflect in this Budget. I am rather disappointed to find that very

little allocation has been made as far as the development of industries is concerned. Sir, in a State like Manipur, the development of small scale industry like sericulture is very important. Recently, a new specie of tasar silkworm has been found which can be feeded on the foliage of an oak tree. Sir, you come from that part of the country where oak tree is available in abundance. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to develop this. My colleague Shri Goswami mentioned about the Central Silk Board Project. I would only like to mention a few of the main features of this project for developing tasar in Manipur. This is employment oriented industry and upto now as you are well aware this oak tree is being used for fuel purposes and if the foliage of this tree can be put to the tasar silkworm which in turn can produce good quality tasar silk yarn which upto now has not been produced in our country.

In terms of employment, it will generate employment for 9000 full-time workers directly. It will also generate part-time employment for more than a lakh of people. You can very well imagine that in a State like Manipur, if such an employment potential exists and if time is lost to develop it, I think we are not doing justice to our country and we are not discharging our duty properly.

It is unfortunate that the hon. Minister for Industrial Development is not in the House at the moment and he is now dealing with the sericulture subject. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister for Finance that no effort should be spared to see that whatever amount is required for developing this industry in the Manipur State should be made available in this Budget and if already allocation has not been made, immediate steps should be taken to make proper allocation for the development of tasar in the Manipur State.

In the end, I would like to mention only this. I happened to visit that State last year and it is really a fantastic site to see how this beautiful oak tree is existing and how this potential has been discovered and how interest has been created among the local people—not only among the farmers but among the educated persons also.

I would like to give a little more detail about the employment potential. This project, in a period of five years, will employ 305 graduates, 1,215 matriculates, 624 miscellaneous workers and 7,000 labourers. These people will be employed full-time and in addition to this as I was saying earlier, over a lakh of people will get part-time employment. Therefore, I would only appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should kindly see that the proper allocation of the amount is made for the development of tasar in Manipur.

श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर को जब राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए इस सदन में पिछले समय चर्चा हुई थी तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि मणिपुर का पूरी तरह से विकास हो क्योंकि वहां पर प्राकृतिक सम्पदा प्रचुर मात्रा में है इसलिये राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना जरूरी है। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं कि वहां पर प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है और उसका विकास होना चाहिये। लेकिन उस बात को आज एक वर्ष पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन आज तक वहां पर एक भी उद्योग नहीं खोला गया है।

जहां तक मणिपुर का सवाल है वह सुन्दर रमणीक पहाड़ियों के बीच में बसा हुआ हमारा सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है और सैनिक महत्व की दृष्टि से भी उसका विशेष स्थान है। जैसा माननीय विश्वनाथनजी ने कहा, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मणिपुर एक ऐसा स्थान है कि उसके बारे में सरकार को जो विशेष रूप से ध्यान

देना चाहिये था उसने अभी तक नहीं दिया।

आज मणिपुर के अन्दर यातायात के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। बरसात के दिनों में भ्रष्टाचार और डाक भ्रात-भ्रात दिन तक नहीं जाती है। इतना ही नहीं बरसात के दिनों में हवाई जहाज तक की सेवाएँ रुक रहती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मणिपुर का अधिकांश हिस्से का संबंध भारत के अन्य भागों से टूट जाता है। चूंकि मणिपुर सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है इसलिये सरकार को गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि उसको किस प्रकार रेल मार्ग से, सड़क मार्ग से जोड़ा जा सकता है जिससे अन्तराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को वहां पतनपने का मौका न मिल सके और वहां के दैनिक जीवन के अन्दर नागरिकों को जो कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उन्हें दूर किया जा सके।

अभी दलबदल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें कही गयी हैं। मैं दलबदल के सम्बन्ध में इस में से कुछ उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं, यह पत्र श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह का है, जो राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के साथ संलग्न है। इन्होंने लिखा है कि : “पद की लालसा में स्थानीय कांग्रेस ने बड़ी ही बेशर्मी के साथ, हाल ही में निष्कासित कांग्रेसी श्री टी० बीरासिंह को, उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही को औपचारिक रूप से क्षमा किए बिना ही अपनी ओर मिला लिया। प्रजातन्त्रीय और राजनैतिक नियमों के अनुसार इस प्रकार के राजनैतिक आचरण को निरुत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये...” लेकिन उन्हें पद लोलुपता के कारण कांग्रेस में सम्मिलित किया इसलिये कि उन की सरकार बनी रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले समय से इस सदन के अन्दर अनेकों बार मांग होती आयी है कि प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ों को यदि खोखला करने वाली कोई वस्तु है तो वह दलबदल की राजनीति है। वह

[श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा]

चाहे उड़ीसा के छन्दर हो, चाहे मणिपुर के छन्दर हो। यहाँ सदन में सदैव मांग की जाती रही है कि सरकार तत्काल दलबदल का विधेयक ला कर इस बीमारी को रोके। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार का इसमें स्वार्थ है। कुछ प्रान्तों में सरकार दलबदल के प्राधार पर ही टिकी हुई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्रीजी इसी सत्र के छन्दर वह विधेयक ला कर पास करावें जिससे दलबदल की बीमारी को रोका जा सके और प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें मजबूत हो सकें। चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का एक कैरेक्टर होना चाहिये, नहीं तो जनता क्षमा नहीं करेगी, और आने वाले समय में प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य खतरे में है।

मणिपुर में आवागमन के साधनों और उद्योगधंधों की कमी है। वहाँ पर प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से ला एंड आर्डर की हालत भी ठीक नहीं है। जैसा अभी कहा गया विधायकों को बन्द करके रखा गया और इस प्रकार विधान सभा के छन्दर पेश किया गया जिस प्रकार अदालत के छन्दर कैदियों को पेश किया जाता है। मान्यवर, हम स्वतंत्र लोकतन्त्र के नागरिक हैं, हमारे लिये यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि जनता द्वारा चुने हुए विधायकों को बन्द मोटर के छन्दर से जा कर विधान सभा में खड़ा कर दिया जाये। यह प्रजातन्त्र पर कलंक है। चाहे किसी दल द्वारा किया जाता हो, इसे सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि मणिपुर का बाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, लेकिन मणिपुर के समुचित विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह देखते हुए कि वह सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है, इसलिए उस को अधिक से अधिक मदद दे कर मणिपुर को जिस भावना के साथ प्रान्त का दर्जा दिया गया था उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक से अधिक सहायता देनी

चाहिये और वहाँ पर नये उद्योग धंधे खोलने चाहिये और लोगों को रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराने चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I am also conscious of the fact that this is the second time that I have to present the Manipur budget before this hon. House. Coming from another border State, may be more distant than Manipur..

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Beyond the borders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Geographically it is; but politically, it is not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: May I correct the hon. Member by saying that the borders of India extend to the territory which I represent? So, it is possible for me to understand the various problems which the hon. representatives from Manipur have placed before the House. As you yourself had observed, when the proclamation comes before this House for its approval then the hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss some of the points that they have already raised in this budget itself. Therefore, it will not be possible for me, and I do not wish to take the time of the House, to go into the circumstances in which the Ministry has had to resign and the President had to take over the governance of the State of Manipur and the powers of the Governor.

The report of the Governor to the President has itself indicated the various factors that were involved in this situation. This is one of the cases in which the hon. Members would agree that there was absolutely no escape as far as the President was concerned, because, as the Governor's report had indicated, in the political circumstances of Manipur and the

fact that as many as 18 MLAs had defected, and they had defected a number of times earlier also, the only way out was to impose President's rule and create the necessary conditions for an election. Hon. Members have stated that the election should be held early. The Government will endeavour to see that as early as possible, consistent with the administrative and other constitutional requirements, the election is held there.

This budget was introduced in the Manipur Assembly on the 5th March. As many as 27 demands were voted by the State Assembly on March 14th when the conditions had deteriorated resulting in political instability. Therefore, this budget is, for all practical purposes, a budget which the Ministry in Manipur itself had prepared and placed before the House. If the political instability was not there, the Assembly would have passed this budget. Therefore, much of the criticism which some of the hon. Members made, particularly, by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has lost its edge. I am referring only to Mr. Bosu's criticism of the budget and not to other points that have been raised because they do not require a very serious reply, and I tried to point out that this budget was presented by the Alimuddin Ministry, a Ministry which the hon. Member has supported.

There are some positive aspects of this budget which I would like to place before the House. There has been a serious drought in Manipur and the production of paddy, the main crop in Manipur, is expected to be lower by about 30 per cent, and the emergency agricultural production programme during the *rabi* season and the shortfall during the *kharif* season also could not succeed and be made up due to the failure of the winter rain. The State Government is concentrating on early paddy campaign and about 5,000 to 10,000 hectares are proposed to be covered. As a result of the drought, the Manipur Government needed Central

assistance through some relief. A Central team was sent there and the report of the Central team is under study. An interim release of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made, with a view to tide over the difficulties as far as the problem of relief is concerned. This House is aware that Manipur is a backward area and tribals constitute a large percentage of the population. Its economic development is therefore not only the concern of the Manipur Government but also of the entire nation. So the entire State has been selected for 10 per cent outright grant for new industrial units as also for concessional finance from all-India financial institutions. A composite MFAL/SPDA scheme has been started in Manipur and covers five of its 26 blocks; four of these are in the hill areas. As part of the Fourth Plan, various schemes for the welfare of backward and Scheduled Castes been taken up.

The Fourth Plan of Manipur was initially of the order of Rs. 30.25 crores; another Rs. 4 crores was further added. For 1973-74 the size of the State plan has been fixed at Rs. 8.91 crores of which Central assistance will be Rs. 8.51 crores.

There are other Central sector schemes such as the Loktak hydro-electric project and the road from Churchandpur to Tipaimukh near Mizoram and the Area development programme involving an outlay of 28 lakhs in the coming year. The Loktak Hydro-electric project involves an outlay of Rs. 22 crores and the road project mentioned involves equally large amounts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta raised some points about the Assam Rifles. I am informed that this matter is being discussed with the Home Ministry because that comes under the Home Ministry. As for industries, a provision of Rs. 56 lakhs had been made in the 1973-74 budget. As for the development of Tasar culture, the financing aspect is under discussion between the IDBI and the State Gov-

(Shri K. R. Ganesh)
ernment Planning Commission. It is contemplated to have a body in the corporate sector,—the details are being worked and a token provision has been made in 1973-74 budget for State's equity participation in this corporation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised the question of police expenditure. The House knows that it is a border State and a vulnerable State and its policing is the responsibility of not only the Manipur Government but also of the entire country. Shri Tombi Singh raised the point about industries. About the spinning mills, I may say that it is a 25,000 spindle spinning mill and the construction of quarters has started and the National Industrial Development Corporation has been retained as consultants and Rs. 31 lakhs are provided for the mill in 1973-74.

As I said earlier, this budget was prepared by the former State Government itself and we hope a situation will be created in which Manipur will once again have a popular Government.

Before I finish I shall refer only to one particular point.

It seems that Shri Viswanathan is disturbed about infiltration. The political parties have grown during the last twenty to twenty-five years. Their history does not reflect the aspirations and the urges of our people. The political parties do not have the tradition that the Congress Party has. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member had raised a point and the Minister heard him. You should have the same courtesy to hear him. Anyway he has to reply. Then, what for is this orchestration?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I was only trying to submit—I am not

referring to the hon. Member—that we belong to a party which is like an ocean, and in this ocean many rivulets flow. And this party continues to remain the same party. This has survived all the attacks of a political party like the hon. Members or the attacks that the hon. Members launched. We know how to settle our own problems and we also know how to set our own house in order. We do not need any advice from the hon. Members.

With these words, I commend the budget to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): But, Sir, I see that there is no quorum. When voting on Demands is taking place there should be quorum.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have drawn my attention before. Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 44.

The motion was adopted.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE
ON ACCOUNT) BILL,* 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce the Bill

I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

DEMANDS** FOR GRANTS 1973-74
—contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development,—Demands 58 and 59—and the Demands of the Department of Science and Technology—Demands 95 to 97—for which 6 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House and desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 30-3-73.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 59—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,61,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 24,17,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 95—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND No. 96—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,68,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to com-

plete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 97—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,19,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

The hon. Members may now move the cut motions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise 75 big houses without paying compensation. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the industrial imbalances in different regions of the country. (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange proper supply of raw materials to the small scale factories all over the country. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing requisite marketing facilities to the small scale sector. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the starting of labour intensive factories in the backward regions. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for banning installation of computer machines in industrial plants. (45)]

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat the cement bags with chemicals from inside like fertilizer bags to minimise leakage of cement from bags. (50)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop indigenous technical know-how and managerial experts from among the workers in different industries. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement and develop 13 industries in Orissa for which licences have already been granted. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over closed industries in the country in general and Orissa in particular. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure regular supply of raw materials mainly steel to the small scale industries in general and in Orissa in particular. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring out progressive changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution in conformity with the Policy of economic self-reliance. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent the monopoly houses from taking maximum advantage of the Governmental financial institution. (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utter neglect of Orissa in the field of industrialisation. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent economic cooperation and collaboration between the monopoly houses and foreign monopolies specially American monopolists. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give priority in developing small scale industries to meet the requirements of the State and also national economy in the country. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give Government loans to small entrepreneurs and unemployed engineers. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant adequate loans to backward States in general and Orissa in particular for industrial development. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failing a prey to the concept of joint sector instead nationalising the monopoly houses. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt in planning a policy of non-capitalist path in industrial development. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to achieve self reliance in the sphere of industrial development of the country. (66)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the 102 monopoly houses in the country. (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to industrialise Orissa which is the most backward State in the country. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent illegal granting of licences to monopoly houses in violation of M.R.T.P. Act. (69)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove regional imbalance by giving priority in industrial development to backward States in general and Orissa in particular. (70)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent the monopoly houses in taking undue advantage of infra-structure prepared by the Public Undertakings. (71)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop industries in Orissa in the Adivasi areas where raw materials are available in abundance to provide employment to the down trodden Adivasi people in Orissa. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a paper industry at Bhanjanagar in Ganjam District in Orissa. (76)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately take up - all the industries scheduled to be set up under the Central Sector. (77)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): At the outset, I may say that so far as industrial development is concerned, this Government is put-

ting the cart before the horse. In an under-developed country like ours, there cannot be any effective industrialisation unless there is land reform in the interests of the peasantry. Here it is half way. So, in the industrial sector our economy is in the doldrums. Whatever might be said here regarding some achievements in respect of growth in production, it is erratic. This year we find in textiles there is some increase in production; next year it will be in some other item. If the land reforms are not taken up seriously by the Government, if the purchasing power of the people is not increased, an internal market cannot be created and in spite of your building factories and big plants you will not be able to industrialise the country.

Instead of doing the right thing, the Government is continuing its capitalist-oriented economic policies, which are keeping our industry predominantly dependent on foreign aid and collaboration. The Government feel that their licensing policy, the credit policy of the public financial institutions and the MRTP Act are there to curb the concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands. But in reality the result is just the opposite. I will quote a few figures to show how the assets of monopoly houses, not only foreign but even Indian, have gone up during the last two decades. I am quoting the figures from a survey by the *Economic Times*. The total assets of Tatas in 1951 stood at Rs. 850 crores. In 1971-72 it shot up to Rs. 850 crores. In the case of Birlas, the assets stood at Rs. 51.4 crores in 1951 which shot to Rs. 800 crores in 1972. The *Economic Times* further mentions that in the 201 industrial giants 25 per cent of the assets are held by the foreign monopolists. So, basically the policy of the Government is not for the advancement or progress of the interest of the people but for giving an opportunity, directly or indirectly, to the big industrial giants, both foreign and indigenous, to fleece and loot our people. The Government feel too weak

to initiate any action to curb foreign monopolies. They are now given new scope to enter into areas which so far were reserved for the medium and small-scale industries.

To take one instance, India Tobacco, which was manufacturing and selling cigarettes and looting our people all these years, has been allowed to enter the field of deep sea fishing. It is also allowed to start Five Star hotels. Similar treatment has been given to Coca Cola, which also looted our country all these years by supplying refined water. Instead of tapping and encouraging indigenous sources, foreign companies are being given all facilities. They are given opportunities to enter into new sectors of business which so far were not open to them. So, no effort is being made to save the country from the big monopolists and bourgeois. That is why, they are very much shaky about touching and curbing monopoly belonging to foreign countries.

Joint sector is now talked about. I have heard Mr. Subramaniam giving a lecture here on joint sector. But, I do not find anything new. It is rather a tactics adopted by this Government to put some more money from the public financial institutions into the pockets of big business. I have seen it in a newspaper, that already, Bangur Brothers, in the name of starting a joint sector, have been allowed to hold 40 per cent share, Government, 40 per cent and 20 per cent will go to the public. Government say that they are for the public sector. But, at the present moment, public sector is being utilised to build up the infrastructure for the industries which mainly serve the big capitalists, both foreign and indigenous. In this way, joint sector is being talked about as if it is for better utilisation and for better management of the industries. But, in reality, this helps only the bourgeoisie and the capitalists. Government wants to bring them into an order so that there may not be further

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

chaos and crisis and they can be protected under the canopy of this Government. That is why, joint sector is being talked about.

What is happening in regard to cement? Cement was de-controlled. Why? It was only to allow the existing cement factory owners to loot our people. It was said by the Government that this will work as an incentive for more production of cement. But, what has happened actually? Production did not increase; but the prices went up. So, this is the way in which they are functioning.

Sir, the same thing has happened in regard to sugar. Sugar was de-controlled and the price went up and the people have suffered.

I will also refer here to the automobile industry. Why there was a change in priority? Here, in this house, there was, and this time also, there has been discussion regarding the small car project. Government had been telling that this project would be in the public sector. But, suddenly, the priority was changed. I do not know why. Is it because that Maruti came up? I am not at all against any young man coming up and taking up a job sincerely. I am not at all against the Prime Minister's son taking up with seriousness and build up a car with indigenous material and know-how in our country. My question is, why did you change your priority? Can the Government explain this position? I know that the Prime Minister will go round and say that because her son is doing this, the Opposition parties are envious. My question is, why you changed your priority? Why the small car project was not taken up in the public sector? Mr. Subramaniam himself has said that the existing automobile manufacturers are producing nothing but tin pots. In a case in the Supreme Court, I know that an hon. Judge jokingly remarked in respect of the Ambassador Car manufactured by the Birla Company, "all other parts of the car save and except the horn sounds,

when you start it; only the horn does not make a sound." Here, many times, it has been said that it is a junk. Why did you not take over this? I may tell you that it is not a bad industry; the machines are not bad. Crores of rupees have been spent. Crores of rupees have been looted as profits by the Birlas. It is time you take over the Hindustan Motors, the Premier Automobiles, the Tatas' Truck Factory and all that. You must take over all these 7-8 factories. You start a new small car project in the public sector, not under any private sector. That is my suggestion.

You are talking of self-reliance. You will wonder we do not have any tyre manufacturing plant, not a single one. You have your army; you have trucks; you have your air-force. But you have to depend upon the Dunlop; you have to depend upon the Fiat, all belonging to foreigners, specially, the Americans. You will be astonished to know to what extent all these 6-7 companies, including the Firestone, indulge in loot. This Company had a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs at the time of starting and now, in between 1961-67 only, the company remitted to USA Rs. 7 crores on various pleas including profit. Is it not looting? And you are still allowing it. Not only you have allowed them to loot but allowed them to keep our country backward. They are producing only conventional type of tyres which are obsolete in the world. The American tyre monopolies, the Dunlop and others combined, are keeping the whole industry in a backward stage where there is scope for expansion and scope for improvement of the product.

So, I demand that the Government should immediately take over these tyre factories. The Dunlop is in my district of West Bengal. If you take it over and expand it, not only you will get better tyres but you will also be in a position to offer employment to a large section of the young people of our country. If you really want our country to become self-reliant,

then you must do all these things. Industrial Development Ministry is running two engineering factories in West Bengal—one is the Jessops and the other is Braithwaite. I will mention only a peculiar situation prevailing there. Not only that the workers are exploited but the country is also losing. That is for the reason of the bureaucracy there.

What are they doing? When they can give new employment, when there are enough orders, when there are machines, when there are hundreds of efficient and skilled workers, what are they doing? Eight hours are the scheduled working hours for workers and if they work extra time, they will be paid over-time.

There is also a restriction, that in three months you cannot ask any worker to work for more than 52 hours overtime. But here workers are working even 24 hours in a day. There is no time limit to the overtime work in Angus unit of Braithwaite. It is as astonishing, that in February 1973 the wage bill of the workers who worked 8 hours was Rs. 3,82,507 and what was the overtime bill? Rs. 2,53,908. How will you give employment to the young people when you are allowing more than 60 per cent of the work to be done on overtime basis? Why don't you stop this system and immediately give employment to new hands? We have lakhs of young boys who can work and who are ready to work, but you will not do it because your policy is not so.

As a result and as a consequence of the policy of this Government, the small scale industries and the cottage industries are on the point of extinction. The belting industry in West Bengal is in serious crisis. 200 belt factories have been closed because the Government gave licences to the big bulb manufacturers recently and 30,000 workers are on the streets. Then, the silk printing industry is facing constant crisis. These factories are on

the point of collapse because they do not get any government help and they do not get orders in time and because they have no finance and because the big industrialists are there in the market and the small entrepreneurs cannot compete with the big sharks and that is why they are on the point of extinction.

I will come to the last point and that is regarding the issue of closed factories. A wonderful government has now been set up by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in West Bengal, Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister has gone on record asking central government to delete to do away with the MRTPL Act and give permission for expansion of the existing monopoly houses in West Bengal. I also agree with the idea that these units should be given permission for expansion, but, before that, I would ask Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to take over the Birlas' Hindustan Motors, take over the Jay Engineering Works of Lala Bharat Ram and Charat Ram, take over the Dunlops, take over the Tribeni Tissues and you nationalise these plants first and then expand them. Otherwise, your Sidhartha Shankar Ray will go and say that the CPI(M) is in league with the Birlas.

Here is Shri Ray who did not care to know what the policy of his party is and what the policy of the Government is and he is asking the Centre to see that the MRTPL Act does not stand in the way of expansion of the monopoly houses. Coming to the question of reopening of closed factories I may mention that on this aspect that West Bengal Ministers are almost daily giving contradictory statements. Dr. Gopal Das Nag comes out with a statement that when they came to power in West Bengal, the number of closed factories was 479. Within 11 months of their rule, they were in a position to reopen 54 factories but another 134 new factories were closed and all told nearly 20 thousand workers could be reemployed.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): He is making charges against the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is one thing to do that. But may I bring it to your notice that when Namboodiripad was Chief Minister of Kerala he invited big industrialists including Birlas?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have no quarrel with anybody. I have no quarrel personally with Siddhartha Shankar Ray or with Dr. Gopal Nag. Siddhartha Shankar Ray made a big advertisement only recently. He said at a public meeting that within a very short period of eleven months he was able to reopen 170 factories. This is not a fact. He said 1.50 lakhs of people were given re-employment. It is not a fact, only a bluff. The Congress Party alleges that West Bengal is a problem province, and that factories in hundred were closed only when the U.F. Government was in power. It is not a fact but a station. Everywhere there have been closures of industries, and Gujarat tops the list and this was due to the policy of the Congress rule.

In this House last time when there was Budget discussion, the Minister's predecessor gave an assurance that Britannia Engineering Company in West Bengal would be re-opened. But nothing had been done.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): It was so effectively closed that it could not be started again.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I would only demand in the end that the small handloom weavers, the people manufacturing locks, mats and other small articles, should be helped by the Government by all possible ways including supply of finance and raw material. Finally I would demand that all the 75 monopoly houses should be nationalised without compensation. All the foreign companies should be taken over and remittance of profit by them should be stopped.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Department of Science and Technology. Before I proceed further, I wish to offer a few remarks regarding the various subjects dealt with by this Ministry. It is stated here in the report that the Ministry of Industrial Development is responsible for the promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large, medium and small scale industries both in the private and in the public sectors. It formulate industrial policy, seeks to promote productivity in industries and encourages the development of industrial cooperatives. It is also responsible for planning the development and control of all other industries not specifically allotted to any other Department.

Regarding the first point, i.e., development of industries, for the last 25 years, industries have come up. It is a fact. But is there orderly development? Has the country become really an industrial society? What we find that large houses have become larger. That is because of the licensing policy that was followed by the Government in all these years. The policy was amended in February 1970 and further amended in February, 1973 but in the mean-time large houses have assumed huge dimensions and concentration of economic power in their hands is posing a threat not only to the economic stability but also to the political stability of the country. Then we realised that the concentration of economic power and the growth of large houses has to be checked. The MBTP Act was passed in 1969 and it came into force in June 1970. The definitions of dominant undertaking and the inter-connected undertaking are so very vague and loose that no large house could be brought under the definition of dominant undertaking or inter-connected undertaking, the result being that no Section of the Act could be applied to any of the large houses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue on the next day.

15.31 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SEVENTY EIGHTH REPORT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On account of the unusual circumstances in the House earlier in the day Mr. Era Sezhiyan could not present item No. 6 on the Agenda Paper. He has requested me that he may be allowed to present the Report now. In view of the extraordinary circumstances, I am allowing it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kotakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs 35 and 52 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Departments of Steel and Science and Technology (CSIR).

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Private Members' business.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphen): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES (Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on Shri H. N. Mukherjee's Resolution. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was on his legs. He is not present.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): The Resolution moved by Prof. H. N. Mukherjee urging nationalisation of the foreign oil companies and the 72 monopoly houses is before this House for consideration. Mr. Mukherjee supported his Resolution with a very well-informed and an eloquent speech. It is always a pleasure to hear Prof. Mukerjee. I had had the opportunity of listening to his speeches in this House which impressed all of us with his felicity of expression as well as great elocution.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I am grateful to Prof. Mukerjee for focussing the attention of the House and through it of the country on a problem which really requires deep and detailed consideration. I am in entire agreement with him that the control of production of energy which is the basis of industrial and agricultural development of the country should be entirely in the hands of our nationals. I will go a step further and say that it should be entirely in the hands of the State for the very simple reason that we as a country committed to socialism have accepted the basic proposition that all commanding heights of different power should be in the hands of the community rather than in the hands of the individual. There is no more commanding height of economic power than the control of energy—the production of crude oil as well as refined

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products. So, therefore, all over the world there is amongst the progressive circles and progressive nations a demand that the oil companies who control the production of energy should be under public control and should be subjected to public scrutiny. It is not only the socialist countries but also the countries which are not committed to socialism—even a country like Great Britain where the British petroleum is half owned by the British Government, if I am not mistaken it is 48 per cent and they work under the guidance of the British Government. French, who are no more committed to socialism than Great Britain, have also national oil companies and Italy which is not committed to any other philosophy except its national survival to-day has the biggest national company for production, refining and distribution of petroleum products. So, it is in the interest of any progressive nation which wants to develop speedily in all spheres of industries and agriculture, as we do, that the entire petroleum industry, right from the production of crude oil to the distribution of its products, should be in the public sector and should be under the control of the Government elected by popular suffrage. So, therefore, when the hon. members from this side of the House or from the other side suggested that we should nationalise the foreign oil companies they have done nothing very revolutionary. They have been as revolutionary as Mr. Heath in England and Monsieur Pompidou in France. So, I have not claimed to be a revolutionary. I am only commenting anything in regard to the countries which are not committed to socialism as we are. I am not a revolutionary, but I know that there is no escape from revolution.

I am a very pragmatic person and I think even the implementation of a programme which may be called revolutionary or may not be, needs deep study and also understanding and, more than anything else, the time necessary for it.

When Prof Mukerjee mentioned about the oil companies of other countries and the various efforts at nationalisation of control of these industries, he had in mind the big oil companies of American and other western countries. The main function of these oil companies is production of crude. We know that recently the Iraq Petroleum Company had a serious disagreement with the Government of Iraq and the Iraq Government is supposed to have nationalised it. What they nationalised was in fact the production of 50 million tons of crude oil by the Iraq Petroleum Company. They have again entered into an agreement and thereby the control of the Iraq Government over these petroleum products has been established, products produced by the Iraq Petroleum Company which is a consortium of different foreign companies.

In this country, the oil companies are not of that type. The nature of their work is somewhat different. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Members, particularly the Mover. In this country, it is Shri K. D. Malaviya who is the architect of the public sector oil industry in all its ramifications, and future historians of India's industrial development will certainly continue to pay tributes to his dynamism, farsightedness and, more than anything else, commitment to socialism because he introduced the basis of socialism, that is, public sector ownership in the field of oil, as no other person has done in this country—and I do not think there are many such instances in other countries too.

In this country we produce crude oil. The basis of the oil industry is the production of crude oil. When Iraq nationalised the oil industry, they nationalised the crude producing companies. When Mossadig wanted to nationalise the oil industry in Iran, he wanted to nationalise those companies which produced crude because the basis of this industry is the production of crude. Refining and marketing are peripheral occupations of these companies.

It is a fact that crude oil was produced in this country only by the Burmah Oil Company in the shape of the Assam Oil Company. They produced a very small quantity, less than half a million tonnes. That was the small refinery they had. It was Keshav Deo Malaviya who in co-operation with the USSR first introduced exploration of oil in this country on a large scale and the establishment of the ONGC facilitated this work. Today in this country we produce about 4.84 million tonnes in the public sector, done by the ONGC, by Indian technicians and Indian managers, certainly with the help of friendly countries like the USSR.

Then, we have another sector called the joint sector which was again established by Mr. K. D. Malaviya. Instead of allowing the BOC alone to produce oil, he decided that we get the shares with the Burmah Oil Co., on the basis of 50:50, and through that organisation we produce three million tonnes. But there is a difference in this. Although the BOC has a share of 50 per cent, the entire management is in the hands of Indians. For a short while, I was the Chairman of Oil India and my little assignment was to Indianise them, and today, the oil company, right from the Managing Director to the driller in the field, is entirely manned by Indians, and there is not a single Englishman today in that company. I am happy to say that we do not need any expertise or any assistance or even the know-how—*(Interruptions)*. Its Managing Director is Mr. A. B. Dasgupta and the Chairman is of course a nominee of the Government—Shri Profulla Goswami. There is not a single Englishman and the entire company is manned by Indians. The geological survey and drilling, everything, is done by us.

More than anything else as I said, we do not need any assistance from the Burmah Oil Co. Today, if you take the ownership of this company, it is an Indian company; except that 50 per cent of the equity shares is held

by the BOC, the BOC has no control and it provides hardly any assistance. Our men have done it. Not only that, Oil India has now applied for the manufacture of pipelines in Indonesia. This company, entirely manned by Indians, has offered to lay pipelines in Indonesia, and I am told there is a fair chance of getting the contract. The production of crude oil in the private sector is only about 0.11 million tonnes last year as against the total of eight million tonnes. So, not to speak of Indian nationals, it is the public sector which entirely dominates the production of crude oil in this country. In fact the AOC refinery today is being run by the crude sold by Oil India and if the wells are drying up and the refinery is to be closed, I am sure we will be able to run it entirely on the crude supplied by us.

Another problem of the refineries is this. As you know, when this country became independent, except that half a million tonne refinery in the fastnesses of the eastern region of Assam, there was no refinery in this country. Oil used to be imported into this country as a finished product in different labels and we bought them. Then, it was thought desirable that at least refining should be done in this country, and so these companies after a good deal of haggling—about which I have no very special knowledge—came to be established: ESSO, Burmah-Shell and Caltex. Now it was again left to Mr. K. D. Malaviya to start the first public sector refinery in this country, the Gauhati Refinery, which went on stream on 1st January 1962. After that came Barauni, and then Koyali. Gauhati was built in co-operation with a friendly socialist country, Rumania and the Barauni and the Koyali refineries, with another friendly socialist country which has come again and again to our help, the Soviet Union. Barauni and Koyali are standing monuments to Indo-Soviet friendship.

These three refineries were built in co-operation with them but managed by us entirely and they are working

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more than 100 per cent. There are expansions—Barauni from two million to three million tonnes. Two other refineries are there—Madras Refinery and Cochin Refinery. Here also 74 per cent control is ours and the management is ours and distribution is in our hands and the entire gamut of refining, except Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, are in the public sector. The public sector refineries process sixty per cent of the entire crude oil in this country and in the end of the Fifth Plan the projection is that 82 per cent of the crude would be in the public sector and the private sector will have only 18 per cent if in the meanwhile we take no other steps except expanding the public sector. I should like the House to consider whether it is not a step in the right direction.

Certainly you can find fault that our steps have not been as expeditious and we have not done as speedily as we should have done. There are constraints and I have to bring to your notice these constraints. If there is any tardiness in our locomotion, it is not international. Mathura refinery is going to be the largest refinery in the country—8 million tonnes. Expansion of Koyali is going to give another 3 million tonnes. The Haldia refinery will be able to come on stream on 1st January 1974. (Interruptions) Bon-gaigaon has not started building; it is one million and its products would be utilised for the petrochemical complex. There are two ways of doing it. Either you take over the small or medium sized foreign refineries or you expand the public sector in such a big way that all the giants of yesterday become pigmies. We are now using about 22 million tonnes of petroleum products.

At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan we would certainly be producing a substantial amount of petroleum products—44 million tonnes of petroleum products—in our country. Even the big Burmah-Shell to-day is like a pigmy. We thought refinery was a

wonder in India. This was a very big thing previously and now it has become a mere flybite.

In the meanwhile we entered into an agreement with these companies. I do not know all the details of it. Certainly, it is understandable that when we started our national life in 1947 we were in a very weak position. Now things have changed and India has progressed very much. There is greater awareness among the people. To-day they want this sector of petroleum production. In the matter of petroleum production, everything from A to Z should be not only in the hands of the nation's but it should be controlled, guided and controlled and it should be entirely in the hands of the public sector. It should be done by the people of India through their elected Government. I am sure that there is no second opinion about it; there is no difference of opinion also about it. As I said earlier, we have to have a balanced development programme. At the end of 1979, one agreement is going to expire. We have built up a sizeable quantum of strength in the public sector—if I had the command over the language as Shri Mukherjee, has I would have been able to express this very well—with a view to achieving greater production for refining as well as for distribution of the same. In I.O.C., our share of marketing started on a very low key. It was 51.6 in 1970-71, 54.02 in 1971-72 and about 57 in 1972-73. We will be marching ahead with this speed in the coming years also. To-day nationalisation certainly has a very great appeal. Nationalisation is only a means to an end. That is the end? The end is to see that the controlling height of economic power are in the hands of the people-community—rather than in the hands of the individuals. In the matter of production of crude oil and refining and distribution, private persons would like to share it with the foreigners. I would only suggest that the process which is inevitable to-day was started by my hon. friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya and it has gathered momentum now.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It would be completed by Shri Borooah.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes. I started this as one of the junior co-workers but I do not know whether that glory would be mine or anybody else's. But, certainly, that glorious day is not far off when the entire oil industry in this country would be entirely in the hands of the community rather than in the hands of any individual. As I said earlier, even France has started big companies both for crude production and for refinement and for fabrication of refineries.

Sr. Mellei was not a socialist; he was an Italian patriot. Therefore, it is too important an industry to be left to any individual. It should be entirely in the State sector. I do not say it in a sense of criticism or witticism. The national interests of all countries demand that the entire oil industry, from production of crude oil to the distribution, should be in the hands of the community, so that the interests of the community may not be jeopardised by any individuals, however powerful or exalted they may be.

16 hrs.

Nationalisation of these companies or outright purchase or even our having a dominant position in them would be welcomed by everybody. But I am not sure of the Europeanised business executives of these companies because they have been enjoying all these years. When Indians were given a high position, it did not result in Indianisation of the companies; it only resulted in the Europeanisation of the Indian officers. This is a matter which has to be considered.

I do not know whether I should say it here, but in this country the vocal had more access to the corri-

dors of power than the poor, weak and the hungry. So, whatever we do in the oil industry, we have to do in the interest of the common man in India, who is not so uncommon as some of us would like to think.

Coming to the figures, Mr. Mukherjee suffers from one disadvantage. He has many advantages. He went to Oxford and studied in St. Catherine College. Instead, I went to a British jail. But that does not alter the position of both of us. We have one common disadvantage. None of us was very strong in mathematics. Both of us were students of history and literature. So, if I find fault with his figures, I do not do so with any sense of superiority.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Blind leading the blind.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH May be, but here is a blind that does not claim to be all-seeing. I have looked into the figures and the details of remittances made by the three foreign companies in the last three years are as follows:

According to the figures of the Finance Minister, the Burmah-Shell remitted in 1969 Rs. 1.05 crores, in 1970 Rs. 12.1 crores and in 1971 Rs. 3.8 crores, making a total of Rs. 26.4 crores. ESSO remitted in 1969 Rs. 220 lakhs, in 1970 Rs. 420 lakhs and in 1971 Rs. 310 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 950 lakhs. Caltex remitted in 1969 Rs. 110 lakhs, in 1970 Rs. 160 lakhs and in 1971 Rs. 120 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 390 lakhs. The total of all the three companies comes to Rs. 39.8 crores.

Professor Mukherjee gave a figure which is hundred per cent correct, but also not quite correct. As I said, mathematics is not a strong point with both of us. In 1969 the foreign companies remitted a sum of Rs. 81.91 crores; the corresponding figure for

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1970 was 72.64 crores and for 1971 the figure was Rs. 94.49 crores. This includes the price of crude. These sums were certainly sent out by these companies, but they were for the purchase of crude oil, and crude oil is purchased at a price fixed by us. This is the price of crude oil.

We are importing crude oil for the Madras refinery on our account. So, the remittance goes to the Madras refinery. Similarly, we have to buy crude for Cochin and Haldia and Iraqi crude for Barauni. The price of crude has to be paid irrespective of whether Burmah-Shell refines it or we refine it. Therefore, while in the totality of figures it sounds much, if you take into account the fact that this includes the price of crude, which is inevitable, then you will know that it is not much. As I said earlier, our total requirement of crude is 22 million tonnes whereas our own production comes to only 7.67 million tonnes. So, we have to buy about 13 million tonnes of crude from outside for public sector refineries as well as other refineries.

This we have to buy, and therefore, so long as we are not able to produce more crude ourselves, we will have to depend on import of crude and there is no escape from it. I do not know whether the hon. Member Mr. Mukerjee, would like to divide the House on an issue on which all of us are united.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been a pleasure to see in this House unanimity at least on point of principle. I have listened to the speech of my friend, the Minister, who spoke with his usual sophistication and grace and I am glad that, at any rate, he has very frankly expressed his view that in so far as the principle and the urgency of nationalising foreign oil concerns in this country is concerned, there is no division of opinion in this House.

I propose, Sir, however, not to respond to his request to withdraw my

Resolution and thereby recognise this unanimity of view in this House. I propose, on the contrary, to put Government on some kind of a test, by accepting Mr. Daga's amendment where he had cut out the portion relating to the 75 monopoly houses and referred only to the question of nationalisation of the foreign oil companies, in which case, my Resolution would be an expression of the opinion of this House, which Government having some Temporary difficulty, might implement with some lapse of time, but not an inexcusable lapse of time. I would propose, therefore, to the House with great respect that with Mr. Daga's amendment incorporated into my Resolution, the formulation is such that even the Minister should feel persuaded to accept it. I say this because whatever has fallen from the lips of my friend, Shri Borooah, reinforces my conviction and the conviction of so many Members of the Congress Party who have spoken, that nationalisation of the foreign oil companies should take place at once. On this point, I should express my gratification that certain members of the Congress Party have expressed themselves perhaps even more unequivocally than I did, because I was trying, in a very hostile atmosphere, which I imagined to be hostile when I began, to win as much of the opinion of this House as I could. But, Members like my friends Shri Azad, Dr. Henry Austin, Mr. Goswami and others whom I need not name, came forward unequivocally to support the immediate taking over of the foreign oil concerns.

Sir, the only point which my friend, the Minister, seemed to stress, appeared to be that we have as good as nationalise our oil resources, and therefore, we need not do very much more till 1979, and his argument was that nationalisation in countries like Iran and Iraq refers mainly to the production of crude. Now, it so happens, that Iraq or Iran have enormous and known resources of petroleum, and therefore, for

them, crude production is by itself more than the lion's share of the oil industry. For them, therefore, the question of nationalisation is relevant only, or at least predominantly, relation to crude. As far as we are concerned, our known petroleum resources and petroleum resources which we can get hold of or grab here and now being limited, we have to have crude from outside, and it is on that account that we have to depend upon these foreign international cartels which have a most ugly record of international performance. We have to depend upon them even for importation of crude and to a certain extent, of refinery activity. We are in a peculiar position because of our not having, at the present moment, known and realisable petroleum resources which would be adequate for our needs.

What do we do in this case? I would say, if in spite of our having all the know-how in the world, we have still to depend upon foreign oil companies because we have to have crude from outside, that to me is a most unreasonable proportion. It is largely on account of that that my friends's Ministry had occasion, so many times, to have a long controversy with foreign oil companies which would not accept our formulations on the price of crude. Even over the question of importation of crude, they have been exploiting this country like hell and, because of their tremendous financial resources, they have corrupted the upper echelons of our bureaucracy and have distorted the economy of our country. They are a standing menace, so to speak, not only to the economy of the country, but also to the morality and economic life of this country.

That being so, if foreign oil companies today are necessary only for getting crude from outside, surely, we can go ahead particularly in the year of grace, 1973, when with some of the oil-producing countries, like, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait and certain other

Arab States we can have a new kind of relationship. That is why, I was saying repeatedly in the course of my speech that if the Ministry of External Affairs knew its job, then it could join hands with the Petroleum Ministry to get the know-how from them and find out from Iraq, Iran and Kuwait and certain other countries concerned, as to how we can get crude at a cheaper cost than what we are having to pay because of foreign oil companies being there.

The hon. Minister very gracefully tried to make fun of certain figures I had produced. I have got them here before me. I have got those figures from the statement made by his predecessor in this House last year. What I had done was, under the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, I had added up different items and they came to exactly the same figures as he gave me. It is like this. In 1969, for example, I had said in my speech that on account of services, royalties, fee and office expenses abroad, it is Rs. 128 lakhs; on account of dividends, profits, overseas loans payment and interest, it is Rs. 692 lakhs and on account of import of crude products, coastal freights, etc., it is Rs. 73.71 lakhs. Altogether, it comes to Rs. 81.91 crores. Like that, it is in 1970 and 1971. My figures, as I have stated, included remittances made on account of import of crude products, coastal freights, etc.

My point is, as Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad had pointed out, that in bringing in of crude of their choice, in bringing in of crude in their ships for which we have to pay through our nose on account of freight being so much higher than it needs to be, if we really plan this kind of thing than something could be done. The Planning Minister does not care. As I said the other day, he is too busy with fashionable jobs. Nobody seems to coordinate the jobs. If our Shipping Minister, our Planning Minister, our Industrial Development Minister, our Petroleum Minister, all together, did

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a job of work, then something could be done with the assistance also of the Ministry of External Affairs. My idea of parliamentary government is that a cabinet functions in that way, but they do not seem to look at it in that fashion. So, I have referred to these figures and the figures exactly tally with what he gave and I have included the foreign exchange that had to be remitted on account of import of crude products, coastal freight, etc.

Therefore, it really boils down to this, that we have to tolerate these foreign oil companies because in their goodness of heart, they have no other job to do except to bring crude for us from outside. It is not only that. They are now trying to control our continental shelf and so many of them are in the queue before the Petroleum Ministry to get some sort of assignment or contract, whatever you may call it, in order that the exploration of oil in these areas should be their job and I have suggested that we should take this over entirely on our own and we should push out these foreign oil companies, the sooner the better.

My friend suggested, and he did it very efficiently because he did not refer to the agreements in any detail because he knows that the 1952-53 agreements are such that no free country can touch them with a pair of tongs. He said that in 1979 everything would be lovely in the garden and so without treading on anybody's corns and without alienating big money interests abroad, we can do our job and one sublime morning would get up to announce in the Parliament that the entire oil industry is our own because after all 25 years are over now and those chaps have walked away....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We will say it not only one fine morning, we will say it morning, evening and night. It is the public sector which is growing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I feel that the world is so comfortable a place. After all, all these foreign oil companies do represent the quintessence of international capital and, in the meantime, they would go on adding to their strength and distorting our economy and inflicting all sorts of damage to our country. Those agreements, as pointed out by my friends here and also some members on the other side of the House also, militate against the sovereign rights of our country. Those agreements are such that even Mr. Borooah's predecessor, Mr. Gokhale, had to come here to this House and say, 'Of course, we are a sovereign country and if we wanted to do so, we could repudiate those agreements.' Those agreements have to be repudiated particularly because of the continued misconduct of these foreign oil companies and as a former Chairman of Oil India, Mr. Borooah, the Minister, has a very personal experience of that sort of thing. I have no doubt about it.

These foreign oil companies in the mean time are behaving with our personnel, their staff and others, in a fashion which is absolutely shoddy and the question of job security of these employees, especially in the eastern region where everything is in a terrible condition, that their behaviour is so utterly derogatory to the dignity of this country, that we have to do something about it. Here are these foreign oil companies who would do us no good whatever in the economic sense. Here are these foreign oil companies which are a standing disgrace to our economy. Here are these foreign oil companies which negate the sovereignty of our country and in spite of that and in spite of our having the know-how and in spite of all that has happened since Mr. K. D. Malaviya with Jawaharlal Nehru's support started a new page, so to speak, we are not writing on that page as well as we ought to do. That is why I suggest that it is absolutely essential that the feeling of

this House is followed up by the Government of the day which claims to be progressive—Mr. Borooah claims at any rate that we are supposed to be further ahead in the road towards socialism than a country like Italy or England. If that is so, why not we do it here and now? Why not Mr. Borooah announce to the House that 'We accept the principle of this resolution.'? 75 monopoly houses apart, I brought a resolution last year and you were in the Chair, it was thrown out. So, I keep the 75 monopoly houses for the time being apart, if the House is not ready for it. but, so far as the foreign oil companies are concerned, let him say, 'I accept the principle of the resolution, the Government is committed to the idea of nationalisation of foreign oil companies, here and now and only implementation process has got to be thought out and announced: 'I cannot announce it to-day'. I could have understood him if he said 'I cannot announce the process of implementation because it requires deep and detailed contemplation which has not yet taken place'. Let him have a detailed and deep contemplation but as soon as ever that is possible, let him accept the principle here and now that there should be immediate nationalisation of foreign oil companies. Then, of course, the whole House can have a unanimous resolution. Otherwise, I will accept Mr. Daga's amendment and press my resolution as amended by Mr. Daga, before the House.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: What I said was that there is no difference of opinion in this country that the oil industry should be entirely in the public sector and the way they are moving, it is going to be so before long and I am also confident that not only it should not be given to foreigners, it should not be given to Indian nationals also. It is too important a matter, too great a responsibility to be given to individuals.

It should be entirely in the public sector and about that I have no doubt in my mind and I am sure there is no doubt in the minds of the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 1 by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, do you want to press your amendments?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to withdraw my first amendment. My second amendment may be put to the vote of the House. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 3 was put and withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put your second amendment to the vote of the House, that is, Amendment No. 3.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we come to the main Resolution. Are you pressing?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am sorry, but I have to press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that Foreign Oil Companies and other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses be nationalised."

The motion was negatived

16.28 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ABOLITION OF RAJYA SABHA

श्री बिजूसि मिश्र: (मोतिहारी) : चेयरमैन
साहब, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ—

“यह सभा सरकार को निदेश देती है कि वह राज्य सभा के उत्सादन का उपबन्ध करने के लिये संविधान का संशोधन करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करे।”

इस प्रस्ताव को लाने के लिये मैंने बहुत पहले प्रयत्न किया था, एक बिल लाया था, लेकिन उस बिल को प्रस्वीकार किया गया, उसके बाद यह दूसरा प्रस्ताव मैं लाया हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के पीछे मेरी बिल्कुल विशुद्ध भावना है, इस हाउस में या उस हाउस के किसी भी सदस्य के प्रति कोई ईर्ष्या की भावना नहीं है। मेरा यह प्रस्ताव एकदम देश हित में है, इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पेश कर रहा हूँ।

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADAR in the Chair.]

बात यह है कि हम लोगों ने अंग्रेजी राज्य के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी और लड़ाई लड़कर हिन्दुस्तान को खण्डित रूप में स्वाधीन किया। हिन्दुस्तान के स्वाधीन हो जाने के बाद यहां एक कांस्टीचूएंट प्रसेम्बली बनी और उसने हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बनाया। उस समय जो कांस्टीचूएंट प्रसेम्बली बनी, वह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर सकती थी, क्योंकि उस समय जो प्रसेम्बली थी, उस प्रसेम्बली का गठन इसलिये हुआ था कि अंग्रेज चाहते थे कि हम लोगों को फंसा कर रख और हम लोग उसमें इसलिये जाते थे कि अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़नी थी। अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ने

के लिये हम उस समय प्रसेम्बली में गये और जब हिन्दुस्तान स्वाधीन हुआ तो उसी प्रसेम्बली के जरिये विभिन्न प्रदेशों से प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आये जिन्होंने कांस्टीचूएंट प्रसेम्बली का निर्माण किया और उस कांस्टीचूएंट प्रसेम्बली में जो लोग गये थे, वे वह लोग थे जो अंग्रेजी राज्य के प्रभाव से प्रभावित थे, इंग्लैंड में पड़े लिखे थे, यहां भी पड़े थे, लेकिन अंग्रेजों की गिला-दीक्षा से प्रभावित थे। इसलिये उन्होंने यह संविधान बनाया और यहां पर दो कमरे रखे—एक लोक सभा और दूसरी राज्य सभा। तो उस समय जो विधान बना उसमें एक लोक सभा बनी और दूसरी राज्य सभा बनी। लोक सभा के सदस्यों की तादाद है 523 और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की तादाद है 240 के लगभग। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1931 में गांधीजी फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर कमेटी के सामने अपना बयान दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने क्या कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि केवल एक हाउस होना चाहिए, दो नहीं होने चाहिए। जो हमारे राष्ट्रपिता थे जिनके जरिए से हिन्दुस्तान में स्वाधीनता आई उन्होंने क्या कहा था वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

“I am certainly not enamoured of I do not swear by two legislatures. I have no fear of a popular legislature running away with itself and hastily passing some laws of which afterwards it will have to repent. I would not like to give a bad name to it and then hang the popular legislature. I think that a popular legislature can take care of itself and since we are dealing with the poorest country in the world, the less expenses we have to bear, the better it is for us. I do not for one moment endorse the idea that unless we have an Upper Chamber to exercise control over the popular chamber, the popular chamber will ruin the country. I have no such fear, but I can visualise a state of affairs when there can be battle royal between the popular chamber and the Upper

Chamber. "(What Mahatmaji predicted has already come true and we have had so many battles royal with the other House)." Anyway, whilst I would not take up a decisive attitude in connection with it, personally I am of opinion that we can do with one Chamber only and that we can do with great advantage. We will certainly save a great deal of expenses if we can bring ourselves to believe that we shall do with one Chamber."

फिर गांधी जी ने कहा कि हमें अपना प्रिमि-डेन्स कायम करना चाहिए, हमें इंग्लैंड को फालो नहीं करना चाहिए। उसमें उन्होंने कहा :

"We need not go after precedents. Let India create her own precedent, so that the rest of the world may follow it."

यह गांधीजी का कहना है जिनके झंडे के नीचे हम लोगों ने काम किया और स्वाधीनता प्राप्त की।

इसी तरह से 1936 में पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक सदन होना चाहिए। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि दो माननीय नेताओं, गांधी जी और नेहरूजी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक ही हाउस होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा आप देखेंगे कि यह जो हाउस बना है उसको अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों ने बनाया था। मैंने आपके सामने गांधीजी का कोटेशन दिया और नेहरूजी का कोटेशन दिया उसके बाद आप देखें कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं उनको उस सदन की कहां तक जरूरत है।

अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1954 में इस सदन में श्री गुरुपद स्वामी एक प्रस्ताव लाए थे और उसमें यह बात हुई थी कि दो हाउसेज होने से क्या फायदा है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ

कि 25 साल में, जो एक डाउरी का कानून था उसपर एक बार हम लोगों की संयुक्त बैठक हुई थी और उसके बाद और कोई हेर फेर नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह से हमारी केवल एक संयुक्त बैठक हुई, कोई दूसरी नहीं हुई। जो यहां पर होता है वही पास हो जाता है। आगे चलकर मैं यह भी बताऊंगा कि किस किस हाउस में कितना कितना खर्चा होता है और तब आपको पता चलेगा कि दो हाउसेज की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक बात मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो दूसरा हाउस है उसमें ऐसे लोग आ जाते हैं जोकि चुनाव में हार गए। हमारी ही पार्टी की तरफ से अगर किसी को ओब्लाइज करना होता है तो वह आ जाते हैं। इसलिए वह नहीं आते हैं कि उनकी कोई उपयोगिता है बल्कि इसलिए कि उनको जगह देनी है। केवल हमारी पार्टी ही नहीं बल्कि और भी जो दूसरी पार्टियाँ हैं वह भी यही काम कर रही हैं। ऐसे भी लोग आ जाते हैं जोकि कभी भी जीवन में चुनाव का सामना नहीं करते, जो कभी भी जनता का मुकाबला नहीं करते। दूसरी तरफ हम लोग हैं जो चुनाव लड़कर आते हैं। हमको अपने क्षेत्र में घूमना पड़ता है, जनता से सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है और उनकी हर तरह से सेवा करनी पड़ती है। हम लोग जनता के दुखदर्द को जानते हैं। दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों को जनता के दुखदर्द का कोई पता नहीं रहता। बिहार से 21 मيم्बर आते हैं वहां लेकिन हमारे जिले में शायद ही किसी ने कभी दर्शन दिये हों। इसलिए सभापति जी आप भी इस बात को सोचें, क्योंकि आप सदस्य भी हैं और चेयरमैन भी हैं कि पिछले 25 सालों में क्या हुआ।

इसके अलावा एक बात यह भी है कि यह बैकडोर वाला सिस्टम चलन है। कोई प्रादमी चुनाव का समाना न करे और बैकडोर से चला आवे तो वह भी चलत है।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हम लोग यहां पर चुनाव लड़कर आते हैं पांच साल के लिए लेकिन उसमें भी खतरा रहता है कि पता नहीं कब लोकसभा डिजाइन्ड हो जाये लेकिन उस हाउस में 6 साल तक कोई खतरा ही नहीं है। हमारे लाखों वोटर्स हैं जिनके पीछे झुमते झुमते हम परेशान रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उस हाउस के सदस्य 30, 40 या 50 वोटर्स से चुनकर आ जाते हैं। मैं किसी तरह का एस्पेशन नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन 40 या 50 वोटर्स के वोट यदि हम चाहें तो किसी न किसी उपाय से ले सकते हैं और यह बात आप सभी को मालूम भी है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सीधे रूप से सरकार चले। गांधीजी ने जो कहा था उसको हमने नहीं माना। इसलिए आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि उस हाउस को जो राज्य सभा के नाम से प्रचलित है उसको सरकार हटा दे। यह सरकार कहती है कि हम प्रोप्रेसिव हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ किस प्रकार से हैं। पहले राजा होते थे उनके यहां सभासद रहते थे और वह भी राजा से लड़ाई करते थे। इंग्लैंड का यही इतिहास है कि जब चार्ल्स I को फांसी हो गई तो हाउस ऑफ कामन्स को अधिकार मिले जबकि कामबेल का राज्य प्राया लेकिन जब कामबेल का राज्य डीला हो गया तो फिर हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स आ गया।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On a point of order. This is a very important discussion pertaining to a part of Parliament. It is but proper that the Minister in charge who will reply to the debate should be present in the House.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): I am taking notes on his behalf. He is coming in a few minutes.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is disrespectful to the House which is seized of

the matter. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: He has gone with the permission of the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is returning.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अब हमारी पार्टी का राज्य है लेकिन हम महसूस करते हैं कि कुछ ऐसी मनोवृत्ति वाले लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि बड़ों का ही राज्य बना रहे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को माने। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक हाउस से क्या फायदे हैं। एक हाउस होने से फायदा यह है कि किसी काम पर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही हो सकती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उस काम में कोई धाब्बदक्कन नहीं होता। तीसरी बात यह है कि कैबिनेट इसी हाउस के प्रति जबाब देह रहेगी। इसी हाउस के चुने हुए लोगों की कैबिनेट होगी और वह हमारे सामने ही जबाब देह रहेगी। हम चाहे विरोध करेंगे या समर्थन करेंगे, जैसा भी परिस्थिति होगी वैसा करेंगे। चौथी बात यह है कि डुली-केमन नहीं होता है कि पहले यहां से हो और फिर वहां जाये। एक हाउस में काम हो गया तो सरकार का काम चलने लगा। इसके अलावा कोई झगड़ा नहीं रहेगा। आज कभी कभी किसी बात को लेकर दोनों सदनों के अधिकारों पर झगड़ा हो जाता है। जब एक ही हाउस रहेगा इस प्रकार के झगड़े की कोई संभावना नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए जरूरी है कि एक हाउस हो रहे।

"The second chamber which usually claims to be conservative is in a position to impede reforms and all such progressive measures."

आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन में जब प्रिंसी पर्स का बिल प्राया तो यहां से पास हो गया लेकिन राज्य सभा में एक बटे तीन वोट की कमी से गिर गया। और फिर उसके बाद चुनाव हुआ और फिर

यहां से पास हुआ तब उस हाउस में लोगों ने समझा कि अब हमारा बहुमत होने जा रहा है तब उस हाउस के लोगों को बुद्धि आई और वह बिल पास हुआ । इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि जितने प्रोग्रेसिव मेजर्स यहां से लिए जाते हैं उनको वह हाउस रोक देता है। कुछ लोग गांधीजी के बारे में कहते हैं कि वह अग्रप्रोग्रेसिव थे । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने 1931 में कहा था कि एक हाउस रहना चाहिए । आप देखिये 42 साल पहले उनके कितने प्रोग्रेसिव विचार थे ।

मेरा विचार है कि दूसरे हाउस के रखने से कोई उन्नतिशील काम हम नहीं कर सकते । हमको जरूरत पड़ जाती है कि राज्य सभा से पास कराये, राज्य सभा में जायें । यहां से पास नहीं होता तो राज्य सभा में बिल नहीं जाएगा । इसलिए उम हाउस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, उससे देश की तरक्की में बाधा पड़ रही है । मैं श्री नीति राज चौधरी से कहूंगा कि वह ऐसा कानून लायें । प्रधान मंत्री होती तो और अच्छा होता क्योंकि उनके पिता स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि दो हाउस नहीं रहने चाहिए । आज जब हम स्वतन्त्रता की स्वर्ण जयन्ती मना रहे हैं इसमें यह काम होना चाहिए कि दो हाउस की जगह एक हाउस रहे और राज्य सभा को हटा दिया जाये ।

आप देखिये कि हमारी बैठकें उनसे ज्यादा हुई । 1952 में 61 दिन बैठक हुई राज्य सभा की और हमारी 123 दिन की बैठक हुई । 1953 में राज्य सभा की बैठक 100 दिन हुई, हमारी 137 दिन । 1954 में राज्य सभा की 103 दिन और हमारी 137 दिन, 1955 में उनकी 112 दिन की बैठक हुई, हमारी 139 दिन बैठक हुई । 1956 में राज्य सभा की 114 दिन, लोक सभा की 151 दिन । 1957 में उनकी 78 दिन, हमारी

106 दिन, 1958 में उनकी 90 दिन हमारी 125 दिन, 1959 में हमारी 187 दिन, उनकी 23 दिन की । 1960 में उनकी बैठक 87 दिन की और हमारी 121 दिन, 1961 में उनकी 75 दिन और हमारी 102 दिन, 1962 में 91 दिन की बैठक राज्य सभा की और लोक सभा की 116 दिन, 1963 में राज्य सभा की 100 दिन, हमारी 122 दिन, 1964 में 97 दिन उनकी, 122 दिन की हमारी, 1965 में 96 दिन उनकी, 113 दिन की बैठक हमारी । 1966 में 109 दिन राज्य सभा की बैठक और हमारी 119 दिन । 1967 में राज्य सभा 91 दिन और हमारी 111, 1968 में 103 दिन राज्य सभा की बैठक और लोक सभा की बैठक 120 दिन । 1969 में 102 दिन राज्य सभा और 120 दिन लोक सभा । 1970 में 107 दिन राज्य सभा, 119 दिन लोक सभा, 1971 में 79 दिन राज्य सभा और लोक सभा को 102 दिन की बैठक, 1972 में उनकी 99 दिन की बैठक हुई और लोक सभा की 111 दिन की बैठक हुई ।

आप देखिये उनकी तादाद कितनी है और हमारी कितनी है । मैंने घंटों का हिसाब नहीं लगाया कि हम कितने घंटे बैठते हैं और राज्य सभा कितने घंटे बैठती है । लेकिन जाहिर है कि हम उन से ज्यादा घंटों तक बैठते हैं, कभी कभी तो रात के 9 बजे तक बैठते हैं । हम सीधे जनता से चुन कर आते हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को असेम्बली के सदस्य चुनते हैं, यानी वे जनता के प्रतिनिधि के प्रतिनिधि हैं ।

जरा खर्च के आंकड़े देखिये ।

सभापति महोदय : चूंकि आप के पास वक्त कम है इसलिये संक्षेप में बता दीजिये ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : ठीक है, मैं एक दो साल का पढ़े देता हूँ। 1973 में हमारा खर्च का तख्तीना तीन करोड़ के करीब था जब कि उनका एक करोड़ 19 लाख के करीब था। 1972 में हमारा तख्तीना 2 करोड़ 80 लाख के करीब था और राज्य सभा का 1 करोड़ 14 लाख के करीब था। 1971 में लोक सभा का 2 करोड़ 20 लाख था, राज्य सभा का 1 करोड़ 13 लाख था। खर्चा भी उन पर ज्यादा है, जब कि तादाद उनकी कम और काम के घंटे कम। इस गरीब मुल्क में इतने पैसे में हम छोटे छोटे साइफ़न नदियों पर बना सकते थे जिससे सिंचाई कर सकते थे।

राज्य सभा में बहुत घुल्लू कार्यकर्ता हैं और बड़े योग्य पुरुष हैं। मेरी किसी के प्रति निरादर नहीं है। उसमें हमारे ही जैसे, बल्कि हम से ज्यादा त्यागी और तपस्वी सदस्य हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इससे सहमत होंगे कि उस सभा की जरूरत नहीं है, कोई उपयोगिता उसकी नहीं है। और जब उपयोगिता नहीं है तो सरकार को बिला लिहाज के उसको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

कहा गया कि उस सदन में लिट्टेरी आदमी हैं। एक दार्शनिक लीकाक ने राजनीति की ब्योरी लिखी है कि जो आदमी चुनाव नहीं लड़ना चाहता उसके लिये कुछ ऐसा प्रोबोजन किया जाय। तो आप बजाय सदन के ऐसे लोगों का कोई कारपोरेशन बना दीजिये, जैसे इंजीनियरों का है। जैसे भारत के पुराने राजे महाराजे पंडितों का संगठन कर देते थे, उसी तरह से जो बड़े लिट्टेरी आदमी हैं, साइंटिस्ट हैं, उनका एक कारपोरेशन बना दें। सरकार अपने यहां उनको रखे और बड़ीका दे जिससे वह अपनी रिसर्च करते रहें। वहां रखने से मेरा खयाल है आप इस तरह के लिट्टेरी आदमियों के मिजाज को खराब करते हैं। यहां पहले श्री मेघनाथ साहा एक सदस्य

थे, वह बड़े अच्छे आदमी थे। वह यहां हाउस में घाते थे तो पंडितजी से उनकी टक्कर हो जाती थी। एक बार मुसोलिनी का नाम लिया तो पंडितजी ने कहा मेरे यहां मुसोलिनी आया था, मैंने उनकी बात नहीं मानी। इस पर बे चप हो गये। वह बेचारे सेन्ट्रल हाल में बैठे किताब पढ़ते रहते थे। मैं समझता हूँ ऐसे आदमियों को राजनीति में नहीं आना चाहिये। सेक्रेटरी चैम्बर में राजनीति जानने वाले आदमियों से काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये जो लिट्टेरी, साइंटिस्ट और विशेषज्ञ हैं उनके लिये सरकार प्रलग प्रोबोजन कर दे।

12 आदमियों का सरकार चुनाव करती है, हर दो वर्ष में चार आदमी चुने जाते हैं। एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि हाउस डिजाल्व नहीं होता है। सही है। लेकिन जब लोक सभा डिजाल्व हो जाती है तो उस हाउस की क्या कीमत रह जाती है ?

समाप्ति महोदय : अब 1 मिनट है आप के पास।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : लोक सभा डिजाल्व हो जाती है तो राज्य सभा की कोई कीमत नहीं रहती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार को सुबुद्धि आनी चाहिये। यह हमारी सरकार है। गांधीजी ने कहा था, जवाहरलालजी ने कहा था इसके बारे में। आज दुनिया समाजवाद की तरफ आगे बढ़ रही है। दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है। लेकिन आप इंग्लैंड की, अमरीकी की बात को पकड़े हुए हैं, उनके पद-चिन्हों पर चल रहे हैं। आप दुनिया में क्रान्ति चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं ? यदि क्रान्ति नहीं चाहते हैं तो बताएं कि जनता आपको क्या कहेगी ? जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा चाहे वह इनकम टैक्स से आता हो, एक्साइज ड्यूटी से आता हो, कपड़ा जो गरीब आदमी पहनता है, एक धोती पहन कर सास भर अपना गुजारा करता है, उस धोती पर लगे टैक्स का पैसा

से कर आप बरबाद करते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है। उस हाउस के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य के प्रति मेरी कोई बुरी भावना नहीं है। वे हम से ज्यादा तपस्वी और त्यागी हैं, इसको भी ईमानदारी से मानता हूँ। लेकिन इस देश के हित में जनता ने जिनको चुन कर भेजा है आपका जो उत्तरदायित्व है उसको आपको निभाना चाहिये। मैंने इस सवाल पर बहुत सोचा है, बहुत विचार किया है और सोचने और विचारने के बाद ही मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को ला कर उस हाउस के एबालिशन की मांग करूँ।

आप आगे बोलने नहीं देते हैं। अब जब मैं जवाब दूँगा तब देखूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House directs the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the Consultation to provide for the abolition of Rajya Sabha."

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मुझे खुशी है कि एक बहुत ही पुराने मੈम्बर इस प्रस्ताव को यहां लाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसूलन भी राज्य सभा खत्म होनी चाहिये। इसी सदन में हम लोग बंगाल काउंसिल को खत्म करने का बिल लाए थे। तब तकरीबन एक राय से वह पास भी हुआ था हालाँकि कुछ लोगों ने उसकी मुबालफित की थी। मेरी यह ख़ुशकिस्मती है कि मैं चौथी बार यहां जीत कर आया हूँ। मैं कभी कभी सोचता हूँ कि यदि के० के० बिड़ला कहीं चाहें राज्य सभा का चुनाव लड़ना जैसे वह लोक सभा का लड़े थे तो कोई भी ताकत हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं थी जो उनको हरा सकती। रुपये के बल पर वोट मिल जाते हैं। केवल 42 असैम्बली के मੈम्बरों के वोट लेने की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। बड़े बड़े मौनोपली हाउसिस के नुमाइंदे राज्य सभा में हैं, इसको भी आप गानते हैं। मैं कोई टीका टिप्पणी

करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वहां हम से ज्यादा काबिल भ्रादमी हो सकते हैं। उन्होंने भी कुर्बानियां की होंगी। लेकिन हमें सोचना है कि भ्राज वाकई में क्या देश में राज्य सभा की ज़रूरत है? गांधीजी का उदाहरण उन्होंने बताया है और जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था उसको पढ़ कर आपको सुनाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांधीजी के भ्रादशों को तो हम भूलते ही जा रहे हैं। वह अगर जिन्दा होते और इस सदन में आ जाते तो उनको कहां बिठाया जाता? डिस्टिंग्विश्ड विजिटिंग गैलरी में वह बैठ नहीं सकते थे क्योंकि लोक सभा के वह सदस्य नहीं रहे थे, आइनरी गैलरी में हम उनको बिठा नहीं सकते थे। मेरे खयाल में प्रेस गैलरी में ही शायद वह बैठ सकते थे क्योंकि वह भ्रखबार चलाते थे। गांधीजी के भ्रादशों को हम भूलते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सब के बारे में संजीदगी से सोच विचार करे।

सहूलियतों के बारे में कहा गया है। यहां हम जनता के पास जा कर इलैक्शन जीतते हैं और जीतने के बाद देखा गया है कि सुबह अगर हमें माला पहनाई जाती है तो शाम को गाली खाने की भी हम में हिम्मत होनी चाहिये। राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के सिलसिले में ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है। खास ज़िम्मेदारी उनकी नहीं है। जो सही राजनीति को मानते हैं और उस पर चलते हैं, उनकी यह ज़िम्मेदारी है। हमारे यहां भीड़ लगी रहती है और जनता को हमें जवाब देना पड़ता है। अगर कहीं ऐसी बात अनजाने में मुँह से निकल जाए जो जनता के हित के खिलाफ जाती हो तो हम लोगों पर जो उसका बुरा असर होता है उसको धोने में छः महीने लग जाते हैं। इसके बरअक्स राज्य सभा के मੈम्बरों को वही सहूलियतें मिलती हैं जो हमें मिलती हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर वह हाउस एबालिशन नहीं होता है तो उनका भत्ता ही घटा दें

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

तो हम को तसल्ली हो जाए कि कुछ तो आपने किया है। लेकिन सारी सहूलियतें आपको बही मिलती हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि जिम्मेदारी उनकी अपने वोटों के प्रति कुछ भी नहीं है। वाकई में राज्य सभा को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

कुरूपन के आधार पर, नोट के आधार पर वोट भी वहां खरीदने की कोशिश होती है और ऐसा हुआ भी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपने दिलों को टटोल कर पूछें कि ऐसा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर क्या वाकई में नोट के जरिये वोट उन्होंने नहीं खरीदे। क्या डाई लाख, तीन लाख रुपया जिस की जेब में हो वह राज्य सभा का मੈम्बर नहीं बन सकता है इसके की चोट पर? मैं किसी का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक मੈम्बर जो हमारे क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे राज्य सभा के लिए, उन के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि वह जीतेंगे नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं हाइएस्ट वोट पोल कइंगा। वाकई में 42 वोट उनको मिल गए। गिन कर उन्होंने बताया कि 42 मिलने और 42 हाइएस्ट मिले। हम लोग दंग रह गए। डेमोक्रेसी किधर जा रही है।

फिर राज्य सभा बनी रहेगी तो चुनाव में हारने के बाद धावपी एक ही चीज सोचेंगा कि कोई न कोई राज्य सभा का मੈम्बर रिटायर हो, मैं उसकी जगह आ जाऊं। आपने देखा होगा कि गिद्ध बैठी रहती है और चारों तरफ देखती रहती है कि कोई गाय भरे या कोई दूसरा भरे ताकि उसको वे खा सकें। इसी तरह से राज्य सभा की सीट के पीछे जब भी कोई खाली होती है दस या बीस लोग रोजाना लगे रहते हैं। वे खड़ी प्रार्थना करते रहते हैं कि कोई रिटायर हो जाए या भगवान किसी को ले जाए ताकि मैं हमें मौका मिल सके।

इसके जो कानूनी पहलू हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। सोमनाथ

चटर्जी उन पर प्रकाश डालेंगे और उनको धार्मू करेंगे। हो सकता है कि इसकी जरूरत हो। लेकिन क्या आज हिन्दुस्तान इस लज्जरी को एफोर्ड कर सकता है, यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं? यह एक लज्जरी है। इंग्लैंड में हाउस आफ कामन्स और हाउस आफ लार्ड्स हो सकते हैं, सोवियत यूनियन में भी इसी तरह से दो हाउसिस हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यहां क्या वाकई में इसकी जरूरत है, यह आपको देखना पड़ेगा। आज हर तरह इकोनोमी करने की हवा चल रही है, क्लास 4 की पोस्ट्स को एबालिश किया जा रहा है, चपडामियों की पोस्ट्स को एबालिश किया जा रहा है, बजट घटाने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं, लोगों से कहा जाता है कि कम खाएं और भ्रमर कम भी नहीं मिलता है खाने के लिए तो बम खाएं और उस सब के बाद भी कहा जाए कि राज्य सभा रखेंगे तब यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। मैं मिश्र जी की तारीफ करता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी हिम्मत से काम लिया है और इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पेश किया है। मुझे मालूम है कि सरकार इसको मंजुरी नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम इस पर वह सोचेंगे तो खी। कांग्रेसी होने के नाते उन्होंने कहा है कि गांधी जी के आदर्शों को फिर से जिन्दा करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये और ऐसी कोशिश उन्होंने की है। जो वल्लेन दी हैं उनके बारे में जपदा नहीं कहना है। एक ही बात बूझें कहनी है कि भ्रमर राज्य सभा हटा दी जसः सो देश का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा और अजावांजिक उसूलों का भी कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। वे मैम्बर जो लोक सभा में जीत कर आने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे या जो डिफिटिड पार्लियामेंट होंगे वे इसी इंतजार में रहेंगे कि किसी तरह से वे राज्य सभा में आ जाएं। यह बल्लस है, यह हमारे सिद्धान्तों के खिलाफ है। बंसल काउंसिल को एबालिश जब हमने किया था तो कुछ लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था लेकिन आम तबदीके से

लोगों ने उसका स्वागत ही किया था। लोगों ने कहा था कि सही फैसला किया गया है। उसी तरह से अगर आज कोई खास कानूनी अड़चन न हो संवैधानिक अड़चन नहीं तो कम से कम सरकार संजीदगी के साथ इसको सोचें और सोच समझ कर फैसला करे कि आज जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में भुखमरी है, बेकारी का दौरा दौरा है, बेकारी से तंग आ कर लोग आत्म हत्या तक करने के लिए तैयार हो रहे हैं और कर रहे हैं, ऐसे मौके पर हम राज्य सभा रखें या न रखें, जो नोट के जरिये वोट खरीदे जा रहे हैं, उसको बन्द करने या न, करे इस पर हमको संजीदगी के साथ सोचना होगा। एक तरफ तो इसको बन्द करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ अखराजात को भी कम करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। यह मैं चाहता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की पूरी ताइद करता हूँ।

17 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He is a great freedom fighter and I have great respect for him. But, unfortunately, I cannot support the Resolution he has moved in this House. Similarly, I oppose the ideas expressed by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

The hon. Member repeatedly referred to Rajya Sabha as superfluous, the fifth wheel and so on. The Rajya Sabha is not identical to the House of Lords. The membership of the House of Lords is hereditary, whereas in the case of the Rajya Sabha there is election every two years. One-third of the members retire every second year.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra mentioned just now that the expenditure on Rajya Sabha is over Rs. 1 crore. Ours is a big country with a budget of over Rs. 5,000 crores. If in such a big country with such a big budget, we cannot afford to spend Rs. 1 crore for the maintenance of Rajya Sabha, I feel sorry for it.

Let us not forget that the Rajya Sabha is a revising chamber. We are all directly elected by the people and we are subject to political pressures. Then, sometimes in a hurry we pass measures which may have some lacuna which require second thought. So, it is very much necessary to have a second chamber, which will be a revising chamber. It will be able to consider at leisure what we have passed in a hurry. For a country with a population of 56 crores, to say that one House is enough is not correct.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra mentioned that Rajya Sabha vetoed the Bill on the abolition of privy purse and other privileges. It was a blessing in disguise. Because of that we went to the polls and got a big majority. In that way, the Rajya Sabha did signal service to the country. The slender majority was converted into a big majority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee said that it is very easy to get a seat in the Rajya Sabha because only 42 MLAs have to vote and members can be purchased. I am sorry he said that membership of the Rajya Sabha, or the vote of the MLA, can be bought. If the MLAs can be bought, is it humanly impossible that MPs can also be bought? So, let us not make such charges.

After all, we are, rather we have been depending on the MLAs for our election. Until the 1971 elections the MPs were depending on the MLAs for their election. Only in 1971 the two elections were separated. If Shri S. M. Banerjee was elected to the Lok Sabha four times, three times he was elected with the help of the MLAs. So, let him not say that those MLAs can be purchased.

Then it is said that people belonging to monopoly groups will get elected to the Rajya Sabha. What is the harm? As long as you do not do away with them, as is happening in the Communist countries, they should be allowed to come. Under our Constitution, any person who is thirty years

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

of age and of sound mind and satisfying some other qualifications can get elected to Rajya Sabha. Several of our opposition members can contest for the Rajya Sabha elections. Like that, if Birla or Tata or somebody else gets elected to Rajya Sabha, there is no harm. We can face him. How many Birlas and Tatas are there? Every time, they go on repeating four or five names. If the Opposition parties are so much afraid of them, I am really sorry for them.

Then, Shri S. M. Banerjee said that Mahatma Gandhi never became a Member of Parliament or Rajya Sabha or any such thing. I want to say that Carl Marx never became a Member of Parliament or anything like that. The big people are only there to guide the nation and guide the destinies of the people. You cannot think of Mahatma Gandhi being a Member of Parliament. Mahatma Gandhi is in his own place and his ideals are before the country.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गांधीजी ने फ़ेडरल स्ट्रक्चर कमेटी में बयान दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान का कैसा ढांचा रहेगा। पालिया-मेंट में उन के ध्याने का सबाल ही नहीं है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Mahatma Gandhi was too great a man and an idealist. He has laid down great principles before the country. We cannot translate every word of what he has said. That is an ideal. We have to go towards that end. To demand the abolition of Rajya Sabha is not proper. Moreover, why should we think of Birlas and Tatas only being elected to Rajya Sabha? Why should we not think of people like Shri Bhupesh Gupta and others? Such eminent people are in Rajya Sabha and they are rendering a good service to the nation.

Moreover, some of our Bills have come back from Rajya Sabha with

certain amendments and we have accepted those amendments. Therefore, to say that they are not contributing anything towards parliamentary democracy is not correct. Previously, the princes also had one chamber and so also the House of Lords. But that cannot be applied to our country. We should not treat the Members of Rajya Sabha as Members of the House of Lords or some such thing or the chamber of princes. We should not try to insult our own men who are elected to Rajya Sabha.

As regards the point that defeated persons are given berths in Rajya Sabha, that is a very rare thing. When it is absolutely necessary, they should be sent to Rajya Sabha so that we may have advantage of their experience. Several times, in some countries, when a great leader is defeated at the polls, next time, he is given a chance and he gets elected and guides the destinies of the nation. Here, I want to give one example of Shri Morarji Desai. He was defeated but he was made the Chief Minister. Next time, he got himself elected. There are some persons who are indispensable to our country at one time. That is why we have to provide the Upper House so that the best men who sometimes, unfortunately, get defeated are not discarded and the country should not be deprived of their services to the nation.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution in all its aspects.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri Bibhuti Mishra, is for the total abolition of Rajya Sabha. So far as I am concerned and the party for whom I am speaking, we do not support the Resolution in the way in which it has been framed. If the Resolution was intended to suggest methods of reform and change in the constitution of Rajya Sabha, then, certainly, we would have come forward in support of the Resolution.

So far as this country is concerned, this is a matter of constitutional importance, not a matter to be looked at from the point of view of party politics. The question is that so far as this country is concerned, we have evolved a constitution where under Art. 1 itself, this country, India, that is Bharat shall be a union of States. That means that our founding fathers have framed a federal constitution for this country and the main characteristic of a federal constitution is the bicameral legislature. That is to say, it is also called a bicameral constitutionalism as Dica, a very well-known author, though he belonged to a University which we may not all like, says:

"A federal state is a political contrivance intended to reconcile national unity and powers with maintenance of States' rights. The indispensable quality of a federal state is the distribution of the powers of government between the federating authority and the federating units."

That is why we find in all the federal States in the world from USSR to USA, Italy and Australia wherever a federal constitution is evolved, a bicameral legislature is a must, for the simple reason that the States, apart from the people as such, should have a representation in the formulation of the legislative processes in the country and that is why what we feel is that what should have been incorporated in the Constitution is not only that the States should have representation for a proper development of a federal structure, but it was essential that all the States should be given equal representation. That is what is done in USSR. That is what is done in the USA. That is what is done in Australia. Canada, of course, is different but these three very well-known federal constitutions lay down as a question of constitutional requirement that all States must have equal representation in the Council of States. Unfortunately, in our constitution I find it

has set out a list in the Appendix where different representations are given but I do not find any basis for that. Population cannot be the basis. We have all agreed to join in the Indian Union for the upliftment not only of the Indian Union as such, but for the federating States as well. We want an integrated development not only of the country but of the States as well. Therefore, the States must have a feeling that they belong to a federation and there is no discrimination between one State and another. There should be equal representation. Therefore, if the hon. Member had come forward with such a proposal, we would have certainly supported it.

The other aspect which should have been taken into consideration, we feel, when the constitution was evolved is namely: how do you get members elected or selected for the purpose of the Council of States? What has been evolved is a system of indirect election and it has got its attendant misuses. The hon. Members on the other side, the hon. mover and Shri S. M. Banerjee, both referred to that, that this is being abused or misused and discredited politicians or defeated politicians or some persons who can afford to purchase 42 or 43 people, they can get this selection. This sort of malpractices has gone into or crept into the system because of the fact that indirect election has been provided. Why not have a direct election? That will be our proposal also. Let there be a direct election to the Council of States. Depending on the number of members we select for each State, we should have equal representation. This is the same principle which has been followed in the Soviet Russia and also in the United States of America. Though they have different types of economic policy and different types of Government altogether, but so far as the federal structure is concerned, both of them follow the same pattern, namely, direct election to the Council of States from the States but having equal representation for all the States. Since we have accepted this

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

federal structure, we feel that it is essential that there should be a second chamber. It is necessary not only for the purpose of providing checks and balances, but for the purpose of the proper functioning of the respective States in regard to the legislative processes of the country.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

We make a distinction in the case of West Bengal where with unanimous support we abolished the Council, that is, the Upper House in the West Bengal Legislature. Why? Because there is no question of West Bengal, being a province, having a sort of federal structure there. The West Bengal Council was not serving any useful purpose at all, except what we felt and what we realised often, namely difficulties in the proper functioning of the Lower House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Are you suggesting direct election by the people? It will be redundant and duplication.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

My hon. Member knows the method of choosing so far as representation of States is concerned. Look at the Constitution. States are represented by the method of selection provided therein. A person who may not belong to that State cannot represent that State in the Council of States. I am sure you are aware of that position. In the Federal Structure, the second chamber should be so arranged that it embodies the federal principles. That is applicable to all the States that are forming the federation. States should be represented in it. There are three well-known principles involved here, as every student of political history will be aware of. The first is the federal functioning, that is to say, to give proper representation to the units of the federation, to offer proper representation to the States in the National Legislature. The second is the revising functions and the third is the initiation of legislation.

We felt that so far as the powers of legislative revision is concerned, it should be coordinated with the powers of the lower House. Our Constitution makers have given a position of eminence to the Council of States. Please look at Article 249 of the Constitution. According to Article 249, if the Council of States decides that Parliament can legislate on a matter which admittedly belongs to the State's jurisdiction, than such legislation can be undertaken in our House. Certain matters are in the State list; only States can legislate; but even then, if the Council of State by a resolution decide in this manner, then such legislation can be undertaken here. Then only Parliament gets the power to legislate on a subject which falls on the State list.

In Article 312 of the Constitution, it is provided that All-India services can be formed. Unless the Council of State passes a Resolution giving such an authority, the Parliament of India cannot constitute such an all-India service. This is the position.

Now the question arises as to why the constitution makers gave such power of eminence at least on two vital issues to the Council of States. This is because the Constitution has recognised the federal structure of the country. The federating units must have a sense of belonging to that unit and they must have proper the national legislature. So far as the method of election is concerned, in the USA they are chosen by direct election. In the Soviet Russia they are having direct method of election. There are many such instances. The only instance where we find indirect method of choosing is in respect of the House of Lords. Why should we try to form that the constitution of the Council of States or second Chamber be either on the basis of heredity or on the basis of vested interests. Take away all those opportunities. Don't make it open for any abuse or mis-use.

Therefore, Sir, we cannot support the Resolution in the form it has been framed. On the other hand a time has come when serious thought should be given as to how the defects which have been found out in the functioning of the Rajya Sabha because of its constitution or because of the unequal representation in the constitution of Rajya Sabha can be removed and how a better and more coordinated constitution be there so that all the participating States can have a real voice and equal voice in the deliberations of the Council of States. Why should a particular State have five members and another 30 or 40 members? What is the basis of it? They have not joined the Union of India because of their size but because they want to participate and become a member of the union of States. They have their own identity as a federating State itself. Then why do you have different types of membership for which there is no rationale. Therefore, if I may submit, the following proposal should be seriously considered and, if possible, accepted. There should be equal representation of each State and that the Member should be elected from and in the State and free from federating control. As one of the very well-known author has said:

"The more the choosing of the second Chamber is out of popular control, the more it tends to become detached from realities of body politic."

Therefore, Sir, let us remove this defect and try to make Council of States more a symbol of a proper federal structure in this country and a useful instrument for implementation of the federal structure in this country.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, at least on one point I am in agreement with the previous speaker that the federal structure of our country requires second

Chamber here. The method of selection may differ. I also differ from him in what he has enumerated as the method of selection. Why Assembly should be given the right to choose is dependent on one point. In different States different parties come into power. Because there are local elections with limited areas the voters, the government and the Assembly members representing the party at that time may elect the representatives here in the Rajya Sabha. If other methods are selected that party may not have the representation here. I am very sorry to differ with my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, on this matter. He has brought the name of Gandhiji. I request him and all our friends not to drag Gandhiji in these matters. We are not following the principles of Gandhiji here. We are not accepting many of his instructions that he gave in his lifetime for conducting our government. Why drag his name in one matter? So far as he has quoted Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, at the time the Constitution was passed Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was *serve sarva* of this country. He could have done whatever he wished. But in his wisdom he thought there should be a second Chamber in India. I cannot say the reasons which dictated him to accept this framework. In his lifetime, he never tried to abolish the Rajya Sabha. So to quote Pandit Nehru in this context is perhaps useless and would not cut much ice.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra has given three or four reasons for abolition. One is expenditure. The other is bickerings between the two chambers. The third is its uselessness. As for expenditure, nearly a crore of rupees is spent on the upper chamber. What is that expenditure? Daily we are seeing that our estimates go higher and higher. The Gandak project started with an estimate of Rs. 50 crores; it has gone up to Rs. 152 crores, more than three times. We are not caring to control this expenditure but we are caring very much to control the expenditure or

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

cut the expenditure of just a crore of rupees. If the chamber is useless and does not serve any purpose, it may be abolished, but not on the ground of expenditure.

Then we have seen that we pass many Bills and send them to the Rajya Sabha. There some amendments are made and sent over here which are readily accepted by us. Only once we differed, in regard to the Dowry Bill when there was a joint session. Otherwise, we have never differed and we have accepted their amendments readily and those Bills have become Acts only after the acceptance of those amendments. I think more than 25 per cent of the Bills have been accepted with such amendments. So they are serving a purpose in correcting our omissions or mistakes. It is a very good thing that there is one chamber to take care of the shortcomings or mistakes that we commit in this Chamber in passing Bills.

He also said that the other House serves no useful purpose. The idea of a second chamber was to represent the States. Under our federal structure, the States should send their representatives to protect their interests, to speak on their behalf. We are all elected from different States, but we are not representatives of the Governments of those States. We represent the people. We may differ from our State Governments; we may put forth some other view than what those Governments want us to do. But the Rajya Sabha members are bound to project the views of their respective Governments. The election may be by any method that may be decided or settled. But they should project the views of the Governments of their States. If anybody says that the Members of Lok Sabha will represent their view, it is wrong. We, the members of Lok Sabha, have independent views and we represent the people. We may think in one way and the Governments of the States may think in another.

Pandit Mishra cited one instance where the progress of a progressive Bill was stopped due to the vote of the Rajya Sabha. It was not so. It was because a party which called itself progressive, that is the Congress(O), came in the way. If it had voted for that Bill, the Bill would have been passed with the requisite majority. But as the saying goes, it was a case of cutting the nose to spite the face, on their part. They did this. It was not because the Rajya Sabha came in the way and blocked this Bill. Supposing the Communist party becomes reactionary, what can we do? They can stop any progressive measure in the Rajya Sabha if they like to. So, it is not an argument to say that because the Bill relating to the princes was defeated there, the Rajya Sabha should be abolished.

One thing more. There may be a faulty election or selection of candidates to the Rajya Sabha, but the Rajya Sabha is meant to give a second look on the Bills that we pass, and so mature men should be selected. There are no two opinions on that. If that is not done, that is the fault of the different parties, not the fault of the system, because we select such candidates who are very raw, who have no experience and therefore such things happen. If the different parties select mature men for the Rajya Sabha and get them elected, then it will be all right. I do not think that going to Rajya Sabha debars any man from the public image. There are workers, as Mr. Bibhuti Mishra himself said, who are not in anyway less patriotic, less progressive, than us. So, at this stage, to raise this question of the abolition of the Rajya Sabha, I think, is premature, and if at all anything is to be done, what needs to be done is to think about the way of the selection of members to the Rajya Sabha. We have got indirect election in our Congress party. The ordinary members of the party elect the delegates and those delegates elect the representatives of the AICC. Shri Mishra is also represented there

through indirect election. Even in our party there are indirect elections for the AICC members. So, there is no harm if the elected representatives in the Assembly elect the Rajya Sabha members. Somebody may be corrupt, and somebody amongst us here may also be corrupt, but that is another thing. That is no ground for saying that the members of Legislative Assemblies are purchased and corruption increases.

With these words, I oppose the resolution of Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI SEZHIVAN (Kumbakonam):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to totally oppose the resolution before this House, brought forward by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. On this resolution, I am fully aware that the discussion that we are having is only of an academic interest. Even if this House passes the resolution, the proposition should be brought forward by a Constitutional amendment and passed by a two-third majority here and sent to the Rajya Sabha and unless they want to commit suicide it will not be passed there. Anyhow, I am clear in my mind that this raises very many fundamental issues of policy in this country.

I am very glad that the discussion is taking place is on a very high level, on a non-party level, because the two Members who spoke from that side also opposed this measure, and I liked the spirit, because we are having a discussion on the political structure of a federal country. Every one of us is interested to see how the federation is to be run.

Before I come to the bicameral system of parliamentary government which is essential for the spirit and idea of a federation, I will go through one or two points that have been put forward by Mr. Bibhuti Mishra in favour of the abolition of the Rajya Sabha. It was said that if there is only one chamber, quick decisions could be taken and that if there is

another chamber, more money has to be spent and duplication comes in the way, especially when we consider Bills here, say, for five days and the Rajya Sabha there takes another three days. All these arguments may appear to be plausible on the face of it, but there is a price that we have to pay for democracy. When Hitler was in power in Germany, he said the same thing against the British Government. "What these 500 members of Parliament in England do in five days, I do in one hour." If you stretch that argument then 522 Members of the Lok Sabha will be found redundant and 50 Ministers will do. Another stage will come, when even 50 Ministers are not necessary and one person can run the entire country. This kind of argument cannot solve the problems before the country.

Mr. Mishra said that Rajya Sabha Members were being elected indirectly and therefore there was scope for corruption. Another Member from this side said that if one spent Rs. 5 lakhs, one could become a Member of the Rajya Sabha. In this country, we know that sometimes Rs. 15, 17 or even 20 lakhs are spent on elections, bye-election to Parliament even in the case of Assembly election vast amounts are spent. As a true Gandhian, he must first convince his own party members that they should not spend more amount than its prescribed by law. They have themselves accepted that this has been observed more in the breach. There is scope for corruption, but it is not only in the elections to Rajya Sabha but in all the elections. Can this be an argument? Suppose there is an Assembly of 60 persons. If 32 persons are bought, one becomes the Chief Minister. Then you should abolish that system also and the Chief Minister should be elected directly. He referred to the expenditure. An expenditure of one crore of rupees out of five thousand crores, I think, is a small amount. We do not have as much facility as the Senator in the U.S.A. or Members of Parliament in

[Shri Sezhiyan]

other countries have. We work with meagre facilities. He says that this is an expenditure which this country can ill-afford. The same argument can be quoted against us. We are paid Rs. 51 per day, which is much above the average per capita income of the vast majority of people in this country, the average per capita income in this country per month is Rs. 37. Should we abolish Lok Sabha? He quoted Gandhiji. I do not want to pollute that name. In May, 1953, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"Each House has full authority to regulate its own procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constituted Parliament; it is the two Houses together—that is the Parliament of India. The constitution treats the two Houses equally except in certain financial matters, which are to be the sole prerogative of the House of people".

So Nehru was clear about the usefulness and importance of Rajya Sabha.

The mover of this motion, if he had gone through the Constitution, would have found that the name Rajya Sabha, so also Lok Sabha, is not there in the Constitution. We gave these names after the Constitution was framed. The Constitution calls it the Council of States. Nowhere in the world has it been so well defined as in our Constitution. In the United States they call it "The Senate"; in the United Kingdom they call it "House of Lords". Here we call it the Council of States. Therefore, it is the forum, the highest legislative forum of the country, wherein the units of the federation get representation and, participate. The Council of States has got a place in the federal structure of this country. Tampering with it will be the negation of the very basis of the federation.

One more point is that rightly or wrongly, our Constitution has opted for a federal system. I feel that it is the only thing that could have been

done. Historically and geographically, nobody can escape from this idea. Unitary form of Government is ruled out. If you feel that the second chamber is redundant, the same argument can be put forth for the States also. We can abolish all State Legislatures and save more money and we can have only one unit at the Centre which can control them. Whether it is politically possible or not I have got my own doubts. If they feel, let them try that. It has been tried from the days of *Ithikasa* and from the days of Rama and Ravana. Therefore, the very best thing to preserve the democracy is not only to accept the riveraities but also to respect that and recognise them. That is what the founding fathers of our Constitution have done; in accepting the diversity in this country, a federal set-up had been recommended.

We, the members of the D.M.K. believe in the federal structure of this country. Whenever we want more powers for the State, I want to make clear, we do not want to weaken the centre. The centre should be strong if not stronger. I feel that if they want more powers let them have them. We want a stronger Centre. At the same time we do not want to burden them with unnecessary matters which could be dealt with at the States level. For example, public health comes under the purview of the States. I want the States to be more responsible and better equipped themselves than what they are to-day. I think that the strong States together will make a strong Centre and make India strong if not stronger. Therefore, when we ask for powers for the States from the Centre, it is not done in a spirit of confrontation but it is asked for with a spirit of co-operation. With that cooperation we want to build this country into a strong one.

Sir, when we speak like this, we are fully aware that the States and the Centre together which go into

the federal set up should have enough resources to meet their expenses. That is the only thing we want. In this case, we want a federal set up which should be healthy. I fully support the view point put forth by Shri Som Nath Chatterjee that in the Council of States, equal representation should be given to all the federating units—whether big or small. In U.S.A. New York State contains millions of people and the State of Nevada may have only a few lakhs of people, yet they get equal representation when it comes to the Senate. Equal representation should be given to the Council of States here too.

Finally I want to say one word about the Council of States. This represents the interests of the federating units. If you want to abolish that, it would tantamount to avoiding the very basis of the federal structure in this country. Therefore, I beg Shri Mishra, who is older than I and who should have more wisdom than I, to see that India should be kept as a federating unit wherein everybody should cooperate so as to build a strong India. It is in that spirit that I say that the Council of States should be preserved and in India it is worth keeping.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ishaque.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by the time I participate in the discussion, it has become more or less an academic discussion. All the speakers have spoken for and against this Resolution from this side as well as from the other side. But, what amazes me most is the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Som Nath Chatterjee. His was a constructive speech. I was wondering whether a marxist Member could speak like that. He of course made some constructive suggestions. I entirely agree with him when he says that the representation of the States must be uniform. Article 1 says, India shall be a Union of States, but the fourth schedule enumerates

the representation of each State. UP has 34 members, West Bengal 16, Jammu and Kashmir 4, Nagaland 1 etc. in the Rajya Sabha. So, the number differs from State to State. So, if Mr. Mishra would have sought an amendment of the fourth schedule of the Constitution, we would have welcomed it. There is no reason or principle why all States should not have equal representation in the Council of States.

Everyone has spoken about the utility of the second chamber. It acts as a check and balance. Particularly with the CPM members who have got a propensity to be irrational and illogical, it may happen that at times this House passes a Bill in great haste and out of mood. If a second chamber is there, it can consider the Bill in the right mood and in the mean time, the mood may settle down and everyone may be able to see reason. Therein lies the utility of the second chamber.

In our Constitution, the Council of States is the only perpetual body. The House of the people can be dissolved. Of course there is no chance of the House of the People being dissolved in the next 20 or 30 years, but the contingency may happen. So, we must have in the country a perpetual body and that is provided by the Council of States.

Mr. Chatterjee, while advocating that the Council of States must have equal representation for all the States, was also suggesting that there should be direct election to it. I oppose it very much. If members are elected to the Council directly, they will demand equal power with the Lok Sabha. There are two different entities. It is a fact of life that there are people in India and it is also a fact of life that there are States in India. In the case of a conflict between the people and the States reason demands that it is the people who must win. So, in case of a tussle between the Lok Sabha—the House of

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

the people—and the Rajya Sabha—the Council of States—it is the Lok Sabha that must win. In case you have direct election to Rajya Sabha, their members will naturally demand equal rights with the Lok Sabha because they are also elected by the people. They are not elected by any *via media* institution. We are elected directly. In case you give Rajya Sabha equal power with the Lok Sabha, there will be a chance of clash between both Houses. Therefore, I oppose the suggestion that there should be any amendment to the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution to make elections to the Rajya Sabha direct. While I congratulate our senior member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra for the spirit in which he has brought this Resolution, I am sorry I cannot support him because in India there is necessity for a bicameral legislature as only in a bicameral legislature we can accommodate the States, whose interests must also be looked into at the same time.

श्री राज रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, राज्यों ने मिल करके संघ शासन की स्थापना की है। सभी राज्य सरकारों ने एक संघ बनाया है और उसी से संघ शासन की संघ स्थापना हुई है। हमारा संविधान संघात्मक है। यह संविधानिक प्रश्न है, इसलिए उन प्राविजन को हमें पुनः देखना होगा जो संविधान में है। जो बहस चल रही है उस में कुछ लोगों ने इन प्राविषंज को खत्म करने की बात कही है और कुछ ने उसका समर्थन किया है। एक बार पुनः आर्टिकल 79 और आर्टिकल 80 आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

इस में प्रेजिडेंट के बाद काउंसिल आफ स्टेट्स और उसके बाद हाउस आफ दी

पीपल है। काउंसिल आफ स्टेट्स इसलिए है कि जो इकाइयाँ हैं उन्होंने मिल कर संघ बनाया है, इसलिए काउंसिल उनको रिप्रिजेंट करती है। इस वास्ते उनका रिप्रिजेंटेशन बहुत आवश्यक है।

आर्टिकल 80 भी देखना बहुत आवश्यक है। काउंसिल आफ स्टेट्स कैसे कांस्टीट्यूट होती है, इसका जिक्र इस में है।

(1) The Council of States shall consist of—

(a) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and

(b) not more than two hundred and thirtyeight representatives of the States....”

जिस तरह का आधार यहां दिया गया है उस तरह से यह बनती है। इस में एक और अच्छी चीज रखी गई है। इस में बहुत से विद्वान आदमियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किए गए हैं :

“(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art and social service.”

बहुत सी बातें यहां कही गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि वे डायरेक्ट इलेक्शन में जीत कर आ सकते हैं। जिस आदमी ने अपने जीवन पार्टी में लगा दिया हो, साइंस में लगा दिया है, दूसरी विद्याओं में लगा दिया हो, जिन्दगी भर रिसर्च करता रहा हो क्या आप समझते हैं कि वह डायरेक्ट इलेक्शन में जीत कर आ सकता है? साधारण जनता पार्टी और साइंस को समझ ही क्या सकती है? फिर हमारे देश में शैक्षणिक योग्यता ही आम

लोगों में कितनी है ? इस वास्ते जो यह संविधान में रखा गया है किसी परपञ्च से ही रखा गया है और वह परपञ्च बहुत अच्छा है ? इन विषयों में अगर हम यहां लैजिस्लेट करते हैं, कानून बनाते हैं, साइंस के बारे में बनाते हैं उनके बारे में एक मौका मिलता है उनके यहां होने से रीथिंग का और वे लोग अपने ज्ञान के बल पर सही राय उन विषयों के बारे में दे सकते हैं और उनको ऐसा करने का मौका मिलता है।

अगर राज्य सभा को समाप्त कर दिया जाए जैसा मिश्र जी ने कहा है तो निश्चय ही राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर नहीं आएंगे एक एक जिले के, एक एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि ही आएंगे तो — राज्य सरकारों का क्या व्यू है वह हमारे व्यूज से मेल खाता भी है या नहीं खाता है, इसका पता नहीं लग सकेगा। तब राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं होंगे। इसलिए भी राज्य सभा का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। लोक सभा किसी बिल को जल्दी में पास कर सकती है। उस पर चैक रखने के लिए ताकि बाद में परेशानी न हों, विचारों के प्रवाह में बह कर हम जल्दी में काम न कर बैठें, उस पर चैक रखने के लिए भी राज्य सभा की आवश्यकता है।

मिश्र जी ने प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए जो कुछ कहा है उसको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि पूरी तरह से सोच विचार करने के बाद वह इस बिल को यहां नहीं लाए हैं। वह बहुत योग्य हैं, बुद्ध हैं और हर तरह से आगे हैं। इस में कुछ खर्चा अधिक हो जाता है इसलिए वह इसको खत्म करने के पक्ष में हैं, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। उन्होंने गांधी जी का उदाहरण भी दिया है। इसके बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्य कह चुके हैं। मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। नेहरू जी का हवाला भी उन्होंने

दिया है। लेकिन नेहरू जी कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली के मੈम्बर थे। अगर वह इसको नहीं चाहते थे तो संविधान में इसको स्थान न देते और इसलिए मना कर सकते थे उनका व्यक्तित्व, उनकी तपस्या अंतर त्याग ऐसे थे कि उनके सामने किसी का हिम्मत नहीं पड़ सकती थी कि न कर सके। जिस तरह की सरकार वह चाहते देश में लाते। यह कहना कि नेहरू जी नहीं चाहते थे, ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने किसी संदर्भ में ऐसी बात कह दी होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके पूरे भाषण को पढ़ा जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि नेहरू जी यही चाहते थे कि संघात्मक पद्धति से देश का शासन चले। इसलिए इसको संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है।

18.02 hrs.

यह भी कहा गया है कि जो चुनाव में हार जाते हैं राजनीतिज्ञ उनको ले आया जाता है। मैं कहूंगा कि यह तो पार्टियों की गलती है, स्टेट्स की गलती है। अगर कोई स्टेट चाहती है कि इस आदमी को वह अपना प्रतिनिधि बना कर भेजे तो इससे आपको क्या नुकसान है। आपको इससे कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर राज्य समझता है कि फलां आदमी उसको बेहतर रिप्रेजेंट करेगा तो चाहे वह हार गया हो जिसके पचासों कारण हो सकते हैं, तो इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं करना चाहिये आपने यह भी कहा है कि बोट खरीद लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन क्या लोक सभा के वास्ते इलैक्शन में पचासों अजियां रोजना इसके बारे में इलैक्शन कमिशन के पास नहीं पहुंचाती है ? यह कोई छिपी बात नहीं है। लोग बोट खरीदते हैं और इस सदन में आते हैं। यह तो पद्धति की गलती है और हम सब

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

को इस में सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य का दल शासन में है। इसलिए वह इस में सुधार करने के लिए बेहतर स्थिति में है। उसे इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उस के जो भी कैंडीडेट चुनाव लड़ें, वह निर्धारित लिमिट के अन्दर पैसा खर्च करें। इस बारे में जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, वे उस दल के कैंडीडेट्स के बारे में ही अधिक लगाये जाते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि राज्य सभा पर 114 लाख रुपये खर्च होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देशहित में यह कोई बड़ा खर्च नहीं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा संसदीय संविधान बना रहे, तो देशहित में जितना भी खर्च करना पड़े, वह कम है। इसलिए इस विषय में खर्च का सवाल साने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि राज्य सभा की उपयोगिता नहीं है और सरकार को सुबुद्धि भानी चाहिए। सरकार को सुबुद्धि कभी नहीं आयेगी।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

18.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: AGITATION BY DOCTORS IN DELHI HOSPITALS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the discussion under Rule 193.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The subject matter of the discussion is not merely of an academic importance, but it is a vital matter to us all because we are greatly concerned with the interests of the Medicos on the one side and the health and hygiene of the capital of the country on the other. The threatened strike which is likely to affect five prominent hospitals in this city is a very grave matter and I think with a constructive mind we must approach the problem and see that on the one side, the largest area of agreement is arrived and at the same time, the health and hygiene of this city is ensured.

Very often a criticism is heard against the Medicos that these medical graduates are well-placed in life and they come from a better strata of society and that compared to the emoluments which other sectors of our society get, their emoluments are much better and, therefore, why such sections of the society should hold the society to ransom and resort to actions like strike?

It is a matter of pride that I had been a University teacher and I had tried to find out what qualitative changes are taking place in the last few years as far as the composition of students taking up the professional courses are concerned. There was a time in this country when only sons and daughters of the aristocratic families could take up the professional education. But, thanks to the gradual democratisation of the educational system in our country, even the sweepers' families throw up doctors and engineers and, therefore, the entire composition of the students joining professional courses is undergoing a vast change and even students from the lower strata of our society manage to get into these professional courses. I know a number of families who by drawing loans to a very great extent send their children to the medical

colleges and engineering colleges and thus the lowest of the lowest in this country are able to get into the medical college and the engineering college and naturally, when such students take out their degrees and enter avocation, naturally, they have to shoulder the responsibility of the repayment of the large loans which their parents have taken. Students therefore expect that the emoluments that would be offered to them would be comparable to the expenditure that they had incurred, that it should be commensurate with the cost of living. The doctor's dilemma in Delhi is how to link up their emoluments with the rising cost of living, the rising prices. If they demand more emoluments, if they demand the acceptance of the principle as full-fledged doctors, I don't think that we can blame them at all for that. They have decided to go on strike. The number of medicos is 4000 and as far as the people who would be affected is concerned, the patient community alone comes to 10,000. There will be 5,000 who are in beds inside hospitals and there will be another 5,000 out-patients. So, in all 10,000 patients will be involved. As far as deaths are concerned, one of the journalists who has gone round various city hospitals, has estimated that in all these five hospitals there are 20 deaths on an average per day. Because of the medical facilities available it is now 20 but if the hospitals are closed because of this strike in that case the rate of deaths per day will come to 50 per day.

Sir, as one connected with the trade union movement I would like to applaud the constructive point of view which they have taken up. The doctors' Action Committee announced that when they strike work tomorrow from midnight, from that very moment, they will set up parallel out-patient departments near the hospital. If the authorities permitted this parallel outdoor department will be started within the premises of the hospitals. They have already collected Rs. 25,000 and in a few days they propose to

collect Rs. 40,000 not for donations to be given to those on strike, but for the purpose of purchasing the drugs and medicines for those who come to the hospital seeking medical treatment. This is the constructive attitude that they have taken. For this constructive and human approach that the Joint Action Committee of the Doctors have taken, I congratulate them.

With the conscience of the Lok Sabha and with the good offices of the hon. Health Minister we should try to find a solution to this problem. The Joint Action Committee met the Secretary of the Health Ministry and on the 28th and 29th of this month they had a series of discussions. They had taken a constructive attitude. They told the Secretary: We know the difficulties; we know that the economy is in doldrums; but our only demand is that we should be treated on par with full-fledged doctors. They have made a very constructive approach provided you accepted their basic demands about emoluments. The Secretary told them that so far as treating them as doctors is concerned, those demands will not be accepted, the financial position is very bad, etc., Then they said that they were prepared to negotiate, you may grant certain interim relief and all that. How best the principle involved in these increased emoluments can be accepted is to be worked out and if that is done they are prepared to postpone their action and accept interim relief. I think a very constructive proposal has been given by them. They have said:

"The Action Committee is prepared to negotiate the actual figures of pay scales and accept interim relief. But there should be an assurance of the acceptance of the principle behind the demands."

I do not want to elaborate. The matter is very clear. To put it in a nuts hell. Accept the principle that the medicos can be accepted as full-fledged doctors. They would be given

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate.]

gradually the scales of the government servants and because of the quantum that is involved if there is some difficulty regarding the mobilisation of the resources and allocation of resources in the mean-time give some interim relief to the doctors and negotiate their demands. Do not take a bureaucratic attitude. This is my submission. As far as this House is concerned we will not allow this House to be divided on the party lines as far as the humanitarian cause and just demands of the employees are concerned. Don't allow the midnight of 31st to become the midnight of disaster. On the contrary let it be a midnight when a new liberal policy will be evolved. If that attitude is taken, I am sure the Joint Action Committee can be persuaded to postpone the action otherwise this strike is going to be inevitable.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, I am surprised and shocked that the interns, postgraduates and registrars have to go on strike from tomorrow midnight. It is strange that these young boys or the old ones now experienced who are in service and are the best part of the society are forced to go on strike. As is clearly evident from the statement they have been forced to take this step and they have not taken this step or going to do this all of a sudden. They have met the Minister; they have met the Secretary and they have met the Director General. They have met everybody. But what treatment did they get at their hands? Of course, the Minister promised them to look into the demands No. 1 and 2. As financial implications are involved he wants to consult the others. It is all right. I hope he will not insist on the argument that he has given in this statement about the postgraduates, about the interns and others. Is it not a fact that these interns after five years experience are well qualified and they are doing the same job as the qualified doctors are doing. No doubt, they get experience

in the course of it. But it is also true that they are serving the patients so well as they will serve after one year or as others are serving. So, why this technical point on this that they should not be given. Same should apply in the case of post-graduates also. About the demands No. 3, 4 and 5, I want the Health Minister to view it from this angle. In Delhi this is a non-practising job. In Bihar it is a practising job where doctors are earning not few hundreds but a few thousands. If the government want them to become non-practising doctors why should they not think in terms of conferring to them the status of a government servant. What do these government servants like Director General, Assistance Director General, etc., do who are controlling them? At one time they were the same. Now they are in the government. Why should these non-practising doctors who will do service all the time not be considered a government servant and given the same facilities as the government servants are given. What right society or Government will have on these doctors to call upon them to serve society all the time like government servants without conferring on them the benefits of government service?

Therefore, I would say that demands Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are worth considering. I know the Minister cannot here and now give a categorical reply. But he can certainly say that he would like to consider these. I am sure you want in this country social security to be the maximum. Health service is most important here, as it is in UK. In case doctors are by and by being made non-practising, if they are made non-practising, why should not they get the same facilities as you are giving to government servants?

As regards demand No. 8, I do not agree with the doctors. This is about the rural health service. In this country, 80 per cent of the health budget of the Central and State Governments combined is spent on a system which

serves only 20 per cent of the population whereas 20 per cent of the entire budget is being spent on the other systems of indigenous medicine like Unai, Homoeopathy and others which serve 80 per cent of the population. What a lopsided view we have in this country? Therefore, as regards demand No. 8, I cannot say that it should be considered, but the other demands should be considered.

I want to know why they have been forced to come to this stage. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate has very nicely put it, why this cream of society, the MBBS serving for a long time should be forced to give up their duty from midnight tomorrow, a step which will adversely affect 10,000 patients in the capital city of India?

There are 2,500 doctors. I am sure 2,000 will join the strike. 250 senior non-clinical doctors may be called upon to serve with only 250 doctors at their disposal. Do they propose to man the health service system in the city? They are already discharging in-patients. They are already not admitting OPD patients. They are already doing this in advance. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate said—it may be a little more or a little less—on the average 20 persons is the figure of casualties. With 250 doctors plus 250 senior non-clinical doctors, this may go up. Who will be responsible for this?

When they met the Secretary, he agreed that 'you have this status; you are full-fledged doctors, but we cannot give you the other fixed scales'. What is the logic behind this argument? On the one hand, you say they are full-fledged doctors; on the other, you say you will not give them the benefits. On the one hand, you say that that they must not be practising, they must be non-practising; on the other, you say you will not give them the other benefits. What is the logic of this? What is the logic of this Ministry?

I say the health directorate of this Government is functioning very inefficiently for some time. There are

certain big brass, bureaucrats, in the health directorate, who are inhuman. They treat doctors not nicely. Though one can see the smile of the Director General in the Gallery, he is the most bureaucratic in the whole department who is treating some doctors with favour and others with frown. How callous he is? In the morning, when we demanded a clarification about him from the Minister in the outer lobby, he was imputing motive on the intention of a member. I know. I shall prove by evidence to you for a privilege motion unless this officer apologises within 36 hours. He has said that the members who were talking about him have got certain favour....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There is enough evidence.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): This is a serious matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This officer had the cheek to say that the member.... He was talking about him because the Member wants favour from him.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): As you know, there is a procedure in the House. If he wants to say something of this nature on the floor of the House, before that, he has to fulfil certain conditions. He must bring it to the notice of the Speaker and then alone he can refer to it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We do not want to tolerate the bureaucrats. We are a sovereign Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How that person can come to the lobby?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on a point of order. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has brought it to your notice that an official has spoken like that about Members and that if he does not apologise within 36 hours, he will bring a privilege motion. I support

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

him. I know what the Director-General means.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: This controversy leads to certain criticism of the officials. If there is legitimate criticism, certainly I will welcome it. But because the officer concerned was not in the inner lobby—he must have been perhaps passing by the outer lobby perhaps—

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He was standing in the outer lobby. Let the Minister deny the allegation and shall accept his denial.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If you want to give a twist to the whole debate, I have no objection. But I would request him to follow the practice and procedure and some decorum. This is not the way....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one thing. Whatever has happened, please give in writing. That will be sent to the hon. Speaker. He will take a decision.

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Minister is diverting.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not diverting. I am giving an example, to show how doctors have been treated at the hands of this bureaucrat who has the cheek to say just in the outer lobby about the Members. I will give an example. He has made the whole CGHS system in the State worthless. He is responsible for all these things which were functioning so well. He has got his favourites, his favours and frowns. If the Minister says on his behalf, "Well, he has not said those things", all right, I will accept it. But let him say that. Then I will forgive. Otherwise, I know and I can produce evidence as to what he has spoken about Members of this House, not one Member but Members.

Let me leave it at that.

To conclude, I would say that the Health Minister should intervene and we also on our behalf would speak to the doctors that they should not go on strike from tomorrow. Let the doctors give time to the Health Ministry and the Health Minister personally, who himself being a trade unionist in favour of such friends, should look into the matter.

About demand Nos. 1 and 2, he has already said he is talking to the Finance Ministry. About demand Nos. 3, 4 and 5, about conferring the status of Government servants, since they are non-practising, I hope he will sympathetically consider them. About demand No. 8, I said I do not agree. I hope that it is very natural in this welfare society—socialist society, why welfare society—that these persons who are serving round the clock and are non-practising, should demand from the Government the status which they deserve, which they have earned by dint of their labour and which they are worthy of.

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very serious matter today because in the capital of India from midnight of tomorrow nearly 5000 doctors including registrars, post-Graduates, House Surgeons, interns etc. will be compelled to go on strike. The hon. Members of this House—Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad have already enumerated the demands of the doctors and as such I will not reiterate them. I would only like to say Sir, that the doctors belong to the intelligentsia and they render a humane service to the ailing patients. The Government should keep this aspect of the matter while approaching the problem and instead of trying to make a prestige issue they should come forward to solve it amicably. From the Times of India dated the 30th March, 1973 I find that the Joint Action Committee of the doctors had made two demands and I quote, "The

*The original speech was delivered in Bengal.

committee had made two requests to the ministry. First, that registrars, post-graduates, house surgeons and interns should not be treated as "trainees" but as "doctors in service in hospitals". Second, that adequate status be accorded to them as doctors and "suitable" graded pay scales be introduced." From the Minister's statement we find that he does not differ much on these two issues. To-day everyone will concede that prices have gone up abnormally high and I am sure the doctors cannot be held responsible for this phenomenon. The other countries of the world have succeeded in sending their rockets to the moon but in our country only the prices are rocketing high and no wonder one day it may perhaps reach the moon too. The hon. Minister in his statement has said that the Delhi doctors are paid stipend which is higher than those paid to their colleagues in other States. Even it be so can it be denied that prices of every commodity in Delhi is higher than any other part of the country? Is it not a fact that the house rent is prohibitive? Is it not a fact that transport is costlier? Is it not a fact that the problems of day to day life are far more complicated and acute than elsewhere and if it is so surely the doctors are not responsible for them. Mr. Chairman Sir, last year the hon. Health Minister had given an assurance in this very House that doctors and employees of the Safdar-jang and other Government hospitals will be provided with Government accommodation. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister if that assurance has been fulfilled and if not why it remains unattended to. You will agree with me Sir as soon as the grievances are voiced it is necessary to attend to them as any delay or any lukewarm attitude would only allow the problems to grow and take alarming proportions. Sir, on behalf of my party I must say that we are feeling seriously concerned because as a result of the proposed strike the entire health services in the

capital will be thrown off the rails. Whenever there is any agitation in this country, however just it may be, it has become a fashion with the government to dub all such movements as labour troubles. But surely the strike of the doctors cannot be treated as a labour strike. Here the intellectuals are being forced to take to the path of strike and that only shows how we have driven our intellectuals to this path. This is the trouble which is the creation of the bureaucracy and every section of this House irrespective of its party affiliation or differences in ideology, would request the Minister to find an amicable solution of the problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he attaches more importance to the bureaucracy or the contentious of opinion of the Lok Sabha. Unless a peaceful solution of the problem is found, I am sure that all democratic minded people of the country will support the cause of the doctors and will stand by them. It is necessary that the Minister should exercise his good offices to impress upon the doctors to desist from the proposed strike. He should also eschew the path shown by the bureaucrats for finding a solution of the problem and far from making it a prestige issue he should honour the sentiments expressed in this House in dealing with the problem. With this expectation and my supporting the demands of the doctors I conclude my speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that an eminent profession who is known for his ethics and morality of service to humanity should be required to reach a point of more or less no return and go on strike from tomorrow night.

I really feel shocked that such a state of affairs should have been reached—shocked for two reasons, firstly, because of the inaction or intransigent attitude on the part of officials in the Ministry.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Sir, as far as the Minister is concerned, he has recently taken over charge of this Ministry. And therefore, he may not be fully aware of all that has passed behind or all negotiations that must have taken place in the past. Therefore, he may not have been in the picture. I can understand the difficulty of the hon. Minister personally and knowing his attitude, as a trade union leader of employees of whatever categories they may be, I know that he must have considered sympathetically the reasonable demands. But, I fail to understand as to why can't the bureaucracy among whom, I am sure, there must be doctors who must have been eminent in their own fields, sit with their colleagues and try to iron out the differences. I cannot conceive any point which cannot be solved across the table, particularly, because, the high intellectuals—the cream—of this country are involved here. There must be something wrong somewhere. In our bureaucracy there are some who have some wooden attitude or some wrong attitude in some people. Sometimes our bureaucracy gets bogged down in some red-tape that there would be some repercussions somewhere or there would be some chain reactions somewhere. All sorts of things come in the way and therefore they get influenced.

As far as immediate problem is concerned, we know fully well what the doctors can do. The prices are sky-rocketing; they are affected by them. They are not trade unionists. They are not like Air India pilots who get about Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 per month. This is not a commercial venture. In the hospitals they work and so they are not trade unionists in that sense. But, that does not mean that we should not have a sympathetic attitude and consideration towards them. If you see their demands, I personally do not see that they have made any extravagant claim when they say that the interns should be given Rs. 300 per month. I request

you kindly to prepare a budget for Rs. 300 for yourself and you will find that you cannot even meet your minimum requirements, of yourself, your family or dependents. Interns' parents have paid their life's savings to make them doctors and they expect them to render help and support them. How can they support any family or their members when they get only a meagre amount of Rs. 300 per month? In Bihar one who is doing his house surgeonship is paid only Rs. 400. This is not a fantastic demand. You immediately start telling us that if this Rs. 300 is multiplied, it may come to a very high figure. In a country like ours, do you think that this is too much of a burden?

I would request that let us not take an unrealistic attitude. One thing that I would like to say is this. As far as interns are concerned, I agree with the hon. Minister when he said that it is a part of their education. They do not get their M.B.B.S. degrees till they complete the internship. What is their work as an intern? This young man is working practically for all the 24 hours in a day and he is at the disposal of the Hospital working as a full-fledged doctor, giving treatment. Therefore, let us look into their work and see that the interns are paid.

In Maharashtra also, I think they are paid. My hon. friend, the Minister, must be knowing this. Why should Delhi also not give? This is a very reasonable demand. In some cases, when they demand that they should be treated as Government servants, you say that ultimately you may employ only a few of them and what will happen to the rest? There is a way out. This country is shortage of doctors, particularly in the rural areas. You are having fantastic schemes of sending quacks and sub-standard people to serve in the rural areas. The rural people also need qualified, full-fledged doctors. Why don't you send these doctors there by giving them Rs. 400 and a house? Why do you want to accom-

modate them only in big city hospitals? If they refuse to go there, they will lose the sympathy of the people.

I would make an appeal to the doctors. They might have been pushed to it, but under no circumstances should doctors go on strike and endanger the life of the people. They will be failing their profession and their oath if they were to endanger the life of even one patient under their charge. As a trade unionist having full sympathy for them, I appeal to them: Let them postpone this drastic step for 15 days. In the meantime, the minister can sit with them, iron out the differences and reach an amicable settlement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I fully support the demand of the medicos. Demand No. 8 is debatable. I fully endorse the view of Prof. Dandavate when he gave a warning to the Government that unless they have negotiated settlement, they are endangering the life of thousands of people of the capital. In page 4 of his statement, the minister says:

"After some preliminary discussion, I informed them that their main demand in regard to the stipend/honorarium etc. was already under active consideration of the Government but since this involves financial implications with possible repercussions in the various States of the country they should wait for the decision of Government till the 31st March, 1973.

Accordingly the matter was examined in great detail in consultation with the Finance Ministry."

The doctors have said:

"We even offered to accept whatever suitable graded pay-scales Government would give in view of the country's financial stringency or even to accept an interim relief pending the implementation of an

agreed decision within a specified period."

They are the only people who have considered the financial condition of the country. The other sections of workers say that the Government is solely responsible, because they are not able to hold the priceline for 25 years and why should the people care about the financial stringency? But these doctors, these medicos were concerned even with that. But the Ministry was not ready to concede their reasonable demands. So, it is really the Health Ministry which is in the dock.

Much has been said about the Director-General. I would not repeat what was mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Azad. But I would urge upon the Health Minister to have a probe into the charges against the DG. I do not wish to refer to them without knowing the charges.

I am not one of those who go to the CGHS. I have never been to Wellington Hospital. I know that the moment I go to that Hospital, there will be a bye-election in the country. I never go there.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Satya Sai Baba will help you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never go either to Satya Sai Baba or Ali Baba and 40 thieves.

Today the Joint Council of Action are prepared to have a discussion, for a negotiated settlement. I hope Shri Khadilkar who is known for his persuasive powers, who is known for settlement of labour problems, will do something in the matter. I know that when he was in the Labour Ministry he was able to avert many strikes in the Safdarjung and Wellington Hospital. What has happened to him today. His deputy, Shri Kisku, has met the employees of the Wellington Hospital today. I hope the hon. Minister will meet them and find a lasting solution. This time if the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

strike takes place it will be dangerous to the patients who are seriously ill and lying in the various hospitals.

These people may be considered as novices, not full-fledged doctors, but they are the doctors who are attending to most of the work in the hospitals even now. They are young people who paid Rs. 20,000 for admission to a medical college and Rs. 10,000 as capitation fee with the hope of earning fairly good salaries when they become doctors and thus serve the country. These boys and girls are the gems of the country. They are now receiving a paltry sum. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to call them in a conference. I am sure that with his power of persuasion he will be able to solve the problem.

I would also request him to concede the legitimate demands of these people, I am prepared to sit with the representatives of the employees and try to bring about a settlement. Because, I do not want the strike to take place because then the patients in hospitals will suffer and the emergency ward patients will be in great difficulties.

Let us see the last portion of his statement, where he says:

"I still hope that wiser counsels would prevail and that sober sections of these persons would refrain from taking the extreme step."

He uses the word "sober". Suppose in relation to Members of Parliament he says sober section of this House. it will mean that the others are insane. So, why refer to a particular section? Why not refer to all? He should make an appeal to the doctors to wait for 15 days or 20 days. I am sure they will respond to his appeal, because the country is greater than the doctors and I am sure the doctors do not want the suffering humanity to be left in the lurch. So, let the hon. Minister make a clear appeal. Let him not be guided by the DG or others, whose job is only to appoint

or dismiss these people. They will only misguide him. Let him take guidance and not misguidance of some people. I do not impute any motive on any official. But in all humility, I would say that there should be a thorough probe into the working of the Hospitals and the C.G.H.S. Department because it is going to be extended to other States also. It must be looked into, rectified and corrected. Otherwise, there is going to be a serious trouble and the Minister will be held responsible.

With these words, once again, I appeal to him to adopt an attitude that he adopted when he was the Labour Minister and, if he does that, I am sure, he will succeed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :

सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मेरे विश्वास को जो धक्का लगा है वह मैं यहां प्रगट करना चाहता हूं, जैसे मेरे कई मित्रों ने भी बताया है कि अधिक क्षेत्र में काम करने की वजह से हड़ताल किस मनोवृत्ति से पैदा होती है, उस से रास्ता कैसे निकालना चाहिये इस का इतना अनुभव आरोग्य मंत्री, श्री खाडिलकर जी को होने की वजह से कम से कम मेरा विश्वास था कि यह स्ट्राइक नहीं होगी। और आज भी मैं उन से अपील करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि अभी समय गया नहीं है, और यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है इसलिये रास्ता निकालें, उन के साथ बैठें, ऐश्वान कमेटी के नेताओं के साथ विचार विमर्श करें और जो होने वाली हड़ताल है वह न हो ऐसा कुछ कर के दिखायें।

एक बात यह आती है कि 1969 की अप्रैल में हम ने इसी हड़ताल के बारे में यहां पर चर्चा की थी और उस समय यह पता चला कि करमारकर समिति की रिपोर्ट 1966 में आने के बाद भी 1969 तक उस पर कोई प्रमल नहीं हुआ था, कोई विचार नहीं हुआ था। निवास की व्यवस्था कितनी खराब है इस के बारे

में उन्होंने ने जो बात कही थी कि 18 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर यह सारा मामला खत्म होना चाहिये। किन्तु आज भी जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आज भी सुबह वक्तव्य में यह बताया था कि उन को फ्री ऐकोमोडेशन मिलती है। किन्तु मेरी जो जानकारी है उस से पता चलता है कि लेडी हाउसिंग में भी उन को ऐकोमोडेशन के लिये देना पड़ता है। ऐकोमोडेशन फ्री नहीं है। आप देख लीजिये क्यों कि मेरी जानकारी है, इसलिये मैं बता रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मौलाना आज़ाद मेडिकल कालेज हॉस्टल में एक एक कमरे में चार, चार, पांच, पांच डाक्टरों को साथ रहना पड़ता है। अब हम उन से चाहते हैं कि 18 घंटे वहां काम करें, रात दिन वहां काम करें और उन के रहने की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध अच्छा नहीं है। भूतः इन्टर्न्स से 200 रु० में से 150 रु० खाने के लिये लेते हैं बाकी 50 रु० में वह क्या करें? जैसा मेरे कई मित्रों ने बताया कि इतना बड़ा भारी पैसा खर्च करने के बाद जब वह इंटर्न्स भी हों, और उन में भी कई कैटोगरीज हैं, सब को एक साथ में ला कर हम सब के लिए एक ही नियम लागू नहीं कर सकते। जैसे इंटर्न्स हैं, फिर जो हाउसजीब करता है बाद में जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट है और रजिस्ट्रार है, सब को एक साथ हम जोड़ नहीं सकते। इंटर्न्स को आप छोड़ भी दें, किन्तु जो हाउस जीब कमप्लीट कर के जब वह पोरट ग्रेजुएट करता है, तो कुछ अध्ययन भी करना चाहता है। उस समय वह फुलफ्लैज्ड डाक्टर का काम करता है, इतना ही नहीं डिग्री भी उस ने पायी है, जिस भी बजय से वह डाक्टर बना है। इतना होने के बाद भी केवल उस को यह समझ कर के कि वह अभी पूरा विद्यार्थी

है, डाक्टर नहीं बना है, कुछ अध्ययन करना चाहता है, इस लिए आप उस को कुछ स्टाइपेंड देते हैं, उस पर उपकार करते हैं, यह भावना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि लोबी टाक जो भी हो उस को यहां कोट करें, लेकिन एक बात जरूर प्रतीत होती है कि इन के साथ जो बड़े लोगों का व्यवहार हुआ है वह ठीक नहीं है। वह जो मनोवृत्ति है वही इस संकट की स्थिति को पैदा करने की कारण है। मैं खुद लोबी में हुई बात को कोट नहीं करता हूँ मैं तो चाहता हूँ, कि न कोट करें, क्योंकि हम भी जो आउटर लोबी में बोलते हैं, सेन्दल हाल में बोलते हैं उस को यहां कोट करने के पक्ष में मैं नहीं Let us hate the sin and not the sinner करें जो प्रवृत्ति है इन के साथ व्यवहार करने की, खुद जानता हूँ, वह अच्छी नहीं है।

जब उन्होंने बताया कि इतने कम रुपयों में कुछ नहीं होता ती उन से सवाल किये गये कि तुम क्या करते हो। फलाना करते हो, तुम ठिकाना करते हो, सिनेमा देखते हो they are also respectable citizen आखिर उन के साथ व्यवहार अगर अच्छा होता, उन को ठीक से समझाने की कोशिश होती तो मुझे लगता है कि यह स्थिति न होती। क्यों कि उन्होंने कई चीजें की, और मेरे पास भी कई लोग आये, मैं ने उन को विश्वास दिलाया कि श्री खाडिलकर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बने हैं तो कोई रास्ता जरूर निकालेंगे। इसलिये मुझे दुःख होता है कि आप ने मेरे विश्वास को धक्का लगाया।

तो जब डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन होता है, जैसे ऐकोमोडेशन की व्यवस्था थी, वैसे ही पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट कोर्स करने वाले को इंडियन मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में कुछ अलाउन्स मिलता है, तो जो उन की मांग है कि उन को 'प्रीक्टिस करने के लिये जब अनुमति नहीं है और वह फुलफ्लैज्ड डाक्टर हैं, डाक्टर का काम करने

(श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोगी)

के बाद भी, उन की सद जिम्मेदारी होने के बाद, दायित्व होने के बाद भी जब उन को प्रैक्टिस करने की अनुमति नहीं है तो उन को नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग घलाउंस मिलना चाहिये, जैसे कि घाल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में मिलता है। यानी सब के लिए अगर एक ही प्रकार का नियम हो जाता तो बात भलग थी। आज की विपरीत परिस्थिति में, 1968 में जो आप ने कुछ बढ़ाया करमारकर समिति की सिफारिश को ले कर, उस के बाद आज हम 1973 में पहुंच गये हैं। इतनी असमानता कीमतों में आई है उसको देखते हुए भी उनके बेतन और एलाउंस में बढ़ोतरी आपको करनी चाहिये।

पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन करने के बाद जो अध्ययन करने के लिए जाता है आखिर उसका भी अपना परिवार होता है और उस परिवार का वह अनिग मੈम्बर भी रहता है और उस परिवार की भी कुछ अपेक्षा रहती है। इतना बड़ा भारी खर्चा करने के बाद जो डाक्टर बन गया और कुछ आपे भी अध्ययन करना चाहता है तो केवल उन्हीं की दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि उनके परिवार की दृष्टि से भी आपको देखना चाहिये। उसको परिवार का पालन पोषण भी करना पड़ता है और उसका भी आपको खयाल करना चाहिये।

उनकी आठ मांगें हैं। आखिरी जो मांग है वह विवादास्पद है। उसका मैं इस बास्ते समर्थन नहीं करता हूं। उसको छोड़ कर बाकी जितनी मांगें हैं मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कल रात तक यदि कोई फैसला न किया गया तो हड़ताल पर वे अगर चले जाएंगे तो मरीजों की क्या हालत होगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। यह सरकार की दृष्टि से भी अच्छा नहीं है। इसका लांछन उस पर आएगा। आप हमेशा सोते रहते हैं। करमारकर समिति

की सिफारिशें आने के बाद भी आप सोते रहे और तब तक सोते रहे जब तक स्ट्राइक का नोटिस नहीं दे दिया। जब तक कोई स्ट्राइक न करे तब तक आप ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती फरवरी से उन्होंने इस मामले को चलाया हुआ है और मार्च का आखिर आ गया है। क्यों नहीं इस बीच आपने पहले हो कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश की। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कल रात से पहले पहले आप कुछ न कुछ रास्ता निकालें और उनकी मांगों का पूर्ण करने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am entirely in agreement with what has been said by my hon. friends during this discussion.

I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister, Mr. Khadilkar on March 28, regarding the Medicos and enclosed a pamphlet written by the Indian Medical Council. I feel that the remuneration that the Government pays to Registrars with post-graduate qualifications and to House Surgeons and Interns is inadequate and does not compare with the remuneration paid in other profession with equivalent qualifications and the nature of duties and responsibilities assigned to them. A doctor is on duty at all odd hours and in the exigencies of service he has even to do overtime. For example, the House Surgeon has to work compulsorily for 36 hours thrice a week and sometimes 72 hours continuously but the Minister says in his statement that they are not doctors but they are students and, therefore, stipends are paid to them. On page 11 the statement says that there are no comparable responsibilities between these categories and among themselves and regular Government doctors. But when these people have to appear before a court of law, they are considered as regular doctors. It shows that the Government say that they are students when it does not suit them and say that they are regular doctors when it suits them.

Sir, nearly 4000 doctors of the five hospitals and the medical colleges have decided to go on a strike from the 1st of April onwards and if the and if the strike materialises, then a large number of out-door patients and indoor patients will be affected. Therefore, I feel that the Government should do something to avert this strike.

Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I have very carefully listened to all the speeches of the hon. Members and I do share their concern about the doctors as well about the patients.

I am sorry to say that after making a very comprehensive statement, I have to pinpoint the issue. What is the issue? The issue as I have stated is that after they take out their degrees and come out of the colleges, should they be considered students?

The question is this. When they want to pursue their studies further in hospitals as housemanship interns as registrars, post-graduates, etc. then, from the very beginning, should they be considered as Government servants? This is the main issue at the present juncture. Sir, I would like to mention this point. We are spending lakhs of rupees for their education, and that is, at Government expense. They are the cream of society, the youths of our society. Will this be possible? Can we imagine this? Are we not concerned for their conditions of life? But you must bear one thing in mind. You must remember that there is stiff competition. They want housemanship. They want to get better qualified. They want to get better experience. Keeping this in view, they get the clinical experience for some time. Then, because of this preparation, they can enter the post-graduate education. We provide them with stipends. I am sorry there is a confusion that stipends and payments are not given. Do you mean to say that as soon as they finish their

internship, if they want to opt for housemanship for further studies, that they should be considered as Government servants, with all the other benefits, with city compensatory allowance, with non-practising allowance. They should be allowed. Is it done anywhere else? Is it possible? This is one thing.

So, Sir, let us consider this point dispassionately. Every year we are turning out in our country 12,000 medical graduates at present. Those who are fortunate enough to be picked up for housemanship are to be given some special training initially. Others can go on and take jobs and practise. There is no dispute about it. This is one aspect. What I have argued and this is the main contention is that in the given situation, when they are under, what I would call in service training, it is certainly an opportunity, in a way, a privilege, which we give to them to better themselves, to better qualify themselves, and go out as specialists. Do you want to say on the one side that out of these 12,000 persons a few are to be selected and they are to be given this advantage, and they must be made full-fledged Govt. servants? Is it feasible, I would like to ask you

Professor Madhu Dandavate who has a close contact with the academic world, and who himself was a teacher, said about this. I know the difficulties that are experienced by those who are still in their academic lives. There is a growing sense of frustration, if I may say so. Frustration is all-pervasive. We admit it. But, in a given situation, we have got to bear in mind this aspect, namely, a certain class of people fortunately, are given an opportunity to train themselves further. And, for post-graduate, we have provided them with some special scholarships. Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi, I think, said this. When Government is spending for their higher education so much, is this to be considered as payment, that is, as Government service payment? Or, is it stipend? It is meant to help them so that they could study more, intensive study in the

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

field of not only the clinical side, but even for the sake of research. Bearing these things in mind, you will appreciate our stand in what we have proposed in the given situation, increase their stipends a little.

Now, so far as this aspect is concerned, I am not saying that I will not examine it. But, here and now am I to declare. From tomorrow morning you will be entitled to all the advantages and all the benefits of a Government servant? No, no, no.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nobody said that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: My officers made one thing clear when they met them. On other points, if you have some viable, practicable, alternative, certainly we are ready to consider it. So, that door is open. That is not bolted. That is one aspect.

19 hrs.

Another aspect you must bear in mind today that all our sympathies are with them and more with their parents because along with government parents should also share the burden of their education. No doubt, most of them come from the upper strata but quite a few come from lower strata struggling to get this professional status because in our society medical profession has its own prestige. Is it in keeping with that prestige I would ask Prof. Dandavate should the doctors resort to strike when the authorities are prepared to discuss everything keeping in view the present financial position? We are prepared to discuss about their status. We are prepared to discuss other things. The total number of all put together interns, house surgeons, registrars and post-graduates is 1886. This is the total. I do recognise that house-surgeons are really giving their best service. They are sharing the burden of running the hospital. Their job is strenuous.

My officers had met them and I hope they will have some second thought. Leave aside the stipend part, we are ready to consider other things, if they

want. Let them come forward. Even I will go a step further and ask independent people in the medical profession to see how we can adjust in a given situation their demands without any financial implications. I am prepared to do that. Can you just say once you admit it is a stipend, it is a help for them to further studies to anyone who is not that privileged, we are giving about 300 and odd scholarships all over India worth about Rs. 300 or so? People will ask who are these privileged people you are giving scholarships for higher studies. We are doing it in order to see that our medical profession is kept up at the highest level. I am proud to say in India today because of these teaching institutions and central institutions in the field of medicine whether it is research or training our standards are very high.

People might run about and say 'I go to this country and that country' which is absolutely not necessary. These who have money run about.

So keeping all this in view, let me say why we have invested this much. It is because in the medical profession, one of the noble professions, we must have the highest standards. When we have some selective method, they should also realise this and co-operate with Government and should not hold the community to ransom, the word used by Prof. Dandavate (*Interruptions*) There is no question of prestige at all.

I do not want to go into details. I have said and I repeat it here and now that if they want to come forward with an alternative, we are ready, but when they come with a threat, I expect this House will give unanimous support to what Shri Sathe said in the first instance that they should desist from strike.

Secondly, as a responsible body, you can say: 'Look here. They have listened to our appeal. Now what do you propose to do? Your hands would be strengthened'. At the present juncture in our country when

there is a sort of multi-dimensional revolution going on all fronts within the democratic framework, Prof. Dandavate will understand that this House should exercise some sort of moral authority and restraint and influence the situation. Instead of that, if you say like Shri Banerjee, 'Strike, yes, my support', this is not the way to go about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After changing your portfolio, do not change your perspective.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have not changed my perspective. Am I a person who will stand on prestige?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not a professional striker. But if the Minister refuses to meet the employees' representatives, they will go on strike.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: All the members have appealed to them not to strike. But the Minister remains silent. Does he want them to go on strike? This is the impression he is creating.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am sorry. I have said, and I repeat, that I expect at the present juncture this House to exercise some moral weight of public opinion even outside....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are doing.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: When such a situation arises, if they exercise restraint, if they advise some restraint, coupled with their moral authority, I think things could be easily settled. But I have never said that because you have appealed, I will do nothing. No. I said we will discuss alternatives, how we can look at the problem again afresh. He referred to what happened during Shri Karmarkar's time. That is an old story. After that five or six years have passed. We have gone much farther.

We must remember one thing. What we do has repercussions on those in the States. A number of States are

not paying anything; if I do something here, immediately the State Health Ministers will come forward and say 'Well, you are doing it'. Even among the government employees, as you know, these repercussions are always there. The State Governments are always cautioning the Centre 'be very cautious'. I am not magnifying things. I tell you the medicos particularly in this city are getting a better deal than anywhere else in the country you examine it even from the financial point of view, even from the teaching level point of view. They should not resort to it. Therefore, not going into the details, as I have said, even at the end, I would repeat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is your suggestion?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would repeat that an advance in their stipends (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Beguarai): Excuse me for my interruption for a while. There is this unanimous appeal coming forth from this House to the medicos, provided the hon. Minister is prepared to withdraw this irrational qualification that it will involve no financial implications.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member who was a member of the Government and also a member of the Planning Commission must keep in mind one thing. I have said in my statement, "serious financial implications". I have used those words very cautiously as he used to do once. "Avoiding serious financial implications." (*Interruption*) I am prepared to consider everything. So, I do not want to repeat what I have stated in my statement. I take it that the House entirely agrees that, in the first part, they should withdraw the strike and we should keep the door open for further talks.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 2, 1973/Chaitra 12, 1895 (Saka).