

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 9, Friday, November 20, 1970/Kartika 29, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 20, 1970/Kartika
29, 1892 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in value of Rupee

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*241. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in demand for Dollars and Sterlings with liberalisation of foreign travel rules and the increasing leakage of exchange from the foreign exchange net, the unofficial value of the Dollar and the Sterling has gone much higher than their official value;

(b) if so, Government's appraisal about this black market rate of exchange and the reasons for such black market; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent this black marketing and consequent devaluation of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Unofficial rates of exchange pertain to transactions which take place in contravention of the exchange control

regulations. In the context of the country's overall transactions in foreign exchange, such illegal transactions are necessarily of a sporadic and marginal character, and such rates continue to fluctuate. People who resort to such transactions may do so for a variety of reasons and it is therefore not possible to say whether the fluctuations relate to any single factor such as changes in the travel regulations. In any event, such fluctuations have no particular relevance to the strength of the Indian Rupee in the International market.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of violations of the foreign exchange regulations involved in such illegal transactions and have been taking such measures (legislative, administrative and others) as are necessary to deal with such violations.

SHRI D. AMAT: I want to know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the recent report in the STATESMAN, ECONOMIC TIMES and INDIAN EXPRESS that the value of dollar in private market has gone up to Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 as against the official exchange rate of Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 for pound sterling as against the official rate of Rs. 18;

if so, has the Government of India made any assessment as to the various causes leading to such depreciated value of the Indian rupee;

whether the Government of India have statistics as regards the total repatriation of foreign exchange by Indian immigrants in various countries to India during the last four years; and

whether the receipts have registered a sharp decline mainly because of the fall in the value of the Indian rupee as people instead of

sending through the banks are remitting their money through under hand sources ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the reports are concerned, certainly I have seen those reports. But I cannot say whether they are authoritative or whether they are genuine or artificial or imaginary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They are correct.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They may be correct for you. Possibly, you know about illegal transactions. But they are not correct to me. I do not recognise those prices. It is not for me to recognise it and I cannot recognise it. The question which we have to see is whether the control on foreign exchange is essential and necessary for the economic well being of in this country. Once we say that it is necessary, there can be some sort of marginal variations in the exchange rates compared to the transactions in foreign exchange that we are making. I would like to tell the hon. Member that in 1967-68 the transactions in Foreign Exchange were more than Rs. 4,000 crores. There may be a few hundred crores of rupees worth black market. I cannot deny but at the same time I cannot say this is something which I must recognise. I do not recognise it.

SHRI D. AMAT : My second question is this. India is a place of the world's most attractive tourist destination and it is famous for her traditional hospitality. No doubt the number of visitors to India is increasing and with the introduction of jumbo jets more and more will visit India, in coming years. Last year Italy alone earned Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange from Tourism and Spain can build 2 steel plants like Bhilai in India out of one year's earning from Tourism. So, in the face of leakage and depreciated value, what is the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last 3 consecutive years, out of Tourism ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I don't know the exact figure the Member may put a specific question to Ministry of Tourism.

SHRI D. AMAT : It relates to Finance. Money comes under Finance.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The foreign exchange reserve was one billion rupees in the beginning of this year.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष-महोदय, बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जो गैर-सरकारी रेट-आफ-एक्सचेंज है, उसको वे रिकगनाइज नहीं करते। यह किसने कहा है कि आप उसको आफिशियली रिकगनाइज कीजिये। लेकिन दुनिया के बाजारों में रुपये की कीमत कम हो रही है। यह गम्भीर विषय है जिस पर सरकार को दृष्टि रखनी होगी। केवल आंखें बन्द करने से या हम उसको रिकगनाइज नहीं करते, ऐसे कह देने से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—समाचार पत्रों में यह खबर आ रही है कि सरकार फिर से अवमूल्यन (डिवाॅल्युएशन) के बारे में विचार कर रही है—इसमें कहाँ तक सच्चाई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first part is a commentary and I need not reply to it. He has a right to make a commentary. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I would say, it is absolutely untrue that any devaluation proposal is under consideration. I have consistently denied it. I have consistently contradicted it and even then some interested parties are persisting in such rumours and I would like this House not to believe them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Rumour for demonetisation is heard by us also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those people who are interested in the rumour start it. It is for us, wise, sane and thinking people, to discriminate between what is rumour and what is fact.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह तो काले-बाजार-वाला भाव है, जिसको वे रिकगनाइज नहीं करते। लेकिन मैंने हांग-कांग में 25-30 लाइसेंसड एक्सचेंज करने वाले देखे हैं, अगर

आप उनको डालर दें तो इण्डियन मनी मिल जायगी, अगर इण्डियन मनी दें तो डालर मिल जायगा, बाकायदा रसीद देते हैं। जापान जैसे मुल्क में ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहां पर एक डालर के लिये 12 रु० का भाव है। आप के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर मौजूद हैं, आप चाहें तो उनसे यह सूचना मंगा लें। जब आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे रुपये की कीमत 12 रु० एक डालर के बराबर हो गई है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि आज उन बाजारों में हमारा रुपया कम कीमत पर बिकता है और इसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to repeat for the information of the hon. Member that there are certain people who are indulging in anti-social activities like smuggling etc., and they sometimes make use of these methods in an illegal manner. It is very difficult to control what happens in an illegal manner in Hong-Kong.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Not illegally, but according to their rules.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is illegal and legal is to be determined only according to our laws here. I cannot determine the law of Hong Kong from here.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : लाइसेंस हैं और वह रसीद देते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is legal here can be illegal in other parts. What is illegal here can be legal in other parts. What can I do about it? I am talking about the Indian conditions. Ultimately, the real rate or value of the rupee depends upon the extent and quantum of transactions at the legal level that we are having. As I mentioned earlier, in 1967-68, more than Rs. 4000 crores worth of transactions took place at the legal value. When that is the position, how can we say that the real value of the rate is what exists in the transactions which are conducted in a rather illegal and anti-social manner in Hong-Kong? How can something that is going on in an anti-social and illegal manner in Hong-

Kong be the real criterion for deciding the value of the rupee in India?

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Indian rupee had been officially devalued, but it has devalued itself also unofficially. In that context, may I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the devaluation of the Indian rupee is responsible to a large extent due to the budgetary provisions made by our Government, leading to inflation in this country and also to the misuse of the travellers' cheques by the restaurants and the hotels, and if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot agree that there is any devaluation of the rupee in India, leading to inflation. As I have said already, the accepted legal rate still exists, and, therefore, there is no need to reply to the question whether the budgetary provisions have contributed to lowering of the rupee value. I do not agree that there is any devaluation of the rupee. As regards the illegal rates which are quoted in the press and papers, it may be the practice to do so in some places in transactions of marginal value, but those are not the major factors in deciding the value of the Indian rupee.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is he doing to prevent the misuse of travellers' cheques by restaurants and hotels?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think I would need some more information about it.

विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच शिक्षा, संस्कृति, विज्ञान और तकनीकी जानकारी के क्षेत्रों में आदान-प्रदान

*242. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा यूनेस्को में रखे गये इस आशय के प्रस्ताव को किन-किन देशों द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच शिक्षा, संस्कृति, विज्ञान और तकनीकी जानकारी के क्षेत्रों में समुचित आदान-प्रदान होना चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या भारत के उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या स्वरूप है और उसे किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO).
(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

No formal proposals of the kind mentioned in part (a) of the question were made by India at the 16th General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris from 12. 10. 1970 to 14. 11. 1970. One of the main functions of UNESCO is to promote and strengthen exchanges between countries in the fields of education, culture, science and technology and to facilitate the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology from the developed to the developing countries. Some of the resolutions introduced by the Indian Delegation which attended the 16th General Conference of UNESCO *inter alia* involved the question of developing and strengthening such exchanges. The leader of the Indian delegation, in his address to the General Conference of UNESCO on 17. 10. 70 emphasised the need to establish between developed and developing countries a two-way transmission of education, culture, science and technology that will reduce, if not eliminate altogether, the gaps between them, and establish universal respect for the universal equality and dignity of man as such, irrespective of his other differences. Since the Conference ended only on 14. 11. 1970 and UNESCO has to initiate follow up action, it is not possible to indicate at this stage which countries will participate in these exchanges and what will be the nature and manner of the implementation of the projects.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी की ओर से जो बयान दिया गया है उससे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं होता है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि पूरे देश में सी०आई०ए० का सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक और दूसरे तरीके से फैलाव हो रहा है और सी०आई०ए० के सम्बन्ध

में तो यहां तक खबरें हैं कि नक्सलवादी मूव-मेंट में भी उसका हाथ है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या आप इस देश में सांस्कृतिक का आदान-प्रदान के नाम पर सी०आई०ए० की एजेन्सीज को फैलाना चाहते हैं या उसको रोकना चाहते हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: How does the CIA come into this question? The main question relates to the UNESCO. There should be some relevance to the main question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It has no relevance.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान के नाम पर आप अमेरिकन सी०आई०ए० की एजेन्सीज को क्या इस देश में बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं और उसके जरिये से इस देश की संस्कृति और सम्यता को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं? और क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस देश में सी०आई०ए० की कितनी एजेन्सीज काम करती हैं और इस चीज को आप सही समझते हैं या गलत? अगर गलत समझते हैं तो उसको रोकने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: If the hon. Member wanted to know about the CIA activities, he should have put a separate question and addressed it to the Ministry concerned with it. As far as I am aware, I have no knowledge about the activities of the CIA, and, therefore, it will be very difficult for me to answer the question about the CIA.

But I would like to tell the hon. Member how this suggestion was made by me before the UNESCO. It has nothing to do with the CIA. I was feeling worried that even in the transmission of technical information that was going on between the developed and developing countries, we had a feeling that we were not getting proper technical know-how from the developed countries. We are not getting the latest technical know-how. Therefore, one of the things I had in mind was to have an ex-

change system where proper machinery is devised for the transfer of up-to-date technical know-how and technology from the developed to the developing countries.

The second reason I had in mind when I made the statement before UNESCO was that in the transmission of information between the developed and developing countries, there is no two-way traffic at all. The Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting who intervened in the debate—and I also spoke on it—referred to it. For example, in India, I am told, imports almost every day some thing like 40,000 words of news from all over the world about what is happening elsewhere. But as for the news of India being sent to other countries, it is not more than 4,000 or 5,000 words a month. There is absolutely no parity of any kind between the news we get in India from the developed countries and the news that goes to the developed countries about India. So I thought this again was not a proper two-way traffic and should be corrected.

The third thing I felt was that in the matter of assisting many developing countries, developed countries like India having technical know-how and being in a position to offer technical assistance could join. We felt that when missions and other experts are sent to developing countries which are not as developed as we are, advantage could also be taken of India and experts and missions need not be recruited only from the most developed countries in the world for this purpose.

The fourth idea was that in terms of culture, we have a lot to contribute. May be in science and technology the more developed countries in the world have more to contribute to us. But in terms of culture, there should be much more onward transmission of information and personnel from the developing to the developed countries than has been the case so far.

This was a *bona fide* attempt to try and establish a better method to bring about more equality, more parity and more mutual advantage in the cultural exchange programme arranged by UNESCO. It has nothing to do with the CIA.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें एक बात छोड़ दी है। इस देश में सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में जो अमेरिकन प्रचार चल रहा है उससे इस देश की संस्कृति पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है तो उसके विषय में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ? मैं जानता था कि आप कहेंगे कि इसका होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में अमेरिकन प्रचार का जो बुरा असर इस देश के लोगों पर पड़ रहा है क्या उसको आप रोकने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? उसको रोकने के लिये आप के पास क्या योजना है और उसके मुतालिक दूसरे देशों के साथ आप का क्या सम्बन्ध होने जा रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : UNESCO is not a UN Organisation ; it is a UN Organisation.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that other countries which have entered the space area for which higher mathematics is required practically teach computer mathematics from the preliminary stage. Is there any such proposal forming part of this scheme of exchange so that we can import such know-how and can have such text books from the preliminary stage for teaching higher mathematics ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I was not aware that this computer and space research was connected with some text books for classes. All that I can tell him is that we are trying to have up-dating of the teaching of science and mathematics in this country. Whether that is connected with space research or not, I do not know. If the hon. Member will provide me with some information, I can look into it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : For this sophisticated technology, higher mathematics is the basis at the preliminary stage. Is there any proposal which forms part of this exchange whereby at the preliminary stage in our teaching of mathematics the courses followed in computer mathematics there could be got from them ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Is there any proposal like this which forms part of this exchange?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Already investigations are going on, and we are getting assistance on the subject of the up-to-dating and modernising of the teaching of mathematics and science in the schools.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृति और शिक्षा का आदान प्रदान विकासशील देशों से करने के लिये भारत सरकार से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी संस्कृति कौन सी है जिसका कि वह आदान प्रदान करना चाहती है? कौन सी संस्कृति आप की है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ही बतला दीजिए कि आप की संस्कृति क्या है?

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : प्रश्नकर्ता होने की हैसियत से मैं भारत सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान आप विदेशों से करना चाहते हैं?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know how the question arises from this.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have a debate on it later on.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मुझे कोई गलतफहमी नहीं है। कल इन्होंने नाचने और गाने को संस्कृति माना है तो मैं उनसे जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि वह कौन सी संस्कृति है जिसका कि वह आदान प्रदान करना चाहते हैं? नाचने, गाने की है या और कोई भी है। यह जरा वह बतला दें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाचना, गाना कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : कौन कहता है कि बुरी है लेकिन केवल वही तो नहीं है, नाचने, गाने के अलावा कुछ और भी तो है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप की आयु भी तो ऐसी नहीं है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : कल भी आप ने आयु का राइडर लगा दिया था जो कि मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ। यहां पर चाहे किसी की आयु 60 वर्ष हो या 25 वर्ष समान रूप से हर एक प्रश्न पर विचार करना होता है। यह देश की संस्कृति का सवाल है और इसलिये मैं भारत सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी संस्कृति आखिर कौन सी है?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow this question.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर व महत्वपूर्ण है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह संस्कृति का बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा सबजैकट है और माननीय सदस्य यहां पर अलग से नोटिस देकर इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन ले सकते हैं।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not want to discuss the whole subject of culture, as you rightly suggested we could have an independent discussion, but I just wanted to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that these cultural exchanges do not only include dances and singing. They also include sending of Professors of philosophy who go round the Universities in other places and deliver lectures. Men like Swami Ranganathananda, whose name I am sure is known to all Dr. Banerjee of the Delhi University etc., have gone round on lecture tours. So, culture also includes philosophy. It is not only concerned with dancing and singing.

Price Rise Registered for Food Articles and Other Commodities

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*244. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price rise registered as on 31.10.1970

for food articles, industrial consumer goods and industrial raw materials and intermediaries and how they compare with those at the beginning of the current financial year and corresponding period of last year; and

(b) whether any scheme is being worked out to contain the prices at these levels and if so, what are its details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4337/70.*]

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I have gone through the statement. It is a very detailed statement, and Government has taken great pains in supplying all the figures, but this statement deals with what action has been taken, and it does not mention what action they are going to take in future to arrest the rise in prices. The hon. Finance Minister himself has expressed great concern about the rise in the prices of foodgrains, industrial consumer goods and industrial raw materials in the last two months.

Since these prices are still rising, what is the Government doing? I take a particular example, say, cotton. In one year, according to the statement, there is a difference. Last year, the index was 159; this has gone up to 186. There is a rise of 16 per cent according to the statement. But in practice, it is much more than that. Today, the prices every day are rising, and therefore there is a possibility that many mills may close down, and throw hundreds of thousands of people out of employment, thus causing loss in industry. As such, may I know from the hon. Minister what practical steps the Government is contemplating to take to remove these shortages and increasing production and thereby arresting unprecedented rise in prices?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member takes care to read the statement which I have placed on the Table of the House, he would have seen the present position. It is stated in paragraph 2 of the statement, and for the information of the house, and the hon. Member, I shall read that portion.

"Government is fully alive to the rising

trend in prices and has been taking all possible measures to contain this rise. These measures broadly fall under the heads of fiscal and monetary policy, steps to increase production and availability of scarce commodities—

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is no longer a trend. It has become a fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Fact is also a trend. (*Interruption*) Facts also indicate a trend. Therefore, it is a trend. When I say 'trend', it is a continuing and developing thing.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The word 'trend' is misused, when the rise in prices has become a fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When you are talking about the continuous process, you have to mention certain things, and trends can be proved by facts, and facts can establish the trends. It is in this sense that I have used it.

"The rise in prices over the past year has been mainly because of relative shortages in the availability of certain raw materials and it has been Government's policy to arrange for imports and also to control the availability of credit against such commodities. The Reserve Bank of India's credit control measures in respect of three such commodities were initiated in January 1970 when margins were raised and a minimum rate of interest of 10 per cent was prescribed for advances against foodgrains, oil-seeds and raw cotton. Later, the minimum interest rate for cotton and oilseeds was raised to 12 per cent. The overall availability of credit has also been restricted through raising of the net liquidity ratio from 30 per cent in January 1970 to 33 per cent at present, by stages. The latest directive in this regard was given towards the end of August, 1970, since it had become evident that there had been a contraseasonal expansion of credit which must have been exerting some upward pull on prices—

So, I have indicated that the rising trend is sought to be checked in four ways, because

these are the four lines in which we can counter it. One is to have a fiscal and monetary policy, which is indicated by the action taken by the Reserve Bank. Then, there is the question of making scarce things available. We have indicated the scheme of imports particularly in regard to industrial raw materials. The third is about production. Here on the food front. We have certainly got results. Where we have really made a break through in production, we certainly have got results, in the case of foodgrains, for example, we have always been complaining in this country that shortage of foodgrains was the basic cause for the price problem. If you read this statement, you will find that particularly the prices of grains like wheat and other cereals, are coming down. The important factor in the rise of prices, according to me, is the rise in the price of industrial raw materials. That is the basic thing, I know there are other reasons also. Therefore, what we have to do is this. In fact, our approach must be two-fold. One is to increase productivity; merely increasing production is not enough.

AN HON. MEMBER : You should address the Chair.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think through him I am addressing the house. Certainly I will address the Chair. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. But if there is a quarrel about it, he should address me!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The real point is not merely to increase production but to increase productivity. Secondly, in the case of scarce industrial raw materials, we will have to try to increase their supply by imports, etc. We are certainly emphasising on these things.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I entirely agree with what the Minister has said. The cotton target was fixed at 72 million bales for 1965-66, but it has not gone up beyond 58 lakh bales. I want to know what steps Government have taken to increase productivity. Secondly, as a result of rise in the cost of living, there has been a rise in the salaries and wages of Central Government employees, State Government employees and also industrial workers, to the

extent of more than Rs. 300 crores annually which will not in any way be related to increase in production. What will be the effect of this increase in salaries and wages on the future price trend? Lastly, our exports have already started going down. What steps are the Government going to take to revive our exports?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a rather long drawn question. He asked as to why despite our effort productivity has not increased. Secondly, he wanted to know what we are doing about exports. Then he asked about the effect of the rise in wages on prices. So far as the first is concerned, the two most important raw materials in this country are oilseeds and cotton. The Central Government, through administrative measures, have taken many steps to see that, productivity increases. But the biggest obstacle is the speculative markets in this country, particularly those organised by the big business people. When we think of the economics of a country, we have to think of the economics of the man who produces. My personal experience in the case of oilseeds and cotton has been, whenever the producer brings the produce to the market, the prices are manipulated so as to be the lowest. But when it changes hands and comes to the middlemen, the prices go up. Unless the prices of the producer are guaranteed in a much more effective manner and the speculative element is eliminated from the economic life...

श्री रवि राय : इसके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Government has taken a series of steps. The Cotton Corporation has been established. The Food Corporation is there.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Food Corporation has become another trader. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Therefore, it is not right to say that the Government has not done anything. But, according to me, the rise in prices is due to the scarcity of industrial raw materials, low productivity in these commodities and the speculative element that is

functioning. We will have to carry on a very well sustained policy to see that the speculative elements are kept under check.

The second question that he raised was as to how we revive our exports. Many times in this House questions have been asked and answered by the Ministry of Foreign Trade as to what steps are being taken to revive our exports. That is certainly a very essential point.

But about the rise in prices, I must frankly admit.... (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA: Are you answering questions or are you making a speech?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am answering questions which you have not heard properly. Everybody does not dismiss it lightly. You do not hear the questions and then do not understand. What can I do if the Speaker has allowed the questions to be raised?

The third question that he raised was about the effect of the rise in wages on prices. Certainly, it is going to have an adverse effect.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह मानते हुए कि जो लोग खेतिहर उत्पादन करते हैं, वह गरीब हैं और उसी कपास और तेलहन से जिन लोगों ने पक्का माल तैयार किया वह करोड़पति हो गये, क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि खेतिहर उत्पादन और कारखाने के उत्पादन में सन्तुलन कायम करने के लिये आप जिस समाजवाद का नारा दे रहे हैं और समता की बात कर रहे हैं उस दृष्टि से आप कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे जिसके द्वारा जिस रफ्तार से दाम थिरक रहे हैं एक तरफ खेतिहर उत्पादन की दो फसलों के बीच, वह थिरकन बन्द हो, 33 या 35 फीसदी के बजाय 10 या 5 फीसदी रहे और दूसरी तरफ श्री दमाणी कारखाने में जिस कपड़े को तैयार करते हैं, उसकी लागत मूल्य ड्योड़े से ज्यादा न हो ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप ने कहा कि यह बुनियादी सवाल है। मैं नहीं कह सकता

कि यह बुनियादी सवाल नहीं है। मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। इसी सवाल को हल करना एकानामिक पालिसी का आखिरी उद्देश्य है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि हम दो दिन में ऐसा कर सकेंगे या छः महीने में कर सकेंगे अथवा एक साल में कर सकेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : 23 साल निकल गये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : 23 साल की बात फिर कभी करेंगे। आज उसकी बात नहीं है। लेकिन हम अपने इसी उद्देश्य की तरफ देख रहे हैं और आप जानते हैं कि यह सफर सावधानी से करना होगा।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The principal point to examine in the context of price rise is how hard it has affected and hit the consumer in the country. The hon. Minister tries to derive satisfaction by saying that the price of foodgrains has stabilised. On the other hand, the very statement that is laid on the Table of the House suggests that prices in respect of food articles have gone up by as much as 8.8 per cent over the year and it is not only the food articles that have hit the consumer; there are many other articles. For instance, in the matter of potatoes the price has gone up by as much as 69 per cent; in the matter of milk the price has gone up by 22 per cent and in the matter of edible oil it has gone up by 25 per cent. The position, overall speaking, is that the consumer, a man of average earning, is hard hit to such an extent that he is not able to keep pace; it is difficult for him to make both ends meet. The level of expenditure has gone up beyond the level of increase in his income. Therefore, what positive measures does the Minister propose to take by which the consumer, who has been hard hit to such an extent, will not be hit further and prices in respect of such basic necessities of life are stabilised and are not permitted to rise?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think, I have indicated the lines on which we are trying to take steps. I have never said that there has not been rise in the prices of certain commodities; prices are rising, but the effective effort that we

are making and the directions in which we are working I have indicated.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : With regard to these consumer items, he has not indicated any positive steps in the statement. Let him amplify in regard to consumer items as to how he is going to stabilise the prices.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is a basic question. The prices of consumer items are going up like anything. There is nothing indicated in the statement as to how he is going to arrest the rise in prices.

MR. SPEAKER : In answer to Mr. Damani's question, he enumerated certain steps to control the prices. He did mention three or four things.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are the only person who are satisfied with his reply. We have not got any satisfaction at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : That relates to industrial items, not to consumer items. With regard to consumer items, he has not given any indication as to what he is going to do to check the prices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the course of his very lengthy answers to the questions which have been raised, the Minister just made a reference, a little while ago, to the theory which is known to everybody, that speculation is a major factor for pushing up of the prices. What I want to know from him is that since the banks have been nationalised, what specific steps, if any, have been taken to try to ensure that bank credit which is given to industry or to trade or commerce is really used for productive purposes for which it is taken and that it is not misused for speculative purposes. What are the concrete steps taken after you have held the nationalised banks in your hands?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think in answer to some questions in regard to nationalised banks in the last session and also during the present session, I have indicated that in order to find correctly the genuine requirement of industry and trade, a certain formula was

prepared by the Reserve Bank and we have tried to initiate certain steps about it so that every big account is properly and carefully scrutinised. About the speculative element, that is, inflating the requirements of advances that are taken by different companies and factories and all that, as I have indicated in the statement, the Reserve Bank of India's credit control measures in respect of 3 such commodities were initiated in January, 1970, that the margins were raised and also the minimum rate of interest.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was not my question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In order to control the speculative elements, I am telling you what steps were taken. One was about controlling and scrutinising the accounts.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was not my question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know what is your question then.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What I said was that the money which is given for allegedly productive purposes is being misused for speculative purposes. What is the machinery for checking that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is exactly what I am saying. In order to check inflated demands for advances, by introducing a new system, more careful and strict scrutiny is being made of demands for advances so that non-genuine demands may not be met. The minimum rate of interest was increased and the margin was also increased. These are the monetary steps that can be taken.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, one can understand the shortage of industrial raw materials. But in the case of food articles, there is a price rise of 8.8 per cent. We are having a good crop year and the production figure is going upto 100 million tonnes. When the production figure was 90 million tonnes, the price rise was less. Now, when we are having a good crop year and the production is 100 million tonnes, the price rise is 8.8 per cent. I would request the hon. Minister to go a

little deeper into this much rise in price so far as food articles are concerned.

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, while formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was decided to limit the inflationary trend, that is, deficit financing, at least to the extent of Rs. 900 crores. Would the hon. Minister let us know whether the trend has shown that by this time in the current financial year it has already exceeded the trend and it may touch even Rs. 280 crores annually. Has that fact also been taken into consideration?

Thirdly, so far as the bank advances are concerned and the Reserve Bank's credit controls are concerned, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give us the comparative figure of the last year's and the current year's advances to the speculative market.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not got those figures here. Certainly, it will be looked into. I would like to tell him that we will certainly go into this matter as to what is the rate of expansion of money. Naturally, in a growing economy money supply also goes up to a certain extent. But, certainly, it can be in excess of certain decline that we lay down. We cannot say that there would not at all be any expansion of money. The proper thing would be to compare the expansion of money to the rise in production. I must admit one thing, to-day that the supply of money is somewhat larger than the rate of production. That also is another source of pressure on the rise of prices. This factor is there. My case is not that it does not exist and I am not trying to prove that there is no rise in prices. There is. It is a matter of concern to me. It is a matter of concern to the Government and it is a matter of concern to every one of us. I understand that. I am not trying to justify the position. I am only explaining as to what is being done by the Government in this matter.

SHRI RANGA: May I know whether it has not been brought to the notice of the Government that the prices of paddy, not rice, but paddy, are going down, and the producers of paddy in the whole Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery deltas are very much worried over it because the mill-owners are not

prepared to purchase it and the Food Corporation of India is not coming forward with sufficient demand for paddy there while all the time the prices of consumer goods are going up? How do they reconcile these two positions and what steps are being taken by the Government in order to protect the interests of producers of foodgrains also?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have heard about this complaint and unfortunately even the paddy prices are going up and there is also a persistent rise in rice prices also. This is exactly what I call the impact of speculative element. The rice mills etc. take advantage. I will discuss this problem with the Agriculture Minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: I would like to know from the Minister as to what is his analysis of the situation because the replies given by him, at least as I heard them, do not make a consistent account.

I have known of countries in South East Asia with 14% rate of industrial growth and 5% rate of agricultural growth and the price rise is hardly 2%. What does he isolate as the basic reason for price rise? Unless that basic reason is isolated, the others are only symptoms of something deeper.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think this House is going to discuss this price rise problem sometime later in a longer debate. I will be able to give a more detailed analysis of this problem then. At the present moment, I have indicated the immediate factors....

MR. SPEAKER: How sweet and good you are when you are asking questions in a very balanced temperament. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI: The Finance Minister who as Home Minister was used to issue orders, mandates and proclamations, was perhaps a little baffled that when he says that the prices shall stop, they do not stop rising. I think more constructive measures will have to be thought of and adopted. Sir, is it not a paradox when as the Government claims for three years agricultural productivity has gone

high, the prices go on rising? We have successively three good monsoons and bumper crops and in spite of that the intake of those commodities which form the stable diet of the common man and the consumption of an average Indian are not going high. I do not have to quote the figures which Mr. Patodia just quoted from your own statement. May we know how he will explain this paradox? May we have an explanation of this phenomenon? The Government claims that there is a bumper crop. These cold statistics are not of help to the average housewife or the man who looks after his family. If the price of sugar for instances, rises, it means, lesser sugar for his poor family. It also means lesser rice if the price of rice rises.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech.

SHRI NATH PAI: Apart from saving that productivity must go high, what is it that the Government is thinking to be more constructive, in this matter? Other countries have made certain experiments. There is the Prices and Stabilisation Board in the U. K., of which the Chairman is Mr. Obara Jones. The Tories have wanted to abolish it. You may ask the Professor of Economics sitting behind you. May I know if the Government is thinking of taking the price issue, by the horns and doing something constructive? Because, over the last so many years, this problem has remained with us, and is not solved. Therefore, apart from emphasising the need for productivity, which is not challenged by anybody, will any thing specific be done by the Government regarding this matter, like the Price Stabilisation Board?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member said that there was a bumper crop season this year. Certainly it was a good season as far as production of cereals is concerned. This is the important thing. I indicated the unsatisfactory position so far as cotton and other commercial crops are concerned. There is not some percentage increase in productivity of these crops as in wheat or some other cereals. There was some sort of break-through in their respect but in the case of industrial raw materials, that break-through is not yet achieved—not that, efforts are not being made—but there are cer-

tain other aspects. We shall welcome any suggestion made by the hon. Member; we would like to have constructive suggestions because this is a national problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: I had not seen you; otherwise I would have allowed you to put a question. I have already passed on to the next question. I will give you some other time; there may be other question later on.

Retirement Benefits to Employees absorbed in Public Undertakings

*245. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises of his Ministry has issued instructions regarding the grant of retirement benefits to Government employees on their permanent absorption in the Public Enterprises;

(b) whether these benefits are also applicable to those Government employees who have been/or are being permanently absorbed in the autonomous organisations which are partially/fully financed by Government of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). For Government employees absorbed in autonomous bodies set up and financed by the Central Government, other than industrial and commercial undertakings, there are separate orders regarding grant of retirement benefits. This category is different from the category to which the orders of the Bureau of Public Enterprises apply.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that they have given retirement benefit to Government employees who go to public sector undertakings. He says, we have different

rules for the autonomous bodies. When a Government servant is deputed to serve in any other organisation, whether public sector, industrial undertaking or some other organisation what difference does it make to him? Why should the Government make a distinction between an officer who goes to one service and another officer who goes to another service? Is it conducive to the proper working of the services and the proper development of the managerial cadre?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member must be knowing about the orders that have been issued recently that such of the Government officers as go to the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Government or the public enterprises that are different from the autonomous enterprises have to exercise their option of either getting absorbed in the public enterprises, within a year, that is, they should resign from the government service for good and permanently get absorbed in the particular undertaking or they should come back to the government service. These orders do not apply to such of the Government officers as go to the autonomous corporations of the Government of India, like the LIC and others which are created by the Acts of Parliament. This is the difference. Because of this difference in the terms and conditions which they are supposed to follow, these differential terms have been given on retirement benefit. This is the basis on which the difference has been made. If this difference was not there, the hon. Member's contentions would have been completely justified, namely that there should be no difference between the Government employee who go to autonomous corporations or to commercial or industrial undertakings under the Government. But because in the terms of deputation a certain distinction has been made, therefore, a distinction has also been made in the retirement benefits which will be available to these two sets of Government employees who have to choose between retirement or permanent absorption.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The rules that have been made in regard to the industrial undertakings are that the officers who go there should identify themselves with the

undertakings. May I know whether that is not equally necessary with the Government officers who are drafted to the LIC or other commercial organisations? They should also identify themselves with the organisation and give of their best to them. Therefore, will Government consider the question of applying the same rules to the officers going to industrial and commercial organisations which they have applied for industrial corporations, so that the working of the commercial organisations also improves and the officers do not have a feeling of discrimination and neglect?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is a difference between the commercial and industrial undertakings and other autonomous bodies like the CSIR, for instance. The CSIR is an autonomous body. But it cannot be compared with the Bhilai or the Rourkela steel plant or the HMT. Those people who go to such bodies need not necessarily stay in those bodies for good. I think that this is a suggestion which can be examined.

But there is an obvious distinction between the autonomous bodies which function under the Government of India and the commercial and industrial undertakings which function under the Government of India. The distinction is quite clear. But whether the same set of rules for option can be applied or not is a matter which can be considered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken that those officers who belong to the IAS, whose services are being utilised by the public undertakings have to take a final decision whether they wish to continue in the IAS or get absorbed in the public undertakings permanently? The question which is agitating the minds of these officers is whether they will get the same benefits while in the public undertakings. I would like to know what final decision has been taken by Government in this regard.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : A final decision has been taken by Government and the conditions also have been communicated to those people who are working in the public enterprises. They have been given the

terms and conditions and they have been asked to exercise their option by February, 1971.

Financial Assistance from International Development Association

*246. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to India by the International Development Association during the last three years ;

(b) what are the projects for which the money has been given, the amount of such money per project and place where the projects are located ;

(c) the amount which is likely to be available during the Fourth Plan period and the names of the projects under the International Development Association Scheme ; and

(d) the money received from the International Development Association schemes under aid and loan so far and the rate of interest charged on it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4338/70]

(c) As indicated in the Statement, Agreements worth 255 million (Rs. 191.25 crores) have been signed with the International Development Association, since the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is difficult to say for what value agreements will be signed in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. This will depend upon actual resources available to the IDA, the nature and number of projects and programmes that we are ready to execute which are in line with the interests of the IDA, the extent to which they satisfy the criteria of IDA etc.

(d) The total value of IDA assistance given to India so far is \$1264 million (Rs. 948 crores). IDA credits are interest free.

SHRI S. KUNDU : From the statement you will find that for the last three years, IDA aid is increasing. Is the Minister aware that due to a faulty and unsound investment programme, this aid is not properly utilised

and also there is a backlog of this aid which has still not been properly utilised. Under this programme, has Government thought of getting this aid to spend for equipment for minor irrigation programmes and also for components ? Has Government thought over it and instituted a machinery to find out whether the aid which is got is also invested in proper, good and sound programmes ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not only Government representatives but even representatives of the World Bank also go into the preparation of the projects. They go into the economics of the project. It is only after that the further processing of the proposal is taken up.

I do not think it is correct to say that the money is not properly utilised. The World Bank has also agreed to take to assisting certain agricultural projects as well.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चम्बल की बीहड़ों को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को विश्व बैंक से सहायता

*243. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि चम्बल की बीहड़ों को कृषि योग्य बनाने के सम्बन्ध में 70 करोड़ रुपये की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता मांगी जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (यशवंत राव चव्हाण) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से विचार किये जाने के लिए भारत के पास चम्बल प्रयोजना के अंतर्गत

बाने वाले क्षेत्र में 70 करोड़ रुपये की एक भूमि विकास योजना भेजी है। इसमें 43 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से, बीहड़ों में भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने का कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव जून, 1970 में प्राप्त हुआ था। चूंकि विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली प्रायोजनों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि विदेशी सहायता का पात्र बनाने के लिए पहले वे राज्य को आयोजना में शामिल की जाएं और चूंकि इस प्रकार की कोई बड़ी योजना राज्य की आयोजना में शामिल नहीं की गयी है, इसलिए इस योजना के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता नहीं मांगी जा सकती। फिर भी, राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस योजना के छोटे-छोटे एककों अथवा ऐसे एककों पर विचार करें जो कृषि पुना निगम के सामान्य कार्यों के अन्तर्गत आ सकते हों।

Disposal of confiscated goods

*247. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for disposal of smuggled gold and other articles and whether a time limit is fixed after termination of the proceedings; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent smuggled articles sold by Government becoming a screen for private sales of smuggled articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The procedure for the disposal of confiscated smuggled goods is as indicated below:

(i) Gold, gold jewellery, silver and silver jewellery are deposited in the Mint.

(ii) Cut-diamonds and precious stones are exported through Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation, a public sector undertaking.

(iii) Rough diamonds and precious stones are sold by the Customs Department by Public auction to import licence holders on condition that their licence will be debited by the accepted bid.

(iv) Synthetic yarn and metallic yarn are sold through public auctions confined to actual users of such goods.

(v) Perishable and fast deteriorating goods such as cigarettes which cannot be retained for some time without deterioration are disposed of by the Custom Houses in retail sale.

(vi) Other consumer goods are sold to Military Canteen Stores, Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society (run by the Ministry of Home Affairs) and to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd. for sale to consumers through Consumer Cooperative Stores throughout the country.

No time-limit has been fixed for disposal but goods are required to be disposed of as soon as practicable after confiscation. In doubtful cases of seizures in the interior, Department has to wait for the expiry of Appeal and revision Application proceedings.

(b) As indicated against (a) above, smuggled goods are sold to consumers through approved agencies and to actual users to prevent smuggled articles sold by the Government becoming a screen for private sale of smuggled goods.

Loan from International Development Association

*248. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International

Development Association of the World Bank has decided to give credit amounting to Rs. 4.5 crores to India ;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government propose to set up any project for which this credit will be utilised ; and

(c) if so, the name of that project ?

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

(b) and (c). The proposed IAD Credit is meant to finance the foreign exchange cost of an Agricultural Aviation Project in India involving import of 82 aircrafts (35 Helicopters and 47 Fixed Wing Aircraft) and spares etc., by the Private Operators and the Government of India. The Project aims at better control of crop pests and diseases through the expansion and improvement of aerial spraying services throughout India. Agreement for this Credit has not yet been signed with the Association.

Effect on the Economy of Asansol Coal Mines due to Revised Policy of Bank Loans and Advances

*249. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised policy of bank loan and advances has affected the economy of the coal mines in Asansol ;

(b) if so, in what way and how far ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to forestall the crisis.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Banks have not formulated any separate advances policy in respect of the coal industry. Accordingly, the question of any revision in the policy and its effect on the economy of the coal industry does not arise.

(c) The crisis referred to is presumably in respect of the piling up of the stocks of coal at the mines because of the higher production of coal coupled with slackening of demand by

steel mills, transport bottlenecks etc. As far as the financial stringency arising out of the stockpiling of coal is concerned, the Reserve Bank has advised the representatives of the coal mining association to bring to its notice any difficulties experienced by the collieries in obtaining finance from their bankers. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued a circular letter to public sector banks asking them to deal with such cases sympathetically.

Deteriorating Condition of University Education

*250. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to set up a high level committee to examine the deteriorating conditions of University education and the obstacles to carry out reforms ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) No, Sir. The Education Commission (1964-66) has already studied in a very comprehensive way the position with regard to University education in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for giving Aid to Developing Nations by International Monetary Fund

*251. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that International Monetary Fund has agreed to give aid to developing nations at a Conference held in Copenhagen during September, 1970 ;

(b) whether International Monetary Fund also agreed to study four schemes in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the broad details of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). On the aspect of aid to the developing nations, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, indicated during the course of his address to the Joint Session of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and World Bank held in Copenhagen recently, that, in view of the widespread support for the suggestion that the IMF should initiate a study of the link between the creation of SDRs and the financing of economic development, the Board of Executive Directors would give consideration to this. However, the President of the World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) besides offering cooperation of the World Bank to the study of the question of the "link", agreed to initiate actions on the following four points :

- (i) To undertake a major study of the debt problems that face the member countries ;
- (ii) To take action to consider specific proposals relating to the international investment insurance plan to help accelerate the flow of private capital into the developing countries ;
- (iii) To review the questions of both programme lending and local cost financing by the World Bank Group ; and
- (iv) To assist Governments of the members of the Development Assistance Committee in the working out of a practical agreement on the untying of bilateral development loans.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal

*252. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only a part of the request for Central loan/grant for flood relief measures in the State, made by the West Bengal Government, has been fulfilled ;

(b) if so, the total amount of Central loan/grant for flood relief operations asked for by

the West Bengal Government and the amount so far sanctioned ; and

(c) the reasons for refusal to accept the request of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had estimated their requirement of funds for various flood relief, repair and rehabilitation measures in 1970-71 at Rs. 66 crores. A Central team of officers visited the State in September last for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirement of funds and held detailed discussions with the State Government representatives. In the light of this assessment, the Central team has recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 19.85 crores on relief, repair and rehabilitation measures, for purpose of Central assistance. This ceiling has been accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the State Government. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has already been advanced to the State Government in this connection and further assistance will be provided on the basis of progress of expenditure to be reported by them.

आय की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करना

*253. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी इलाकों में न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम आय का अनुपात नियत करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

सरकार निजी आय-व्यय को आयोजन के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में विनियमित करने के उद्देश्य से मोटे तौर पर सहमत है । जीवन-स्तर

में तेजी से वृद्धि लाकर इस आधार भूत लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक के बाद एक बनाई जाने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं अनेक तरीके अपनाये गये हैं। इससे समानता और सामाजिक न्याय को बढ़ावा मिलता है। आय और घन की विषमताओं को कम करने का लक्ष्य आना और घन पर उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती हुई दर से कर लगाकर तथा घीरे सरकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यों में वृद्धि लाकर पूरा किया जाना है। इसी के साथ ही साथ, जिन कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों से समाज के अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को लाभ होता हो, उन पर विशेष जोर डालते हुए उनकी स्थिति में सुधार करने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। 1970-71 के केन्द्रीय बजट में ऐसे बहुत से विशेष कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित किये गये हैं जिनका उद्देश्य छोटे किसानों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों की हालतों में सुधार लाना है और जो सूखे क्षेत्रों के लिए है। दूसरी तरफ आय और घन की विषमताओं को कम करने के लिए व्यक्तिगत आय कर की दरों और सामान्य और अतिरिक्त सम्पत्ति कर की दरों में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। शहरी सम्पत्तियों की अन्तिम सीमा निर्धारित करने के व्यापक विधेयक के विषय पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श चल रहा है। राज्य सरकारें जमीन की मिल-कियत की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करके और भूमि-सुधारों को लागू करके देहाती सम्पत्ति के संचय को हतोत्साहित कर रही है। इसके अलावा सम्पत्ति कर का इतना क्षेत्र विस्तार कर दिया गया है कि उसमें कृषि-सम्पत्ति भी शामिल हो गई है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति में हाल में किये गये परिवर्तनों और एकाधिकारों तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक आचार अधिनियम को लागू करने का लक्ष्य भी कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में आर्थिक शक्ति के केन्द्रित होने को रोकना है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और दूसरी सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं की ऋण देने की नीतियों में भी इसी दृष्टि से परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है कि समाज के अधिक कमजोर और आज तक उपेक्षित रहें वर्ग के

लोगों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकतायें पूरी की जा सकें। समाज के अधिक निर्धन वर्ग को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से ही भिन्न-भिन्न व्याज दरों की एक प्रणाली बैंकों के विचाराधीन है। विशेष योजनाओं के द्वारा पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। विषमताओं को कम करने की दिशा में सरकार ने हाल ही में एक और कदम उठाया है, वह कदम है भूतपूर्व देशों रियायतों के शासकों को प्रिवी पर्स और विशेषाधिकारों का जो लाभ अब तक मिल रहा था, उसे खत्म कर देना।

संक्षेप में, सरकार का यह विचार है कि विभिन्न कराधानविषयक और अन्य उपायों से आय, सम्पत्ति और आर्थिक शक्ति के संचार में उत्तरोत्तर कमी करने से और योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक विकास करने से लोगों को न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर प्रदान करने का आश्वासन देने और समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच आय, सम्पत्ति और अवसरों की विषमताओं में कमी करने के बुनियादी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में बढ़ने का एक सही मार्ग है।

Misuse of Travellers' cheques by Hotels and Restaurants

*254. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASHTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the restaurants and hotels authorised by the Reserve Bank to honour travellers' cheques issued by foreign banks or foreign currency are indulging in malpractices and depriving the country of the much-needed foreign exchange and boosting smuggling activities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the procedure of their maintenance of accounts to plug the leakage of precious foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Restaurants, Hotels and other establishments who fulfil

certain criteria are issued money changers licence by the Reserve Bank. They have to operate these licences in terms of the authorisation given by the Reserve Bank. They have to furnish periodical statements and even otherwise their accounts and books are subject to inspection by the Reserve Bank. In the event of violation of the conditions on which the licence has been granted, action can be taken against the licensee.

The Reserve Bank has been conducting periodical inspections of the money-changer licences of hotel and restaurant owners. No cases of malpractices have come to its notice.

Deteriorating conditions of Calcutta port

*255. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has been urged to take due note of the disastrously deteriorating condition of Calcutta port ;

(b) whether it is a fact that if the silting in the Ganga was not checked, Calcutta port would die like many of our ancient ports ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that completion of the Farakka project alone could save the port ; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (d). It has been urged from time to time by the Calcutta Port Commissioners that the Hooghly river has been deteriorating and that Farakka Barrage is essential to arrest the deterioration. The barrage is already under construction.

Exemption of Delhi Transport Undertaking from Sales and Road Taxes

*256. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal before

Government proposing the exemption of Delhi Transport Undertaking from the Sales Tax and Road Tax ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) There is no Proposal before Government for the exemption of Delhi Transport Undertaking from Sales Tax and Road Tax but a proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration requesting that a subsidy should be given to the Delhi Transport Undertaking to the extent it pays sales tax and road tax to the Government.

(b) A decision has not yet been taken in the matter.

Recommendations of Inland Water Transport Committee

*257. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inland Water Transport Committee favours a national transport policy ;

(b) if so, what would be the scope of this policy ;

(c) whether the Committee has suggested five waterways as National Waterways ;

(d) the names of five waterways ; and

(e) the decisions taken by Government on the other recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Committee have recommended that the national transportation policy should aim at exploiting inherent advantages of all modes of transport with the object to bring about conditions for the development of all modes of transport in such proportions and combinations

as would ensure maximum return from investment in the transport system as a whole and to meet the total transport needs of the community at each stage, at minimum cost.

(c) and (d). The Committee have recommended the following waterways for being considered for declaration as National Waterways :—

- (1) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly,
- (2) The Brahmaputra,
- (3) The Mandovi and the Zuari rivers and the Cumbarjua Canal in Goa,
- (4) The Mahanadi,
- (5) The Godavari,
- (6) The Narmada.

(e) The Committee has submitted their report recently. The report has been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for their comments and for implementation of such of the recommendations as concern them. The recommendations of the Committee will be further processed, taking into account the comments of State Governments, in consultation with concerned Ministries.

Demolition of R.S.S. Offices Building in Banaras Hindu University Campus

*258. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 545 on the 21st August, 1970 regarding demolition of R.S.S. Office Building in Banaras Hindu University Campus and state the further progress made in regard to the negotiations that were going on for the demolition of the said building?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The University has decided to take legal action to get possession of the building.

Work to Rule Agitation in Indian Airlines

*259. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the period for which the technical staff

of the Indian Airlines went on 'go-slow' and 'work-to-rule' agitation recently ;

(b) the loss suffered by the Airlines as a result thereof ; and

(c) the details of the agreement reached with the staff to end the agitation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Aircraft technicians represented by the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association resorted to 'go slow' and 'work to rule' from 17th August to 6th September, 1970.

(b) Approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) Following are the details of the agreement reached between Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association and Indian Airlines :—

- (i) The Association agrees to withdraw its present action (termed by them as 'Withdrawal of Cooperation) with immediate effect ;
- (ii) It is agreed to in principle for reference of the dispute to arbitration ;
- (iii) Who should be the arbitrator and what should be the constitution of the arbitration and the terms of reference etc. shall be finalised by a Committee of representatives of managements of both Indian Airlines and Air-India, Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association and Air Corporations Employees' Union ;
- (iv) One of the points that will be submitted to arbitration shall be whether the readjustment of existing pay scales of the technical categories shall be effected and if so from what date ;
- (v) The arbitration shall be completed within a period of 3 months ;
- (vi) Any other details and the fixation of time, procedure, etc. shall be finalised at a meeting represented

by the managements of Air-India Indian Airlines and the representatives of Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association and Air Corporations Employees' Union within a period of 15 days from 7th September, 1970;

(vii) In the event of no agreement being reached between the parties mentioned in para (iii) above regarding the matters referred to in paras (ii) and (iii) above, the issues will be referred to the Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, for her decision; and

(viii) The Association agrees to give the fullest cooperation for maintaining cordial relations and restore normal functioning in the Indian Airlines and Air-India.

राष्ट्रमंडलीय वित्त मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन और विश्व बैंक की बैठक

*260. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में हुए राष्ट्र मण्डलीय वित्त मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन तथा विश्व बैंक की बैठक में क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इन निर्णयों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक ने भारत की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अधिक राशि उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय किया है या उस पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह ऋण किन्हीं विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए है या सामान्य उपयोग के लिए है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 17 और 18 सितम्बर, 1970 को निकोसिया, साइप्रस में हुई राष्ट्रमण्डलीय वित्त मंत्रियों की बैठक समाप्त होने पर जारी की गयी प्रेस-विज्ञप्ति की प्रति सभा के पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्रणालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या L.T.No.-4339/70] अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि के प्रबन्ध निदेशक और विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष की निष्कषट्मक टिप्पणियां, जिनमें वार्षिक बैठकों के मुख्य निर्णय बताये गये हैं, की प्रतियां सदन के पटल पर रख दी गयी हैं। [प्रणालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या L.T. No.-4339/70]

(ख) यह बताना कठिन है कि जो विभिन्न प्रकार के अध्ययन शुरू किए जायेंगे, उनके परिणाम स्वरूप विश्व की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे प्रभावित होगी और भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर उनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ग) और (घ). विश्व बैंक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अपनी ऋण देने की समग्र क्षमता को दुगुना करना चाहते हैं। भारत की कितनी सहायता मिल सकेगी यह इन बातों पर निर्भर रहा है कि इन संस्थाओं के पास वस्तुतः कितने साधन उपलब्ध होंगे, जो कार्यक्रम और परियोजनाएं शुरू की जायेंगी, वे इन संस्थाओं के हितों के अनुकूल हैं या नहीं, और ये परियोजनाएं इन संस्थाओं पर द्वारा निर्धारित कसौटियों पर कहां तक खरी उतरती हैं, आदि। विश्व बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए होती है, सामान्य उपयोग के लिये नहीं।

U. K.'s Entry Into European Common Market

*261. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what views were expressed by the Indian Delegation when the question of the entry of U. K. into the European Common Market was raised at the recent meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Nicosia and which of the countries supported the views expressed by India ;

(b) in what manner India's trading interests are likely to be affected by U. K.'s entry into European Common Market and whether the British Government have given any assurance to safeguard India's interest before entering into European Common Market ; and

(c) what are the particulars of various benefits and preferences received by India from the United Kingdom in respect of trade and other financial and Industrial matters ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) At the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting, I emphasized the need to safeguard the interests of the Commonwealth member countries, in the context of Britain's entry into the European Common Market. I suggested that firstly, Britain should not raise duties on products from developing countries until there had been time and occasion for the developing countries to negotiate agreements with the EEC as a whole and secondly, Britain should not feel obliged to extend preferential treatment to developing countries not aligned to the Commonwealth which cannot at the same time be extended to Commonwealth developing countries.

The need to take into account the interests of Commonwealth member countries was supported by all delegations.

(b) if, in order to enter the Common Market, U. K. disbands the preferences for entry of Commonwealth exports to U. K., it is likely to affect adversely India's exports to U. K.

The British Chancellor assured the Commonwealth Governments that they would be kept fully informed of developments in this regard and the British Government will also keep itself informed of Commonwealth views and of special interests of individual members. This applies to all members, including India.

(c) Many of our exports are allowed entry into U. K. duty free or enjoy preferential duty treatment in the U. K.

Conversion of Loan given by the Public Financing Institution to Private Sector into Equity

*262. SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan given by the public financial institutions has been converted into equity ; and

(b) if so, the names of the concerns where such conversions have taken place ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). While the question of formulating guidelines for conversion of loans into equity in terms of the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Dutt Committee is under active consideration the of Government, the information in respect of the loans converted into equity by the public financial institutions so far is given below. In the cases listed below, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has agreed to convert a part of outstanding loans/interest into share capital with a view to give relief to these concerns from debt service.

		Rs. in lakhs			
Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	Assistance sanctioned by the Corporation & outstanding as on 30th June, 1970	Amount converted/agreed to be converted into equity/preference shares.		
			Equity	Pref.	Total
<i>Converted.</i>					
1.	Assam Hard Boards Ltd.	Rupee Loan 21.63	10.58	10.58.	21.16
		Dollar Sub-Loan 90.95			
2.	India Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd.	Rupee Loan 121.48	9.00	12.50	21.50
			19.58	23.08	42.66
<i>Agreed to be Converted.</i>					
1.	Sivanandha Steels Ltd.	Rupee Loan 36.74	6.75	-	6.75
		DM Sub-Loan 32.06			
2.	Binod Mills Ltd.	Rupee Loan 151.85	17.00	-	17.00
		Deferred Payment 16.11			
		Guarantee			
3.	Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.	Rupee Loan & Deferred payment Guarantee 501.95	96.00	30.03	126.00
4.	Mandhya National Paper Mills Ltd. (tentative, based on the outstanding on 30.6.1970).	Deferred payment Guarantee 188.73	188.73	-	188.73
		Sub-Total	308.48	30.00	338.48
		Grand Total	328.06	53.08	381.14

Industrial Development Bank of India

The Industrial Development Bank of India has not so far converted into equity any of the loans granted by it to industrial concerns in the private sector.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also not so far converted into equity any of the loans granted by it to industrial concerns in the private sector.

Unit Trust of India

The Unit Trust of India is not empowered

to grant loans to any industrial concern. However, in the following two cases, the Unit Trust of India has agreed to conversion of debentures into equity :-

1. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited.

The Unit Trust of India's holding of convertible debentures of Rs. 10 lakhs were converted into equity in 1964.

2. Boureeah Cotton Mills Limited.

The Unit Trust of India's holdings of Rs. 1 lakh of convertible debentures were converted into equity in 1970.

Smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes by China Across Nepalese Borders

*263. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have been circulating fake Indian currency notes across Nepalese borders with a view to disrupt the Indian Economy ;

(b) whether Government have examined the matter ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to weed out the fake currency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government have seen such reports in the newspapers, but the inquiries so far made do not confirm these reports. However, utmost vigilance is being maintained in the matter.

Complaints of Foreign Tourists

*264. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a survey report conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion on behalf of his Ministry regarding the various complaints of the foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, the action taken on the main points brought out in this survey ; and

(c) whether Government have instructed some senior officer to look into this matter in detail ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the Survey Report, 93.3% tourists enjoyed their visit to India, 5.5% were 'somewhat disappointed' and only 1% said that they were dissatisfied with their stay in the country. The main complaints

related to poverty, insanitary conditions and red-tape. The Department of Tourism had constantly been making efforts to remedy these negative factors. Specific complaints received in the Department are promptly enquired into and taken up with the Organisations concerned for immediate remedial action.

British Shareholding in India Tobacco Company Limited

*265. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of British shareholding in the India Tobacco Company Limited ; and

(b) whether the India Tobacco Company Limited is in any way interconnected with Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited or Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited, or British American Tobacco Company Limited (U. K.) ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) In its application for registration under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the India Tobacco Company Limited has indicated the extent of of foreign and non-resident shareholding as under :—

<i>Name of shareholder</i>	<i>Amount</i> Rs.
Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Limited.	10,32,18,940
Tobacco Investment Limited.	3,30,10,860
Carreras Limited.	53,70,200
Total :	14,16,00,000

All these companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom. Other non-resident shareholding is stated to be negligible. The subscribed and paid up capital is shown as Rs. 18,95,00,000.

(b) The company has, in the said application, admitted that it is inter-connected with Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited, in terms of section 2 (g) of the Mono-

polies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The question whether it is also inter-connected with Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited or British American Tobacco Company Limited (U.K.) is under examination.

Complaints of Foreign Tourists

*266. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 9th October, 1970 under the heading 'Irritations Galore for Honoured Guests' ;

(b) whether Government have made enquiries into the complaints enumerated therein by foreign tourists ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to ensure that foreign tourists are not harassed in various ways as mentioned in the said article ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaints described in the news report are mostly in general terms. Enquiries are always made into specific complaints received by the Department of Tourism. The matter is taken up with the agency concerned, such as, shops, hotels, Indian Airlines, Railways, Customs, etc., to ensure remedial action. Efforts are also continuing to improve the general tourism infrastructure so that such complaints are reduced.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशन भोगियों को अन्तरिम सहायता का लाभ

*267. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दी गई अन्तरिम सहायता का लाभ पेंशन भोगियों को नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको अन्तरिम सहायता देने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको अन्तरिम सहायता कब तक दी जायगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). अन्तरिम राहत, तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवारत कर्मचारियों को मंजूर की गयी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशनर उस सिफारिश के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। थोड़ी पेंशन पाने वालों के लिये तदर्थ राहत पहले ही मंजूर की जा चुकी है, जिसकी दरों में वृद्धि 1 सितम्बर 1969 से और 1 मार्च 1970 से की गयी है एवं सभी पेंशनों के लिये, तदर्थ वृद्धि को मिलाकर, न्यूनतम रकम 40 रु० प्रति मास नियत कर दी गयी है। 1,119/-रु० तक वेतन पाने वाले जो सरकारी कर्मचारी 1-12-1968 को अथवा उसके बाद सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं, उनके पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि इसलिए हुई है कि मंहगाई भत्ते के एक अंश का वेतन में विलय कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान साधन-स्थिति के कारण इस प्रकार का अतिरिक्त वादा करना कठिन है।

Closure of Educational Institutions in West Bengal

*268. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many educational institutions had to close down in West Bengal for differing periods due to Naxalite attacks and/or other forms of unrest ; and

(b) the number of institutions that were closed and the days they remained closed since January, 1970, and reasons for closure ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Taleyarkhan Committee Report on Savings Certificates and Time Deposits

*269. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the Taleyarkhan Committee recommendations concerning Savings Certificates and Time Deposits ;

(b) if so, how far these recommendations have been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The main recommendations of the Taleyarkhan Committee concerning Savings Certificates and Time Deposits have been accepted by Government almost entirely. A few of the minor recommendations are, however, still under consideration. A statement showing the extent to which the recommendations have been accepted and

implemented is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4340/70].

विदेशी ऋणों की बकाया राशि

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

(क) इस समय भारत की ओर विदेशी ऋण की बकाया राशि कितनी है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशी ऋण पर ब्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति कितना विदेशी ऋण पड़ता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 31 अगस्त, 1970 को भारत सरकार की विदेशी ऋण सम्बन्धी देनदारी की बकाया रकम और 1969-70 के दौरान, ब्याज के रूप में अदा की गयी रकम का ब्योरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है:

ऋण की श्रेणी	31 अगस्त, 1970 को सरकार के नाम ऋण की बकाया रकम	सरकार द्वारा 1969-70 के दौरान ब्याज के रूप में अदा की गयी रकम
1. सीधे विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	4,635.20	98.50
2. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के माध्यम से चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	485.00	12.30
जोड़ (1 और 2).	5,120.20	110.80

टिप्पणी :

उपर्युक्त ऋणों में वे ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका परिशोधन रुयों में किया जाता है।

(ग) विदेशी ऋणों की बकाया रकमें निर्यात-आय और अन्य विदेशी प्राप्तियों से,

कई मामलों में 50 वर्ष तक की अवधि में, चुकायी जानी है। इसलिए प्रति व्यक्ति विदेशी ऋण की बात करना अर्थपूर्ण नहीं कहा जा सकता। हाँ, यदि कुल बकाया रकम को अनुमानित जनसंख्या से भाग दिया जाये तो यह रकम लगभग 92.92 रुपये बैठेगी।

Lapses in the Accounts of Large Companies

1601. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a publication issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, released on the 5th October, 1970 at New Delhi in which charge has been levelled against Government for not taking action on the reports of malpractices and lapses in keeping accounts by a large number of companies ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that in the above publication, about 500 instances of lapses have been cited in about 2000 Balance Sheets audited by them ;

(d) whether Government have taken any action on these reports ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) Government's attention has been drawn to the pamphlet entitled "Qualifications in auditors' reports" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on 5.10.1970. The pamphlet appears to be a guide to the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in connection with the audit of companies and does not contain any charge against the Government or its officers.

(c) The pamphlet purports to contain about 324 examples and not instances, of qualifications in the auditor's reports. No names of Companies are mentioned.

(b), (d) and (e). In the course of their normal work the Registrars of Companies are required to scrutinise the Balance Sheets and Profit and loss Accounts filed by Companies from time to time with particular reference as to whether the auditors' reports thereon are qualified or not. Wherever necessary the explanations of the companies are invariably obtained to decide further course of action. In appropriate cases where the audit reports

are qualified, inspection of the books of account of the company under section 209 (4) of the Companies Act is ordered. The attention of the Registrars of Companies has been drawn to the publication of the Institute and the need for utmost vigilance in this regard has once again been emphasised.

Discussions by World Bank Team with Officials of Agricultural Finance Corporation

1602. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank Team visited India recently and had talks with the Agricultural Finance Corporation Officials ;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held ;

(c) the spheres in which the World Bank has agreed to give support ;

(d) whether the World Bank Officials showed interest in non-farm investments like farm consultancy to back up farm investments ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A World Bank Team visited India to study the programmes regarding agricultural credit with a view to see whether some of them will be suitable for I D A assistance. They had discussions with the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. They also met the officials of the Agricultural Finance Corporation. The discussions were of an exploratory nature.

(c) Since this was in the nature of a Reconnaissance team, there was no question of their agreeing during the course of their discussions to give support to any project or particular sector. However, the World Bank has been assisting the Agricultural Credit sector in India.

(d) and (e). The World Bank Team explained that in addition to Agricultural Credit Projects of minor irrigation and mechanisation, they will be interested in non-farm investment

to back up farm investment, particularly related to under-ground water resources etc.

Foreign Visits Made by Secretary and Office Bearers of Sangeet Natak Akademi

1603. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trips abroad undertaken by the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi from January 1, 1968 to September 3, 1970, the countries he visited, the duration of his stay in each place and the purpose for which he made these trips ;

(b) the total cost of trips in air fare and foreign exchange ;

(c) whether other office-bearers of the Akademi were sent abroad ; if so, when their names with places they visited and the cost of each trip ; and

(d) the benefits that accrued to the Akademi from these trips ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A.K. KISKU) :

(a) Two trips abroad, the details of which are given below :

<i>Countries visited</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
<i>First Trip</i>		
Malaysia	5 days in August, 1969	To attend the International Conference on the Traditional Drama and Music of South-East Asia.
<i>Second Trip</i> (June to Sept. '70)		
Japan	6 days	Personal
U.S.A.	2 months	Personal visit for a teaching assignment.
U. K.	6 days	Personal
Switzerland	2 days	Personal
Poland	2 days	Personal
U.S.S.R.	6 days	Invited by the Soviet Indian Cultural Society.

(b) No expenditure was incurred on this account by the Akademi or the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. Shri Mohan Khokar, Special Officer (Dance) was selected by the Ministry as Liaison Officer to accompany the cultural delegation to East European countries covering Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary under the cultural exchange programme. The duration of the visit was for a period of 8 weeks from the 1st week of October 1968. An expenditure of Rs. 5,030/- was incurred by the Government of India on account of air fare.

(d) The Secretary of the Akademi presented two papers at the International Conference on the Traditional Drama and Music of South-East Asia, and thus helped project India's

theatrical heritage in an international forum. His awareness of the arts of these regions and his contacts with the experts there will also be helpful in implementing some of the projects of the Akademi.

Raids Conducted by Income Tax Officers in Ludhiana

1604. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms and their proprietors raided on the 25th September, 1970, in Ludhiana

and the nature of action taken against the alleged offenders ;

(b) the total amount of currency, jewellery, hundis, etc., seized by the Income-tax Officials ;

(c) whether it is a fact that black money was being given as loans to industrials against hundis and the hundi racket has been going on for many years not only in Punjab but in many other States as well ; and

(d) the steps taken to eliminate the hundi racket and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Searches of 26 business and residential premises belonging to 17 parties were undertaken at Ludhiana on 25-9-1970. Currency, jewellery and hundis exceeding Rs. 22.5 lakhs were seized. Enquiries as contemplated by section 132 (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are in progress. In the interest of proper investigation it is not possible to furnish the details of action taken in the case of each of the 17 parties. A list of the persons whose premises were searched is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). It is a fact that unaccounted income is sought to be introduced in business through bogus hundi loans not only in Punjab but in all parts of the country. During the last six years hundreds of searches have been undertaken in all parts of the country to break the hundi racket. The officers of the Income-tax Department have also been informed of the names of persons and brokers who have been leading their name for the purpose of introducing bogus hundi loans. As a result of the steps undertaken by the Income-tax Department the practice of introducing unaccounted income in the form of bogus hundi loans is on the decline.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the party	Remarks.
1	2	3
1.	Dr. B. K. Ahuja, Maharani Jhansi Road, Civil Lines, Ludhiana. (Indl).	
2.	Lady Dr. Ishwer Kaur, Gunji Chhapri, Ludhiana (Indl).	

1	2	3
3.	Dr. N.S. Parhawka, Pindi Street, Ludhiana. (Indl).	
4.	M/s. Tara Chand Brij Lal, Laxmi Street, Ludhiana. (Indl).	
5.	Ram Saran Dass Hans Raj, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana. (H.U.F. with Sh. Hans Raj as Karta).	
6.	Tulsi Ram Rakha Ram, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana (H.U.F. with Sh. Rakha Ram as Karta).	
7.	(a) B.S. Knitting Works, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana. (R.F. with partners 4) :—	
	(i) Sh. Babu Ram 1/4	
	(ii) Sh. Shanti Sarup S/o Sh. Vas Dev. 1/4	
	(iii) Om Parkash S/o Sh. Vas Dev. 1/4	
	(iv) Sh. Ram Parkash S/o Sh. Vas Dev. 1/4	
7.(b)	Shanti Sarup Dev Raj, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana. (R.F. with partners) :-	
1.	Sh. Shanti Sarup S/o Sh. Vas Dev.	5%
2.	Sh. Dev Raj S/o Sh. Vas Dev.	15%
3.	Sh. Suresh Kumar S/o Sh. Om Prakash S/o Sh. Vas Dev.	15%
4.	Smt. Kanta Devi W/o Sh. Chaman Lal S/o Sh. Shanti Sarup.	5%
5.	Smt. Sheela Devi W/o Shri Ram Kishan S/o Sh. Vas Dev.	5%
6.	Sh. Surender Kumar S/o Sh. Ram Parkash S/o Shri Vas Dev.	15%
7.	Shri Ram Karan S/o Shri Vas Dev.	40%

1	2	3
7(c) Motoo Mal Khet Mal, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana (R.F. Dissolved on 31.3.1966 with partners) :-		
1. Shri Vas Dev.		7/16
2. Shri Shanti Sarup S/o Shri Vas Dev.		2/16
3. Smt. Devki Devi W/o Shri Murli Mal.		5/16
4. Sh. Ved Parkash S/o Shri Murli Mal.		2/16
8. Gobind Ram Dalal, B. VIII/124, Kothi Megh Singh, Ludhiana. (Indl).		
9a. Harbans Lal, Hundi Broker, Maleri Wali Gali, Ludhiana. (HUF with Harbans Lal Karta).		
b Shri Harbans Lal, Hundi broker, Maleri Wali Gali, Ludhiana (India).		
10. Shri Makhan Lal Kanodia, Roopa Mistri Street, Ludhiana (India).		
11.		
(a) Shri Hans Raj Dalal, Naya Mohalla, Ludhiana (Indl).		
(b) Shri Hans Raj & Co., Naya Mohalla, Ludhiana. (Firm with partners) :-		
1. Shri Hans Raj S/o Sh. Walayati Ram.		60%
2. Shri Narindra Kumar S/o Sh. Walayati Ram.		40%
12. Hari Chand Dalal, Wakilan Street, Ludhiana (Indl).		
13. Jagdish Rai Jindal, Vishwa-mitra Street, Ludhiana (Indl).		
14. Vimal Dass Jain (Dalal), Purana Bazar, Ludhiana (Indl).		

1	2	3
15. Tarsem Lal Surinder Kumar (Pyare Lal Tarsem Lal), Civil Lines, Ludhiana (Indl.) upto 1968-69 Asstt. thereafter firm with partners :-		
1. Shri Pyare Lal	1/2	
2. Shri Tarsem Lal	1/2	
16. Mool Raj Dalal Meleri Street, Ludhiana (Indl).		
17. Babu Ram Aggarwal C/o M/s. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana (H.U.F. with Shri Babu Ram as Karta).		

Consultative Committee Meetings Held Outside Delhi

1605 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Consultative Committee meetings of various Ministries held outside Delhi during the last two years ending with October 30, 1970, the places where they were held; and the number of days the Members stayed at each place ;

(b) the total cost to Government by way of air fare, train fare, board and lodging for these trips ;

(c) reasons why the Consultative Committees select places outside Delhi; and

(d) whether in view of the high cost involved in this procedure, Government propose to give up the idea of meeting in hill stations in future and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A statement giving details of Consultative Committee meetings arranged outside Delhi during the last two years and the places where they were held as also indicating days of the meetings is attached.

(b) As the TA/DA to the Members of Consultative Committees is paid by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats directly, the information in this regard is not readily available with the Government.

(c) Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of Members of parliament regarding Parliament Session in the South, it has been decided that meetings of the Consultative Committee during intercession periods might, at the discretion of the Chairmen of these Committees, be held outside Delhi.

(d) Hill stations are not preferred for holding Consultative Committee meetings except in only one case when the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation was held at a hill station on account of its Tourist importance.

Statement

Details of meetings of Consultative Committees arranged outside Delhi during last two years.

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Date (s) of the Meeting	Place where held
1.	Atomic Energy	18.1.1970	Bombay
2.	Communications	18.7.1970	Bombay
3.	Defence	23 and 24.10.1970	Bangalore
4.	Education & Youth Services	20.7.1970	Mysore
5.	Health & Family Planning	6.6.1970	Bangalore
6.	Industrial Development & Internal Trade	21.7.1970	Bangalore
7.	Information & Broadcasting	16 and 17.7.1970	Bombay
8.	Labour & Employment	22 and 23.10.1970	Hyderabad
9.	Mines & Metals	(i) 26.6.1970 (ii) 17.10.70	(i) Neyveli (ii) Udaipur
10.	Shipping & Transport	5.6.1970	Mangalore
11.	Steel & Heavy Engineering	(i) 26 to 29.9.1969 (ii) 14 to 17.1.1970 (iii) 30.6.1970 (iv) 26.10.1970	(i) Ranchi & Rourkela (ii) Bokaro & Durgapur (iii) Bangalore (iv) Bokaro
12.	Tourism & Civil Aviation	3 to 5.7.1970	Srinagar
13.	Works, Housing and Urban Development.	(i) 8.6.1970 (ii) 20.7.1970	(i) Bangalore (ii) Jaipur

Teller System in the Branches of S. B. I.

1606. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many branches of the State Bank of India the Teller system is in practice ;

(b) whether this system has been expanded in the rural branches also ; and

(c) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The teller system

is being experimented within forty branches of the State Bank of India and covers current account cash payments; cash receipts and transfer receipts up to Rs. 1,000/-.

(b) and (c). None of the branches where the system is currently being experimented with is at a rural centre. The selection of branches is done on the basis of the volume of work. Extension of the scope of the system to cover payments in cash of Savings Bank Cheques, drafts and banks rupee travellers' cheques up to Rs. 1,000/- and also its extension to other offices is under the active consideration of the State Bank of India.

Financial Assistance to Students of Polytechnics in Delhi for Educational Tour

1607. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned funds for grant of financial assistance to the students of the Polytechnics in Delhi for enabling them to meet expenses in connection with the educational tour conducted this year ;

(b) if so, how much fund was sanctioned for the purpose and how much of it was put at the disposal of G. B. Pant Polytechnic ;

(c) whether the G. B. Pant Polytechnic did not utilise this fund, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the financial assistance will be given to the deserving students after the tour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 13,500 has been sanctioned for the payment of two-third of third class railway fare to each student proceeding on tour during 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- has already been disbursed to the students of the G.B. Pant Polytechnic. The rest of the amount will be disbursed, when the tour of the students is over.

(d) All students, who go on educational tours, are given financial assistance to the extent of two-third of third class railway fare. A major portion of the assistance is given before the commencement of the tour and the final reimbursement is made after the tour is over.

Withdrawal of I. A. S. Officers from Posts held by them in Public Undertakings

1608. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. A. S. and other high ranking officers deputed to Public Undertakings stick to the posts as they are not

accountable for the losses incurred by the undertakings ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reasons put forward by them for such losses are easily accepted by Government ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to withdraw the IAS and other senior officers from the Public Undertakings by the target date of 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No Sir ; no such general statement can be made that I. A. S. and other high ranking officers deputed to public enterprises stick to posts they are deputed to. Government makes appointment to top posts in Public Undertakings. Explanations for short falls received from all top executives are always scrutinised.

(c) Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the order issued by Government, pursuant to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" for reducing and eliminating the dependence on the deputationists for manning posts in Public Enterprises. The administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with Public Enterprises have been addressed to ensure the implementation of the option orders within the time-limits already prescribed for the purpose.

Financial Assistance to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi by Reserve Bank

1609. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has earmarked some financial assistance/grant to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi in lieu of Medical Treatment and/or Reserve Beds for the employees and officers of the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total amount disbursed by the Bank to the said hospital in the last 2 years and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank have reserved two beds in semi-paying ward and one bed in general ward in Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, for hospitalisation of employees and their family members of its branch in New Delhi, on a payment of Rs. 3,500/- every year as retention money.

(c) Total amount paid to the hospital and the details for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as under :—

	No. of employees and their family members hospitalised.	Amount paid for hospitalisation (excluding retention fee.) Rs.
1968-69	209	59,226.23
1969-70	191	56,761.90

Conversion of Loans into equity by Public Financial Institutions

1610. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken and guidelines drawn up regarding the conversion of loans into equities by public financial institutions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and from what date it will come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Arising out of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Government accepted the 'joint sector' concept in principle and decided that it should be ensured in future that there was greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions ; public financial institutions would also, as part of their financial assistance

arrangements, exercise option for converting loans given and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. As for loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default.

The detailed operational arrangements which would be necessary to give effect to the above decisions, are under active consideration of the Government.

Registration of New Companies

1611. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period January to June, 1970, 253 new companies were registered in various States ; and

(b) if so, the Statewise break up together with their authorised capital and categories (public or private) as compared to the break up during the corresponding periods in 1958 and 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) During the period 1st January, 1970 to 30th June, 1970, 862 new companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the various States and Union Territories of India ;

(b) The information asked for is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4347/70].

Changes in Management of public undertakings

1613. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a series of changes in respect of management and structure of the public sector undertakings under their administrative control to obtain better efficiency in their working ; and

(b) if so, the details of changes contemplated and how far these changes are likely to bring about efficiency in the public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the changes with regard to the management and organisation of Public Enterprises. Various decisions have already been taken in this area. Thus, it may be mentioned that it has already been decided that in future in the larger units full-time functional Directors should be appointed, who will be the executive heads of their departments. It has also been decided that, as a normal rule, there should be a full-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director for a Public Enterprise. Policy decisions have also been taken about the composition of the Boards of Directors of these undertakings. Government have also accepted, pursuant to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, that there should be suitable decentralisation of powers not only from Government to the Boards of Directors, but also within the various levels of management of the enterprises themselves. Government constantly review the management structure of the Public Sector Undertakings, with a view to making the necessary changes therein whenever considered necessary. These are some of the more important decisions in regard to the management and organisation aspects of public sector functioning in recent years.

Registration of Monopolistic Undertakings

1614. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is confusion due to ambiguity in the registration of alleged monopolistic undertakings ;

(b) if so, whether the term "Public Interest" in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the grounds of public interest have been clearly defined ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). There is no confusion. The term "monopolistic undertaking" has been defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. All undertaking coming under section 20 are required to apply for registration under section 26 of the Act. The question of public interest does not arise so far as the requirement of registration is concerned.

Studies into Inventory of Public Sector Enterprises

1615. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government had ordered studies into the inventory of public sector enterprises ;

(b) if so, the names of the enterprises ; and

(c) the results of these studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have been setting up from time to time, since 1967, Committees on Inventory Control to study the position regarding inventory management of selected Public Enterprises. So far, these Committees have studied the following units/undertakings :

- (1) National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.
- (2) Heavy Electrical (I) Ltd.
- (3) Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
- (4) Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
- (5) Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (6) Heavy Machine Building plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
- (7) High Pressure Boiler Plant of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- (8) H. M. T. I&II Units of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

- (9) Bhilai Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd.
 (10) Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
 (11) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

Study in respect of the following six undertakings is in progress :

- (1) Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
 (2) Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
 (3) Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Company Ltd.
 (4) Hindustan Cables Ltd.
 (5) National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.
 (6) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

(c) The total inventories of the 11 units, the studies of which have been completed, were Rs. 281 crores ; and the studies showed that this could be reduced by Rs. 115 crores. Ways and means of effecting reduction in the inventories level have also been suggested.

Licences under Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Act

1616. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 157 factories owned by the 20 dominant industrial houses identified by the Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy have applied for licences under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act as firms with assets of Rs. 20 crores and more commanding sales in the market ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since the Dutt Committee submitted its report last year, there has been an emergence of new dominant industrial houses ;

(c) if so, what are the business houses which come under this category ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to end growth of such monopolies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) 162 undertakings shown under 20 larger industrial houses—first tier—in Appendix II-A (1) of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee have so far been registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(b) and (c). According to the study (which is purely academic) by Shri B. Datta of the Department at least one Industrial House, viz. Larsen & Toubro, had emerged with assets of Rs. 46 crores in 1967-68. In this context, attention is invited to the Article published under the Caption : 'Growth of Business Houses : Larsen & Toubro' in the Annual Number (1970) of the Company News and Notes—a journal which is supplied on a regular basis to the Parliament Library. It is possible that further studies may reveal emergence of some other similar industrial houses.

(d) Steps to restrict or regulate further growth of such undertakings are being taken according to the provisions of the said Act and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has already been set up.

सरकारी क्षेत्र को अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने के बारे में एयर इंडिया के अध्यक्ष के विचार

1617. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री पी० विद्वम्भरन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एयर इंडिया के अध्यक्ष श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा के दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, के आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए उसे अपेक्षाकृत अधिक स्वतंत्रता देनी चाहिए और सरकारी हस्तक्षेप न्यूनतम किया जाना चाहिये ; और

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

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने सरकारी उद्यमों की कार्य-कुशलता में वृद्धि करने के लिये इन उद्यमों को और इन उद्यमों के अन्दर भी बोर्ड से लेकर नीचे तक अपेक्षाकृत अधिक वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक शक्तियां सौंपने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार कर लिया है । सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि इन उद्यमों को और इन उद्यमों के अन्दर, जहां कहीं आवश्यक और व्यवहार्य समझा जाय, पहले से अधिक शक्तियां सौंपी जायं ।

Agricultural Wealth Tax Act Declared Ultra Vires by the Punjab and Haryana High Court

1618. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Punjab and Haryana High Court has declared the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act in so far it includes Agricultural land for the purpose of computing "net wealth" as ultra-vires ;

(b) if so, whether any alternatively legislation is proposed to be brought forward ; and

(c) if so, when and on what specific lines ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government has already filed an appeal, before the Supreme Court of India, against the judgement of Punjab and Haryana High Court. No alternative legislation is under consideration at present.

Advances given by Nationalised Banks for Housing Purposes

1619. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the names of nationalised banks which have begun giving advances for Housing purposes and the rates of interest therefor ; and

(b) the reasons why all banks are not encouraged to give loans for housing, since house property is the best security available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Four of the nationalised banks have framed specific schemes to advance loans for housing purposes. The details of these schemes are given below :—

The Bank of Baroda advances loans upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000/- for construction of house. The rate of interest for the loan is 9½%. The loan is repayable in 10 years in equal monthly instalments. The United Commercial Bank, Indian Bank and Syndicate Bank have formulated scheme for giving loans for construction of houses or for purchase of house ; these schemes are linked to savings and are mainly intended to motivate middle-income-groups to save amounts regularly so as to purchase or build houses later. The United Commercial Bank has a 'housing recurring deposit scheme' under which a person having a regular source of income has to open a special recurring deposit account and deposit Rs. 50/- to 1000/- in multiple of Rs. 50/- per month for a period of 48 ; 60 ; 72 or 84 months. The bank will advance the loans equal to twice the amount of total balance due to him under the recurring deposits but subject to maximum of 60% of the value of the house purchased. The loan is repayable in 60 ; 72 ; 84 ; 90 or 96 months depending on the period for which the recurring deposits are originally made. The bank charges interest at the rate of 4% above bank rate. Under the Syndicate Bank 'triple loan facility scheme,' loans are advanced upto five times the average saving bank balance of the depositor for the past 24 months and the maximum loan under the scheme is limited to

Rs. 10,000/- with a collateral of the house as security with 50% margin. The loan is repayable in 60 monthly instalments. The bank charges interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ over the bank rate but not less than $8\frac{1}{2}\%$. Under the save for "your own home" scheme framed by the Indian Bank, a special account has to be opened and a minimum deposit of Rs. 50/- per month should be made. Amounts of over Rs. 50/- should be in multiples of ten. The deposit has to be made for a fixed number of years varying from 3 to 7. At the end of the agreed period the depositor can withdraw his deposit with interest and also obtain a loan of an equivalent amount at 8% interest per annum. Repayment of the loan can be made in monthly instalments to be agreed upon at the time of opening of the account. The main purpose of the scheme of the above three banks is to inculcate the habit of savings among the people.

(b) Bulk of the deposit resources of banks are repayable on demand or have short dated maturity. Loans for house construction purposes have to be necessarily term loans. Therefore, involvement of banks in providing finance for housing on any substantial scale is not possible. Such investment finance should better be taken care of by other financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation and State Housing Boards.

Ban on Employment of Retired Personnel in Public Undertakings in Kerala

1621. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent ban imposed on the re-employment of retired government servants in public sector undertakings by Kerala Government ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala had previous consultations in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, the advice tendered to the Government of Kerala in the matter ?

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

(b) Government of India was not consulted in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Rejection of Haryana Government's Request for Foreign Exchange for its Delegation

1622. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had rejected the request of the Haryana Government for release of foreign exchange worth about Rs. 6000/- to a delegation of 7 leaders of Haryana for visiting foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the purpose of the visit and names of the members of the delegation ; and

(c) whether there was a member in the delegation who did not belong to the Ruling Party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A request was received from the Haryana State Government for release of foreign exchange of Rs. 54,000/- to sponsor the visit of an eight-man team to visit foreign countries to study generally the agricultural, water management and soil conservation practices. The team was to comprise the following :

1. Shri Ram Dhari Gaur I&P Minister.
2. Shri Dalbir Singh M. P., Chairman Canal Advisory Committee.
3. Shri Raj Singh Dalal.
4. Shri Daya Krishan.
5. Shri Om Prakash Garg.
6. Shri Prem Sukh Das.
7. Shri Mani Ram Godara.
8. An official of the Haryana Government.

The proposal was examined and was not approved as it was not found acceptable in terms of Government's current policy on the subject.

Settlement of Pensions and Accounts of Retired Headmasters of Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools

1623. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Head Masters were retired from service on the 1st April, 1969 from schools which were under the Delhi Municipal Corporation previously ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those retired Head Masters had not been paid till now their gratuity, G. P. F. Account money and even their pensions have not been finalised ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether any time limit for the settlement of the above noted accounts has been fixed for the retired persons by the Delhi Administration ; and if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to settle their accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Municipal Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

बदरपुर (दिल्ली) के निकट पकड़ा गया सोना

1624. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवीरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 11 अक्टूबर, 1970 को दिल्ली के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा बदरपुर चुंगो के निकट पकड़े गए तस्करो से कितना सोना बरामद किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सोने के अतिरिक्त कुछ घड़ियां तथा ट्रांजिस्टर भी पकड़े गये थे परन्तु सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने उन्हें छुपा लिया था ; और

(ग) बरामद किये गए सोने पर किस देश के निशान पाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 10 अक्टूबर, 1970 को (दिल्ली-हरियाणा सीमा पर) बदरपुर में स्विटजरलैण्ड के मार्क वाली सोने की 49 छड़ें पकड़ी गईं, जिनका वजन 5.71 किलोग्राम और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्यल गभग 48,000 रुपये है।

(ख) ट्रांजिस्टर अथवा घड़ियां नहीं पकड़ी गईं।

(ग) सोने पर स्विटजरलैण्ड के मार्क थे।

Increase in Road Accidents in the Capital

1625. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in the road accidents (most of them fatal) in the Capital ;

(b) whether the causes have been analysed and some positive steps are in the offing to reduce such accidents ; and

(c) what is the total number of dead and disabled due to road accidents during the past two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The figures regarding the road accidents in Delhi for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 (up to 30th September, 1970) are as follows :—

Year	Total number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1968	7893	400	3316
1969	8164	433	3525
1970 (upto 30.9.1970)	5966	408	2647

(b) The Delhi Administration have not carried out an analysis of the causes of the accidents, but the accidents are stated to be mainly due to the following :—

- (i) Unwary road Users, particularly pedestrians and cyclists.
- (ii) Negligent and rash driving.
- (iii) Running of mixed traffic—slow and fast moving—on the roads of Delhi.
- (iv) Joy Riding.
- (v) New colonies coming up on the side of roads which were meant solely for vehicular traffic.

Some of the measures taken to reduce the number of accidents are indicated in the annexed statement.

(c) The number of persons who were killed or injured has already been given under part (a). Information in regard to the number of persons injured, who were eventually disabled as a result of the accidents, is not available.

Statement

Measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Delhi Administration to reduce road accidents

- I. (1) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions.
- (2) Hand bills and comics on road safety are distributed among the public and children.
- (3) Cinema slides on traffic safety and television shows are also arranged on road safety.
- (4) Traffic Safety Weeks are organised for the education of the public.
- (5) Roads are being widened and foot paths improved, wherever possible.
- (6) Light signals and blinking lights have been installed on various road junctions.

- (7) One way traffic has been introduced in the congested parts of the city. Heavy vehicles are not allowed to pass through such areas.
- (8) Transport vehicles are subjected to rigid inspection, before certificates of fitness in respect of them are issued.
- (9) Speed 'traps' of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently or at excessive speeds.
- (10) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and Flying Squads.
- (11) Plying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to the hours during the day in certain areas.
- (12) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.

II. The limits of fine, which may be imposed for driving at excessive speed, under Section 115 of the Motor Vehicle Act, have been enhanced. The Government of India have also appointed a Study Group on Road Safety (a) to enquire into the incidence of road accident both in urban areas and on highways in India and ascertain the causes of such accidents ; (b) recommend a suitable organisational set-up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents, the measures, necessary for education of road users in road safety and better enforcement of traffic laws and regulations and the improvements required in roads to ensure the maximum possible safety on them.

**दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी द्वारा श्री अश्व द्वारा
लिखित पुस्तकों का जारी न किया जाना**

1627. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पब्लिक

लाब्रेडरी के निदेशक ने प्रसिद्ध लेखक श्री अश्वक द्वारा लिखी कुछ पुस्तकों को पाठकों को जारी करना बन्द कर दिया है ;

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

(ग) क्या निदेशक के पास कोई ऐसे अधिकार हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत यह किसी पुस्तक को अश्लील होने या किसी अन्य कारण के नाते जारी करने से रोक सकता है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to Revise Out-Moded and Out-Dated Act of 1871 based on Pension Act

1628. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to revise the out-moded and out-dated Act of 1871 based on Pension Act ;

(b) whether Government also propose to revise the pension rules as is being done in Britain periodically ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to revise or replace the Pensions Act, 1871. This Act contains certain salutary provisions for the protection of pensioners' interests. The pension admissible to Government servants is regulated not by this Act but by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations and office memoranda issued from time to time. These provisions have not remained static. The Third Pay Commission, whose terms of reference cover death-cum-retirement benefits for Central Government servants will also review these provisions.

Enlargement of Scope of Terms of Reference of Third Pay Commission

1629. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Pay Commission has asked for the enlargement of the scope of its terms of reference ; and

(b) if so, whether the Pay Commission has scope to examine the pay structure and conditions of service obtaining in private sector in order to evolve an appropriate pay structure for Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखा तथा दुग्धिक्ष प्रस्त लोगों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

1630. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूखा तथा दुग्धिक्ष से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दी गई थी और वह किस रूप में दी गई थी ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सूखा सहायता समिति को नकद या खाद्य पदार्थों या किसी अन्य रूप में कितनी सहायता दी गई और उस समिति ने इस सहायता का उपयोग जिलेवार किस ढंग से किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सूखा राहत समिति को सीधे कोई सहायता नहीं दी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश को प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के सम्बन्ध में राहत कार्यों पर (जिनमें सूखा राहत कार्य भी सम्मिलित हैं) व्यय के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता ।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	ऋण	अनुदान	योग
1967-68	1.42	0.84	2.26
1968-69	—	—	—
1969-70	1.40	1.00	2.40

Financial Assistance to Mysore to help Drought Affected People

1631. SHRI SIDDAYYA :
SHI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Mysore has requested for financial assistance to help the drought-affected people in several Districts of the State ;

(b) if so, the assistance given so far by the Central Government ;

(c) whether a team of officers visited the State ; and

(d) if so, recommendations made by the team ?

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

(b) to (d). Central assistance to the Government of Mysore towards drought relief measures would be provided in the light of the ceilings of expenditure adopted on the recommendations of a Central team scheduled to visit the State shortly. Meanwhile, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government to enable them to take up the necessary relief measures.

Farm Wealth Tax

1632. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some opposition to the Farm Wealth Tax ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government have considered the objections but have not found sufficient justification for dropping the levy of wealth tax on agricultural lands.

Registration of Firms under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

1633. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms have complied with the provision of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and sought registration as firms with assets of and over Rs. 20 crores ;

(b) if so, the names of such firms which have been registered during the last one year ; and

(c) the names of such firms which have assets of more than Rs. 20 crores but have not registered themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the names of undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Act is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4342/70]

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the names of the undertakings covered by clause (a) of Section 20 of the Act which have not registered themselves.

Probe into Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices of India Leaf Tobacco Development Co.

1634. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 52 small tobacco traders from Guntur, (Andhra Pradesh) have sent a memorandum to the Monopolies Commission urging immediate public enquiry into the monopolistic and restrictive trade practices of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Commission thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Commission.

Policy for Recruitment in Public Undertakings

1635. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise their policy with regard to the recruitment of local people in the public sector projects owned by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the present practice and what changes are sought to be made therein ; and

(c) to what extent the present practice is implemented in all the public sector projects particularly in the backward States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The policy of the Government has always been that the local people should not have any legitimate grievance that they do not get an adequate share in the employment opportunities available in the public sector undertakings located in their areas. With this end in view, instructions have been issued that appointments to posts in public sector enterprises carrying a salary of not more than Rs. 500/- should be made through the local employment exchanges; other sources are to be tapped only if the employment exchange issues a non-availability certificate. There are also instructions that the representative of the local State Government should be associated with recruitment matters, by way of convention.

The adequacy of the existing instruction is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the National Integration Council, National Commission of Labour etc. in the matter.

Accumulation of Unclaimed Dividends in Joint Stock Companies

1636. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large sums of money remain accumulated every year in the hands of Joint Stock Companies as "unclaimed and unpaid dividends" ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years ;

(c) whether such accumulated moneys lapse back to the Companies concerned rather than to the State ; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to rectify the position conformably with the interest of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). There are about 29,000 companies at work in India. The collection of required data in respect of these companies would involve enormous labour and time. It is, therefore, not possible to give any precise information in this regard for all the companies. However, on the basis of a study conducted in the Department, accumulated amount of unclaimed or unpaid dividends of top 100 public limited companies works out at Rs. 2.77 crores in the year 1967-68, Rs. 2.35 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 2.72 crores in 1969-70.

(c) and (d). Companies Act does not permit Government to appropriate such accumulation. In the case of 'live' companies, the unclaimed dividends are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Limitation Act 1963, Companies Act 1956 and the Articles of Association of the company concerned.

Companies Ceased Functioning During January-September, 1970

1637. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies, registered under the Companies Act, which ceased func-

tioning in the different States and Union Territories during the period 1st January, 1970 to 30th September, 1970; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) During the period from the 1st January to 30th September, 1970, 370 companies limited by shares and 8 guarantee companies and associations not for profit ceased functioning in the

country. Of the companies limited by shares 199 companies went into liquidation and 171 companies were struck off the register under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956. Of the guarantee companies and associations not for profit, 2 went into liquidation and the rest six were struck off the register under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Details of companies that ceased functioning during January–September, 1970.

No. of companies that ceased functioning during January–September, 1970.

Name of State/Union Territories:	Companies limited by shares.		Guarantee companies and Associations not for profit.	
	Liquidation.	Struck off u/s. 560 (5) of Cos. Act.	Liquidation.	Struck off u/s. 560 (5) of Cos. Act.
Andhra Pradesh	8	7	—	1
Assam	—	20	—	—
Bihar	2	1	—	—
Gujarat	7	18	1	—
Haryana	3	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	7	—	—
Kerala	11	9	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	3	4	—	—
Maharashtra	22	30	—	2
Mysore	14	7	—	1
Orissa	—	2	—	—
Punjab	7	2	—	—
Rajasthan	3	7	—	—
Tamil Nadu	23	30	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	8	6	—	2
West Bengal	45	17	—	—
Chandigarh	2	—	1	—
Delhi	40	1	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	2	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	—	—
Tripura	—	1	—	—
Total :	199	171	2	6

Financial Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings

1638. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation has received applications from three public sector undertakings for financial assistance and a large number of enquiries from many other public sector companies ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Planning Commission is of the view that the recent decision of Government to allow financial institutions to lend money to public sector projects might upset the plan priorities and the targets set for different sectors ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has so far received four applications/enquiries from public sector undertakings for financial assistance.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the Government decision to allow public sector companies to approach the financial institutions for funds, procedures are being evolved for processing of proposals in this regard.

It has been decided that the Planning Commission would ascertain from the Central Ministries, their fresh proposals for projects in the public sector which are sought to be financed with assistance from financial institutions. These will be considered by the Commission from the point of view of their viability and Priority and in the context of the availability of institutional finance. The proposals received from the States will be referred by the financial institutions to the Planning Commission for ascertaining their priority.

Dominant Undertakings under Monopolies Act

1639. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Monopolies Act, the

20 crore category is to be determined by the fixed assets or total net worth of a firm ;

(b) the definition of 'dominant undertaking' ; and

(c) whether a firm which controls one third share with Rs. 50 lakhs assets also comes under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) For determining whether an undertaking falls within Section 20 (a) of the M. R. T. P. Act, the value of its assets is determined in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (W) of Section 2 of the Act.

(b) Definition is contained in Sub-section (d) of Section 2 of the Act.

(c) Such an undertaking by itself alone is not covered by Chapter III of the Act.

Credit for rural Housing by Banks and Cooperative Societies

1640. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the credit made available for rural housing by the Banks and Cooperative societies during the last year ;

(b) what provisions Government propose to make to provide credit for rural housing ; and

(c) since some banks have begun to give credit for Housing the reasons why Government do not encourage them to extend it also to rural housing by making the Reserve Bank provide for it on the same rate as for small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Information about credit made available by the Commercial Banks for rural housing is not available. As regards the credit made available for rural housing by Cooperative Banks and cooperative societies, no information is available for the year 1968-69. According to the data available for 1967-68, the state housing societies advanced Rs. 12.47

crores to their members whereas the advances of the primary societies (both urban and rural) during the year amounted to Rs. 19.51 crores.

(b) To provide credit for rural housing the Government of India introduced a scheme called the Village Housing Project Schemes which has been in operation since August, 1957. The scheme *inter alia* envisages the grant of loans to villagers or their cooperatives for construction/improvement of houses, upto 80% of the cost of construction/improvement, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per house. The Fourth Five-Year Plan envisages a total provision of Rs. 193.27 crores for Housing and Urban Development in the State Sector. Social Housing Schemes including the Village Housing project scheme are included in the State Sector programmes and from the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan Central assistance for such State Sector programmes is being released to States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular head of development of programme.

(c) Bulk of the deposit resources of banks are repayable on demand or have short dated maturity. Loans for house construction purposes have to be necessarily long term loans. Therefore, involvement of banks in providing finance for housing on any substantial scale is not possible. Only four banks have schemes for financing housing but in three of the banks the schemes have been drawn up only to motivate savings. The small scale industries being a priority sector and having difficulties, especially in gestation periods, are given credit facilities at slightly lower rates than normal rates by some of the Public Sector banks. Financing for house construction cannot therefore be comparable to financing for small scale industries.

Non-Refundable fee for posts advertised by Public Undertakings

1641. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all Government under-

takings require non-refundable deposits with applications for the advertised posts ;

(b) whether even large and reputable corporation in the private sector do not require any refundable or non-refundable deposits ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which Government undertakings require non-refundable deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government do not have any information on whether the Public Enterprises require non-refundable deposits with applications for the advertised posts, as it pertains to the day-to-day administration of these enterprises. Further, collection of such information from all the Public Enterprises will involve work incommensurate with the results to be obtained therefrom.

Smuggling of gold across the Gharinda Border (Amritsar)

1642. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 10 crores is stated to have been smuggled into India during the past few months across the Gharinda border ; and

(b) whether Government have held any inquiry in this regard and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No specific enquiry regarding smuggling through Gharinda border has been held, as being not practicable. However, there are indications that gold is smuggled into India across the Indo-Pak border including the Gharinda border (Amritsar). It is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of such smuggling.

Construction of Annexe to National Archives of India

1643. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision in regard to the construction of Annexe to the National Archives of India has been taken ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor and the level at which the matter is under consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). It has been decided that an annexe to the present building of the National Archives of India on its south and west be constructed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Central Public Works Department has prepared an estimate costing Rs. 110.13 lakhs for its construction. The construction is likely to be completed within a period of 30 months from the commencement of the work.

(c) Does not arise.

Molestation of a Girl by DTU Conductors

1644. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of molestation of a girl by the DTU conductors on the 18th September, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A complaint was received by the Delhi Transport Undertaking from Shri R. K. Sharma, an employee of the Delhi Administration to the effect that he was manhandled and his sister molested on 18.9.70, by the driver and con-

ductor of bus No. 1280 operating on route No. 13A. Departmental proceedings have been initiated against the above two employees of the Undertaking, which are in progress.

कृत्रिम वर्षा का सरल और कफायती तरीका

1646. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई तथा वर्षा अनुसंधान संस्थान, दिल्ली ने नमक चूर्ण तथा गैस की सहायता से कृत्रिम वर्षा का एक सरल तथा कफायती तरीका निकाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धो ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त तरीके द्वारा असिंचित क्षेत्रों के किसानों को लाभ प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किस कार्यक्रम का अनुसरण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस क्षेत्र में इस संस्थान द्वारा किये गये किसी महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान के बारे में भारत मौसम-विज्ञान विभाग को कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) 1957-1967 की अवधि के दौरान वर्षा तथा मेघ भौतिकी अनुसंधान यूनिट ने साधारण नमक के प्रयोग द्वारा बादलों से कृत्रिम वर्षण के परीक्षण किये, और इन परीक्षणों के दौरान उन्हें मालूम हुआ कि समस्त मानसून काल में कृत्रिम वर्षण वाले क्षेत्र में, उन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा जिनमें कृत्रिम वर्षण के प्रयोग नहीं किये गये थे, 20 से 40 प्रतिशत तक अधिक वर्षा हुई ।

बादलों से कृत्रिम वर्षण अभी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में ही है, तथा भारत मौसम-विज्ञान विभाग का अभी इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक कार्य-

क्रम प्रारम्भ करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, इस विभाग की चौथी योजना के एक अंश के रूप में मद्रास में इसी प्रकार के कृत्रिम वर्षण के भूमयी प्रयोगों (ग्राउन्ड सीडिंग) तथा पूना के निकट इसी प्रकार के कृत्रिम वर्षण के आकाशिय प्रयोगों (एरियल सीडिंग) की योजना प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

Proposal to award deterrent punishment for causing death by rash and negligent driving

1647. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increased number of fatal road accidents, Government propose to amend the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code to provide for more deterrent punishment for causing death by rash and negligent driving and for rash driving itself ; if so, the proposed modifications to be made in the Indian Penal Code ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to amend the Indian Penal Code to provide for more deterrent punishment for causing death by rash and negligent driving and for rash driving. However, the fine under section 115 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for driving or causing any person to drive a motor vehicle at excessive speed has been considerably enhanced to serve as a deterrent to rash driving.

Working of India United Mills, Bombay

1648. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the net financial results of the working of India United Mills, Bombay, for the Com-

pany's financial years 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 and the total loss as at the close of 1969 ;

(b) whether the Company has any arrears of depreciation to be provided for ;

(c) if so, the amount of such arrears ; and

(d) whether there is any move to sell the controlling interest of this group of Mills to a party in the private sector ?

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

Flood Relief to West Bengal

1650. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by Government for the relief and rehabilitation of the flood-affected areas in West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government propose to give more aid to the victims ; and

(c) if so, the extent of help to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). In the light of recommendations made by a Central team which visited West Bengal recently for an on-the-spot assessment of the flood situation and the requirement of various relief measures, the Government of India have adopted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 19.85 crores on relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has already been advanced to the State Government in this connection. Further assistance would be provided on the basis of progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

Arrears of Central Taxes

1651. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the estimated arrears of Central Taxes at the end of September this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ceiling on Personal Income

1652. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to prevent tax evasion Government propose to impose a ceiling on personal income : and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have already taken a number of measures for checking tax evasion. A Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee headed by Shri K. N. Wanchoo, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has also been appointed to suggest *inter alia* measures for checking tax evasion. The report of this Committee is awaited. The objective of ceiling on personal incomes is sought to be achieved by fiscal measures like steeply progressive taxes on income and wealth.

Resignation by Vice Chancellor, Delhi University

1653. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University recently tendered his resignation and made allegations against a number of Principals of affiliated Colleges for inciting indiscipline among students ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action on the various allegations and recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. K. N. Raj ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) The Vice-Chancellor has tendered his resignation which has been accepted. He did not take any allegations against a number of Principals of affiliated Colleges for inciting indiscipline among students.

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

अध्यापकों को बेहतर सुविधायें

1654. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19 अक्टूबर, 1970 के 'पेट्रियट' में छपे इस समाचार की ओर गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि अक्टूबर के दूसरे सप्ताह में पटना में जनरल कौंसिल आफ इण्डिया फ़ेडरेशन आफ एजुकेशनल एसोसिएशन की बैठक हुई थी और उसमें यह मांग की गई थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इतना ऋण दे जिससे कि वे सरकारें अध्यापकों को बेहतर सुविधायें दे सकें ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मांग के बारे में जनरल कौंसिल के सेक्रेटरी के साथ बातचीत प्रारम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब कार्यवाही किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्र० अ० कु० किङ्कु) : (क) से (घ). संभिदत सभा के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में

रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है किन्तु शिक्षा संघों के अखिल भारतीय महासंघ की ओर से भारत सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा राज्य का विषय होने के नाते शिक्षकों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित मांगों पर मूलतः राज्य सरकारों को विचार करना चाहिये। केन्द्रोप सहायता सामान्यतः योजना-सहायता के अंश के रूप में बड़ी मात्रा में विकास की योजनाओं के लिये दी जाती है, जो न कि विशिष्ट योजनाओं के लिए।

साहिबगंज में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखा खोलना

1655. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में साहिबगंज में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का निर्णय कर लिया है जिसके लिये वहाँ के लोग निरन्तर प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त शाखा वहाँ पर कब तक खोल दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 2 सितम्बर, 1970 को बिहार राज्य के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में साहिबगंज नामक स्थान पर एक शाखा खोलने के लिये सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के नाम एक लाइसेंस जारी किया है। आशा है कि यह शाखा शीघ्र ही खुल जायेगी।

बिहार में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को ऋण

1656. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के उन बेरोजगार इंजीनि-

यरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अपने उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को ऋण के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने इंजीनियरों को ऋण दिया गया है और दिये गये ऋण की राशि क्या है ;

(ग) क्या बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को अपना उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये सहायता प्रदान करने की सरकारी नीति को ये बैंक सुचारु रूप से क्रियान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

यात्री विमानों में अपहरण के विरुद्ध सुरक्षात्मक उपाय

1657. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में यात्री विमानों के अपहरण सम्बन्धी गम्भीर घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यात्री विमानों तथा उनके यात्रियों का सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : विमान क्षेत्रों पर सुरक्षा प्रक्रियाओं को मजबूत किया जा रहा है। किये जा रहे उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) एयरक्राफ्ट नियमों के नियम 8-क के उपबन्धों को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिये सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं, जिनके अनुसार सरकार की

अनुमति के बिना भारत के लिये, से, में, अथवा के ऊपर से हथियार, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अथवा खतरनाक सामान ले जाना निषिद्ध है।

(ii) यह व्यवस्था करने के लिये कि सिविल पुलिस तत्काल उपलब्ध हो सके, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे विमान क्षेत्रों के अहातों में पुलिस स्टेशन खोलें।

(iii) यात्रियों तथा उनके निजी सामान की जांच करने की प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित रूप प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

(iv) दर्शकों को ट्रांजिट लॉजों में जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(v) यात्री कारों को परिचालन क्षेत्र का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

(vi) भारत में किसी उड़ान पर चढ़ने वाले किसी भी यात्री द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले आग्नेय-हथियारों अथवा शस्त्रों का पता लगाने में सहायता देने के लिये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों पर उपयुक्त साधन लगाये जायेंगे।

देवास नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सिवियोरिटी प्रेस की स्थापना

1658. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देवास नगर, मध्य प्रदेश, में सिवियोरिटी प्रेस की स्थापना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रेस में करेंसी नोटों को छापने का कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) आयात की जाने वाली मशीनों के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा ठेका दिया जा चुका है और अनुमान है कि 1971

के अन्त तक मशीन खेपों में आनी शुरू हो जायगी। बैंक नोट प्रेस प्रायोजना के लिये आवश्यक जमीन (459 एकड़) प्राप्त कर ली गई है और उसका कब्जा ले लिया गया है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने प्रयोजना से सम्बन्धित काम करने के लिये इंदौर में एक विशेष परिमण्डल के (सर्कल) की स्थापना की है, जिसका कार्यभार एक अधीक्षक इंजीनियर के ऊपर है और इस परिमण्डल के अन्तर्गत प्रायोजना स्थल पर आवश्यक विद्युत प्रभाग और सिविल निर्माण प्रभाग भी बनाये गये हैं। प्रेस और उससे सम्बन्धित इमारतों तथा कुछ रिहायशी क्वार्टरों पर आने वाले खर्च के अनुमानों की जांच की जा रही है। अनुमान है कि निर्माण-कार्य फरवरी, मार्च, 1971 के दौरान शुरू हो जायेगा।

Examination of Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India

1659. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the annual report for 1969-70 prepared by the Reserve Bank of India ; if so, their reactions thereon especially with regard to the observations on :—

(i) the poor savings mobilization by the governmental sector and the availability of increased purchasing power in the hands of the community ;

(ii) stepping up of savings in the household sector and the role of banks in it ;

(iii) the decline in output of capital goods industries ;

(iv) the anxiety over low private sector investment ; and

(v) the urgent need for higher rate of growth in industrial production to match the growing demand ; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to overcome these drawbacks in the economy ?

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

(i) and (ii). There is a mention in the Report of "a good deal of lee-way to be made up in the matter of raising savings in the government sector" and also of the need of "stepping-up in the savings on the part of the household sector of the economy." The Report, however, also deals at length with the various measures contained in the Central budget for 1970-71 to raise additional resources in order to augment public savings as well as with the various concessions given to encourage household savings in the form of financial assets such as small savings, bank deposits, government securities, and stocks and shares. Mention is also made of the steps taken by the nationalised banks to mobilise savings; these include the 'Lead Bank' scheme, the branch expansion programme and other measures which the banks have announced to attract more deposits.

(iii), (iv) & (v). The Government is aware of the relatively slow rate of growth of production, particularly in the capital goods sector of the industry, as well as of the moderate level of investment activity in the private corporate sector in the more recent period; it agrees on the urgent need for an accelerated rate of growth in the economy, including in the industrial sector.

(b) The Government's fiscal and monetary policies are already attuned to the objective of raising savings and stimulating economic growth. The Budget for 1970-71 contains specific measures to step up the level of the Plan activity as well as to stimulate private savings. The total Plan outlay in the public sector has been increased from Rs. 2,271 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 2,822 crores in 1970-71; this would also provide an impetus to investment activity in the rest of the economy. The monetary policy is geared to the objective of meeting the needs of the priority sectors while curbing inflationary trends in the economy. The licencing policies and procedures have been liberalised in order to stimulate industrial production. In so far as the slow-down in the rate of industrial output is due to the relative scarcity of industrial raw materials and shortages of items such as special categories of steel,

the Government is trying to remedy the situation by arranging for adequate imports.

Suggestions made by India in World Bank's Meeting

1660. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions which he made at the recent meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

(b) the reaction of the International financing bodies to those suggestions; and

(c) the suggestions that were accepted and the benefits that India and other developing countries are likely to get out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In his address at the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank held at Copenhagen in September, 1970, the Finance Minister among other things referred to the subject of Exchange Rate Mechanism and expressed preference for continuing the present par value system of the IMF without significant modifications. He also made the suggestion that the IMF should use a part of its resources and accruing net income for investment in international development bodies like the World Bank. The Finance Minister also made a strong plea for the structure of the management and distribution of quotas and voting rights in the IMF.

As far as the World Bank is concerned, the Finance Minister referred to the need for continued non-project assistance by IDA. As to the questions of bilateral assistance, the Finance Minister stressed the need to set up a suitable mechanism to ensure a steady growth in the volume and untying of such assistance.

(b) and (c). The Managing Director of the IMF and the President of the World Bank in their concluding remarks, showed general appreciation of the suggestions made by Governors and have indicated willingness to initiate further studies on some of these problems. Executive Directors of the Fund and the Bank will examine these and later submit them to Board of Governors for a decision. Therefore, it is not possible to say any thing at

present about the benefits that India and other developing countries are likely to get out of them.

Building of ships by Yugoslavia for India

1661. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships that Yugoslavia is building at present on behalf of India ;

(b) the payments that will become due in hard currency and Indian rupees against these orders ;

(c) whether it has been suggested to Yugoslavia to reduce the foreign exchange component in order to augment that country's rupee resources in India ; and

(d) if so, what is the result ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) At present only one ship M. V. Bailadila of about 85000 dwt is under construction in Yugoslavia besides two tankers for which contract has been signed recently in August, 1970.

(b) The total cost of the vessel 'Bailadila' is Rs. 675.00 lakhs of which Rs. 165.971 lakhs is payable in foreign currency and the balance of Rs. 509.029 lakhs is payable in rupees. In respect of each of the two tankers 70% of the price (Rs. 1226.25 lakhs for the first tanker and Rs. 1237.50 lakhs for the second tanker subject to escalation) will be payable in foreign currency and 30% in equivalent non convertible rupees.

(AMOUNT IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

POSITION OF ADVANCES AS ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1970

Name of Branch	Small Shopkeepers		Agriculturists (direct finance)		Small-Scale Industries	
	No. of A/cs.	Bal. Outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Bal. Outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Bal. Outstanding
1. Balasore (opened on 22.9.1969)	1	0.07	Nil	Nil	1	0.24
2. Jaleswar (opened on 10.12.1969)	1	0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans Received by Small Shopkeepers, Peasants and Owners of Small Scale Industries from Balasore and Jaleswar Units of United Bank Of India and State Bank Of India

1662. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount and number of small shopkeepers, poor or marginal peasants, and owners of small scale industries who have received loans from Balasore and Jaleswar units of United Bank of India and State Bank of India after the banks were nationalised ;

(b) the amount of loans released to the Traders by the above two banks so far after the banks were nationalised ;

(c) whether there is any direction given by the United Bank of India to its branches that loans to the small peasants and shopkeepers could be given on surety and also pledging the Land of the Loanee ; and

(d) if so, whether such direction have been given to its two units at Jaleswar and Balasore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Banks do not maintain data pertaining to advances granted to poor or marginal peasants separately. However advances granted to agriculturists (direct finance) by United Bank of India are given below :—

Information from State Bank of India is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(i) *United Bank of India*

AS ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF

June 1969

No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
325	Rs. 82.74 Lakhs

(ii) *State Bank of India*

October, 1969

No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
2634	Rs. 144.91 Lakhs

August 1970

No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
2693	Rs. 286.36 Lakhs

August, 1970

No. of Account	Balance Outstanding
25,735	Rs. 1755.52 Lakhs

(c) and (d). Yes Sir.

Letters Written by Members of Parliament to the Manager, United Bank of India, Calcutta Re. Loans paid to Peasants of Mayurbhanj, Orissa

1663. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament had written a letter to the Manager, United Bank of India, Calcutta recommending Rs. 1000/- loans to be paid to 10 peasants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa for agricultural purposes ;

(b) if so, whether the said letter has been acknowledged and loans have been given ; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof and when the loans will be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Inquiry indicates that the Manager, United Bank of India had not received any such letter signed by a number of Members of Parliament. It has, however, been ascertained from the Bank that Shrimati Uma Moni Debi and others of

(b) Amounts of advances granted for Retail Trade by United Bank of India and State Bank of India after the nationalisation are furnished below :

Kamardiha Gram Panchayat of Mayorbhanj District, Orissa applied on the 27th March, 1970 to Baripada Branch for loans ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 each for the purchase of cattle. Baripada Branch, however, declined to sanction the loans mainly on the grounds that the farms concerned were situated at a distance of 36/37 miles from Branch and that the applicants were mostly well-to-do farmers. Cattle mortality in the area was also high. Moreover, as a policy the bank does not give loans for purchase of cattle unless this forms a small part of the total composite farming operation scheme.

Interim of Relief to Central Government Employees

1664. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any interim wage relief has been given by Government to its employees ;

(b) if so, the scale of such relief given to different employees ;

(c) whether any criteria was followed in awarding the said interim wage relief, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether representatives of Central Government Employees have expressed disappointment at the low quantum of interim relief announced by Government; and

(e) if so, whether Government proposed to increase the scale of interim relief so far as the low paid employees concerned?

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

(b) and (c). On the basis of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission which have been accepted by Government in *toto*, the following rates of interim relief have been sanctioned to Central Government employees with effect from 1st March, 1970:

Pay range	Rates of interim relief per month
	Rs.
Below Rs. 85/-	15
Rs. 85 and above but below Rs. 210	25
Rs. 210 and above but below Rs. 500	30
Rs. 500-1250 (subject to marginal adjustment)	45

The criteria followed by the Pay Commission contained in their Interim Report; copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir. A few representations have been received.

(e) The rates of interim relief ranging from Rs. 15 to 45 for pay upto Rs. 1250 per month are based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission who have made the same after due deliberations taking into account all relevant factors. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Commission in *toto* and do not see any reason for increasing these rates of interim relief.

Recommendations of Anjaria Committee Regarding Forward Trading

1655. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Anjaria Committee, particularly the recommendation for the resumption of forward trading have not been accepted; and

(b) in what countries the forward trading is banned, where it had existed before?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The report of Anjaria Committee on Forward Trading in Securities is still under consideration of Government.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to forward trading in securities. According to the information available, forward trading in securities was suspended in the United Kingdom during the Second World War period. It was, however, restored in 1949. It is also understood that in Singapore 'delayed dealings' have been banned since January this year in the securities of certain companies with a capital of Singapore \$ 5 million or over as a measure of curbing excessive speculative activity.

Increase in Salaries as Result of Proposals of Pay Commission

1666. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has evaluated the incidence of the increase in salaries and allowances, given recently by the Pay Commission, on the economy and resources of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if the increase is to be borne by other sectors of the population, will it not mean an increase in their own charges with inflation which will dilute the Fourth Plan; and

(c) what is the Planning Commission proposing to do for sectors which cannot raise their own charges and will be left with lower incomes by inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The

annual additional expenditure to the Central Government arising from the grant of interim relief to Central Government employees on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission is estimated to be about Rs. 106 crores. This additional liability on account of interim relief will affect the resources availability for the Fourth Plan to some extent unless compensated by other factors. The impact, if any, of this on the Fourth Plan and other sectors of the economy are being assessed.

Transfer of Archaeological Department from Education Ministry to Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry

1667. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he has proposed transfer of the Department of Archaeology from the Education Ministry to his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, what useful purpose would be served by merging the Department of Archaeology with his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Since tourism in India revolves very largely around our archaeological heritage, the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to this Ministry felt that it would ensure complete coordination with the Archaeological Department if it were to be transferred to the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.

रुपये का मूल्य कम होना

1668. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रुपये

का मूल्य कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा बाजारों में कम हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रुपये के मूल्य में परिवर्तन लाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष की ओर से रुपये का एक दूसरा अवमूल्यन करने के लिये दबाव डाला गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अवमूल्यन के लिये क्या कारण दिये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। जून, 1966 में रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बाद से रुपये का अवमूल्य 1333 अमरीकी सेण्ट पर अपरिवर्तित रहा है और देश के विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी सभी प्राधिकृत लेन-देन अवमूल्य की एक प्रतिशत स्वीकृत सीमा के अन्दर ही किये जाते हैं। किसी एक आध मामले में अवैध रूप से किसी भिन्न दर पर छिट-पुट लेन देन हो सकता है किन्तु इसका रुपये के आन्तरिक मूल्य से कोई संबंध नहीं है। रुपये की दृढ़ता मुख्यतः देश के भुगतान-शेष की समग्र स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है, जिसमें पिछले दो वर्षों में सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Resignation Submitted by Vice-Chancellor University of Delhi

1669. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHWDHURY :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. K. N. Raj, Vice-Chancellor had submitted his resignation to the Visitor of Delhi University ; and

(b) if so, the reasons given in his resignation letter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Dr. K. N. Raj the University was too large an organisational unit to be reformed or re-structured independently of the environment in which it was placed and that it was impossible for him or for a small number of his colleagues to achieve, under the prevailing conditions, the objectives which, he believed earlier, could be attained.

Registration of Companies and Undertakings under Monopolies and restrictive trade practices Act

1670. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the companies and the undertakings are required to register themselves under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, when this Act came into force and what was the closing date for registration ;

(c) how many companies and the undertakings had registered themselves by the due date ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against those companies and the undertakings whose applications for registration were received late ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :
(a) Every undertaking covered by Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act has to register itself with the Central Government.

(b) The Act came into force on the 1st June, 1970. Every undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III of the Act applied on the 1st June, 1970, was required to register itself with the Central Government within sixty days therefrom. In case the said provisions become applicable subsequent to the said date, the

period of sixty days is to count from the date the provisions become applicable. The Central Government is empowered to allow further time in this regard, on sufficient cause being shown. In exercise of this power time was extended generally upto the 15th September, 1970 and further time has been allowed in some individual cases upto the 30th November, 1970.

(c) 634 undertakings were registered till the 14th November, 1970.

(d) Necessary action under Section 43(2) of the M. R. T. P. Act will be taken after proper study and examination.

'Sanskrit Manuscripts from Japan

1671. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of International Academy of Indian Culture has recently brought a good number of rare ancient manuscripts in Sanskrit from Japan ;

(b) if so, on what basis he has brought these manuscripts and whether the origin of these manuscripts has been established ; and

(c) the subjects with which these manuscripts deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education and Youth Services did not sponsor the visit of the Director of International Academy of Indian Culture to Japan. We have no information about rare ancient manuscripts in Sanskrit, which he is reported to have brought therefrom.

Visit by International Monetary Fund's Managing Director to India

1672. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing

Director of the International Monetary Fund had a discussion with him and the Prime Minister recently ;

(b) if so, the main points of discussion and the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of International Monetary Fund official delegation to India's suggestion for continuing the special drawing rights scheme beyond 1972 and linking it to the development assistance ?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions included, among other things, the question of the structure of management and the pattern of voting rights in the IMF and particularly consideration of some basic reform on these matters aimed at reducing the weightage of economic power and reflecting instead the aspirations of the developing countries. The discussions also touched on study of the issue of the link between the creation of SDRs and the provision of development finance. During his speech at the 1970 annual meeting, Mr. Schweitzer shared the satisfaction expressed by many Governors with the operation of the Special Drawing Rights and indicated that the Board of Directors would give consideration to the suggestions made by several Governors for the study by the IMF of the link between the SDRs and development finance.

Remuneration paid to managing agency in Yemmiganur Spinning Mills

1673. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the remuneration paid to the Managing Agency three years before its cancellation in Yemmiganur Spinning Mills ;

(b) the remuneration now paid various Directors including the Managing Director for various purposes viz. purchasing, marketing etc. ; and

(c) whether the remuneration now paid to the Directors is more than what was paid to

Managing Agency and if so, the action Government proposes to take to protect the interests of shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The Managing Agents who were entitled to Commission on net profits in the manner laid down in sections 349-351 of the Companies Act, did not actually draw any remuneration due to inadequacy of profits. The directors of the company are to be paid Rs. 100/- for each meeting of the Board of directors. The two Managing Directors are to get commission of 5% each on the net profits. The Managing directors are allowed to draw sitting fees for the period of 3 years since they are not likely to earn any remuneration during this period on account of financial difficulties. They are not allowed any remuneration on account of purchasing, marketing etc.

Remuneration paid to Managing Agency of Panyam Cement Ltd.

1674. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the remuneration paid to the Managing Agency three years before its cancellation in Panyam Cements Limited ;

(b) the remuneration now paid to various Directors including the Managing Director for various purposes viz. purchasing, marketing etc. ; and

(c) whether the remuneration now paid to the Directors is more than what was paid to the Managing Agency and if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the interests of shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : (a) The Managing Agents of the company were paid the following remuneration for the three years before their tenure ended :-

1966-67	Rs. 2,12,608
1967-68	Rs. 1,28,539
1968-69	Rs. 2,44,284

(b) The directors of the company (other than the Managing and Deputy Managing Director) are entitled to receive Rs. 200/- for each meeting of the Board of Directors. The Company Law Board has approved the appointment of one Managing Director and two deputy Managing Directors on salaries of Rs. 4,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- per month respectively plus commission of 1% each and perquisites.

(c) The remuneration sanctioned has not been protected as minimum remuneration and the Managing Directors would receive the sanctioned remuneration only when sufficient profits are made by the company.

Remuneration Paid to Managing Agency in Rayalaseema Mills, Adoni

1675. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the remuneration paid to the Managing Agency three years before its cancellation in Rayalaseema Mills at Adoni ;

(b) the remuneration now paid to various Directors including the Managing Director for various purposes viz. purchasing, marketing etc. ; and

(c) whether the remuneration now paid to the Directors is more than what was paid to the Managing Agency and if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the interests of shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (c). The managing agency remuneration paid during the years, 1964-1967, and the managerial remuneration now approved for payment to the Managing Director and the two Whole-time Directors of the company are as follows :-

During the four years prior to the abolition of the Managing Agency System in this company on 21st September, 1967, the managing agency firm, namely, the Rayalaseema Agencies were drawing remuneration on a sliding scale from 8% to 4% depending on the net profits

of the company and actual amounts drawn by them year-wise are as follows :—

1964	1965	1966	1967
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56,720	1,880	Nil	6,704

The Managing Agents were not entitled to draw any minimum remuneration in case there was inadequacy of profits or loss in any particular year.

The Managing Director was sanctioned a salary of Rs. 2,000/- per month plus a commission on the net profits of the company provided the salary and commission together shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the company. A ceiling of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per annum on the remuneration was also fixed. Each of the two Whole-time Directors was sanctioned a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000/- per month plus commission subject to a ceiling of 2½% on the net profits of the company with an administrative ceiling of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per annum for each of them. A minimum remuneration of Rs. 24,000/- per annum to the Managing Director and Rs. 12,000/- per annum to each of the two Whole-time Directors was also approved for the period from 12th October, 1967 to 11th October, 1972. The managerial remuneration paid to the Managing Director and the two Whole-time Directors since 12th October, 1967 is as follows :

12. 10. 67 to 31. 12. 67	..	Rs. 10,580
1968 Rs. 52,216
1969 Rs. 87,246

Proposal to Introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme by L. I. C.

1677. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1050 on 3rd August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the scheme to introduce Cattle Insurance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Vacant Posts of Director and Assistant Director National Museum, New Delhi

1678. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHKI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Museum New Delhi is being run without any Director for the last two years, and without any Assistant Director for the last one year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not having made any appointments so far ; and

(c) the time by which the post is likely to be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir ; it is unfortunately a fact that the National Museum, New Delhi has been without a Director since January, 1969, and without an Assistant Director since July, 1969. This matter is under the active consideration of the Government. Efforts are being made to fill up both these posts as early as possible.

Misuse of funds given for flood-relief to Rajasthan and West Bengal

1679. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held for misusing Government funds which were to be spent on flood-relief operations in the States of Rajasthan and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if no enquiry was held, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). No complaints of misuse of Government funds in the

execution of flood relief measures in Rajasthan and West Bengal have so far been received in the Government of India.

Wage structure of Bank Employees

1680. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI DINAKAR DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank employees recently agitated in the matter of wage structure ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which settlement was reached with the employees ?

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

(b) The salient features of the Memorandum of Settlement signed on 12th October 1970 between the Indian Banks' Association representing its member banks and the All India Bank Employees' Association representing the employees in these banks are as follows :—

1. The new agreement abolishes the area-wise classification of different places in the country for the purpose of scales of pay and introduces uniform scales of pay at all centres for each of the three categories of banks, viz. A, B and C Class banks.

2. Dearness Allowance as at 1960 has been merged in the basic pay, i. e. 21% in case of clerical staff and 30% in case of subordinate staff and the base year for future Dearness Allowance is changed from 1949 to 1960.

3. Basic pay, for both clerical and subordinate cadres, has been revised upward and the time span of the scales has been reduced from 25 years to 20 years.

4. The revised scales of pay are :—

(a) Clerical Staff

A Class Banks

Rs. 170-10-200-13-226-14-240-15-285-20
-345-25-420-30-480-35-550

B Class Banks

Rs. 158-6-170-10-200-13-226-14-240-15-285-20-345-25-420-30-480

C Class Banks

Rs. 146-6-170-10-200-13-226-14-240-15-285-20-345-25-420

(b) *Subordinate Staff**A Class Banks*

Rs. 116-3-131-4-151-5-181-6-193-7-200

B Class Banks

Rs. 108-2-110-3-131-4-151-5-181

C Class Banks

Rs. 104-2-110-3-131-4-151-5-171

5. On abolition of areas and introduction of uniform pay scales in all areas, the total emoluments of employees in erstwhile Area I would have been reduced. To compensate for this reduction, a City Compensatory Allowance is provided in erstwhile Area I. City Compensatory Allowance will be payable as under :—

(a) *Clerical Staff :*

A Class Banks—15% of basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 30 and maximum of Rs. 80/- p.m.

B and C Class Banks—15% of basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 30/- p.m.

(b) *Subordinate Staff :*

A Class Banks—12.5% of basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 15/- and a maximum of Rs. 25/- p.m.

B and C Class Banks—12.5% of basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 15/- p.m.

City Compensatory Allowance ranks for bonus and overtime for workmen in service as on 31. 7. 1970. 50% of it (maximum Rs. 30) also ranks for Provident Fund in case of those who were in service as on 31. 12. 1969.

6. The agreement lays down in detail the method of adjustment in the new scales of pay the existing employees, including provision for grant of Temporary Adjustment Allowance or increment, as the case may be. The agreement also provides for additional increments in the case of clerks with certain educational

qualifications like graduates or banking diploma holders.

7. Special Allowances (which are in the nature of wage differential for employees required to perform special duties involving higher responsibility or greater skill and which also rank for Dearness Allowance) have been increased by 21% and 30% for clerical and subordinate staff respectively.

8. Except for merger of part of Dearness Allowance, the general scheme of Dearness Allowance continues to be the same as before. In other words, Dearness Allowance continues to be linked to all-India Average Consumer Price Index (General) for Working Class but with base 1960=100 (Former base year was 1949=100). Neutralisation also continues at the same rate, namely 75% for the clerical staff and the 100% for the subordinate staff.

9. The settlement will have effect from 1st January 1970 and is binding on the parties for four years. After 31st December 1973, it can be terminated by either of the parties by giving the other two months' notice in writing. The settlement would continue to be binding even after 31st December 1973 till such a notice is given. For the purpose of making the requisite adjustments and payments thereof under this settlement, banks shall have time till 30th November 1970.

Hijacking of B. O. A. C. Jet Airliner by Arabs

1681. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether a B. O. A. C. Jet Airline carrying 101 passengers was hijacked in the month of September, 1970 by Arabs ;

(b) if so, whether some Indians were also in the plane and were put to a lot of inconvenience ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard :

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A B. O. A. C. VC-10 Jet aircraft was hijacked on 9th September, 1970, while on a scheduled flight from Bahrain to Beirut.

(b) There were 52 Indians on board the hijacked aircraft. They were well treated and promptly released.

(c) Security arrangements have been strengthened at our international airports. Government views all such acts with deep concern since they constitute a grave hazard to persons on board the aircraft as well as on the ground. Accordingly, it has condemned all acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation, including what is commonly known as hijacking. The Government of India has participated in international efforts towards evolving a suitable solution to this serious problem and it will continue to do so.

Aid by West Germany

1682. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bonn (West Germany) has agreed to give more aid to India this year ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) how Government of India propose to utilise that loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An Agreement concerning financial assistance to India for 1970-71, totalling DM 270 million (Rs. 55.35 crores) as compared to DM 250 million (Rs. 51.25 crores) for the previous year, was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi on the 19th Novem-

ber, 1970. The amount is to be used as follows :

- (i) Rs. 17.73 crores (DM 86.5 million) as commodity aid for purchase of goods and services ;
- (ii) Rs. 12.3 crores (DM 60 million) for projects to be mutually agreed ;
- (iii) Rs. 3.075 crores (DM 15 million) for loans to small and medium sized industries by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the National Small Industries Corporation ;
- (iv) Rs. 3.075 crores (DM 15 million) for the import of plant and machinery as approved by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Capital Goods ;
- (v) Rs. 15.64 crores (DM 76.3 million) towards deferment of certain instalments of repayment of principal in respect of earlier German Credits maturing between 1st April, 1970 and 31st March, 1971 ; and
- (vi) Rs. 3.53 crores (DM 17.2 million) towards reduction of interest payment on certain German Credits falling due between 1st April, 1970 and 31st March, 1971.

World highway conference in Canada

1683. SHRI. N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a six-day Conference was held in Canada in the month of October, 1970 on World Highway ;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed ; and

(c) how many countries participated in the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following themes were discussed at the Conference :

- (1) Road Safety.
- (2) Urban Mobility.
- (3) Development and Conservation of Resources.
- (4) Roads and the Environment.

(c) Sixtyfive.

Air Traffic between Delhi and Calcutta

1684. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the air traffic between Delhi and Calcutta is heavy and there is always pressure on booking of seats on this route ;

(b) whether Delhi-Calcutta flights are linked with corresponding air services from Calcutta to North Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Orissa ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of IAC flights between Delhi and Calcutta as existing between Delhi and Bombay ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines propose to increase the capacity on the Delhi-Calcutta route in the first half of 1971 on receipt of its Boeing 737 aircraft.

Setting up of Son-Et-Lumiere Show in Calcutta for display of light and sound performance

1685. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured on the floor of the House that a Son-et-lumiere show will be set up in Calcutta for display of light

and sound performance for the citizens of Calcutta and the tourists visiting that city ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in fulfilling the promise ; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government for setting up Son-et-lumiere in Calcutta and when the promise will be fulfilled ?

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

(a) No such assurance was made.

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

एक सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी की पत्नी से स्वर्ण बिस्कुटों का बरामद होना

1686. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 1970 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "आबकारी अफसर की पत्नी से सोने के बिस्कुट बरामद" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां। मामले के तथ्य ये हैं कि एक पूर्व सूचना के आधार पर कार्यवाही करते हुए रेलवे पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने 24 अगस्त, 1970 को उज्जैन में तैनात एक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षक की पत्नी और दो पुत्रियों द्वारा ले जाए जा रहे हेण्ड बैगों में से, उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर 3,386 रुपये के मूल्य की 30 कलाई घड़ियां तथा विदेशी सोने के 75 बिस्कुट पकड़े गये, जिनका भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य 1,57,500 रुपये था। इन स्त्रियों को रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और बाद में मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ दिया

गया। अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के रूप में, रेलवे पुलिस तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा इस केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षक के उज्जैन स्थित रिहायशी स्थान की तलाशी ली गई और विदेशों में निमित्त 5,840 रु० मूल्य की वस्तुएं पकड़ीं। इस सम्बन्ध में सिहोर तथा कल्याण में भी तलाशियां ली गई हैं और कुछ कागजात पकड़ लिये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षक को जो कि मौके पर अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को पकड़े जाने के समय मौजूद नहीं था, मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए अतिरिक्त व्यय में कमी करना

1687. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1968-69 में उल्लिखित उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा किये गये अतिरिक्त व्यय में कमी करने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा किया गया अतिरिक्त व्यय, जैसा कि वह विनियोजन लेखा (असैनिक) 1968-69 में व्यक्त हुआ है, ऐसा वास्तविक व्यय है जो

उस वर्ष के लिये संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत रकमों के अतिरिक्त, उस वर्ष में हुआ है, और इसलिये अतिरिक्त व्यय को कम करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता। इन अतिरिक्त व्ययों की, अन्य व्ययों के साथ, निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार सरकारी लेखा समिति द्वारा छानबीन की गयी है और समिति ने अपनी 123 वीं रिपोर्ट (चौथी लोक सभा) में, इसके, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 115 में निर्दिष्ट तरीके से, विनियमन की सिफारिश की है। इसी आधार पर अतिरिक्त अनुदानों के लिये मांगें 28 अगस्त 1970 को संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दी गई हैं, और उन पर संसद की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया उत्पाद शुल्क

1688. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की चीनी मिलों के मालिकों की ओर अलग-अलग बकाया उत्पाद शुल्क का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी की मिलों की तरफ उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया रकमों का विवरण-पत्र

क्रम संख्या 1	चीनी की मिलों के दाम 2	रकम 3	की गई कार्यवाही 4
उत्तर प्रदेश		रुपये	
1. आई० के० शुगर मिल्स, लक्ष्मीगंज, जिला देवरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश)		42,328.00	मांग की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में पार्टी द्वारा दायर की गई अपील के नामंजूर किये जाने के विशुद्ध पार्टी ने भारत सरकार को नजरसानी की दरखास्त दी है।

1	2	3	4
2. बस्ती शुगर मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, वाल्टरगंज, जिला—बस्ती	9,545.00	यथोपरि	
3. कुन्दन शुगर—मिल्स, अमरोहा	7,105.00	अदायगी के लिये की गई मांग के खिलाफ निर्धारित ने समाहर्ता के यहां अपील दायर की है।	
4. रत्ना शुगर मिल्स, शाहगंज	4,592.90	यथोपरि	
5. एच० आर० शुगर मिल्स, बरेली	424.42	यथोपरि	
6. निओली शुगर फैक्ट्री, मानपुर, नगरिया, जिला—ऐटा	1,583.00	वसूली के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।	
बिहार			
1. मेसर्स एच० के० जी० शुगर लि०, लौरिया, जिला चम्पारण	15,321.00	अदायगी के लिए की गई मांग के विरुद्ध समाहर्ता के समक्ष अपील दायर की गई है।	
2. मेसर्स गुराडू चीनी मिल्स गुराडू, जिला—गया	52,979.00	निर्धारित ने प्रार्थना की है कि उसे जो छूट की रकम मिलने वाली है, उसे शुल्क की बकाया रकम के प्रति समयोजित कर लिया जाय। प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।	

सोना तथा अन्य दूसरी वस्तुओं की तस्करी

1689. श्री बसवन्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में जून, 1970 के अन्त तक की अवधि में कितने मूल्य के सोने, नाइलोन कपड़े, घड़ियां, ट्रांजिस्टर्स तथा अन्य दूसरी विदेशी वस्तुओं की तस्करी हुई ;

(ख) तस्करी के अपराध में न्यायालयों में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को 6 माह से अधिक का कारावास हुआ ?

शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये सोने, नाइलोन कपड़े, घड़ियां, ट्रांजिस्टर्स तथा अन्य विदेशी वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

वर्ष	सोना (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर)	अन्य माल (बाजार भाव से)	कुल (मूल्य करोड़ रुपयों में)
1967	4.10	12.30	16.40
1968	3.33	16.06	19.39
1969	5.30	19.71	25.01
1970 (जून तक)	2.94	8.62	11.56
कुल	15.67	56.69	72.36

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-
शरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से
30 जून, 1970 तक की अवधि में सीमा

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

आसन गांव में सड़क उपरि-पुल का निर्माण

1690. श्री बसवन्त : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसन गांव के सड़क उपरि-पुल के निर्माण में इसलिये विलम्ब होने का कारण यह है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अब तक पुल के निर्माण के लिए स्थान नियुक्त करने का निदेश नहीं दिया है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। मोड़ का रेखन, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संस्था 3 पर आसनगांव सड़क पर ऊपरगामो पुल भी शामिल है, को फरवरी 1964 में स्वीकृति दी गई परन्तु धन की कमी के कारण कार्य को मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकी। इस रेखन को हाल ही में संशोधित किया गया है जिसके कारण पुल स्थल का बदलना भी आवश्यक हो गया है। कार्य को चौथी योजना में शामिल कर दिया गया है और धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 3 बम्बई-आगरा रोड (धाना-डिवीजन) पर खाशाली पुल की मरम्मत

1691. श्री बसवन्त : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 3, बम्बई आगरा रोड (धाना डिवीजन) पर निर्मित खाशाली पुल टूटने की स्थिति में है ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पूर्व सूचना प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके सम्बन्ध में हर वर्ष सूचना देती रहती है;

(घ) क्या इस पुल की मरम्मत के लिये सरकार ने कोई शीघ्र कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित व्यौरा क्या है ;

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). जी नहीं। इस पुल को प्रतिवर्ष मंजूर किये गये अनुरक्षण अनुदानों से अपेक्षित मरम्मत करके यातायात योग्य बनाये रखा गया है। दिसम्बर 1969 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने डेक के नवीकरण का प्रस्ताव किया। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये संयुक्त निरीक्षण से मालूम हुआ है कि बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त इस्पात बाणिज्यो (ट्रक) को बदलना जरूरी है और सम्पूर्ण डेक को बदलना आवश्यक नहीं है। तदनुसार सितम्बर 1970 में उन्हें बदलने के लिये 4.15 लाख रुपये का एक अनुमान मंजूर किया गया है।

Raising of limits for imposition of Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax

1692. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has suggested that the taxable limit of income should be raised to Rs. 10,000 for income-tax and Rs. 2 lakhs for wealth tax ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Institute of Chartered Accountants had, some time back, suggested that exemption limit for personal incomes should be raised to Rs. 7,500/- in the case of individuals and Rs. 10,000/- in the case of Hindu undivided families. There was, however, no suggestion for increasing the exemption limit under the Wealth-tax Act.

(b) and (c). The question of raising the exemption limit for personal incomes has been considered by Government on several occasions and was also examined at the time of formulation of the budget proposals for the year 1970-71. It was decided that it would not be desirable to raise the exemption limit beyond Rs. 5,000/-.

Disposal of matured claims by L. I. C.

1693. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Life Insurance matured for payment and outstanding for more than 2 months as on the 1st April, 1970 ;

(b) the normal period of time required by the L. I. C. authorities for payment of the claim on its maturity ;

(c) the minimum time taken for disposal of such claims ;

(d) whether it is a general complaint that claims are not settled by the L. I. C. expeditiously ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to remove the grievances in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The information is not readily available. However, the number of claims outstanding for more than 3 months

as on 1st April 1970 was 28,611 Death Claims and 52,504 Maturity Claims.

(b) The average time taken by LIC to make payment after receipt of all requirements is about 10 days. Efforts are being made to reduce this time-lag further.

(c) The minimum time is less than a day, as many maturity claims are settled on the date of maturity itself. LIC endeavours to settle all claims as quickly as possible after receipt of the requirements. A major part of the delay is due to the policyholders or claimants not furnishing the requirements necessary for the settlement of claims promptly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The field staff of the Corporation contacts the claimants and assists them in complying with the requirements.

Delay in Introduction of Bonus Scheme by Air India for People of Indian Origin

1694. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether the introduction of the Bonus Scheme by Air India for people of Indian origin has been further delayed due to objections by the Race Relations Board of Britain ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for introduction of this travel promotion scheme at an early date ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain clauses of the scheme are being reconsidered in the context of the U. K. laws and policies.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any date, as consultation with the U. K. authorities will be necessary.

Farm loans to Agriculturists after Nationalisation of Banks

1696. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of farm loans advanced to agriculturists after the nationalisation of banks on short term basis and the rate of interest charged thereon, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) the amount of farm loans advanced by the Cooperative Banks on short term basis and the rate of interest charged by them State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(c) the percentage of recovery by each of such agencies mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above State and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A comparative statement showing state-wise, the outstanding

amounts of commercial bank credit—both short and medium term—to farmers as in June 1969 and 1970 and net increase in such advances within this period, is enclosed at annexure-I. Separate information in respect of short term loans only is not available.

The rate of interest on these loans varies from bank to bank and not from State to State. It is generally around 9%.

(b) A statement showing state-wise short-term loans issued for agricultural purposes by the primary agricultural credit cooperative societies to the cultivators during 1968-69 and the rate of interest being charged by them on these loans is enclosed at annexure-II.

(c) No data on recovery of loans advanced by the commercial banks to farmers is available. The percentage of overdues outstanding State-wise as on 30th June 1969 in case of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies is, however, shown in annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

Advances to Agriculture by the Scheduled Commercial Banks

State/Union Territory	(Rs. in Lakhs)			Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Loans Outstanding			
	June 1969	June 1970		
1	2	3		4
1. Andhra Pradesh	5,28	22,46	+	17,18
2. Assam	23	53	+	30
3. Bihar	26	3,11	+	2,85
4. Gujarat	5,66	24,93	+	19,27
5. Haryana	66	2,56	+	1,90
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	7	+	6
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1	6	+	5
8. Kerala	4,45	9,39	+	4,94
9. Madhya Pradesh	74	5,42	+	4,68
10. Maharashtra	9,63	32,71	+	23,08
11. Mysore	7,88	21,52	+	13,64
12. Orissa	11	44	+	33
13. Punjab	1,56	7,47	+	5,91
14. Rajasthan	84	6,34	+	5,50
15. Tamil Nadu	9,33	25,92	+	16,59
16. Uttar Pradesh	2,15	10,83	+	8,68
17. West Bengal	3,11	6,36	+	3,25

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
18. Chandigarh	4	21	+	17
19. Delhi	1,12	2,88	+	1,76
20. Goa	4	28	+	24
21. Manipur	—	1	+	1
22. Nagaland	—	1	+	1
23. Pondicherry	15	30	+	15
24. Tripura	—	—		—
25. Other union Territories not specified by banks	35	17	—	18
	<hr/> 53,61	<hr/> 183,98	+	<hr/> 130,37

ANNEXURE II

Loans to agriculture by the Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies during 1968-69

State/Union Territory	Loans issued (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of overdues to loans outstanding	Interest Rate (% per annum)
Andhra Pradesh	22.99	37	8-1/4
Assam	2.76	75	9-1/2
Bihar	8.31	46	8-1/4
Gujarat	60.51	24	7-1/2
Haryana	10.87	24	9.37
Jammu and Kashmir	2.89	31	9
Kerala	13.12	26	9
Madhya Pradesh	32.71	37	9
Maharashtra	87.45	39	9
Mysore	27.37	41	8
Nagaland	—	37	—
Orissa	9.42	47	9-1/2
Punjab	50.18	26	9
Rajasthan	12.60	31	8-9
Tamil Nadu	37.27	29	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	46.37	33	9-1/4
West Bengal	5.12	56	10
Andaman and Nicobar	0.02	70	N.A.
Chandigarh	—	—	9.38
Delhi	0.47	5	N.A.
Goa, Daman and Diu	0.12	53	7-1/2
Himachal Pradesh	1.03	23	8-1/2
Laccadives	*		8
Manipur	0.17	64	10
Pondicherry	0.37	34	8
Tripura	0.14	50	9
TOTAL	432.26	35	

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

Chief Engineer's Conference

1697. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Engineers (B & R) of the States was held towards the end of August, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the Conference and which of them have been accepted by Government ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main discussions at the Chief Engineers meeting held at Delhi on the 29th and 31st August 1970 related to the review of the progress in respect of Central Sector Schemes and steps to be taken to increase the tempo of work to achieve plan targets. The conclusions arrived/recommendations made at the meeting and the action taken to implement them are indicated below :—

Conclusions/recommendations

(1) *Progress of Expenditure* : It was felt that the main reasons for slow pace of work could be attributed to :—

- (i) inadequate organisation for project preparation and handling of execution ;
- (ii) want of complete information and data backing the estimates for enabling speedier processing thereof ; and
- (iii) need for greater delegation of powers in respect of passing excess over sanctioned estimates.

(2) *Estimates* : It was found that the progress in the submission of estimates was not quite upto the mark and in many cases even complete details were not available. It was felt that the problem could be solved if—

- (i) the organisations for investigations, detailed engineering and project preparation were strengthened ;
- (ii) separate staff was provided for advance planning ; and
- (iii) estimates were prepared realistically and necessary information was supplied in full detail.

(3) *Road Making Machinery requirements for the 4th Plan.*

In order to expedite the execution of works requiring mechanical equipment, the State Chief Engineers were urged upon to

- (a) undertake immediately a realistic review of the machinery requirements and intimate those requirements to the Roads Wing urgently so that they could be examined quickly and action taken to meet by redistribution of surplus machinery and also by examining the possibility of purchasing new machinery where necessary ; and
- (b) consider the feasibility of purchasing special equipment from State Funds and recover its cost by charging the usage hire from works.

(4) *Script of the inscription on KM Stones and sign Boards and the observance of starting and terminal stations for N.H. routes/sections as prescribed by the Roads Wing.*

It was found that there were a lot of deficiencies both in respect of script, size and manner of painting as also starting and terminal stations for KM stones which caused considerable hardship to the road traveller. It was agreed that the State Chief Engineers would complete the work of removal of deficiencies before the next meeting of Chief Engineers to be held at Madras in December 1970 and would report the progress at that meeting.

Action Taken

These recommendations have been intimated to the State Governments who are actual executive agencies. The Government of India, on their part, are also actively exa-

mining with reference to (1) (i) & (iii) & 2 (i) & (ii) above the possibility of—

- (a) providing some money to State Public Works Departments by way of an advance payment towards approved scale of agency charges for establishment for investigations, project preparation, etc ; and
- (b) liberalising the existing rules for admitting excess expenditure without submission of revised estimates.

Assessment made by Reserve Bank of India regarding quantum of additional resources available with I. D. B. I. and I. F. C.

1698. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank is making an assessment of the quantum of additional resources available with Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation for financing public sector projects as Central and State levels ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Reserve Bank has recently constituted a Working Group on Income and Savings. The work of this group is still in progress. The Report of the Working Group when finalised would *inter alia* provide some broad idea of the availability of resources with financial institutions during the Fourth Plan and how they propose to utilise their funds including the assistance to public sector projects.

It is not, however, possible for financial institutions to presage with any degree of accuracy the aggregate amount of assistance which they will extend to industrial project in any given period. Sanctions and disbursements of assistance depend on various factors such as inflow of applications for assistance, size of projects to be assisted, progress of implementation of the projects, measure of assistance forthcoming from other financial institutions etc.

Moreover, while the I. D. B. I. and I. F. C. will entertain applications for assistance from public sector undertakings which are incorporated as companies on the same basis as applications from private sector parties, it will not be possible for these institutions to predetermine an allocation of resources as between public and private sectors. All that they can do is to make their best efforts to raise the maximum resources possible and finance from these all viable and deserving industrial projects which come to them for help from the public and the private sectors.

Cheating at the Simla Branch of State Bank of India

1699. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the State Bank of India branch in Simla has been cheated of Rs. 48,000 by an unidentified person; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to guard against such cheatings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to the information available, a draft was issued by the State Bank of Patiala, Mansa for Rs. 4/- on 13th August, 1970 payable by the State Bank of India New Delhi Local Head Office. It appears that fraudulent alterations were made in the date, amount, the name of the payee and the name of drawee office appearing in the draft and the relative draft advice. The draft was encashed at Simla branch of the State Bank of India on 18th September, 1970 for Rs. 48,000/-. The amount was paid in cash on the strength of the relative draft advice. The payee was identified from the specimen of his signature, recorded at the branch, in respect of a savings bank account opened a few days earlier with a nominal balance. His address, as recorded in the account opening form, appears to be fictitious. The Reserve Bank's Central Account Office noticed the irregularity when it received the paid draft from Simla Branch of the State Bank of India in the usual course. The State Bank of India, Simla branch has since reported the matter to the police.

C. B. I. Enquiry against Shri Ram Nath Goenka and his Firms

1700. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the charges levelled against Shri Ram Nath Goenka and the firms under his control;

(b) the extent to which the C. B. I. enquiry into these charges has progressed;

(c) the time by which enquiry is likely to be completed;

(d) whether any action has been taken against Shri Goenka and his firms on the basis of the preliminary report submitted by the C. B. I.; and

(e) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). On the basis of the examination of the books of accounts of the National Company Ltd. and also of some other companies with which the former has dealings, an FIR was filed by an Under Secretary in the Department of Company Affairs with the CBI against Shri R. N. Goenka and others. The CBI registered the FIR for offences under Section 120B read with sections 409, 477A IPC and 409, 477A IPC and took up investigation.

(b) to (e). Shri R. N. Goenka filed a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution in the High Court of Calcutta. The Calcutta High Court, pending the disposal of the said petition, granted an interim stay of all proceedings with respect to investigation. The matter is still pending before the High Court.

Transfers in Income Tax Department in Delhi

1701. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees

working in the Income-Tax Department in Delhi are very much agitated over the transfers of Income-tax Officers Class (II) from other charges to Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain employees have protested to Government over these unilateral transfers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Transfers of Income-tax Officers (Class II) from other charges to the Delhi charge have occasionally led to representations against such transfers. These transfers are not unilateral and transfers of Income-tax Officers (Class II) out of the Delhi charges too have been effected.

(c) No steps were necessary as such transfers are made only when it is administratively expedient to do so.

राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्य-पुस्तक बोर्ड की मई, 1970 में हुई बैठक

1702. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई 1970 में राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तक बोर्ड की बैठक हुई जिसमें विभिन्न राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने भाग लिया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैठक में क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा भी निश्चय किया गया था कि स्कूलों में साम्प्रदायिकता प्रेरित साहित्य नहीं पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जाँ हाँ ।

(ख) बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी दूसरी बैठक में की गई सिफारिशों का सारांश संलग्न है ।

(ग) बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित में से एक अथवा अधिक को बढ़ाने वाले अंशों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों की समीक्षा के लिये एक जोरदार कार्यक्रम के हेतु केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री के प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया।

- (1) अस्पृश्यता
- (2) जातिवाद
- (3) साम्प्रदायिकता
- (4) धार्मिक असहिष्णुता
- (5) भाषावाद
- (6) प्रान्तीयता

समीक्षा में जो राज्य सरकारों को भेजी जाएंगी—पाठ्य पुस्तकों में मनोवृत्तियों को गढ़ने के लिए स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों की विषय वस्तु को सुधारने के उद्देश्य से सामग्री हटाने, संशोधित करने अथवा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में और राष्ट्रीय अभेद के विचार पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख हो सकता है।

3 मई, 1970 को हुई स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की दूसरी बैठक

सिफारिशों का सारांश

1. बोर्ड ने शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा सुझाए गए स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन के जोरदार कार्यक्रम के शुरू किये जाने का स्वागत किया।
2. बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की कि पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के निर्माण में आधुनिक प्रबंध तकनीकों को अमल में लाया जाय।
3. बोर्ड ने अल्प संख्यक भाषाओं की पुस्तकों के विनिमय के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया। बहुत से राज्य ऐसी पुस्तकों का निर्माण सामान्य पाठ्य-

विवरण पर अथवा अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों के पर्याप्त रूप में समरूप पाठ्य विवरण पर कर रहे हैं। अतः यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि प्रत्येक राज्य में अल्प संख्यक भाषा वर्गों की संख्या और प्रकृति तथा अल्पसंख्यक भाषाओं में पुस्तकें कैसे जुटाया जाती हैं, आदि सम्बन्धित समस्याओं को छान बीन करके, एक प्रस्थिति अध्ययन किया जाय। इस अध्ययन के आधार पर तैयार किया गया एक निबन्ध बोर्ड की अगली बैठक के सामने रखा जाय।

4. प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्तरों पर प्रति वर्ष बढ़ते हुए दाखिलों से पाठ्य-पुस्तकों और कापियों के लिए कागज प्राप्त करने की समस्या अत्यन्त विकट होती जा रही है। आने वाले वर्षों में दाखिलों की संख्या बढ़ती रहने की सम्भावना है अतः कागज की आवश्यकता अधिक से अधिक पड़ेगी। इस-लिए बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की कि राष्ट्रीयकृत पाठ्यपुस्तकों तथा कापियों आदि के लिए कागजों की आवश्यकता का अद्यतन अनुमान राज्यों से प्राप्त किया जाय। उनसे आग्रह किया जाय कि वे आगामी पांच वर्षों के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकों तथा कापियों के लिए कागज की अपनी आवश्यकता की योजना तैयार करें।

गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निकट गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

1703. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गंगा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण सम्बन्धी योजना की

जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन थी, वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निकट गंगा नदी का प्रस्तावित पुल बन जाने पर राज्यमार्ग पर पड़ेगा। अतः इसके निर्माण से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि धन के अभाव के कारण प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण की कोई योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण भी नहीं किया गया है।

Service conditions of Delhi University Employees

1704. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some demands have been made by Delhi University Non-teaching Employees Association to better their service conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR.V.K.R.V.RAO) : (a) The Delhi University and College Karamchhari Union has made the following demands:—

- (i) Implementation of Pension-Provident Fund-Gratuity scheme.
- (ii) Better Service Conditions.

(b) The Government has already agreed to introduce two new retirement benefit schemes, namely (i) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and (ii) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity in the Central

Universities, including the University of Delhi. Detailed rules of these schemes had been framed and sent to the University for adoption. The University have framed a Statute incorporating the new schemes. The Statute which requires to be approved by the Visitor is under examination. The rules regarding retirement benefits to employees of Non-government Colleges of Delhi University, which are in receipt of maintenance grants from the University Grants Commission, are also under consideration.

So far as the demand for better service conditions is concerned, the University has already initiated action in this regard.

Scheduled Castes in Teaching Staff of Colleges under University of Delhi

1705. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to State :

(a) the number of posts of Lecturers and other teaching staff filled in the various Colleges under the Delhi University during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes; and

(c) whether the Home Ministry's instructions regarding reservation are followed and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR.V.K.R.V.RAO) : (a) to (c) . The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks to Scheduled Castes and other people of low Income Group

1706. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount given as loans to the Scheduled Castes and other lower income group people by the Nationalised Banks since nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) Data regarding advances are not maintained by the banks according to the castes of the borrowers; nor are statistics compiled according to their income range. It will not thus be possible to furnish information in the manner asked for.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1707. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is implementing Home Ministry's instructions regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited during last one year in various grades: and

(c) if the required percentage has not been filled, the reasons thereof and the steps Government intend to take to rectify it ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Class I	—
Class II	6
Class III	48
Class IV	114

(c) As suitable and qualified candidates were not available in some cases, vacancies were carried forward as required under the rules.

Students Violence and their Turning into Naxalites

1708. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press interview given by the Vice-Chancellors of the three West Bengal Universities, as reported by the Indian Express

dated the 5th September, 1970, regarding students' violence in the country particularly in West Bengal and their turning into Naxalites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). Reports of a press conference by the Vice-Chancellors of Calcutta University, Kalyani University and Viswa Bharati on September 4, have appeared in some newspapers. The State Government has been requested to furnish details and their reply is awaited. It may however, be stated that the proposals of the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University for future development of the University have been considered by the University Grants Commission. The Commission has decided to set up a Committee to examine the developmental problems of the University in all its aspects.

Grouping of General Insurance of L. I. C. and Oriental Fire

1709. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L. I. C.'s performance in General Insurance has been very much disappointing and that Government are proposing grouping of the General Insurance of L. I. C. and Oriental Fire;

(b) if so, the reasons for the poor performance of L. I. C. in General Insurance;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government in regard to the grouping of General Insurance and Oriental fire; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) L. I. C.'s performance in General Insurance has not been disappointing.

(b) to (d). The Life Insurance Corporation commenced transacting General Insurance business in 1964. The break-up of the gross

premium income of LIC on this account is given in the table below:

	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		(in crores of rupees) 1969-70	
		%		%		%		%		%
Open Market	0.65	25	0.99	14	1.03	8	1.19	7	1.16	6
Tied Account	0.35	14	0.79	11	1.27	10	1.66	10	1.64	9
Public Sector	1.57	61	5.22	75	10.32	82	13.35	83	15.13	85
Total	2.57		7.00		12.62		16.20		17.93	

It can be seen from the above table that the gross premium income derived from the general insurance business of LIC with public sector has gone up progressively from 61% to 85% while open market business and tied account business now accounts for only 6% and 9% respectively. The Morarka Committee had also recommended, though in another context, that the LIC should confine its activities to the life insurance business. The LIC has, therefore, proposed that it should discontinue open market business and transfer its tied business to its subsidiary, the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company. This proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Reallocation of Scholarships to students in G.B. Pant Polytechnic

1710. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 563 on the 21st August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to G. B. Pant Polytechnic to reallocate to deserving students scholarships which are withdrawn from the students who fail to maintain their standard at the latest examinations.

(b) whether that institution is not following the said procedure during the current year; and

(c) whether responsibility for wrong interpretation or misunderstanding of the rules to the detriment of deserving students in that institution during the last three years by non-reallocation of scholarships has been fixed, if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions in this connection were issued to all the Principals of Polytechnics on 30.8.1969.

(b) The Polytechnic is following the procedures. Instructions have been issued to it to disburse funds without delay.

(c) As there was no default on the part of any individual, the question of holding any one responsible does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा एम० ए० की हिन्दी में लिखी गयी उत्तर पुस्तकों का न जांचा जाना

1711. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के एम० ए० इतिहास के एक विद्यार्थी की उत्तर पुस्तक इसलिए नहीं जांची गई क्योंकि उत्तर हिन्दी में लिखे गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कथित विद्यार्थी ने स्नातक (बी० ए०) परीक्षा में प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में लिखे थे और उसकी उत्तर पुस्तकें जांची गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो एम० ए० की परीक्षा में नीति परिवर्तित हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कथित विद्यार्थी को विश्वविद्यालय में तीन वर्ष के लिये निकाल दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) यह एक तथ्य है कि अप्रैल 1970 में दो प्रार्थियों द्वारा दो गई इतिहास की एम० ए० (पूर्व) की परीक्षा रद्द कर दी गई थी, इस कारण से कि उन्होंने अपनी उत्तर पुस्तकें विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रम के लिये निर्धारित माध्यम भाषा में नहीं लिखीं ।

(ख) यह भी तथ्य है कि इन दो कथित विद्यार्थियों ने इतिहास में बी० ए० (आनर्स) की परीक्षा के उत्तर हिन्दी में लिखने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी क्योंकि इतिहास की बी० ए० (आनर्स) की परीक्षा के उत्तर अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी में लिखने का विकल्प विद्यार्थियों को प्राप्त था ।

(ग) इतिहास के एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में हिन्दी माध्यम से लिखने का विकल्प प्राप्त नहीं है, अतः एम० ए० परीक्षा में नीति परिवर्तित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अनुशासन के आधार पर इन दो विद्यार्थियों में से एक को विश्वविद्यालय से तीन वर्ष के लिये निष्कासित कर दिया था फिर भी अब निष्कासन आदेशों को परिशोधित कर दिया है और उसे पाठ्यक्रम में उपस्थित होने तथा परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

Procedure for supplying copies of lessons etc. to correspondence course students of Rajasthan by Delhi University

1712. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Association

of 700 students from Rajasthan, who have joined the Correspondence Course of the University of Delhi, has expressed its dissatisfaction over the tardy way the students are being fed with the lessons and the delayed follow-up action by way of correction of answer books of the students ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students are not getting their lessons in time and many of the students for the three-year degree course have yet to receive their copies of the lessons where as students in Delhi for the same course have been supplied with 24 lessons ; and

(c) if so, whether the whole matter has been examined and if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that students from Rajasthan do not have to suffer because of the existing procedure of supplying them with copies of the lessons and their follow-up measures ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Delhi University, no representation from the Association of 700 students from Rajasthan, who have joined the Correspondence Course of Delhi University expressing their dissatisfaction, has been received, nor is it a fact that the Rajasthan area has been neglected by the School of Correspondence Courses in the matter of supply of lessons. All lessons to students living in Delhi and outside are sent simultaneously by post.

(c) Does not arise.

Creation of an independent tourism Authority

1713. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) whether any recommendations have been made by the Indian Institute of Public Administration for the creation of an independent Tourism authority, if so, what are the broad outlines of the recommendations made ;

(b) whether a decision has been taken by Government on these recommendations ; if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which a decision will be taken ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Public Administration has made a number of recommendations including the creation of an India Tourism Authority, aimed at achieving greater operational flexibility, a modern marketing approach and better quality personnel to develop efficient managerial techniques.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are under consideration.

Demand for Increased Financial Assistance for Uttar Pradesh

1714. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked for increased financial assistance from the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance sought and the purposes for which it is required ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had asked for additional Central assistance of Rs. 181 crores for their Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose of augmenting the outlays on schemes like roads and bridges, irrigation and flood control, land reclamation and development of urban areas. Recently, the State Government have also asked for special accommodation, amounting to about Rs. 52 crores

annually, towards the expenditure proposed to be incurred by them on grant of interim relief to Government employees and teachers and towards the loss likely to result from abolition of certain taxes.

(c) Central assistance for development schemes included within the State Plan is provided in accordance with criteria laid down by the National Development Council. The entire Central assistance available for State Plans has already been distributed amongst the various States and it is not possible to provide additional funds for such schemes. As regards special accommodation, this facility is being provided only to those States which, in the assessment of the Planning Commission, had inescapable gaps in resources during the Fourth Plan period. Since on this assessment Uttar Pradesh did not have such a gap, the question of providing any special accommodation does not arise.

Appointment to Posts of Director and Assistant Director of National Museum, New Delhi

1715. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Museum, New Delhi, has been without a Director for 2 years and without an Assistant Director for 1 year ; if so, the reasons for the delay in appointing them ;

(b) the name of the Director selected recently by the Union Public Service Commission with his qualifications ;

(c) whether it is a fact that he rejected the selection of this Director ; and

(d) if so, reasons for doing so, and when the next selections will be made by the U.P.S.C., if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, it is unfortunately a fact that the National Museum, New Delhi, has been without a Director since January 1969. The matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

Appointment of Director Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

1716. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry appointed recently a Director for the Central Secretariat Library without advertising the post and without allowing the Union Public Service Commission to make the selection ;

(b) what are the terms of appointment and the name of the Director ;

(c) whether the person selected now was criticised adversely by the Khosla Committee ; and

(d) the reasons for this appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) to (d). Shri D. R. Kalika a permanent officer of the Delhi Public Library and previously Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, has been appointed as Officer on Special Duty in the Central Secretariat Library in the scale of pay of Rs. 1800-100-2000 with effect from the 18th September, 1970. His appointment has been made in accordance with the recommendations of the Khosla Committee itself. This is covered by the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations-1958, as the post is sanctioned for a period not exceeding six months from the date it was filled.

Setting up of Vidyasagar Literary Institute

1717. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Vidyasagar Literary Institute for training literary workers and organizing orientation programmes has been submitted to the Central Government by the Vidyasagar Memorial National Committee of Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to that proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) One of the proposals put forward by the Vidyasagar Memorial National Committee to Government was the construction of a Vidyasagar Literacy House on a plot adjacent to Vidyasagar's residence, to serve as a centre for functional literacy and for research on mass literacy and tribal and woman's problems.

(b) The Vidyasagar Memorial National Committee was advised to work out details of a programme for the setting up of the Vidyasagar Centre for Adult Literacy, which would *inter alia* train literacy workers, organise various types of orientation programmes, prepare reading materials, etc. and that Government of India would consider assisting this programme. The detailed programme is awaited from the Committee.

Recruitment Policy in Nationalised Banks

1718. SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the recruitment policy followed in regard to appointments in the Nationalised Banks after nationalisation ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction among the public about the manner of recruitment after the nationalisation of Banks ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any uniform policy of such recruitment through Employment Exchanges or propose to appoint any Bank Service Commission on the lines of the State, Central and Railway Service Commission in regard to appointment, promotions and discipline among the employees of all nationalised Banks ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Pending framing of the regulations under Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Under

takings) Act, 1970, each nationalised bank under the guidance of its first Board of Directors is making recruitment to various categories of bank employees, in accordance with the rules existing prior to nationalisation, as provided in the law.

(b) Government have received a few complaints regarding the manner of recruitment in the nationalised banks. There is, however, no evidence to indicate that there is dissatisfaction among the public about the manner of recruitment after the nationalisation of banks.

(c) and (d). The Finance Minister while addressing the Custodians of the nationalised banks on 22nd July, 1970 has said that it would be in the interest of the nationalised banks to devise some common arrangements for recruitment and training. Uniform rules and standards in the recruitment of employees in the nationalised banks can be prescribed only after the existing regulations are suitably amended. It will be appropriate if this important matter is considered by the Board of Directors to be constituted under the scheme prepared by the Central Government under Section 9 of the Act and since laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

Emergence of foreign currency racket as a result of liberalisation of foreign travel rules

1719. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that along with the boom in foreign travel that has been brought about by the liberalisation in the 88 'P' form rules, the foreign currency racket has also been on the increase ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Since people resort to such transactions for a variety of reasons, it is not possible to say that they may be doing so to an increasing extent because of any single factor such as liberalisation in travel regulations.

(b) Cases of violations detected by the Enforcement Directorate are dealt with under the law.

Children Education Allowance to Central Government Employees

1720. SHRI MANGALATHUDAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to enhance the present Children Education Allowance given to Central Government employees ;

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

(c) whether the Central Government employees working in various State-capitals will also be benefited by this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Grant of Additional Interim Relief to Class IV Employees of Central Government

1722. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the grant of additional interim relief to Class IV employees of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ? and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be given to Class IV employees in addition to the interim relief already sanctioned or further proposed to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Payment of Service Charges to Workers of Ashoka Hotel

1723. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for non-payment of Service

charges to the workers of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi ;

(b) the specific demand made by the workers of Ashoka Hotel with regard to Service charges ;

(c) the reasons for the delay by the Ashoka Hotel in meeting the demand of the workers ; and

(d) the date when Service Charges will finally be granted to Ashoka Hotel workers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) In lieu of Service Charges, Dearness Allowance is being paid as recommended by the Wage Board for Hotels & Restaurants in Delhi.

(b) The workers have demanded that the variable amount of Service Charges which used to be paid to them out of the collections during the period 11.7.1967 to 30.4.1969, called "ad hoc Service Charge" should not be taken into account while calculating the dues of the employees, as a result of the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations.

(c) The demand was not accepted by the Management and was, therefore, referred to adjudication along with various other demands. The demands were subsequently withdrawn.

(d) Does not arise.

Mode of Selection of Posts of Principals and Vice-Principals of Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi

1724. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of selections to posts of Principals and Vice-Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi ;

(b) whether some quota is proposed to be allotted for these posts to the senior teaching staff transferred from Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Administration after the take over of the Schools by the latter from the former on July 1, 1970 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the teaching staff so transferred to Delhi Administration is being given fresh appointments even to those teachers who were already confirmed with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and also in the Delhi Administration prior to their transfer to the Municipal Corporation in 1958 ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to fix their seniority and redress their grievances so that justice is done to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Recognition to Private Schools in Delhi and New Delhi

1725. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9793 on the 15th May, 1970 regarding recognition to private schools in Delhi and New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the further time likely to be taken in collecting the required information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4343/70]

(c) Question does not arise.

Gold Smuggling in India

1726. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

gold smuggling in the country is being carried on a large scale and that most of the gold so smuggled is bearing British Scal ;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that the British Insurance Companies insure such gold for the safe transportation of gold in Dubai ;

(c) whether these Insurance Companies have their branches in India also ; and

(d) if so, their names and action Government propose to take against such British Insurance Companies which help in distributing the economic conditions of the country in this way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government is aware that gold is being smuggled into India. It is, however, not possible to estimate the quantity of gold smuggled into the country. The gold seized by the Customs authorities generally bears marking of British, Swiss and French refiners.

(b) No Sir.

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

Investment made by Scindia Investment Company in Krishnaram Baldev Bank

1727. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Qustion No. 1213 on the 4th August, 1970 regarding investment made by Scindia Investment Company in Krishnaram Baldev Bank and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the further time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per balance-sheet of Scindia Investment Private Limited as at 31.12.69 it is noticed that the said company is holding 49,889 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each, Rs. 50/- per share paid-up, in its subsidiary company Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd. The company clarified that it has not made any investments on the guarantee of shares held by it in Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

Relations between Scindia Investment Company and Krishna Ram Baldev Bank of Gwalior

1728. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Private Limited Company can own a Bank or shares upto 99 per cent of the Bank as a holding company ;

(b) if so, the relations between Scindia Investment Company and Krishna Ram Baldev Bank of Gwalior and the economic interest of the Scindia Investment Private Ltd. in the affairs of the said bank ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Reserve Bank to regular the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A private company is not prohibited in law from holding a banking company as a wholly or majority owned subsidiary.

(b) The Scindia Investments Private Ltd., a family concern of Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, holds 49,838 shares of the face value of Rs. 24.92 lakhs constituting about 99.7 per cent of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs of the Krishnaram Baldev Bank. The bank is thus the subsidiary of Scindia Investment Private Ltd.

(c) In order to check the influence of the ex-Maharaja and his nominee on the board of the bank, a senior officer of the Reserve Bank of India has been appointed as an additional Director under Section 36 AB of the Banking Regulation Act. The bank has also been

advised to broad-base its share holdings and its Board of Directors. The progress made by the bank in this direction is being watched.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के भू-भौतिकी विभाग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के निदेशों का उल्लंघन

1729. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का भू-भौतिकी विभाग विद्यार्थियों की नियुक्तियों और उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के मामले में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के निदेशों का उल्लंघन कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Foreign tours by union Ministers and Officers

1730. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Union Ministers and senior officers of Government who went abroad during the last three months and the purpose of their visits ; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information for the months of August, September

and October 1970 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to Students in Delhi Polytechnics

1731. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 563 on the 21st August, 1970 regarding merit-cum-means scholarships to students under Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether the rules made applicable to the students of G. B. Polytechnic were also issued to other Polytechnics viz., K. G. Polytechnic, Delhi and Pusa Polytechnic, New Delhi and whether they followed the same procedure for grant of scholarships ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the students in G. B. Pant Polytechnic who were granted scholarships during the last two years, have now been deprived of the scholarships ; and

(c) if so, the number of such students and the reasons why they were deprived of the grant of scholarships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total number of students, whose scholarships were discontinued after one and two years, is as below :

	After one year i.e. during the 2nd year	After 2 years i.e. during the 3rd year	Total
1969-70	19	13	32
1970-71	17	6	23

The scholarships were discontinued since the students concerned failed to qualify at the annual examinations in the first attempt in accordance with the provision of the scheme.

In addition to 32 scholarships discontinued in 1969-70, one student in the first year who had been awarded a scholarship left the institution.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के माध्यमिक, हाई स्कूल और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों को सर्टिफिकेटों का न दिया जाना

1732. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1968-69 और 1970 को माध्यमिक, हाई स्कूल और उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले विद्यार्थियों को सर्टिफिकेट और अंक-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्टिफिकेट और अंक-पत्र प्राप्त न होने के कारण उक्त विद्यार्थियों के नाम कालिजों तथा रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नहीं किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश ने शिक्षा निदेशालय को इस बारे में उचित निदेश किये हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भवत दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Collection of Central revenues in West Bengal

1733. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether revenue from West Bengal from Income Tax ; Excise Duty and Sales Tax has been below budget estimates in the current year ;

(b) if so, the revenue from above heads

since April, 1970 (monthwise) and the budget estimates ; and

(c) the reasons for the short-fall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The estimates for realisation of Income-tax and Central Excise duty from West Bengal for the financial year 1970-71 are Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 240 crores respectively. The figure of collection of Income-tax for the six months from April to September, 1970, is Rs. 29.39 crores (provisional), while the Central Excise duty collected during the same period is Rs. 108.16 crores.

The month-wise break-up of Income-tax and Central Excise duty collected in West Bengal from April to September, 1970 is given below :

Months (1970)	Income-tax	Central Excise duty
	(In crores of Rupees)	
April	1.49	18.91
May	1.54	17.91
June	4.98	17.26
July	14.30	18.49
August	3.15	18.95
September	3.93	16.64

Though the collections of Income-tax and Central Excise revenue on a pro-rate basis are below budget estimates, it is too early to say whether there will be an actual short fall in revenue collections under these heads at the end of the financial year.

Information relating to Central Sales-tax is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange for 'Ice-Skating Show' in Delhi

1734. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission has been granted to bring foreign artistes to perform 'Ice-skating Shows' in India ;

(b) if so, the net out-go of foreign exchange on these artistes/groups; and

(c) whether similar permission has been granted to bring in the country other similar groups/artistes/singers/dancers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No remittance facility has been granted to the artistes/sponsor of the show, in this behalf.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Loans by Banks and Public Financial Institutions into Equity Capital

1735. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks and public financial institutions have a legal of valid right to convert a part of their loans into equity capital of the concern to which loans are granted:

(b) whether this has been resorted to by some financial institutions; and

(c) what are its effects on various borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Section 81(3) of the Companies Act, 1956 enables a financial institution to convert its loans to a company into equity capital if the terms and conditions of the loan include a term for such option for such conversion and the term has been approved by the Central Government before the raising of the loan.

Arising out of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Government has accepted the 'joint sector' concept in principle and also decided that it should be ensured in future that there is a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions; public financial institutions should also as part of their

financial assistance arrangement in such cases have option for converting loan and debenture assistance given in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. Necessary stipulations will be made for the purpose by the public financial institutions in the loan agreements in appropriate cases and the approval of the Central Government taken when necessary.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India converted a sum of Rs. 42.66 lacs, on account of overdue interest on loans granted by it into equity/preference shares in respect of 2 concerns. In 4 other cases, the Corporation has agreed to convert a part of the outstanding loans/interest into share capital to the extent of Rs. 338.48 lacs. This has been done as a measure of relief and with a view to the rehabilitation of the projects.

The Industrial Development Bank of India also has reserved the right to convert loans/debentures into equity in case of 9 industrial concerns in the private sector.

Till recently the IFC and IDBI's policy in this respect was to reserve the right of conversion in certain special cases on merits e.g. where it was felt that the company should issue additional equity capital or where the company might find it difficult to service the loan. But since the acceptance by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee regarding conversion of loans into equity, the public sector financial institutions including the IDBI and IFC have started imposing a condition regarding the right of conversion of a part of the loan into equity where the condition appears justified.

(c) The terms and conditions on which term loans/debentures are to be converted into equity share capital will be stipulated in the assistance agreement between the financial institutions and the assisted company before it is entered into. The option to convert loans/debentures into equity share capital is expected to be exercised by the institutions in a judicious manner so as to avoid any violent fluctuations in the market price of the equity shares at the time of conversion which may adversely affect the genuine interest of a large number of equity shareholders of the company and also avoid

any serious imbalance in the ratio of debt to equity capital of the Company. Government is of the view that there need be no consequent disincentive to entrepreneurs and businessmen engaged in productive enterprises.

चांदी का तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्ति की बम्बई में गिरफ्तारियां

1736. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक व्यक्ति को, जिसकी सरकार को, 100 करोड़ रुपये का चांदी का तस्कर व्यापार करने के सम्बन्ध में तलाश थी, सितम्बर अथवा अक्टूबर, 1970 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). जिस व्यक्ति पर कई करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की चांदी तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का तस्कर आयात-निर्यात करने का सन्देह है, उसका सहयोगी अक्टूबर, 1970 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसे जेल की हिरासत में रखा गया ।

Foreign Exchange to Ex-Rulers

1737. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange granted to ex-rulers for visiting foreign countries during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Reserve Bank do not maintain statistics on the basis of the status of the persons as ex-rulers of States. If any specific names are given, the information regarding foreign exchange sanctioned during the last two years to them could be given.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमा धनराशि

1738. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में कुल जमा धनराशि कितनी है; और

(ख) गत पांच महीनों की अवधि में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये इन बैंकों द्वारा पृथक पृथक दिये गये अनुदानों और ऋणों की धनराशि कितनी कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 19 जुलाई, 1969 को राष्ट्रीयकृत 14 भारतीय बैंकों के पास, जो 16 अक्टूबर, 1970 को—जो बिलकुल हाल की ऐसी तारीख है जिसके आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, जो रकम में जमा थीं उनका व्योरा संलग्न अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

(ख) 31 अगस्त, 1970 को जो बिलकुल हाल की ऐसी तारीख है जिसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं—समाप्त होने वाली पांच महीनों की अवधि में इन चौदह बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया रकम 198.74 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 205.68 करोड़ रुपया हो गयी अर्थात् उसमें 6.9 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई ।

विवरण

16 अक्टूबर, 1970
को कुल जमा रकम में
(अन्तर—बैंक जमा
रकमों को छोड़ कर
(करोड़ रुपये में)

1. सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ
इंडिया

508.32

2. बैंक आफ इंडिया	411.55
3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	414.11
4. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	334.63
5. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	229.99
6. कनारा बैंक	186.65
7. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	174.91
8. देना बैंक	145.68
9. सिंडीकेट बैंक	139.56
10. यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	141.58
11. इलाहाबाद बैंक	130.62
12. इण्डियन बैंक	89.77
13. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	94.21
14. इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	80.65
जोड़	3082.23

टिप्पणी : आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

एयर इण्डिया के यात्री

1739. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में कुल कितने यात्रियों ने एयर इण्डिया से यात्रा की ; और

(ख) इससे सरकार को 1969-70 में कुल कितना मुनाफा हुआ और 1970-71 में उसे कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एयर इण्डिया द्वारा

1969-70 में वहन किये गये राजस्व यात्रियों की संख्या 4,02,609 थी ।

(ख) एयर इंडिया ने 1969-70 के दौरान 227.00 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ कमाया । उन्होंने 1970-71 के दौरान 312.00 लाख रुपये के लाभ का बजट बनाया है । परन्तु, इन आंकड़ों में कर-विषयक व्यवस्था तथा अतिरिक्त वेतनों का भार वहन करने के लिये किये जाने वाले कतिपय समंजनों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है । 1969-70 के लिये अनुमानित अतिरिक्त वेतन-भार 93 लाख रुपये तथा 1970-71 के लिये 144 लाख रुपये होने की सम्भावना है । इसी प्रकार, 1969-70 के लाभ में से “स्टाफ प्रेचुइटी” के लिये 30 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था भी की जानी है ।

इन आंकड़ों में यात्री यातायात, माल आदि सहित कारपोरेशन के सभी क्रियाकलाप आ जाते हैं ।

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

1740. SHRI N. N. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collector, Customs has detected and confiscated smuggled goods worth lakhs of rupees at Surat, Bulsar, Bilmora, Navasiri and Daman in September, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the value of the goods ;

(c) the penalty imposed on and realized from smugglers and the precautions taken for the future ; and

(d) the number of persons (men and women separately) involved in the gang and their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). During the month of September, 1970, in 4 cases contra-band goods valued Rs. 32,03,441/- were seized

at Surat, Bulsar, Billimora, Navasari and Daman. During the same period, 18 cases involving smuggling of goods detected prior to September, 1970 at these places were adjudicated resulting in imposition of penalties to the extent of Rs. 34,33,000/- and confiscation of goods valued Rs. 35,73,048/-.

Information regarding penalties realised during the period in question is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

The following precautions have been taken to prevent smuggling in future :

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers.

(d) The number of persons (men and women) involved in cases of smuggling referred to in part (a) above together-with their names is as indicated in the enclosed statement :

Statement

Number of persons (men & women) and their names involved in smuggling cases

<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>No. of Women</i>	<i>Names</i>
44	(1) Dhana Rama	6	(1) Smt. Ditiben Manga
	(2) Mitha Ukud		(2) Bai Devi Horia
	(3) Lallu Budhia		(3) Bai Kesur Kalan
	(4) Ranchhod Sukal		(4) Smt. Lakhdi Rama
	(5) Babu Ravia		(5) Bai Laxman Bhula
	(6) Vithal Bhai Govanbhai		(6) Smt. Laxmi Haria
	(7) Amhabhai Naranbhai		
	(8) Abdul Rasid Abdul Gani		
	(9) Mohmed Ibrahim Yusuf		
	(10) Namdev Rathod		
	(11) Mohmed Nazir		
	(12) Mohmed Ali Patel		
	(13) Luxman Gopal		
	(14) Soma Gopal		
	(15) Govan Oria		
	(16) Ramji Gopal		
	(17) Kanji Naran		
	(18) Lallu Soma		
	(19) Vital Hiri		
	(20) Haribhai Raviabhai Patel		
	(21) Rambhai Ramjibhai Patel		
	(22) Babar Morar Bari		
	(23) Kalan Chamal Bari		
	(24) Ahmed Mohmed Ismail Shaikh		
	(25) D. R. Dorda		
	(26) S. K. Talaker		
	(27) M. L. Parikh		

<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>No. of Women</i>	<i>Names</i>
(28)	A. P. Saligar		
(29)	S. M. Soni		
(30)	Grafur Abdual Sheikh		
(31)	Bachanlal Babulal Eroda		
(32)	Devji Gopal		
(33)	Mohmed Umar Chopara		
(34)	A. Y. Khan		
(35)	Mohmed Hussein		
(36)	Saiyed Ahmed		
(37)	B. J. Desai		
(38)	Jagu Manchhu Mangela		
(39)	Govan Narsi Machhi		
(40)	Gopal Keshav Dubla		
(41)	Jivan Hira Tandel		
(42)	Thakor Vallabh Machi		
(43)	Bhikhu Budhia		
(44)	Daji Govan Tandel.		

Total No. of persons 50.

Share of States in Central Taxes and Excise Duties

1741. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to statutorily fix the share of the States in Central taxes and excise duties ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The net proceeds from Income Tax, Estate Duty and Excise Duties are at present shared with the State. The amount shareable with the States and the percentage share of each State, in all these cases are provided in the respective distribution Acts and statutory orders on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under Act 280 of the Constitution.

(b) Does not arise.

Highway Conference held in Canada

1742. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India made certain proposals in the Highway Conference held in Canada in the month of October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether most of the proposals were accepted ; and

(c) the subjects that came up for discussion and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Highway Conference held in Canada was of a technical nature and India also participated in the discussions in that Conference. The subjects discussed at the Conference included Road

Safety, Urban Mobility, Development and Conservation of Resources and Roads and the Environment. Proceedings of the Conference have not been received.

Structural Changes in Central Universities

1743. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to make certain structural changes in the Delhi University and other Central Universities, Government propose to make certain amendments to the relevant University Acts ;

(b) if so, when the Acts are likely to be amended ; and

(c) the changes likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):

(a) to (c). The University Grants Commission have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, to consider issues relating to Governance of Universities in its various aspects, such as, structure of Universities and composition and representation on various University Bodies, viz. Court, Executive Council, Academic Council, etc. The report has not yet been finalised. As and when the report is available, it is proposed, in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee, to consider the question of suitably amending the Acts of the Central Universities.

Money Minted by Indian Mint for Government of Greece

1744. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Mint has minted money for the Government of Greece ;

(b) if so, the total amount involved ; and

(c) the benefit gained by the Indian Exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A contract for the supply of a total quantity of 29 million pieces of finished Greek coins was concluded in Athens on 20th August, 1970 by the State Trading Corporation of India. The Bombay Mint has commenced the minting of these Greek coins in accordance with this contract from the last week of October, 1970.

(b) The total amount is valued at Rs. 127.50 lakhs.

(c) Approximately Rs. 33 lakhs in foreign exchange earnings.

Loans to Small Units in Backward Areas

1745. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India has formulated a six-point programme of direct assistance on softer terms to small and medium projects which would be set up in backward areas ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bank would also bear the cost of consultancy services to prepare feasibility reports required by entrepreneurs ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). With a view to fostering the industrial development of the less developed areas in the country, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) decided in July, 1970 to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms for setting up of projects in such areas.

The various concessions under the IDBI's scheme would be generally available for projects where the total project cost does not exceed Re. 1 crore. Concessional finance for bigger projects would be on a selective basis.

Under the schemes, direct loans to industrial units will be extended at a concessional rate of interest, which will be 2 per cent the Bank Rate with a minimum of 7 per cent (as against the present normal rate of interest $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). concessions offered include the extension of the initial grace period for repayment of loans from the normal period of three years to five years, longer repayment period of 15-20 years (as against normal repayment period of 10-15 years) and reduction in the commitment charge on the undrawn balance of the loan. In underwriting of shares and debenture, the IDBI would charge a lower underwriting commission, and may in addition, subscribe relatively heavily to the share capital of projects in backward areas. The usual terms pertaining to the promoters' contribution in relation to the cost of the project and margin for loans may also be relaxed.

Since some of the entrepreneurs needing the IDBI's help may not often be able to meet the cost of consultancy at the initial stage, the I.D.B.I. may bear the cost of consultancy services to prepare feasibility reports for the entrepreneurs initially, subject to reimbursement later when the project reaches the profitability stage.

Attack on Indian Delegation which Participated in World Bank's Meeting

1746. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Delegation was attacked by youths at Copenhagen at the time of the annual International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the nature of injuries sustained by the Indian Delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

World Bank's Assistance to Tamil Nadu for Agricultural Development

1747. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for financial aid made by the Tamil Nadu Government for the agricultural development in Tamil Nadu from the World Bank was routed through the Central Government ;

(b) if so, when this demand was made first ; and

(c) the estimated amount for the proposal ?

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

(b) The request was sent by the Government of India to the World Bank in January 1970.

(c) The total cost of the proposal as revised by the State Government in August, 1970, has been estimated at Rs. 58 crores. A World Bank Mission visited India in September, 1970 to appraise the project. The result of the appraisal has not yet become available.

Unemployment Problem

1748. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion was made at the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Finance to set up an All-party committee to suggest ways and means to solve the problem of unemployment in the country ;

(b) whether he agreed to consult the Prime Minister over this matter ;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government after consultation with the Prime Minister over this suggestion ;

(d) whether the number of unemployed persons in the country will go up if the rate of production is not increased by 10 per cent ; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken by Government to see that the growth increased 10 per cent ?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestion is being examined.

(d) and (e). The Fourth Five Year Plan is designed to achieve an annual rate of growth of 5 per cent in agriculture, 8 to 10 per cent in industry and 5.5 per cent for the economy as a whole. Considering the availability of resources, the rate of growth envisaged in the Plan is the maximum feasible under the present situation.

However, the aspect of employment creation has been kept fully in mind while formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan which includes as a number of labour-intensive schemes. The various Central Ministries and State Governments/Union Territories have been asked to take effective steps to remove restrictive policies which inhibit the faster growth of employment and to ensure that the detailed programmes to be formulated within the framework of the Plan are, as far as possible, employment-oriented.

Increase in Number of Students in Delhi and Opening of Another University

1749. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Colleges in Delhi and the total number of students and teachers which come under Delhi University ;

(b) whether Government propose to open another University in Delhi on account of increase in the number of students ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the names of other Universities in Delhi alongwith the number of students in each such university ; and

(e) what is the budget of each university in Delhi for 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) statement is attached.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru University..331.

	<i>Estimated expenditure (1970-71) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Delhi University	337.40
Jawaharlal Nehru University.	93.38

Statement

Total number of Colleges, Students and Teachers in Delhi University

The total number of colleges in Delhi University is 48 as per details given below :

(1) Maintained Institutions :	5
(2) Constituent Colleges :	37
(3) Affiliated Colleges :	6

2. The total number of students as on 1.8.1970 is as follows :-

Regular students	..	59,175
Students in Correspondence Courses	..	15,319
Students enrolled as private Students	..	7,673
Students under Non-Collegiate Women's Board	..	2,708
	Total :	84,875

3. Total number of Teachers in the Colleges and the University as on 14.8.1970 is as follows :-

Professors	57
Principals, Readers and Lecturers	.. 3,584
Total:	<u>3,641</u>

Filing of Wealth Tax Returns by Ministers

1750. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of each Central and State Minister who has filed the Wealth Tax return for the assessment year 1970-71 ;

(b) the total wealth declared by each Minister and the figures of each head in the return separately ;

(c) the names of the Ministers whose assessment have been completed and their declared wealth has been enhanced ;

(d) the reasons for the enhancement of wealth in the case of each Minister ; and

(e) whether Government have found out the sources of wealth in each case and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. Information in respect of each Central Minister is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The collection of information in respect of each State Minister would, however, involve enormous time and labour and would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. If, however, the Honourable Member desires information in respect of any particular Minister of the State Government, the information will be gathered and laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The sources of wealth are enquired into in any particular case only if an asset is declared in the return of net wealth for the first time or if there is a suspicion about the source of acquisition of any particular asset.

Assessee Possessing Wealth above Rs. 25 Lakhs

1751. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the assessee who have either declared their wealth above Rs. 25 lakhs or have been assessed above this figure ;

(b) the extent to which enhancement has been made in each case by the Department and on what grounds ;

(c) the names and addresses of the assessee who have paid more than 100 per cent on their income as income tax and wealth tax ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make such changes in the Act so that no assessee be forced to pay more than 100 per cent as income tax and wealth tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The required information is not available and it can be collected only after a detailed examination of a large number of assessment records of individuals which will involve considerable time and labour.

(d) No, Sir. The Government have no such proposal at present.

Interim Relief for Public Sector Units

1753. S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Interim Relief as suggested by the pay Commission and accepted by Government has been given to all public sector units ; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The recommendation of the 3rd Pay Commission and the decision of the Government about the grant of Interim Relief thereon pertain to the Central Government employees only. Government's orders regarding grant of Interim Relief do not, therefore, apply to employees of Public Enterprises, which have their own linkage with Wage Boards ; etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand of All India Employees Organisations to decide wage structures of Government Employees by Bi-Partite Discussion

1754. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many All India Employees' Organisations representing the Central Government employees have expressed a desire to decide the question of wage structure including the question of need-based minimum wage by bi-partite discussion with Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Some of the employees' Unions have been asking for Bi-partite discussion to decide the question of wage structure. As, however, a comprehensive review of the existing structure of emoluments of Central Government Employees including their demand for a need based minimum wage has been entrusted to the Third Pay Commission, the question of Bi-partite discussion does not arise.

Opening of Freight Investigation Bureau Office at Cochin

1755. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South West India Shippers Association has urged the need to open an office of the Freight Investigation Bureau of the Government of India at Cochin with a view to getting expeditious solution to shippers' problems in the region; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No formal representation from the South West India Shippers' Association has been

received with the Government that an office of the Freight Investigation Bureau should be opened at Cochin.

Government have been considering measures needed to strengthen the existing Freight Investigation Bureau and the Director General of Shipping has submitted certain proposal, which reckon with the shipper's problems in the Cochin region as well. This is under examination.

कृषि-मशीनों के लिये डीजल आयल के प्रयोग पर कर

1756. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान, जर्मनी और अमरीका जैसे विश्व के अत्यधिक विकसित देशों में कृषि सम्बन्धी मशीनों का उपयोग करने के लिए डीजल आयल पर कोई कर नहीं लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या भारत में किसानों से डीजल आयल पर कर वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) अनुमानतः 'कर' शब्द में आशय, भारत के कृषकों द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी मशीनों में प्रयुक्त डीजल तेल पर लगने वाले केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से है । यदि ऐसा है तो स्थिति यह है कि तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा मूल उत्पादन शुल्क डीजल तेल की कीमत में शामिल किया जा सकता है, चाहे वह तेल कृषकों द्वारा काम में लिया जाय अथवा अन्य लोगों द्वारा । परन्तु अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क वाला भाग तो तेल कम्पनियों को बहन करना होता है और वे इस भार को उपभोक्ताओं पर, जिनमें कृषक भी शामिल हैं, नहीं डाल सकते ।

(ग) कृषकों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले डीजल तेल को मूल उत्पादन शुल्क की अदायगी से छूट देने के प्रश्न पर पहले भी कई बार विचार किया जा चुका है, परन्तु इस प्रकार की छूट के प्रशासन में विभिन्न कठिनाइयाँ होने के कारण ऐसा करना व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया है।

जर्मनी में प्लास्टिक के जहाज का निर्माण

1757. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी में एक प्लास्टिक के जहाज का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिसका भार कम होगा तथा जिसके रखरखाव पर खर्च कम होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पश्चिम जर्मनी की इस आविष्कार और प्रयोग की जांच कर रही है ?

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केवल छोटी छोटी नावें पश्चिम जर्मनी में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर बनाई जा रही हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डीजल पम्पों के लिये डीजल तेल से कर हटा देने की मांग

1758. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओर तो नलकूपों की बिजली की 50 प्रतिशत मांग भी पूरी नहीं की जा रही है और दूसरी ओर डीजल इंजनों और डीजल पम्पिंग सेटों का उत्पादन उनकी बिक्री कम हो जाने के कारण कम हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिचाई हेतु पानी निकालने के लिये डीजल पम्पों और डीजल इंजनों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये डीजल तेल को कर में मुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) यद्यपि यह सच है कि वर्ष 1969-70 में, देश में अनुमानित लगभग 5 लाख कुओं को विद्युत शक्ति देने की मांग में से कोई 2.5 लाख को ही विद्युत शक्ति दी गयी, परन्तु इसके कारण डीजल इंजनों के उत्पादन में कोई मंदी नहीं आई है, जैसा कि निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से प्रकट है :-

वर्ष	उत्पादन (संख्या)
1967-68	1,43,048
1968-69	1,40,679
1969-70	1,45,629

डीजल पम्पिंग सेट सम्बन्धी आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

निम्न आय वाले पर्यटक

1759. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि निम्न आय वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारत में आने का आकर्षण देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : भारत आने वाले निम्न आय वर्ग के पर्यटकों के लिए निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है :-

1. चार्टर नौति का उदारीकरण।
2. पर्यटक बंगलों और अवकाश गृहों में उचित दरों पर आवास व्यवस्था।

3. महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर दर्शनीय स्थलों की यात्रा के लिये संदर्शित कोच-यात्राओं (कन्डक्टेड कोच टूर्ज) की व्यवस्था ।

पर्यटन से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

1760. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय के सम्बन्ध में विश्व के देशों में भारत का क्या स्थान है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में एशियाई देशों में भारत का क्या स्थान है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1968 में पर्यटन से उपाजित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की दृष्टि से भारत का संसार के देशों में 40 वां स्थान रहा और एशिया के देशों में 8 वां, ये आधुनिकतम उपलब्ध आंकड़े हैं ।

आयों के मूल स्थान के बारे में मतभेद

1761. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयों के मूल स्थान के बारे में विश्व के इतिहासकारों में काफी मतभेद है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक विशिष्ट भारतीय तथा विदेशी विद्वानों के मतानुसार कार्य समुदाय का मूल स्थान भारत है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत के छात्रों को दोनों प्रकार की विचार धारा से परिचित न कराने और उन पर एक ही प्रकार की जानकारी थोपने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेगी कि भविष्य में दोनों ही प्रकार की विचारधाराओं को बढ़ाया जाय और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). हमारे पास शिलालेखों आदि के समान असंदिग्ध आधार सामग्री नहीं है । जिससे मामला किसी भी दिशा में निश्चित हो जाए । इसलिए कदाचित्त सर्वोत्तम यही होगा कि अपने-अपने अनुसंधानों के आधार पर निर्धारण करने के लिए विषय ही विद्वानों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाय जो स्कूलों और कालेजों में पाठ्यपुस्तकों (इतिहास की पुस्तकों सहित) का निर्धारण और प्रकाशन करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों का ही है । अतः यदि वे चाहें तो दोनों सिद्धान्तों का वर्णन अपने प्रकाशनों में कर सकते हैं ।

Scheme for Providing Loans to State Governments for Share Capital Participation

1762. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has approved a scheme for giving loans to the State Governments for share capital participation in those urban banks which are interested in production activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank has approved from the year 1969-70 a scheme for giving loans to State Governments to contribute to the share capital of selected urban cooperative banks.

(b) The facility of share capital contribution is available to such urban banks as have already undertaken the financing of small scale industries or intending to take up such financing and have chalked out a definite programme in that behalf. No ceiling has been fixed in respect of the amount that could be contributed to a bank which will be dependent upon the merits of each case. The primary (urban) banks requiring contribution should not have overdues exceeding 20 per cent of the demand of the year or 10 per cent of the loans outstanding where details of the demand are not available. The Members' contribution to the share capital of the urban bank is also required to be linked at 5 per cent of their borrowings. The Government share capital contribution is expected to be retired only after 10 years and that too when these banks feel that they have adequate share capital of their own to command sufficient funds for being lent out to their members.

Legislation for Preservation of Play Grounds

1763. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the All India Council of Sports has urged that a legislation should be enacted for the preservation of play grounds, lack of which was posing a serious problem for the growth of sports in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) In a recent meeting convened by this Ministry regarding development of games and Sports, the President of the All India Council of Sports made a point that even the few play-grounds that were in existence in towns and cities a decade ago, have been converted into built-up areas. He pleaded for acquiring open areas and maintaining them as play-grounds, if necessary, even by legislation.

(b) As early as 8th July, 1964, the then

Education Minister had written to the Chief Ministers of the States on this Subject. A copy of the letter is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4344/70. The State Chief Ministers were reminded by him on 27th January, 1965. They were again reminded by our present Education Minister on the 22nd March, 1969.

Permanent Machinery to Handle Labour Disputes at Ports and Docks

1764. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a permanent machinery to handle labour disputes at ports and docks has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the machinery is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Composition of Final Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

1765. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided about the composition of final Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Board-based Boards of Directors for the nationalised banks are required to be constituted in terms of a Scheme to be formulated under Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act; 1970. The said Scheme has since been finalised and placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 17th November, 1970. Steps will now be taken to constitute such Boards as early as possible.

Reports Published by Reserve Bank of India on the Working of Banking System

1766. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India publishes reports on the working of the banking system ;

(b) if so, whether the policy of issuing separate reports for the Working of banking system and the Reserve Bank has been abandoned ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Prior to 1969-70 (July-June), the Reserve Bank used to publish two Reports, namely (1) The Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, in terms of Section 36 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and (2) The Annual Report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, in terms of Section 53 (2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. The Report on Trend and Progress on Banking in India covered the calendar year ending December, while the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank covered the Bank's accounting year (July-June). Both the reports were published within an interval of about three months and reviewed monetary and banking developments against the background of the economic situation and the changes in the Reserve Bank's credit policy. Consequently there was some overlapping in respect of a part of the year covered in the two reports. Therefore, with a view to presenting a well documented analysis on the trends in the national economy, particularly in the monetary and banking spheres, the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank approved in May, 1968, a proposal for merging these two reports and publishing a single report. Thus, the report for the year 1969-70 is a combined one.

Shares of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Purchased by L. I. C.

1767. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L. I. C. has

purchased large number of shares of India Iron and Steel Company Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the number of shares and the total amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation's investments in the Preference and Equity Shares of the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., as on 11-11-1970 are as under :—

6.5% T. Cum. Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each F.P.		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each F.P.	
Nos.	Face Value	Nos.	Face Value
	Rs.		Rs.
79,211	79,21,100	56,67,980	3,66,79,800

The Corporation has not purchased any shares of this company recently.

Assistance from PL-480 Fund

1768. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FIFANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that US Government has agreed to give Rs. 700 crores of the uncommuted PL-480 rupee funds as an outright grant for three specific schemes ;

(b) if so, what are the three schemes specified ; and

(c) the amount to be spent on each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). As indicated in the reply to Starred Question No. 19 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27th July, 1970, the utilisation of accumulated PL-480 funds for technical and agricultural education and housing and urban development has been under discussions with the US authorities. These discussions are still continuing and no decisions have been taken on the amount of the funds to be earmarked.

Shortage of Small Change

1769. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of small coins is prevailing for some time past in the country ;

(b) if so, reasons for this shortage of currency ; and

(c) steps taken to overcome the problem and circulate adequate currency in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). There is no general shortage of coins in the country. Some complaints regarding shortage of coins from a few places are being received from time to time and the reasons for such complaints are difficult to ascertain as this reflect mainly local or seasonal factors. However, the Reserve Bank of India have been making additional supplies of small coins to those places from where request have been received by them for supply of such coins. Further Government have taken steps to increase production of small coins in the Mints.

Inland Port at Farakka

1770. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal to set up an inland port at Farakka ; and

(b) what studies have been made to determine the commercial viability of this Port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up an inland port at Farakka. However a post-Farakka traffic study to assess the quantum of traffic likely to be offered to the river route after completion of the Farakka Barrage is in pro-

gress. The question of setting up an inland port can be considered if the study reveals sufficient traffic originating and terminating at Farakka.

Implementation of Resolution Regarding Wages Passed at AICC Session Held at Patna

1771. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what specific steps, have been chalked out to break the vicious circle of wages following the rising prices in the light of the economic resolutions passed at the A. I. C. C. session held at Patna recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The ultimate solution to the problem of higher prices leading to a demand for higher wages lies in greater production, which would also ensure that increases in wages do not out run increases in productivity. The Fourth Five Year Plan has detailed various measures to increase production, and a successful wages-income policy will largely depend on the fulfilment of the targets laid down in the Plan. Meanwhile, the Government try to ensure price stability through fiscal and monetary measures, through enlarged imports of raw materials and intermediate products in short supply, through administrative regulation and through maintaining a wide net-work for the public distribution of foodgrains to the vulnerable sections of the community.

Overseas Scholarship and Passage Grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students during 1969-70

1772. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the applicants (with their academic qualifications) who had applied for the award of the overseas scholarship and passage grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes in the year 1969-70 in each category separately ; and

(b) the names of those who were selected for the award in each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4345/70]

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा विये गये ऋण

1773. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे उद्योगपतियों, डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों, विद्यार्थियों और किसानों आदि को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए और अगले वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण देने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त वर्गों के कुछ व्यक्ति इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में असफल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

हिन्दी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर्जा

1774. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों और उन राज्यों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों के एक वित्तीय सम्मेलन में अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दी को रूसी, जर्मन, फ्रेंच भाषाओं के समान

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर्जा प्राप्त होने की पूरी पूरी सम्भावना है यदि इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किए जाएं और विश्वविद्यालय उसमें अपना पूरा सहयोग दें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार एवं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग हिन्दी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर्जा दिलाने में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह मांग की है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और उसके संगठनों में हिन्दी को मान्यता मिले तथा क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और इसके अभिकरणों की कार्यवाहियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों को ऐसे निदेश दिए हैं कि वे अपने भाषण हिन्दी में दें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों तथा इन राज्यों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों के हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री ने कहा कि यदि हिन्दी में प्रकाशित सामग्री के स्तर को बनाए रखने में विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा शैक्षिक अवलम्ब मिले तो समय आने पर हिन्दी संसार की अग्रगण्य भाषाओं में से एक हो सकती है। इस दिशा में सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। विदेशों में हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में विशेषकर जहां भारतीय उद्गम के हिन्दी-भाषी लोग हैं, पुस्तकालय खोले गए हैं। भारतीय भाषाओं का केन्द्रीय संस्थान मैसूर, हिन्दी के संबन्ध में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के विश्व-विद्यालयों के साथ सहकारी अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम को विकसित कर रहा है।

हाल ही में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

ने उन लोगों के लिये कई शिक्षा वृत्तियों की घोषणा की है जो स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि प्राप्त हों तथा जो वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसरों की देखरेख में हिन्दी में तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें लिखने के इच्छुक हों। इससे हिन्दी में उत्तम पुस्तकों का निर्माण सुनिश्चित हो जाएगा।

2. 12 अक्टूबर, से 14 नवम्बर, 1970 तक हुए यूनेस्को के महा सम्मेलन के 16 वें अधिवेशन में शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री ने जो भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता थे, हिन्दी को यूनेस्को की कार्य-कार भाषा के रूप में ग्रहण करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। संसार की प्रमुख भाषाओं विशेषकर हिन्दी में यूनेस्को के प्रकाशनों के कार्यक्रम को तीव्रता करने की सिफारिश करने वाला भारतीय प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया था और यूनेस्को के महानिदेशक द्वारा यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यूनेस्को के साथ सहयोग के भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आयोग की सहायता से और अधिक प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

3. संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में किन्हीं भी नई भाषाओं को सम्मिलित करा लेना कठिन है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ महा सभा की कार्यकारी भाषाओं की सूची में नया नाम जोड़ने के लिए प्रक्रिया नियमों में संशोधन करना आवश्यक होगा जिसके लिए उपस्थिति तथा मतदान दोनों में सदस्यों के बहुमत का समर्जन आवश्यक है। इसकी सम्भावना नहीं लगती कि फिलहाल इस दृष्टि से किन्हीं भी परिवर्तनों का बहुमत समर्थन करेगा।

4. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के विचारविमर्शों में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों को ऐसी कोई हिदायतें नहीं दी गई हैं कि वे अपने भाषण हिन्दी में दें क्योंकि हिन्दी संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कार्य-कार भाषा नहीं है।

Applications Pending with Financial Institutions for Financial Assistance

1775. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for financial assistance pending with financial institutions of Government during the year 1970 ;

(b) the reasons for which they have been pending ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the disposal of these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointments in Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

1777. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of appointments were made recently at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ;

(b) the names of the posts filled during the past three to six months ; and

(c) whether these posts were advertised in the newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Professors ; Assistant Professors/Senior Scientific Officers ; and Lecturers/Scientific Officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Export Duty on Aluminium Products

1778. SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to 1st

March, 1970 Central Excise Duty was equalled on extruded aluminium products produced by primary producers and secondary manufacturers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from the 1st March, 1970, the secondary manufacturers are paying more duty on their inferior quality products vis-a-vis the duty of superior quality products of primary producers ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to equalise the duty burden on the extruded products of primary as well as secondary manufacturers ?

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

(b) The rate of duty on all extruded shapes and sections of aluminium, whether manufactured by a primary producer or a secondary producer, is the same. The only change effected from 1-3-1970 is that the notification fixing tariff values for such products, which was in force prior to this date, has been rescinded. Before that date the products of all the manufacturers were assessed on the basis of common tariff values fixed by Government. From 1-3-1970, these goods are assessed on their real value. If the goods produced by a manufacturer carry a higher value, the amount of duty payable will be correspondingly higher. Since there is a large variety of extruded shapes and sections and there is also difference in their quality, composition, finish etc., a comparison of prices between goods produced by secondary producers and those produced by primary producers is difficult.

(c) The Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines & Metals have appointed a Working Group for examining the pricing policy of aluminium and its products. After the receipt of the report of the working Group, Government will take such steps as may appear necessary.

Service in the Nationalised Banks

1779. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that since the nationalisation of banks, service in the banks has considerably deteriorated and the customers are not being attended to promptly ; and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to improve service to the customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are aware of certain complaints made against individual nationalised banks alleging deterioration of service to the customers. These complaints generally relate to delays in sanctioning advances, attending to correspondence or in regard to the indifference on the part of the employees.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to improve service to the customers. Individual complaints are looked into in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the banks concerned and appropriate action taken by the banks where the complaints can be substantiated. The National Institute of Bank Management conducted a workshop on 'customer service' in which the representatives of the nationalised banks also participated. A number of recommendations were made at the workshop and steps are being taken to implement the same to the extent feasible. Custodians of the nationalised banks have impressed upon the branch officials to render better and more courteous service to the customers. The need to enlist the cooperation of the officers and the staff for providing better customers service was stressed during the meeting of the Chief Executive of the Public Sector Banks in New Delhi on the 22nd July, 1970. The Reserve Bank has in October, 1970 advised all the Scheduled Commercial Banks including the nationalised banks, in connection with mobilising deposits, to ensure the highest standards of customer service in their operations.

Replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duty

1781. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

suggestions from certain States and Union Territories for the conversion of Sales Tax on certain items into Excise Duty ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to the Report of the Fifth Finance Commission, the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland were in favour of maintaining the existing arrangements under which sales tax on tobacco, sugar and textiles was replaced by additional excise duties and also extending them to other commodities. Later on 4th July, 1970, the Executive Council of Delhi Administration also passed a Resolution that other items on which sales tax is levied at present should also be covered by the scheme.

(b) Sales tax falls largely within the legislative competence of the States. Any such suggestion for replacing sales tax by excise duty on any commodity would, therefore, require the unanimous approval of the States. In this connection, the Fifth Finance Commission has stated :

"In view of the general opposition of the States, there is obviously no scope for extending the arrangements to other items or commodities in the foreseeable future."

This recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission has been accepted by Government.

US Assistance to Developing Countries

1782. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a recent decision of the U.S. Administration to untie with immediate effect all its bilateral assistance to developing countries for purchases among themselves ;

(b) if so, to what extent India will be benefited thereby ; and

(c) Government's reaction to the announcement?

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

(b) and (c). Government welcome the announcement as an improvement to the quality of aid. As an importer, India will be benefited to the extent it can make purchases in eligible lower-income countries at more competitive prices than in the U.S. As an exporter India will be able to enlarge its exports to lower-income countries in receipt of US AID loans. A quantitative assessment of these benefits can, however, be made only over a period of time.

Exports Through Calcutta Port

1783. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to the fact that India's exports through the Calcutta Port were being adversely affected due to unsatisfactory shipping services and excessive port and ocean freight charges including the delay in clearance of goods and infrequency of services ;

(b) if so, the overall position about the matter ; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The year-wise break-up of the export traffic through Calcutta Port during the last three years is as under :-

Year	In lakhs tonnes
1967-68	14.07
1968-69	39.55
1969-70	34.87

The reduction in the quantity exported was not due to unsatisfactory shipping services or excessive port charges levied at Calcutta or the actual content of ocean freight in export costs.

(b) The commodities under export, which contributed to the decline in traffic through the Port, were coal, ores and gunnies. The fall in coal traffic was primarily due to loss of foreign markets and diversion to rail movement of bulk of the coal meant for railway use in the Southern Region which earlier used to move by coastal ships. In the case of gunnies, the fall in traffic was due to slump in the trade. As regards ores, in view of the preference of the buyers for deep drafted ports, there has been a decline in the export through Calcutta.

(c) The opening of the Haldia Dock to traffic in 1971 offering deep-drafts and mechanised handling facilities and the expected commissioning of the Farakha Barrage by about that time is likely to help the growth of traffic, particularly export traffic through Calcutta Port as these two projects are designed to overcome the limitations of the existing port in regard to draft and length of ships which inhibit the growth of traffic.

Recommendations of Airlines Operators' Committee

1784. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that withdrawal of the existing facilities for air passengers to travel on Airlines' Buses between Airports and City terminal offices and free transportation of their luggage by Airlines porters had been recommended by the Airlines Operators' Committee to the Directorate of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) the average number of passengers carried annually by Airlines Buses between airports and city terminal offices;

(d) the total annual revenue, separately, which will accrue to the Airlines from Bus fares and portage charges as against the existing expenditure incurred on both counts;

(e) how the fresh revenue will be spent;

(f) whether Government have accepted the proposals; and

(g) if so, the date from which they will become effective?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The airline operators' committee at Delhi approached the Director General of Civil Aviation and suggested that this facility should be provided at passengers' cost by a private agency.

(c) to (g). Do not arise since the proposals have not been accepted by Government.

Conference of International Airlines Operating in India to Prevent Hijacking

1785. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of representatives of 12 International Airlines operating in India, including Indian Airlines with officials of the Home and Customs Department, was held under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Civil Aviation in New Delhi on 17th September, 1970 to consider steps to prevent hijacking;

(b) if so, suggestions made at the Conference and decisions taken; and

(c) whether Government have accepted them and put them into force?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There was exchange of views between airlines' representatives and the governmental authorities concerned, with regard to measures necessary to strengthen security arrangements at airports. Since then, several security measures have been enforced at the airports, the more important of which are as follows:

- (i) Instructions have been issued to Customs authorities for strict enforcement of the provisions of Rule 8-A of the Aircraft Rules which forbids the carriage of arms, explo-

sives or dangerous goods in aircraft to, from, within, or over India, except with the approval of Government.

- (ii) In order that Civil Police be readily available, the State Government/ Union Territories have been requested to open police stations in the premises of airports, with sufficient staff strength.
- (iii) The procedures for checking of passengers and their personal baggage are being streamlined.
- (iv) Visitors are not allowed in transit lounges.
- (v) Except in exceptional circumstances, vehicular traffic in the operational area has been prohibited.

हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और दिल्ली से आयकर की बसूली

1786. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश मणिपुर और दिल्ली से अलग-अलग, कितनी आयकर राशि की बसूली की गई है ; और

(ख) इन वर्षों में उक्त राज्यों को, अलग अलग विकास कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना वार्षिक अनुदान मिला है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और दिल्ली से प्राप्त आयकर के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

(पूर्णांकित लाख रुपयों में)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
दिल्ली	22,67	27,79	33,34
हिमाचल प्रदेश	47	67	77
मणिपुर	9	14	19
1969-70 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं			

(ख) आयोजना-गत योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश और मणिपुर को पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिये गये केन्द्रीय अनुदानों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

(पूर्णांकित लाख रुपयों में)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,90	6,71	6,73
मणिपुर	1,05	1,32	1,22

चूँकि बिना विधान-मण्डल का संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र है, इसलिए इसका सारा खर्च (विकास सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य) सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

शांति बन के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक पुल का निर्माण

1787. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा, गाजियाबाद तथा यमुना पार स्थित अन्य कालोनियों से लाखों लोगों को रोज यमुना नदी के पुल को पार करना पड़ता है तथा पुल पार यातायात के अवरुद्ध होने के कारण कई अवसरों पर व्यापारियों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ दुर्घटनाएं भी होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए शान्तिवन के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक नया पुल बनाने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ । कभी-कभी यातायात अवरुद्ध हो जाता है । पुल पर यातायात-भीड़ के परिणामस्वरूप कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई ।

(ख) शांतिवन के निकट नया पुल बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) और (घ). पुल के ठीक स्थान निर्धारण के लिए केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना में नमूना अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और उससे अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । अघोभूमि की जांच जिसमें पुल की नौव आदि के डिजाइन बनाने के लिए छिद्र (बोरिंग) करना भी शामिल है, के लिए 83000 रु० का अनुमान इस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है । पुल निर्माण के लिए नकशे और अनुमान बनाने की आगे की कार्यवाही दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उक्त जांच के परिणाम उपलब्ध होने पर की जायेगी । इस समय निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने की सम्भावित तिथि बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Starting of New Business by Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

1788. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Boards of Directors (erstwhile) of the 14 Nationalised Banks have been allowed to start new business with the money that is being paid to them as compensation ;

(b) whether a number of Boards have already started business through floatation of new companies ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The fourteen banking companies whose undertakings were taken over and vested in the corresponding new banks under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 are not prohibited from carrying on any business with the amount of compensation paid to them, in accordance with the laws, if any, pertaining to the establishment and conduct of such business. Government are not aware of any of the Boards of Directors of such companies having started business through floatation of new companies.

Refinance Facilities Provided to Institutions by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

1790. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state year-wise and State-wise refinance facilities provided to eligible institutions by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, in respect of agricultural development schemes requiring long-term and medium term finance, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is primarily a refinancing agency providing long term financial accommodation to eligible institutions. A year wise and State-wise statement showing the distribution of schemes sanctioned by the Corporation during the three years ended the 30th June, 1970 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of Schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation during the years ended 30th June, 1968, 1969 and 1970

State	No. of Schemes			Amount involved (Rs. in crores)			Corporation's Commitment (Rs. in crores)		
	30.6.68	30.6.69	30.6.70	30.6.68	30.6.69	30.6.70	30.6.68	30.6.69	30.6.70
Andhra Pradesh	11	40	11	2.52	21.38	6.20	2.10	18.21	5.58
Assam	—	1	3	—	0.07	0.27	—	0.07	0.18
Bihar	3	—	2	10.20	—	6.23	8.855	—	4.75
Delhi	3	—	—	0.40	—	—	0.31	—	—
Gujarat	9	6	24	7.73	2.78	14.26	6.80	2.50	12.10
Haryana	6	1	4	7.93	3.90	2.14	7.02	3.51	1.89
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	0.75	0.30	0.95	0.56	0.23	0.71
Kerala	9	2	1	3.51	1.07	0.67	2.27	0.93	0.21
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	5	3.74	8.08	3.27	3.37	7.27	2.91
Maharashtra	7	—	8	6.14	—	5.94	5.32	—	5.11
Mysore	9	15	40	8.82	1.32	10.40	7.57	1.00	9.09
Orissa	—	2	5	—	0.35	1.33	—	0.26	1.00
Punjab	11	12	6	6.06	20.42	6.26	5.44	18.48	5.13
Rajasthan	—	5	5	—	3.86	3.70	—	3.38	3.33
Tamil Nadu	10	7	20	6.62	2.69	11.21	5.755	2.25	9.61
Uttar Pradesh	4	12	5	3.13	12.75	19.90	2.81	11.03	9.28
West Bengal	1	1	2	0.61	0.24	0.05	0.46	0.20	0.04
Total	89	108	142	68.16	79.21	92.78	58.64	69.32	70.92

Administrative and Organisational set-up of National Library, Calcutta

1791. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether administrative and organisational set-up of the National Library, Calcutta is being changed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The changes proposed to be introduced in the administrative and organisational set-up of the National Library, Calcutta, in pursuance to the recom-

mendations made by Dr. Jha Committee and Justice Khosla Committee, have already been indicated in the Statements, showing the action taken on the recommendations, which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1970, along with the Reports of the Committees.

आयकर की बकाया धनराशि

1793. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़ी 50 फर्मों के नाम क्या

हैं जिनके नाम आयकर की अधिकतम घनराशि बकाया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में ठीक-ठीक बकाया घनराशि कितनी है ;

(ग) इस बकाया घनराशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी

1794. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा इसके आस-पास के नगरों के निवासियों को छोटे सिक्कों के कमी के कारण अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली और उसके आस-पास के नगरों में छोटे सिक्कों की आम कमी के बारे में जनता से कोई शिकायतें नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Profit made by Industrial Finance Corporation

1795. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has made a bigger profit in the year 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The accounting year of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is from July-June. The net profit made by the Corporation in the year 1969-70 was higher at Rs. 195.82 lacs as compared to Rs. 170.32 lacs in 1968-69. The increase was mainly due to higher interest income on account of the cumulative outstanding loans being larger than as at the close of the previous year. The details are given below :

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	1968-69	1969-70
Gross income	1193.81	1281.57
Interest paid on bonds and other borrowings	739.24	739.56
Other expenses	62.46	55.19
Provision for taxation	221.70	237.00
	1023.49	1085.75
Net profit	170.32	195.32

Transfer of New Delhi Municipal Committee Middle and Higher Secondary Schools to Delhi Administration

1796. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided not to transfer its middle and higher secondary schools to the Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a majority of the teachers have shown their willingness for such a transfer ; and

(c) if so, what steps has the Delhi Administration taken to take over these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, while it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided not to transfer its middle and higher secondary schools to the Delhi Administration, it is not, however, a fact that the majority of teachers have shown their willingness for such a transfer.

(c) Does not arise.

Market for Hindustan Shipyard Vessels

1797. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has explored the possibility of finding market for its vessels in African and South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The possibilities of export of ships are under consideration by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam.

Levy of Additional Fee on Students for Appointment of Additional Teachers and Purchase of Equipment in Delhi Schools

1798. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has prescribed some regulations for the levy of additional fees on the pupils in Delhi Schools for appointment of additional qualified teachers and for purchase of necessary equipments;

(b) if so, what are the regulations;

(c) whether this regulation debar women

teachers from getting maternity leave benefit; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove this restriction which is against the spirit of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of letters No. F. 6-18/58-S. E. 2(A) dated 14th May, 1960 and No. F. 48-144/67-BSE. 5 dated 22.2.68, containing instructions on the subject, are contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4346/70].

(c) The teachers paid out of the Development Fee are not entitled to any benefit admissible to teachers on regular basis, except the benefit of Casual Leave.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration.

Sports Stadium in Calcutta City

1799. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no sports stadium in the city of Calcutta;

(b) whether Government propose construct a stadium in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, when and how long it will take to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) There are two sports stadia at Calcutta one at Rabindra Sarobar and the other at the Eden Gardens; but neither can be termed as a fullfledged Stadium.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have prepared a scheme for a composite stadium at the Eden Gardens, Calcutta. The Scheme is at present under the consideration of the State Government.

Credit advanced by Nationalised and Private Banks for Agricultural Production and for small Scale Industries etc.

1800. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of credit advanced by the nationalised banks since nationalisation and private banks separately for agricultural production, small-scale industries, whole sale trade in general and that of foodgrains in particular, and for other purposes statewide;

(b) whether it is proposed to totally stop bank credit to whole sale trade and to allot at least 50 per cent of the same to the Kisan and landless agricultural labourers ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) State-wise figures of credit advanced by the nationalised banks and the banks in the private sector since nationalisation, separately under all the heads mentioned, are not available. However, the amount of advances of nationalised banks, State Bank and its subsidiaries, and banks in the private sector for agriculture and for small scale industry, as outstanding at the end of June, 1970 state wise, are indicated in the Tables I & II of the Statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4347/70].

(b) and (c). One of the primary objectives of nationalisation to ensure flow of credit to the hitherto neglected sectors such as, agriculture, small scale industry and other categories of small borrowers in greater measure. With this end in view, the banks have been making every effort to step up their lending to these sectors, which is reflected in the growing volume of credit outstanding under these heads, as indicated in Tables III, IV & V of the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4347/70]. At the same time measures have been taken to ensure that credit is not mis-used for unproductive or speculative purposes. Reserve Bank has laid down a proforma for adoption by banks which is intended to improve credit

appraisal procedure and to ensure proper end-use of credit. Reserve Bank has also tightened authorisation of relatively large credit limits. There is, however, no intention to deny credit to trade or industry whether in the large-scale or in the small-scale sector so long as it is required for productive purposes.

12.02 hrs.

RE. CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER : I have a request to make to Members. When they address their communications to me conveying information or their requests about official or parliamentary matters, or any other business of the House, they should address them to 'The Speaker of the Lok Sabha' or 'Dear Mr. Speaker'. They should in no case be addressed to him by personal name. When they are addressed to me personally, they get mixed up with my personal correspondence. I was a little embarrassed when letters from one or two hon. members got mixed up with my personal correspondence and got delayed by one or two days.

I hope Members will kindly keep this in mind.

RE. HEALTH OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We would like to know what is the condition of health of the Deputy-Speaker ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am very glad to inform you that Government was good enough to agree to the request, and we have sent him to London for operation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We wish him an early recovery.

MR. SPEAKER : Of all persons, I feel his absence very much because he was here to share most of my burden. We very much pray and sincerely hope that he gets all right at the earliest.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF S. S. *Mahajagamitra*

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported disappearance of S. S. *Mahajagamitra*, a cargo vessel, in the Pakistani waters and steps taken to recover the same.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): The vessel m. v. "Mahajagamitra" owned by the Great Eastern Shipping Company and chartered by the South East Asia Shipping Company proceeded with cargo from Calcutta for Kuwait and left Sandheads at about 10.00 hours on the 11th November, 1970.

The vessel had 49 persons on board and was proceeding with cargo of 5700 Tonnes—comprising jute, tea and other general cargo and steel. The vessel was presumably caught in the cyclonic storm which hit East Pakistan recently and is missing since the afternoon of the 12th instant after sending out an S.O.S. message. The estimated position of the vessel at the time of sending the S. O. S was 20° 30' north and 89° 00' east.

Immediately on receipt of S. O. S. message, intensive and extensive search for and rescue of the vessel was organised. All the ships in the vicinity were asked to respond to the vessel's S. O. S. call. The Indian Navy, Air Force and the Calcutta Port Commissioners were alerted and asked to assist and carry out aerial and surface search and rescue. Indian ships "DESHLOK" and "VISHWAMAHIMA" and a foreign ship "TEESTA" have carried out surface searches in and around the area. Indian Air Force have carried out aerial searches extensively but unfortunately no in-

formation is available about the vessel. The searches are still continuing. All organisations concerned, viz. the Directorate General of Shipping, the All-India Radio, Calcutta, the Indian Navy and Air Force, Civil Aviation authorities and Calcutta Port Commissioners are acting fully in concert and doing everything possible for search and rescue of the vessel and survivors. Ships in the vicinity have also been asked to continue to keep sharp look-out for the vessel. The neighbouring Maritime countries of Pakistan and Burma have also been requested to intimate to us if the vessel is found on or near their coasts or if any further information reaches them. Government have also requested our High Commission in Islamabad and Ambassador in Burma to inform us if they are able to get any information to locate the vessel in the territorial waters of Pakistan and Burma. Aircrafts of the Indian Air Force have also made a thorough aerial search of the missing vessel and her crew in Pakistani and Burmese territories, after securing their permission to fly over their territory.

2. Mr. Bragg, a Director of the South East Asia Shipping Company, left for East Pakistan on the 17th November, 1970, to seek, if available, information about the vessel and her crew. Our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca has been requested to render all possible assistance to Mr. Bragg. In spite of all possible efforts, I regret to inform the House, we have not yet been able to get any information about the vessel and her crew.

SHRI NATH PAI: It is more than a week since the ship was last heard of. I think the Government has now reached the unhappy conclusion that the ship is perhaps lost. In that case, the usual practice is to express sympathies for the members of the crew and to indicate to the House what kind of relief is given to their families. If, however, the Government is still hopeful, and I hope they perhaps are, that the ship may be traced, they should tell us that.

May I know when the knowledge was first available to the Government about the onset of the cyclone? Is it a fact that as early as 9th November the Government was made

aware that the cyclone was developing? If so, why was the ship allowed to put to sea on the 11th? What kind of co-operation has Government received from the neighbouring countries, their navies and their merchant navies?

Finally, is the Government satisfied with the present arrangements on our coast with regard to anticipation of cyclones and storms and rescue measures? Is it not a fact that four years ago on the western coast of India, when a cyclone took place, ships were lost without any trace, the reason being that the storm warning system had proved very inadequate and the rescue system even more lamentably inadequate? In the light of this may I know why the ship was allowed to be put to sea?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: We are in touch with the family members of the crew and informing them about the position. But we have not informed them so far that the ship is lost, because we are still continuing the search with the aid and assistance of neighbouring countries.

Regarding the second point, it is true that on the 9th we received this warning of the cyclone, and the Calcutta Port Commissioners were asked to hoist the stormwarning signal. But at that time, the cyclone was about 50 degrees to 70 degrees, and it was just east of the course of the ship. Even on the 11th, when the ship left Sandheads, the pilot of the Calcutta port had also taken the information we have given, but it was entirely always the judgement of the Master of the ship, whether he has to Sail or not to sail. But we cannot anticipate; at that time, the cyclone was east of the course, and presumably he would have tried to avoid that course, because a second ship which left Sandheads after seven hours was not caught in. That was the *Viswamahima* to which we had sent SOS; it was not caught in the cyclone. That is the whole position.

Regarding stormwarning signal, we will still see whether these things are effective. But as far as the present position is

concerned, we feel that information was available to him, Even on the last signal he was trying to avoid the cyclone. That is the whole position.

Regarding the signal system, we will review the position, and if any further improvement is required, we will do it.

SHRI NATH PAI: If you do not agree that the ship is lost, are you sure that it has been impounded by Pakistan? You did not say what was the co-operation you received from the neighbouring countries. Whose co-operation you had sought?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Regarding co-operation from neighbouring countries, we have requested them that our Indian Air Force planes should fly over their territorial waters and through their territory, and they have given full permission, Our Indian Air Force planes flew over their territory and their territorial waters. That is the maximum which we have asked for, and considering the whole position in East Pakistan, we have done the best, and whatever assistance we have asked from them, so far they have readily given it.

SHRI NATH PAI: May I point out a discrepancy? In the other House, your senior colleague has said that he has ordered an enquiry as to why the ship was allowed to be put to sea when the stormwarning signal was hoisted. Which of the two things is correct? You said that the Master of the ship was to judge whether to sail or not to sail.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I did answer that question, because I myself was wondering why the ship was allowed to go and I gave the answer that the Director-General of Shipping is enquiring into it. It is a fact that he has enquired into it. At the same time, what my colleague said is also true. Not only this ship but three other ships left about the same time.

I would like to add one thing, though how far credibility can be given to it and another thing; that is, there is an unconfirmed report that some ship has been aground in an island off

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

East Pakistan. We have asked for more specific information. It may not be this ship, but we are trying to get the information through every possible source.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I would like to know if the value of the storm-warning was really of that nature that it turned out to be. Cyclone warnings do appear off and on, but this type of cyclone comes in a decade or so. I want to know whether that type of anticipation was there in the warning.

Secondly, did the warning indicate the exact location of the storm or did it mislead the captain also in regard to the location of the storm when the warning was given.

Thirdly, I would like to know about the provision for compensation, I think the chartered companies have insured, the ship as well as the cargo. I do not know what type of insurance the employees had. May I know whether the ship and the cargo were insured, and whether the employees also would be compensated, and whether any negotiation has been carried on.

Fourthly, I would like to know whether the search continues or it has been abandoned. There has been a newspaper report that it has been abandoned and hopes are lost. I want the Government to clarify the position whether so far as the search is concerned, it has been abandoned or it continues.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is insured and they will get the benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Regarding the warning, the cyclone was declared on the evening of 9-11-70 and it was broadcast six times a day. On 11-11-70, at 10 AM when the ship left the sandheads, the cyclone was located at 16 degrees N and 87 degrees E. Presumably like the other three ships which also left at that time, the master of this ship thought he would also escape the storm.

The others escaped, but he did not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): If the Minister wanted to give a little more details, he could have done it. Day before yesterday evening, in Calcutta, one

paper published very elaborate details that the Pakistan Flying Club which is making a lot of intensive searches has located two steamers near Bhola. But so far the Government of India have not opened their mouth in this regard. If the Minister will read the *Anand Bazaar Patrika* of 19th November, it gives in the front page full scale details of what has been happening and what the Pakistan authorities are feeling about it. The Government of India must know that the Pakistan Government is doing its best to trace the steamer and help in rescue work. Secondly, the master of a vessel is not free with the steamer between the Calcutta Port and the sea. It is entirely in the hands of the pilot who is controlled by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. In view of the fact that gale warnings are given days in advance and repeated through different media, even though the master wanted to take some risk for the sake of making some money for the owners, why did the Calcutta port Commissioners allow the pilot to take the steamer beyond the point where they had received the gale warning? May I know whether Government has received any communication from the Pakistan Government, specially its airborne organisations about their searches and endeavours and the details of their findings? The steamer had a crew of 49 including officers. Has Government already given any compensation to their next of kin?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: About the opening of the mouth, I cannot open my mouth as wide as he can, because the Government must necessarily go by definite, specific and authentic information and not by rumours. My hon. friend knows that we are as anxious as anybody else to secure the safety of the ships. But when there are certain readings about the gale in a certain direction, it does not mean that all shipping is prohibited. But in the special circumstances of this case, I have said that I am already looking into the question whether the Director General of Shipping could do something more. So far as the pilot is concerned, he himself has reported that the master was fully aware of the cyclone, but he thought he would escape it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: But what did the pilot feel? He is the master of the ship upto the sea.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The pilot's duty is to pilot and he piloted. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): While natural calamities cannot be ruled out, may I know whether the fact that there is a strike in the Calcutta Port and some kind of emergency exists there was also a hindrance to proper investigations being made about the ship in time? Secondly, the minister said that 3 ships sailed at the same time; two were safe and this ship was untraceable. What was the tonnage of the two other ships? Is it a fact that this ship had a low tonnage—only about 5000 tonnes—and it was obsolete? Many of the ships in the Indian Merchant Shipping are of low tonnage and obsolete and they cannot stand such storms. Otherwise, bigger and more modern ships can stand such storms.

Therefore, may I know whether anything is being done to see that the ships that we send to the high seas are of a higher tonnage and are of improved conditions so that they are not easily liable to be affected by such natural calamities on the seas?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The tonnage of this ship is about 5,700 tonnes. We are not in a position just now to give the tonnage of the other two vessels.

As to why this ship was allowed to go, as I said, I personally wanted to know why some restriction should not be placed. I am asking the Director-General to look into it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That was not my question. My question was: Is it a fact that the strike in Calcutta Port was any hindrance in the way of tracing the ship?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The strike in the Calcutta Port has become a very frequent feature. That has nothing to do with these regular sailings.

RE: MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' STRIKE

12.22 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अब्दुल महोदय मैं आपको कई बार लिख चुका हूँ, आज आप

मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। इस सदन में हम लोगों को कई नियमों के अनुसार चलना चाहिए। पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में, जब वहाँ पर जनप्रिय सरकार मौजूद थी—मैं 1967 की बात कर रहा हूँ—चटर्जी साहब के ऊपर हमला हुआ, नक्सलाइट वायलेन्स हुआ, कई दफा हम लोगों को चर्चा करने का मौका मिला। उस समय इन लोगों के द्वारा आक्षेप उठाया गया था तो मैंने कहा था कि लोकसभा सार्वभौम है, इसको हर सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्न पर चर्चा करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि राज्यों के मामले में हम हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं। अब महाराष्ट्र में राज्य कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल चल रही है जिसके चलते विधान सभा की बैठक को मुलतवी रखा गया। बीस साल में इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है। अगर आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं करना चाहते तो बात मेरी समझ में आती है लेकिन नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत या कालिग अटेंशन में इस मामले को उठाने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। क्या विधान सभा की बैठक इस तरह स्थगित किया जाना कोई मामूली बात है मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ लेकिन मैं आपसे इसके बारे में निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि किसी न किसी शकल में, या तो व्यानाकर्षण या नियम 193, किसी न किसी शकल में इसके ऊपर विचार करने का मौका दिया जाए ताकि हम प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री से कहें कि इस मामले की गम्भीरता को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए वे हस्तक्षेप करें और अपने गुड आफिसेज का इस्तेमाल करें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I have also written to you about this matter. May I point out to you, to help you take an early decision in the matter, that the authority of this House is attached under the provisions of the Constitution? Under article 355 it is the duty of the Centre to ensure that the administration of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The impli-

[Shri Nath Pai]

cation of this is that the State Assembly shall meet from time to time. As a result of the strike in Maharashtra; the Maharashtra Government had to cancel the scheduled session of the Maharashtra Assembly which was fixed to meet in Nagpur on the 16th of this month.

Here our attention and authority are invited. I will be absolutely abiding by your judgment and directive but, I think, we owe it to you to help you and to point out to you to reach a conclusion as to how the authority of the House is attracted. The strike is so complete that slowly the Central services operating in Maharashtra are being affected. When there was a bandh in Bengal, the House was allowed to raise the matter. In Maharashtra on the 24th there will be a complete bandh. Whatever may be our attitude, nonetheless, this House must be provided an opportunity to raise it, because once the bandh takes place, the Central services are automatically and inexorably affected.

May I, therefore, appeal to you to give us an opportunity to raise this vital issue on these two scores, namely, (a) the cancellation of the Assembly's scheduled session; and (b) the inevitable effect of the present strike in Maharashtra on the Central Government services?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir, this is a very serious matter that the session of the Maharashtra Assembly has been cancelled. This Government is thinking of giving jobs to about half a million people. But there the services of about 5 lakh employees have been terminated. What help are they going to give to these 5 lakh employees and their families when they have been rendered serviceless. I suggest like West Bengal and other States, this should also be allowed to be discussed on the floor of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मद्रास में एक असाधारण स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और यह सदन उस परिस्थिति के प्रति एक मूक दर्शक नहीं रह सकता है। विधान सभा की बैठक न बुलाया जाना एक गम्भीर मामला है। वह मामला जुड़ा

हुआ है वहां के कर्मचारियों की मांग से और उनकी मांग है कि उन्हें केन्द्रीय दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र सरकार की शिकायत है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी मदद के लिए आगे नहीं आ रही है इसलिए वे अपने कर्मचारियों की मांग स्वीकार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अब इस कथन में कहाँ तक सच्चाई है, केन्द्र का कहाँ तक जिम्मा है, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ने के साथ राज्य कर्मचारियों की मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ने की मांग को कैसे टाला जा सकता है—ये सारे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर सदन को विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। मैं उनसे इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि इसके लिये आप समय निश्चित करें।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, on account of the session of the Maharashtra Assembly having been cancelled, a situation is created which really and truly comes within the ambit of this House. If the Assembly was going to meet in session, we would have nothing say in this matter. Since the Government of this country in one part or the other seems to collapse in this particular fashion—in West Bengal where there is the President's Rule, there is a kind of collapse; in Maharashtra where there is no President's Rule, there is a kind of collapse—it is a very serious situation and it certainly comes within the ambit of this House. The Constitution empowers us to have a discussion and, particularly, in view of the Maharashtra Assembly session being cancelled and being purposely pushed out of the picture, we ought to get into the picture. That is our entitlement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would like to submit only one thing. You remember, in this House, when there was the Telengana Bandh and there was the strike by the employees there, we got an opportunity to discuss the matter. Then, when there was a strike by Government employees in Himachal Pradesh, we discussed the matter in the House. In Maharashtra, about 4-5 lakh State Government employees have been affected on account

of their going on strike. The entire services have been paralysed. The State transport is completely paralysed with the result that the Central Government employees are unable to attend offices and their services are also likely to be affected. I submit that either a Call Attention Notice or a discussion should be allowed on it. I appeal to your sense of impartiality to see that this matter is discussed here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this Government taking advantage of the delegation of powers have, more or less, decided to bring two black Acts for West Bengal through back-door/which infringe upon the fundamental rights of the citizen. It is a matter of encroachment on the right of this House that when the Parliament is in session.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant here.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, I just want to bring in another constitutional aspect on this matter. My contention before you is that law and order problems are not always the matter which pertain only to State Governments. There are certain points which have to be considered. I am told, the Maharashtra Government is now getting a lot of C. R. P. and Central Police. And they are mercilessly, arbitrarily and capriciously using the Essential Services Ordinance. Now, the whole question is law and order and, therefore, it can be discussed here, particularly the point Mr. Nath Pai has made. Therefore, I plead with you that Lok Sabha is not barred from discussing this matter.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : This is a matter of serious consequence where the State Government has said, 'We should not like to consider the matter till the strike is withdrawn'. In these circumstances in the city of Bombay and other places where the Government is running a milk scheme, children and women are not even getting milk. In these circumstances, if the strike continues like this and the State Governments stand on prestige saying that it will not look into the matter, well, this House also is concerned with it and we must discuss it as early as possible.

As a matter of fact, we must have discussed it before the strike started.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I don't think we have enough information. The only information that we have is that the session has been cancelled, for their own reason. Certainly the State Government has every right with the assent of the Governor within that period of six months either to convene the Assembly session or to cancel a session that has been called so long as it continues to enjoy confidence of the legislature there. At this rate, I do not know where we would end if we go on interfering with the provincial autonomy.... (*Interruptions*) Then one of these days the Prime Minister will make up her mind to interfere everywhere.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him speak. He did not interrupt you.

SHRI RANGA : Sir, that is the convention and practice of this House. I would request the Chair to ask the Government to make a statement and in the light of that statement.... (*Interruptions*) if we have enough information which would justify our interference, then I would also join my friend in asking for a special discussion.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मालूम होता है रंगा जो जो कुछ बाले हैं वह जो पुरानो परम्परा है उसको नजरअंदाज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि संसद में बहुत बार हमने इस पर बहस की है। मैं कहूंगा कि इस तरह से रंगा साहब को सरकार का साथ नहीं देना चाहिए। आखिर वह विरोधी दल के नेता हैं और रंगा जो को सरकार के चंगुल में नहीं फंस जाना चाहिए। रंगा जो अगर प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो उनको कहना चाहिए कि 193 या कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के ऊपर इस मामले पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय से हमारा निवेदन है कि वह इसकी इजाजत दें ताकि महाराष्ट्र की स्थिति के बारे में हम यहां पर बहस कर सकें।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Lest we have double standards in this matter, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly resume your seat. I have very carefully read what Mr. Madhu Limaye wrote to me in his motion this morning.. (*Interruptions*) a suggestion making a demand for discussion. I have been seriously thinking since recently as to how far we can take up (*Interruptions*). Will you please listen to me? Even on the question of privilege motion also I have been seriously making how far we can go for that and also on such matters.

About West Bengal I did not accept the position later on, as well also in U. P. and other States. I said that may have been done, but that is not a precedent.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why not? It is a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : And I explained everything clearly in this House that it was not. We should avoid taking up State matters at every stage. In this particular situation.... (*Interruptions*) that was settled. We discussed in everything in this House. Everything was considered. Later on we did not follow that as a precedent and I made the whole position clear in this House. If we have to run this big democracy, we have to face many things, which happen in every corner of the place, in every State, every day.

SHRI RABI RAY : But this situation is extraordinary. (*Interruption*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen to me? Hon. Members must have some patience.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Assembly is not in session.

SHRI NATH PAI : Assembly session has been cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : The question raised is, why the Assembly was postponed—coming as it does from a learned Member like Mr. Nath Pai, who is always very proud of his knowledge of Constitution, which I appreciate, so much....

SHRI NATH PAI : I base my question on

that, Sir ; not on pride or knowledge. The Assembly session was cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : ...from whom I very often get guidance and inspiration. He is advising me as to why it happened ; that Assembly was postponed and all that....

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not saying that ; Prof. Ranga said. The Assembly's session was cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : Cancelled, postponed—whatever that might be, I accept everything that you say. Don't quarrel about the word, cancellation, postponement or adjournment or prorogation. They are the same so far as the session is not being held.

Now, Mr. Vajpayee was much more clever than any other person. He said, though he realises that they are provincial subjects, and the dispute is local, it might lead to dislocation of the Central Services who are also working there and they are demanding their own share. I am going into this point of what Mr. Vajpayee wrote, that that Government wrote to Central Government and the Central Government did not accept the demand,—as if that Government is very much willing and everything is arising from these Benches. I will have to find this out. That is the only point. (*Interruption*).

I have been the Speaker of a State Assembly for 10 years. At least I would not have gone in for Mr. Nath Pai's point of discussion by Parliament due to postponement or cancellation of sessions of Vidhan Sabhas—that would not have been accepted by any Vidhan Sabha or any State Government.

SHRI NATH PAI : Who is responsible for Central Services if not Parliament? The whole of air-services, communications, etc. are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't take the position of a Parliament representing as touch-me-nots. Any Member going out, touch-me-not ; anything done by Parliament, touch-me-not : This is a wrong attitude. We should not be too much over-sensitive and touch-me-nots. (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : टच मी नोट कहाँ हैं ?
यहाँ पर चर्चा का मौका मिले बस केवल इतनी
ही बात है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to have a
statement from the Government as to what
their position is to the objection raised. And,
if I find something, I am very much disposed
to have some guidelines for the discussion....
(*Interruption*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Not one
standard for the West Bengal and another for
Maharashtra.

SHRI RABI RAY : There should be one
standard ; not double standards.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow
this Parliament House to become an every
day debating place for whatever happens,—
which is purely within the jurisdiction of a
State. I have asked them ; I will be getting
that statement. I shall give my ruling on
Monday morning and I shall try to help you
in this matter.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, let not that state-
ment take as much time as the enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : It is before me and be-
fore the House before I allow or dis-allow or
accept at in any other shape. Papers to be
laid on the Table.

12.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT REACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT
ON ASSURANCES, ETC. AND NOTIFICATION UNDER
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) The following statements showing the
action taken by the Government on
various assurances, promises and under-
takings given by the Minister during
the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

Third Lok Sabha :

- (1) Supplementary Statement No. XVI

Fourth Lok Sabha :

- (2) Supplementary Statement No. XVII
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. XXIX
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XXII
- (5) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII
- (6) Supplementary Statement No. XXII
- (7) Supplementary Statement No. XV
- (8) Supplementary Statement No. XX
- (9) Supplementary Statement No. X
- (10) Supplementary Statement No. VIII
- (11) Supplementary Statement
Nos. VII, VIII and IX
- (12) Statement No. I

Thirteenth Session, 1965.

First Session, 1967.
Second Session, 1967.
Third Session, 1967.
Fourth Session, 1968.
Fifth Session, 1968.
Sixth Session, 1968.
Seventh Session, 1969.
Eighth Session, 1969.
Ninth Session, 1969.
Tenth Session, 1970.

Eleventh Session, 1970.

[*Placed in Library See No. LT—4323/70*]

- (2) A copy of the Life-boatmen's (Quali-
fications and Certificates) Amendment
Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notification No.
G. S. R. 611 in Gazette of India dated
the 11th April, 1970 under sub-section
(3) of section 458 of the Merchant
Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library
See No. LT—4324/70*]

- (3) A statement showing reasons for delay
in laying the above Notification.
[*Placed in Library See No. LT—4325/70*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER AIR CRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
I beg to lay on Table a copy of the Aircraft
(Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and
English versions) published in Notification

[Dr. Karan Singh]

No. G. S. R. 1009 Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1970, under section 14 A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory Note. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4326/70].

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION; NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, THE CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, AND THE INCOME TAX ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4327/70]

(2) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1720-A in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1970, under Sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4328/70].

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1860 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1970, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4329/70].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1312 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 492 dated the 21st March, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 280 ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4330/70.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1310 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 1686 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—4331/70]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1687 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 1715 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 1716 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 1717 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G. S. R. 1754 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) The Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1875 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November,

1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G. S. R. 1792 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G. S. R. 2362 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4331/70]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, AND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Certificate of Service) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1682 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4333/70]
- (2) A copy of the Punjab Motor Vehicles (Chandigarh Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 5061-HII (2)—70/7687 in Chandigarh Gazette dated the 1st May, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4334/70]
- (3) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4335/70]

PETITION RE: PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I present a petition signed by Shri Daitary, Sahu

President, Banika Sangha, Dhenkanal (Orissa) on behalf of 131 others regarding the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

12.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 23rd November, 1970 will consist of:—

1. Further consideration and passing of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 and consideration and passing of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1970.
3. Consideration and passing of:
 - (i) The Architects Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (ii) The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1970.
 - (iii) The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Bill, 1967.
 - (iv) The Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (v) The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1968.
 - (vi) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
 - (vii) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

(viii) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Further discussion under Rule 193 regarding shortage of fish supply in West Bengal, at 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 26th November, 1970.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The other day I requested hon. Members not to make it a debating hour. Those who want to raise certain discussions should send their suggestions to the Business Advisory Committee and only if the Business Advisory Committee has not accepted it they can ask about it in the House. I am happy that Mr. Banerjee sent this information in writing. I thought I should send it to the BAC and let him know later on ; none else had come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I should make my position clear. I sent that note because if I rise I seem to injure your sentiments which I do not want to do.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no sentiments at all ; it is only a question of rules and procedure. If you are within them, anything is all right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : According to rules we are allowed to put questions.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We would have agreed to the suggestion that the matter should be referred to the Business Advisory Committee. But we find that even when the thing had been adopted by the BAC it never comes before the House ; that has been our experience in the last two or three sessions.

The municipal elections of Delhi Corporation are due in March but Mr. Pant has announced that the Government was re-thinking about the new set-up of Delhi ; in that case the Corporation might be dissolved. Whatever decision has to be taken, has been taken before the Corporation elections are held. Otherwise, if the Jan Sangh gets a majority and then you dissolve it, this will not be tolerated. This is a matter of very urgent importance and immediate

steps should be taken ; the whole matter should be discussed in the House as to what future set-up should we have in Delhi.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली बार भी इस सवाल को उठाया था कि डिफेक्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिए। हमको लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय भूल ही गये हैं कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आई थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ऐलान करें कि इस सत्र में डिफेक्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होगी या नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर भी सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन पर बहस के लिये हमको मौका दें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने आपकी सेवा में कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस भेजा था जिसमें कानपुर के 4 हजार सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को उनके क्वार्टरों से निकाले जाने की बात थी। सुरक्षा मंत्री जो ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उनको वहां से निकाला नहीं जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में वह बयान दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी के सामने रेलवे कर्मचारी इंस्टेरिम रिलोफ के बारे में धरना दे रहे हैं और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी दंगे। इसके सम्बन्ध में, मैं चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री बयान दें।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि यहां पर बार-बार आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जिन पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया था, जिनको डिस्मिस या सस्पेंड किया गया था दिल्ली एजिटेशन में भाग लेने के कारण, उनके मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा। उनके बारे में कुछ फैसला हो चुका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बयान दें ताकि उनको तकलीफें भी दूर हो जायें।

MR. SPEAKER : I prefer moving from my left to right ; as I keep on moving nobody should get up from the benches which had been finished. I shall start again.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : You may have seen the statement of Shri Dharam Teja before a magistrate in a London court ; he has made certain sensational disclosures and they pertain to matters about him and the Government. We should like to be acquainted by the Government with correct facts....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Some hon. Members came to me with this motion and I considered it. Teja's name is being confused very much. There was a person who was first Secretary and who was present at the time of Mr. Shastri's death. We do not want to raise a discussion because they are already seized of the matter in court ; our Government is also represented in that case. I shall give an opportunity to the House but at a later stage ; we shall discuss this. It is a very serious and mischievous thing and it has happened. We shall discuss it later on, not now.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी आपसे वही कहना चाहता था जो डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा। इस सम्बन्ध में एक और बात कही गई है कि उन्होंने खुद आफर किया था अगस्त के महीने में, सरकार को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, कि वह यहां आने के लिये तैयार हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह बात खत्म हो गई।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक है कि चिट्ठी आई है। यह एक सीरियस बात है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इन दिनों रेलगाड़ियां बहुत विलम्ब से चल रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में रेलगाड़ियों के सिलसिले में कोई बहस हो, जिस रूप में भी वह हो सके। इसके लिये भी सरकार को समय निकालना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चार चीजों के बारे में संसद्-कार्य मंत्री से सफाई चाहता हूं :

(1) क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रीवी पर्सन के बारे में दुबारा कोई नया बिल इस सत्र में पेश करने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो भी निर्णय हो, जब तक संविधान में वह धाराएं हैं तब तक नैतिक दृष्टि से यह अच्छा नहीं लगता। इसलिए क्या वह प्रीवी पर्सन के बारे में दुबारा कोई विधेयक पेश करेंगे ?

(2) आपने उस दिन हमसे कहा था कि जिन कम्पनियों ने अनियमित रूप से अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाया है उसके बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा न हो सकी तो हम किसी दूसरी शकल में लेंगे। क्या इसके लिए अगले सप्ताह कोई समय दिया जायेगा ?

(3) मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है व्यापक सवाल बना कर कि राज्य सरकारों के कर्म-चारियों की जो तन्स्वाहें हैं उनको सुधारने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा क्या सहायता की जा सकती है, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र की हड़ताल के मामले को लेकर। क्या इसके लिये भी समय मिलेगा ?

(4) अन्तिम बात यह है कि आम चुनाव की बात जोरों से चल रही है। तो जो 18 और 21 वर्ष के बीच के युवक और युवतियां हैं उनको वोट का अधिकार दिये जाने वाले विधेयक को भी पास करने की बात क्या वह सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : चौथी योजना के लिये पन्द्रह घन्टे रखे गये हैं। जिस रफ्तार से हम चल रहे हैं उससे लगता है कि आगामी सप्ताह ही नहीं उससे अगले सप्ताह में भी उस पर बहस नहीं हो सकेगी। अखबारों में आया है कि साइज में उसके पन्द्रह परसेंट कट किया गया है और फिर आता है कि उसके

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

साइज को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इस तरह की आंख मिचौनी चौथी योजना के साथ करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगामी में नहीं तो उससे अगले सप्ताह में अवश्य चौथी योजना पर बहस हो।

श्री टी० विश्वनाथन का बिल कमेटी में गया था। वह छोटा सा विधेयक है। इसके मुतालिक उन्होंने भी संसद् कार्य मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है। उसको इसी सत्र में पास किया जाना चाहिये। वह संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक है। उसमें अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा। उसको आप सदन में लाकर पारित करें।

प्रिवी पर्स के बारे में भी सरकार स्थिति को साफ करे। उनको समाप्त करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक आप ला रहे हैं या नहीं।

तेजा वाली बात भी उठाई गई है। तीन दिन पहले स्टेट्समैन में, संडे स्टेट्समैन में उसके मुतालिक आया था, डिसकर्टेसी टू तेजा। वह दूसरा तेजा है। उसके मुतालिक भी बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai); Shri Dharma Teja has made certain serious reflections and serious aspersions on the Members of Parliament and the courts of India. Therefore, I would request Government to make a statement clarifying the position in the face of these serious allegations made by Shri Dharma Teja.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have a discussion on it later on.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Secondly, Government have decided to open a second refinery in the public sector in Assam. There should be a statement on this here, because what we have gathered is from the newspapers only.

Thirdly, we have not discussed the international situation so far. There should be a discussion on the international situation in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We are having it today.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga): I would like to refer to two issues which have been a permanent source of trouble between States in the southern part of our country. I would refer particularly to the Cauvery water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore and the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. I would like to know what this Government is going to do to solve these problems. It only knows how to create the problem, but it never comes forward with solutions and therefore those problems become a permanent source of trouble, because these are matters about which the people of those States are very much agitated. Government comes to the rescue of the situation only when something happens there. I would like to know what solution the Government of India is going to put forward before Parliament on these two matters.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): हम इन बेंचों पर क्या बैठ गये, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि एम० पी० ही हम नहीं रहे हैं। हम भी जीत कर आये हैं, एक एक लाख के बहुमत से जीत कर आये हैं। क्या हम आदमी ही नहीं रहे? जब शुरू करते हैं उधर से उधर उलटा चक्कर है, इधर से सीधा चक्कर है।

श्री नाथपाई: इसमें कोई गलतफहमी नहीं है। आप आदमी हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should have some patience and wait. I am coming from the left to the right, just like the clock.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to raise only one matter. I would request you to ask the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to raise a discussion in the coming week about the soaring up of prices. This problem was just discussed, and Sri Y. B. Chavan has also agreed to a discussion, and other Members also have agreed that this matter should be discussed. This is cutting down the income of the poor people who have a lower pay packet. The prices are going up at a speed comparable to that of the jets. What happens here is that we give so much emphasis on the law and order problem.

Basic issues are always forgotten. So I would request that this very important issue is taken up and something is done about it. Un-

less the basic problems are discussed here, this Lok Sabha will not be able to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मिर्धा ने पीछे एक वक्तव्य दिया था और बताया था कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों के वक्तव्य नहीं बदले जा रहे हैं और जल्दी ही उनको सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा। लेकिन सरकार उनको सभा पटल पर नहीं रख रही है। इससे तरह तरह के सन्देह पैदा हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जल्दी से सारे कागजात सभा पटल पर रखे और उसके ऊपर इस सदन में चर्चा के लिये समय दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं आकाशवाणी की निष्पक्षता के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। समाचारों के प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में कल राज्य सभा में बहुत बड़ा हंगामा हो कर चुका है। लोक सभा में ऐसी स्थिति न आए इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप प्रयत्न करें कि चर्चा से पहले ही कोई निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बैठ जाए ताकि आकाशवाणी जोकि जनता की सम्पत्ति है उसका उपयोग किसी दल विशेष के लिये न हो सके।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चंडीगढ़ के फैसले के मातहत फाजिल्का तथा अबोहर हरियाणा को दिया गया था। मेरे पास हर रोज एक मन डाक पहुँच जाती है कि वहाँ पूरा पानी नहीं दिया जाता है, पूरी बिजली नहीं दी जाती है, डिबेलेपमेंट खत्म हो गया है, एजुकेशन की फैसिलिटीज भी नहीं दी जा रही हैं। इन इलाकों को मिलते अभी साल डेढ़ या दो साल लग सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस अर्से तक इस इलाके को सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया बना दिया जाये और बाद में इसको हम को दे दिया जाए। क्या इसके बारे में आप कुछ कहेंगे ?

जमीन पर सीलिंग, फार्मज पर सीलिंग, देहातों पर सीलिंग की बात हर रोज होती है लेकिन ये जो बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं, टाटा बिड़ला, डाल्मिया हैं, और बड़ो बड़ो अर्बन प्रापर्टी के मालिक हैं, उन पर सीलिंग की बात कोई नहीं करता है। क्यों नहीं उन पर सीलिंग लगाई जाती है। क्या गरीब मछलियों को ही पकड़ा जायगा और मगर मच्छों को पकड़ा नहीं जायेगा ? अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग के बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है।

क्रिशिंग सीजन आ गया है केन का। उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब इत्यादि में जो करोड़ों रुपया केन के मालिकों का मिल मालिकों की तरफ बकाया है, वह तो उनको दिलाया जाये। और साथ ही साथ आगे ठीक कीमत उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाये। ऐसा किया जाएगा या नहीं ? क्या आप एश्योरेस देंगे कि आगे किसानों की इस तरह से शोषण नहीं आयेगी।

पचास बार दिल्ली पुलिस वालों के बारे में कहा जा चुका है। उन बेचारों ने क्या जुर्म किया है ? लगातार दो साल से उनको शांति दिया जा रहा है, कोई उनको पूछता ही नहीं है। मैं सोचता था कि प्रधान मंत्री जब होम मिनिस्टर बनी तभी इनको बहाल कर दिया जायेगा। इन्होंने क्या जुर्म किया है। सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉईज आपने लाखों की तादाद में बहाल कर दिये। इन्होंने क्या इतना भारी जुर्म किया है कि आप इनकी बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं। उनको आप बहाल करें। बीस रुपये जो उनको तनखाह के तौर पर मिलते हैं, उससे कैसे उनका काम चलेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Only suggestions in brief; no arguments in support or debate thereof.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I want to raise three issues. First, will Government include in the agenda for the next week or the week after a discussion on the reports of

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

the ARC. I had written a letter to you and the BAC signed by about 60 members. In the last meeting of the Committee, you put it for discussion and the Secretary was very legitimately wanting to know what specific reports of the Commission I wanted to be discussed. I have already written to you that the most important and the most crucial report of the ARC is the report on personnel administration. So, I would now request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to agree to a debate on that particular report of the ARC, because, as you and the entire House realise, unless there are basic, drastic and radical changes, nothing can be done.

13 hrs.

Secondly, we have genuine apprehensions that session after session important debates are left to be taken up at the fag end, and sometimes they never come up for discussion. So, I would request him not to put off the debate on the Fourth Plan any more, and have this debate as early as possible.

Lastly, we always discuss internal affairs piecemeal. Would not Government come forward with a proposal to have a regular debate on foreign affairs?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have a regular debate on foreign affairs. Now it is getting unnecessarily delayed.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ही पॉइंट रीज करना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर, श्री पन्त, ने इस हाउस में यह घोषणा की थी कि अगले हफ्ते हिमाचल प्रदेश को स्टेटहुड देने के बारे में बिल लाया जायेगा और उन्होंने यह भी विश्वास दिलाया था कि उसको पास कर दिया जायेगा। आज इस सेशन के तीसरे हफ्ते के बिजनेस की घोषणा की गई है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उस बिल के बारे में जिक्र तक भी नहीं किया है कि अगले हफ्ते वह बिल आ रहा है, या उस पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह यह घोषणा करेंगे कि आने वाले हफ्ते में हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरी

स्टेट का दर्जा देने के बारे में बिल लाया जायेगा और उसको पास कर दिया जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this type of discussion in future if you go on making a regular speech on it.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से इस हाउस में यह वादा किया गया था कि मौजूदा सेशन में वह बिल पास कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सदन का यह नियम बना हुआ है कि नान-आफिशल बिल लैप्स नहीं करता है, लेकिन अगर नान-आफिशल रेजोल्यूशन न आ सके, तो वह लैप्स हो जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नान-आफिशल बिल को तरह नान-आफिशल रेजोल्यूशन भी लैप्स नहीं होना चाहिए और उन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए।

देश में बेकारी का समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर हो रही है। बेकारी के कारण बंगाल में जो हालत पैदा हो गई है, उसको आप देख ही रहे हैं। बिहार की भी यही हालत है। बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि नक्कलाइट्स को कंट्रोल करना मुश्किल हो रहा है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में इस हाउस में टिसकशन कराये।

नाथ बिहार के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में सरकार को एक स्मृतिपत्र दिया गया है, लेकिन आज तक यह पता नहीं चला है कि उसके बारे में क्या किया गया है। बरौनी के फर्टलाइजर कारखाने का काम रुका पड़ा है। उसको चलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार की तबज्जुह एक बड़े सीरियस मॅटर की तरफ दिलाना

चाहता हूँ। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बिल को सरकार ने बीच में लटका रखा है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि अलीगढ़ में कम्युनल एलिमेंट्स बहुत सिर उठा रहे हैं। वहाँ मुसलमानों के खिलाफ पैम्पलेट्स निकाले गये हैं, जिनमें मुसलमानों को खुल कर गालियाँ दी गई हैं। मेरे पास ऐसे दो पैम्पलेट्स हैं। इस वक्त वे मेरे पास नहीं हैं। अगर आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं आपके सामने रख दूँगा। मुसलमानों को सड़कों पर चलने नहीं दिया जाता है। उनको मारा जाता है और उनकी साइकलों को छीना जा रहा है। कम्युनल एलिमेंट्स अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के असल मकसद को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर सरकार ने इस बारे में जल्दी फैसला न किया, तो वहाँ पर कम्युनल बलवा हो जायेगा, जिसको वह दबा नहीं पायेगा। क्या सरकार इस सेशन में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल ला रही है या नहीं, ताकि मौजूदा पोजीशन खत्म हो? अगर वहाँ पर बलवा हो गया, तो हजारों आदमी मारे जायेंगे। क्या सरकार उस बिल को पार्लियामेंट में लाने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): There is an acute shortage of cotton. Last week four mills in West Bengal had closed down. The hon. Minister promised to do something to ease the shortage but nothing is being done. Thousands of workers will go out of employment and the economy of many small cities is going to be disrupted. The hon. Minister for foreign trade should make a statement about the import policy of cotton so that these mills do not close down.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कई राज्यों में अतिवृष्टि के कारण कृषि-उपज को बहुत क्षति पहुँची है। उसके दो परिणाम हुए हैं एक तो हर एफ़ प्रान्त में अनाज की भारी कमी हो रही है और दूसरे, उसके कारण ग्रामीण बैंकारी बढ़ रही है। और उसकी समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर हो रही है। इसलिये

मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि इस विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप्रह करूँगा कि वह अगले सप्ताह उसके बारे में प्रयत्न करें।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): I want a discussion on the soaring prices of consumer goods because it entails a lot of strain on a normal household.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Various valuable suggestions and recommendations have been made by various sections of the House. Serious apprehensions have been expressed in respect of certain matters... (Interruption) I shall convey them to the Ministers concerned.

In regard to price situation, I think there is a non-official resolution in the name of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI RABI RAY: We want a discussion out of Government's time.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Whatever feelings have been expressed will be literally, correctly and truthfully conveyed by me to the Ministers concerned.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISMISSAL OF A LECTURER OF SALWAN COLLEGE, DELHI

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय आइटम 9 के बारे में—डा० राव के स्टेटमेंट पर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मुझे खुशी है कि आज मंत्री महोदय यह वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी आपत्ति इस प्रकार है। इस सदन में कई दफा यह निश्चित किया गया है कि नियम 372 के अन्तर्गत कोई मंत्री स्वयं कभी भी कोई वक्तव्य दे सकता है और सदस्य उसके बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर किसी सवाल के बारे में सदस्यों के द्वारा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आदि के नोटिस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दिये जाते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय का जवाब उनके जवाब में होना चाहिए। मैं इस वक्तव्य के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि आज वह स्वयं वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, इसलिये हम उस पर सवाल नहीं पूछ पायेंगे। जब हम लोगों के द्वारा, मेरा खयाल है श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने भी दिया है, अन्य कई लोगों ने भी ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस दिये हैं, तो मेहरबानी करके उसका बैलेट करवा कर कल उसको लें ताकि हमको प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति मिल सके। यहां पर हमेशा से यह प्रक्रिया और नियम रहा है कि जिनका पहला नोटिस होता है उनको ही मौका मिलता है...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not yet admitted any Call Attention motion. (*Interruption*) I have not done it. There is nothing about.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन यह तय बात है कि अगर नोटिस है तो वक्तव्य उसी के जवाब में आना चाहिए, ताकि हमको प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिल सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : What is the position here with regard to Call Attention motions? In the Rajya Sabha the decision about the Call Attention motions is conveyed to the Members. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Such questions being raised every day only creates headache. There is no Call Attention that I have admitted. He is perfectly entitled to make a statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why should he be allowed?

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before me.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : Shall I read the statement or shall I lay it on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER : It is already getting late. You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let him read it; we should know it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO rose—

MR. SPEAKER : It is too long a statement. You lay it on the Table.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

On November 11, 1970, Shri Indrajit Gupta raised in this House the question of reported dismissal of a Muslim Lecturer in Salwan College, Delhi, by name Shri Javeed Alam, from the service of the College on the ground that he had married a Hindu girl. Shri Gupta had asked that an enquiry be held into the matter and some steps taken to see that there is no victimisation.

2. On the basis of the newspaper reports, the Ministry had already addressed the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University in the matter. I am now in a position to place before the House the facts gathered from the University.

3. On October 30, 1970, Shri Javeed Alam informed the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that the Chairman of the Governing Body had called him on October 22, and orally communicated to him strong disapproval of his marriage to a Hindu girl. Shri Alam further stated that the Chairman had told him that strong pressure was being put on him by some important people of the locality demanding his dismissal from service. As a consequence, the Chairman warned him that he might have to lose his job very soon and that there was great danger to his physical security.

4. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor sent for the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College but before the latter saw the former, the Principal of the College terminated the services of Shri Alam on November 7, 1970, under the directions of the Chairman of the Governing Body, without assigning any reasons therefor.

5. At the meeting between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman of the Governing

Body of the College on November 9, 1970, the Chairman told the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that he was under pressure from some influential persons in his area who wanted Shri Alam to be dismissed.

6. Under directions from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar wrote to the Principal on the same day to inform him that in the matter of termination of service of Lecturers, only the Governing Body of the College is competent to take action; the Chairman should call a meeting of the Governing Body and place the matter before it. The Registrar further conveyed to the Principal the directions of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that in the meantime, no action should be taken on his letter of November 7, addressed to Shri Alam terminating his services.

7. On November 10, 1970, the Principal wrote in reply to the Registrar's letter of the previous day, to say that action had been taken by the Chairman of the Governing Body under the emergency powers vested in him by Rule 9(2) of the Model Rules of Basic Information on Law and Procedure relating to the Governance of the Colleges. Further, before taking the decision, the Chairman had consulted most of the members of the Governing Body and had also discussed the matter with the Principal. In this letter also, no reason was put forward for the termination of the services of Shri Alam. The Principal stated :

"The Chairman has also met the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in this connection and has explained the whole position to him. Under the circumstances already explained by the Chairman to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor personally, I feel it shall not be in the interest of Shri Javeed Alam also to stay in this institution hereafter."

8. On November 12, 1970, the Registrar addressed the Principal of the College and asked him to communicate his remarks on the newspaper reports that the services of Shri Alam had been terminated on communal grounds. There has been no response from the College to this letter of the Registrar.

9. Shri Alam has submitted to the University a certificate issued to him by the Lecturer-

in-charge of his Department of Political Science in the College that the work of Shri Alam had been satisfactory and he had received no complaints against him. Ten teachers of the College also met the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and expressed in writing their resentment against the termination of services of Shri Alam. The Executive Committee of the Delhi University Teachers' Association has also passed a resolution condemning the action of the College.

10. The College authorities have not stated the reasons for termination of the services of Shri Alam nor have they commented on the newspaper reports as asked by the University. The action of the College authorities, to say the least, is arbitrary and high handed and I have requested the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to look into the matter in consultation with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, I have no doubt that the University and the University Grants Commission will take appropriate remedial action.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I have to mention that they have declared emergency in the Calcutta Port which is on strike. Why is the Government taking to a fascist policy? It is the right of the workers to go on strike and to go in for collective bargaining. Will the hon. Minister for Transport and Shipping, who is sitting here, make a statement and give an assurance to us that the workers' demand will be considered favourably and that the strike will be settled?

समापति महोदय : अब आप कृपा करके बैठिये। आपकी बात उन्होंने सुन ली है। अब अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति

[सभापति महोदय]

आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ होगी। श्री कौशिक दो मिनट भाषण दे चुके हैं। वह अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 500 *Basumati* workers are being put on the streets by Shri Asoke Sen and the Government has been a silent watcher. Will you kindly direct the Government to make a statement about what to do with the *Basumati*?

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : Mr. Chairman, with regard to the guidelines which the hon. Minister for Law and Social Welfare suggested the other day, I want you to turn to page 11 of the Maharashtra Government's publication (1969) wherein the position of Rajgonds has been explained. It says :—

"There are a number of *Adiwas*i communities in Maharashtra, who live either in dense forests or on mountain perches of the Sahyadris and the Satpudas. The main amongst these are the Warlis, the Katkaris and the Thakurs of Thana and Kolaba districts, the Bhils of Dhulia and the Korkus, Gonds and the Madias of Vidarbha. These *Adiwas*i still continue to live a primitive life as they used to live centuries ago, despite all the big changes that have taken place in the neighbouring civilised world. Their deities, festivals and modes of recreation—especially their folk-dances and folk-music—have a quaint charm and fascination for the civilised people. But steeped in poverty and ignorance, their lot is most miserable and the irony is that the inertia of ages is so deeprooted in them that they sometimes resist attempts to change the age-old pattern of their life even if it does them good."

This will very clearly show that there are only two types of Gonds in my district, the Rajgonds and the Madias. The Government themselves have admitted that the Rajgonds have not changed their Tribal characteristics and have not been assimilated in the civilisa-

tion. Their refusal to be assimilated in the civilisation is a fact. Therefore one of the guidelines which the hon. Minister suggested the other day has failed and there is no case made out for their deletion.

The second guideline which the hon. Minister suggested was the Joint Committee's report. In this case I am very sorry to say, though the Joint Committee at its first meeting actually drew up what line of action they had to take, namely, to go to the specific belt or places where these Tribes actually live and get first-hand knowledge of their living conditions of today so that they will take action either to delete or to include—this was the guideline actually put as you can see from paragraph 8 of the main report.—Actually, what they did was that they went to Nagpur, received some memorandum there, had some discussion and closed the chapter.

My humble submission is that the Rajgonds live in the interior of Chanda District in Sironcha and Gadchiroli tehsils which are 450 miles away from Nagpur. Even though the Joint Committee laid down the guideline that they would go to the specific belts to study the present condition of these people, they did not go there and, therefore, their report sitting in Nagpur and hearing certain things is not in pursuance of what they had actually decided as their policy in coming to a conclusion at their first meeting.

This is exactly what happened even in Madhya Pradesh. Even in Madhya Pradesh Rajgonds live in the particular areas of Kanker, Sarangarh and the interior of Durg but unfortunately all these areas were not visited. Therefore, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that the second guideline, which he suggested, so far as the Rajgonds are concerned has also failed. These two guidelines have failed and there is no case made out for their deletion. I thank him for having put in an amendment with regard to their retention among the Tribes.

With regard to the revision of these lists as these lists came in for criticism in Parliament and outside that they were not on a rational

and scientific basis, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lokur. He made a study and ultimately retained Rajgonds both in Maharashtra and in Madhya Pradesh. This was the report submitted in August, 1965. In 1969, the Joint Committee submitted its report saying that Rajgonds should be deleted from the list. I ask the hon. Minister : Was there any metamorphosis ? Mr. Lokur after making his study, in the middle of 1965, gave the report that Rajgonds still have primitive and tribal characteristics and that they should be retained. In 1969, the Joint Committee says, "No." They have shaken off all their tribal characteristics and that they have assimilated themselves into the civilisation and, therefore, they should be deleted." I do not know whether there has been any metamorphosis between the time the Lokur Committee Report was submitted and the Report submitted by the Joint Committee. Because they did not visit the particular pockets where the Rajgonds live the Joint Committee is ignorant of the conditions of Rajgonds and therefore, their recommendation for deletion of Rajgonds cannot be seriously considered.

Then, the Joint Committee has suggested the inclusion of Halbas and Halbis. These Halbas and Halbis are only in my district and their population is only 5000. 860 stipends have been given to them in 1968-69. They are confined broadly to two development blocks, Karkheda and Dhanora. But actually Halba Koshtis are taking undue advantage of the concessions given to these communities. Halbis and Halbas have nothing to do with Halba Koshtis. These Halba Koshtis omit the name 'Koshtis' and put it as Halba and take undue advantage of the concessions that are intended to these tribals. Therefore, I humbly request you that when you specify these Halbas and Halbis, the area restrictions should be put in. Otherwise, these people are being defrauded by the community called Halba Koshtis who are not tribals at all.

Further, we have a tribe in Bihar called Bhuiya. Bhuiya was treated as tribe. But now it has been put as a caste. That is not correct. It should be a tribe.

Again, Bhovi and Bovi were the castes

coming from Mysore. So far, these Bhovi and Bovi were put as castes. But now they have been put as tribes. That is not correct. They should be put as castes.

Coming to the last point with regard to Banjaras, it is a de-notified community. In 1966, when the question of revision of these lists came before the House, late Mr. Rane, a Member of this House, fought for these Banjaras by putting in an amendment that they should be included in the tribes. This was discussed in the House. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the Lok Sabha Debates, Volume VIII, 1956, Part II dated 10th September, 1956. This amendment was discussed. There were several speeches and, after that, the vote was taken and it was lost. It was held that they were an advanced community and that they had no tribal characteristic. I would submit that this has been discussed at great length. They have been held to be an advanced community having no tribal characteristics. To include them is to deprive the tribal people of their rights. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination, these Banjaras could be added as a tribal community. So, it should not be allowed to be included in the tribes.

I would like to point out that all commissions and committees are against these Banjaras to be included. They have said that it is an advanced community and that it should not be included in the list of tribes. The Lokur Committee again, as all other Committees and Commissions, has suggested that these Banjaras should not be added because they are an advanced community. The Lokur Committee also has specifically said that it is an advanced community. They have no tribal characteristics. They should not be included. The MPs and MLAs of Maharashtra State have submitted a memorandum before the Joint Committee opposing the inclusion of Banjaras because they are sufficiently advanced and there is no question of any tribal characteristics being in them. In 1966 before this Bill was prepared, the Central Government at that time also discussed this matter. I think they did not accept the idea that Banjaras should be included. If the hon. Minister sees the Bill, he will see that Banjaras have not been included as the Government had already taken a decision in

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

this matter. Even in the Joint Committee, when an amendment was put up, it was hotly contested by the then Minister, Mr. Govinda Menon who said that Banjaras should not be included. There was enough evidence before the Committee to show that it is an advanced community. Even the Government said it and, therefore, the Minister hotly opposed it and the proposed amendment was lost.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): Is there any evidence regarding their educational and economic development?

SHRI K. M. Koushik : I will come to that. Even the CM who is himself a Banjara, if you see his evidence and the discussions the Committee had with him, has not pressed. He is satisfied with the educational and other concessions that are being given to them as a backward and denotified community. He is quite satisfied. He himself did not press that Banjaras are tribals and they have tribal characteristics. This is a matter of great importance and the very fact that he has not passed for inclusion is to be appreciated and the matter concluded.

Again, the Social Welfare Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Bharasker, stated that his only argument for inclusion of Banjaras is that in the neighbouring States Banjaras have been included and so, let there be uniformity and they may be included. This is the only argument he has put in. Not only that the Joint Committee had examined various experts. The Public Relations Officer of Maharashtra State and the people who have worked in the social welfare fields have tendered their evidence before the Committee. They all said that these Banjaras in Maharashtra are a completely civilised set of people. They have no tribal characteristics at all. They are more civilised or at least as civilised as any of us are. Therefore, they do not deserve to be taken into the tribal communities. That is what has been actually said.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Is our Shri Dhuleshwar Meena not civilised? He belongs to Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : It is a different question. Collectively you have to see. What is the environment of the majority? Therefore, my humble submission is that if you include them, then you are opening a scraai or choultry or Dharmshala and the real purpose will be defeated. Tribals' chances to improve will be defeated. About Dhimers in Maharashtra and Khiverts in Orissa—both are Dhimers—have been excluded in several places. Therefore, my humble submission is that the hon. Minister will kindly take note of that and see what best can be done with regard to these two communities.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभा-पति महोदय, इस विधेयक को लाने में मेरे परिश्रम कारणभूत हुए हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की वर्तमान सूची में एक बड़ी अनामोली है जिससे शेड्यूल्ड एरिया और स्पेसिफाइड एरिया के बाहर रहने वाले आदिवासी, जो सूची में हैं, आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। सर्व प्रथम मैंने 1962 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का ध्यान उस असंगति की तरफ खींचा था और उन्होंने मेरी मांग मान ली थी तथा उनको आदिवासी घोषित करने का वचन दिया था। इसलिये मेरे लिये यह आनन्द का दिन है।

इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखने के पहले मुझे प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बधाई देनी चाहिये। 1967 में विधेयक तैयार करने में और इस विधेयक को 1967 के बजट के अन्तिम दिन संसद में पेश करने में उन्होंने जो व्यक्तिगत रुचि ली है। उसे हम नहीं भूल सकते। उन्होंने अपने पिता स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा हमारे महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश आदिवासी सेवा मंडल के शिष्ट मण्डल को दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 1963 को दिये गये आश्वासन को पूरा किया है।

शेड्यूल्ड एरिया और स्पेसिफाइड एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शंस के कारण देश के 50 लाख आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है।

वे पिछड़े वर्गों के माने जाते रहे हैं। 20 वर्षों से शिक्षा, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में उनको काफी हानि उठानी पड़ी है। छात्रों को 20 वर्षों से न भारत सरकार की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें मिली हैं और न भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता के अनुसार रोजगार की सुविधायें मिली हैं। इतना बड़ा महाराष्ट्र राज्य होने के बावजूद भी विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के 13 जिलों से कोई भी आदिवासी संसद सदस्य यहां नहीं आ सका। यहां पर महाराष्ट्र से सिर्फ तीन आदिवासी सदस्य वह भी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र से आये हैं। विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के 13 जिले होने के बावजूद कोई आदिवासी सदस्य नहीं आ सका है।

अनेक राज्यों में अमान्यता प्राप्त इन आदिवासियों की संख्या 50 लाख है, महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ विभाग में उनकी संख्या 10 लाख है, उन पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। अपने दोषों के कारण नहीं, अपितु निवासी होने की प्रचलित शर्तों के कारण उनको कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है। बाप शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में रहता है इस लिए आदिवासी है और उसका लड़का शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहता है इसलिए आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है, यह बाप और बेटे में भेदभाव है। यह एक बड़ी भारी अनामोली है। इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की ही हमारी मांग थी।

सभी राज्य सरकारों ने, महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री बसन्तराव नायक ने, लोकुर कमेटी ने, स्टेट कमेटी—एम० पी० ने और ज्वार्येंट कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध हटाया जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को मान लिया था कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध हटाया जाए। इसके लिए मैं सबका आभारी हूँ। खासकर मैं यशवन्तराव चव्हाण, केन्द्रीय सरकार और ज्वार्येंट कमेटी का आभार मानता हूँ जिन्होंने इस सिफारिश

को माना। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा 50 लाख आदिवासी, आदिवासी घोषित होने जा रहे हैं। उनके लिए यह दिन एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है। मेरे परिश्रम को भी यश मिला, मेरी मांग मंजूर हो गई, इसलिए यह मेरे लिए भी आनन्द का दिन है।

इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए। इसके दो उद्देश्य हैं। अगर आप पहले बिल को देखेंगे तो उसके दो उद्देश्य थे। पहला यह है कि राज्य के क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध को दूर किया जाय तथा केवल उन जातियों को शामिल करना जो हमारी गलती से छोड़ दी गई हैं। पहले उद्देश्य का मैंने स्पष्टीकरण किया है कि आज जो सूची है आदिवासियों की उसमें जो एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन किया गया है कि स्पेसिफाइड एरिया में रहने वाले, शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में रहने वाले लोगों को ही आदिवासी माना जाय और जो बाहर रहते हैं उनको न माना जाये। इस विषयता को दूर किया जाय। दूसरा उद्देश्य रिवीजन आफ लिस्ट का था। आखिर रिवीजन आफ लिस्ट का मामला आया क्यों? आज की लिस्ट का पुनर्वीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी। इसके दो कारण थे। एक तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ। वह जजमेंट क्या था : रोसैंट डिसीजन आफ दि सुप्रीम कोर्ट है। अपील नं० 401 आफ 1964। आज की जो अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासियों की सूची है उसमें मेन कास्ट और मेन ट्राइब्स लिखी गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का ख्याल था कि उनमें उनकी उप-जातियों, सब-ट्राइब्स और उप-नाम जो हैं वह आटो-मैटिकली सम्मिलित हो सकती हैं। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डिसीजन दिया कि चाहे मेन जातियां हों, चाहे उनकी उप-जातियां हों, उनके नाम उनमें होने चाहिए तभी कांस्टिट्यूशन के अनुसार यह जाति अथवा जनजाति समझी जायेगी। इसलिए रिवीजन आफ लिस्ट का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने आया और

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट तैयार करने का काम शुरू हुआ।

आपको पता होगा कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में सूची बनाने का अधिकार प्रेजिडेंट को दिया गया है। लेकिन इस सूची में किसी को जोड़ना हो या किसी को उससे निकालना हो तो यह अधिकार कांस्टिट्यूशन की धारा 341 और 342 के अनुसार सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट को दिया गया है अगर आप कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग को देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इस चीज को कितना इम्पार्टेंट माना गया है। जैसे अगर किसी स्टेट के वार्डर को चेन्ज करना हो, उसको कम करना हो या बढ़ाना हो, तो इसका अधिकार संविधान ने पार्लियामेंट को दिया है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिये यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है और इस पर सावधानी से विचार करना चाहिये। मुझको यह कहते हुए आनन्द होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो बिल बनाया, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो सूची बनाई, वह पूरा विचार करने के बाद, सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद, बनाई और उसके अनुसार यह विधेयक तैयार किया गया है। आपको पता होगा कि जब रिवीजन का काम आया पहले पहले, तब वह लिमिटेड था कि कौन सी जातियाँ और कौन सी उप-जातियाँ होगी, इस पर हिन्दुस्तान के सब प्रान्त विचार करेंगे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए यह कोई हलका सा काम था, यह मैं नहीं मानता। इसलिए उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों से सलाह ली। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के संसद्-सदस्य थे और स्टेट्स के कंसर्न मिनिस्टर थे उनकी मीटिंग बुलाई और उनका परामर्श लिया। इसके लिए एक हाफ पावर्ड कमेटी अप्वाइंट की, जो हर एक स्टेट में गई। एक स्टेट में एक्वायरी की और उसके बाद यह बिल तैयार हुआ। इस बिल को तैयार करने के बारे में, जब श्री अशोक मेहता इस बिल के इंचार्ज थे, उन्होंने काफी

कष्ट उठाया और सावधानी के साथ इस बिल को तैयार करने की कोशिश की। रिवीजन आफ लिस्ट का जो काम होता है उससे हर एक को उसमें शामिल होने के लिये सुविधा मिलती है, उनको कांस्टिट्यूशन के अनुसार अपनी मांग रखने का अधिकार मिलता है। अगर इस तरह से देखा जाय तो पता लगेगा कि इस सूची में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने के लिये किसी विशेष समुदाय में नाम दर्ज कराने के लिये कई अजियाँ आईं। इसका कारण यह है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक उन लोगों को कुछ सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। दूसरा जो वर्ग है जिसको डिनोटिफाइड, नोमैडिक कम्युनिटीज या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कहा जाता है, उनको कांस्टिट्यूशन के सेफगार्ड नहीं हैं, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक उन्नति करने के लिये कांस्टिट्यूशनल सेफगार्ड नहीं हैं। इस कारण से इतनी बड़ी संख्या में अजियाँ हमारे पास आईं। ज्वायंट कमेटी ने बहुत मेहनत से, परिश्रम से काम किया है और अपने निर्णय दिये हैं। कमेटी ने स्टडी टीम भी बनाई और उन्होंने भी जो काम किया वह उल्लेखनीय है, प्रशंसनीय है। कमेटी ने सब काम करने के बाद जो सिफारिशें दी हैं उन सिफारिशों को उसने सदन में अपनी रिपोर्ट की शकल में रख दिया था जिस पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हर स्टेट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट है। उनके अलावा डिनोटिफाइड कम्युनिटीज और नोमैडिक कम्युनिटीज भी हर स्टेट में हैं। उन लोगों की संख्या भी कुछ कम नहीं है। समिति की अनुसूचियों में शामिल करने के लिये 270 से अधिक ज्ञापन और प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुये थे। इनमें से अधिकांश डिनोटिफाइड कम्युनिटीज और नोमैडिक कम्युनिटीज से प्राप्त हुए थे। ये लोग देश भर में बिखरे हुये हैं। उनके कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्य अभी तक नहीं किए गए हैं। ये विशेष सहायता के पात्र हैं। उन्हें सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा

आर्थिक उत्थान के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन जातियों के समान माना जाना चाहिये।

यहां आल इंडिया डिनोटिफाइड तथा नोर्मैडिक कम्युनिटीज की एक फंडेशन है जिसके सभापति डेबर भाई हैं। उन्होंने भी अपना निवेदन भेजा था। उन्होंने मांग की थी कि इन लोगों को ये सब सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये एक सैपरेट कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति हो और आर्थिक और सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक उन्नति इन लोगों की करने के लिये अलग से व्यवस्था की जाए, अलग से राशि रखी जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

ज्वाएंट कमेटी ने एक और सिफारिश की है। समिति का कहना है कि आदिवासो जब धर्म परित्याग करता है तो वह आदिवासी नहीं रह सकता है। इस प्रश्न पर समिति ने बहुत गम्भीरता और बहुत विस्तार से विचार किया है। वक्त इतना नहीं है कि मैं उसमें जा सकूं। लेकिन इस अवसर पर स्वर्गीय श्री मैनन साहब ने जो कमेटी में काम किया और जो कष्ट उठाया, वह प्रशंसनीय था। जब भी कोई विवाद खड़ा हुआ, मतभेद हुआ, उस वक्त उन्होंने एक्सपर्ट भेजे, राज्यों की सलाह ली और कमेटी के सामने खुली चर्चा की, ओपन माइंडिड चर्चा की। आज के दिन उनका स्मरण हो आना स्वाभाविक है। जो सिफारिशें कमेटी ने कीं उसके बाद अब यह कहना कि इस या उस चीफ मिनिस्टर ने या मैसूर के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है कि चूंकि कमेटी ने विशिष्ट सूची में रखने का सुझाव नहीं दिया है, इस वास्ते शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में उस जाति को नहीं रख सकते हो तो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में रखो, किसी भी सूची में रखो, कोई मतलब नहीं रखता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इनक्लूजन और एक्स्क्लूजन का सवाल काफी बड़ा सवाल है। समिति ने ईसाई आदिवासियों के बारे में काफी चर्चा की

है। डिफेंस आफ ओपिनियन भी इसके बारे में काफी था। लेकिन उसने यह कहा है कि जो आदिवासी धर्म परित्याग कर देता है उसके बाद अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए जो कसौटियां रखी गई हैं, वे नहीं रहती हैं, किसी को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट अथवा ट्राइब मानने के लिए कुछ कसौटियां हैं। अब आप देखें कि जनजाति में लेने के लिए या रखने के लिए कौन सी कसौटियां हैं। पहली तो यह है कि समुदाय के साथ मुक्त रूप से मिलने जुलने में संकोच, शाईनेस आफ कांटेक्ट विद दि कम्युनिटी एट लार्ज, दूसरी है आदिवासी लक्षण, डिस्टिक्टिव कल्चर। इस वास्ते ईसाई बनने के बाद आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाना चाहिये। अगर वे कसौटियां फिर भी कायम रहती हैं तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन ये रहती नहीं हैं।

अब मैं प्रवासी व्यक्तियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जो एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में माइग्रेंट कर जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति को अभी भी उस जाति का व्यक्ति नहीं माना जाता है जब यह किसी दूसरे राज्य में जा कर रहने लग जाता है जब तक कि वह उसी राज्य की अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित किसी एक जाति से सम्बन्धित न हो। समिति ने यह उपबन्ध किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति यदि किसी दूसरे राज्य में जा कर रहने लगता है तो वह उस राज्य की अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति समझा जाएगा। किन्तु इसी प्रकार का उपबन्ध अनुसूचित जन-जाति के ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होता है जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जा कर रहने लग जाता है। अनुसूचित जन-जाति का आदमी भी अपना धर्म और अपनी संस्कृति ले कर ही दूसरे राज्य में जाता है और वह आदिवासी का ही जीवन व्यतीत करता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसको भी आदिवासी वहां माना जाना चाहिये।

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

अब इस विधेयक को पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता क्यों है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने सविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पास कर दिया है जिसके अनुसार आरक्षण की अवधि को हमने दस साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया है। चुनाव 1972 में होने वाले हैं या उससे पहले भी हो सकते हैं। उन चुनावों के लिए सूचियाँ तैयार करनी होंगी। इस विधेयक का असर अमान्यता प्राप्त पचास लाख आदिवासियों पर पड़ने जा रहा है। उनको इसका लाभ मिलने जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जल्दी से पास हो ताकि उनको इसका लाभ मिल सके। इसी सत्र में इसको पास करना आवश्यक है ताकि जिनको इस विधेयक के द्वारा सूचियों में शामिल किया गया है, उनको इसका लाभ मिल सके। मंत्री महोदय ने 421 नम्बर के संशोधन द्वारा यह कहा है कि 1961 की जगह 1971 किया जाए। वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन सेंसम लिस्टें 1971 में बनेंगी और दिसम्बर, 1971 में प्रकाशित की जाएंगी और इन लोगों के नाम सूची में तो आएंगे लेकिन संख्या के अनुसार रिजर्व सीट नहीं होगी डीलिटेशन कमीशन नहीं बन सकेगा। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि 1972 के इलेक्शन में या उससे पहले अगर इलेक्शन हुआ तो इसका लाभ उनको नहीं मिलेगा। उनको इसका लाभ मिल सके, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि चुनाव आयोग को इन लोगों की सूचियाँ अभी से तैयार करने का अधिकार दिया जाए ताकि 1972 या उससे पहले अगर चुनाव होता है तो इसका लाभ उनको मिल सके।

*SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to avail myself of the opportunity to speak in Tamil on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, which is now before the House.

I am surprised to note that the Joint Committee to which this Bill was referred, did not give full and due consideration to the aims and objects of the Bill. The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee seeks to include certain castes and tribes and excludes some others from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. My charge is that the Joint Committee has not discharged its duty in not examining as to which are the castes that have attained a higher economic status and which are still having no opportunity to come up, before deciding the question of inclusion in and exclusion from the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes.

We see from the report of the Joint Committee that the number of people belonging to the castes which have been included in the lists is large, but the number of people belonging to the castes that have been excluded is very much small. The report of the Joint Committee illustrates even after 22 years independence how much benefit these people have derived from the concessions and facilities extended to them. As the hon. Minister pointed out the other day, the number of people belonging to the castes that have now been included is 77,756 or so and they are spread all over India. Even when I regretfully say that the number of inclusion is more and the number of exclusion is small, I find that still many of the neglected and socially ostracised castes in Tamil Nadu not been included in the lists and I would charge that the Joint Committee has failed in its duty. I would request the hon. Minister to give thought to this question. There are many castes in Tamil Nadu which are suppressed and oppressed, neglected and treated as untouchables. The hon. Minister himself hails from Mysore, a Southern State, and he must be aware of the conditions there.

In North Arcot district a caste by name, Narikuravars live in large numbers. They do not live in one particular place. They do not also have houses to live and they are all illiterates. They are nomads. They are the out castes of the society. Even the Scheduled

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Castes people do not accept them as a part of their own. I regret to say that the Joint Committee had made no reference to them at all. These Narikkuravars are called jocularly as 'Kuruvekkarans'; they are also known as Nadodigal. They get their name from the place where they are born. They are unable to live in any particular place for long. If one of them is born in Alathur he is known as Alathur Singh. If one is born in Chennai he is known as Chennai Singh. If another is born in North Arcot he is known as Arcot Singh. Though they are some times proud of being called Singhs, they are the neglected lot in the society, educationally and economically. I would also say that they are treated as out castes of the society. I would request the hon. Minister to include this community also in the list.

There is another community called Chandalas in Tamil Nadu. My Hindi speaking friends as also others may not know about them. In English they are known as the sinners of the community; they are treated as the symbols of sions. Why should there be such a community at all in any society? Having social reformation as their foremost aim, the DMK which is at present ruling Tamil Nadu have removed this stigma of being called as Chandalas and have included them in the list Adidravidas.

With a view to identifying themselves with the trials and tribulations and the hopes and aspirations of the suppressed and oppressed sections of the society, for example, these Adidravidas, and with a view to doing away with the traditional system of calling a section of the society by any particular name, my Party assumed the name of Daravida Munnetra Kazhagam. After having analysed and understood the basic structure of the society, the DMK is engaged in the sacred task of ushering in an era of casteless society in Tamil Nadu.

There is also another neglected community known as 'Sangothigal'. They are the people who lead the funeral procession. I do not know how such an insulting name has been given to them. All these names have been removed and these communities have been brought under the classification of Adidravidas I submit that the Central Government should also recognise them as such.

When I begin to think of these things I feel sometimes amused. No. doubt, the lists have been expanded by including certain castes. But there is no list showing the castes which have reached a certain economic status. Sometimes I entertain even this thought that is the concessions economic, educational and employment—are not extended merely on the basis of caste which happened to be enumerated in such lists, perhaps the caste distinctions that are there now, may disappear. I would add that even in the matter of extending such concessions there is discrimination. If a labourer gets an annual income of Rs. 2,500, he does not become eligible for educational concessions. Now a days, with a monthly income of Rs. 200-300, it is very difficult for any one to make both ends meet. I would request the hon. Minister to raise existing minimum income limit of Rs. 2,500—3000/- for the purposes of extending such concessions. I am glad to state here that the Tamil Nadu Government has raised the minimum income limit from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500/-, thus covering a larger number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes for the purpose of extending such concessions.

I commend this step taken by the Tamil Nadu Government and I request that the Central Government here should also adopt that.

The hon. Minister quoted the other day, from the report of the Joint Committee and said that if a women not belonging to the scheduled caste desired to marry a man belonging to the scheduled caste, she would become entitled to all the privileges under this Bill. I welcome that statement; but I would say that this would happen automatically without any body's intervention. When we talk about generation in our country, it is the male who matters in counting the generation. If an Adidravidian is a male then his descendants will automatically get all the concessions. But at the same time it would be a commendable step if the Government came forward to extend such benefits and concessions in the case of a mixed marriage, when a male belonging to other caste married a scheduled caste female.

My interpretation of the famous Tamil

[Shri G. Kuchelar]

couplet of Thiruvalluvar "Agara Mudala Ezuthellam Adi Bhagawan Muthpre Ulagu" would be : Adi, Adidravidian giri married a Brahmin boy named Bhagwan and their son was Thiruvalluvar ; his couplets have universal appeal. If this is true and the Adidravidians are the descendants of Thiruvalluvar, if you want to make these people a part and parcel of the society, if you want to create a casteless society in our country, then you cannot afford to treat them as inferior to any other community. Let us follow the precepts of the Great Thiruvalluvar, who has been accepted not only by our India but by the whole world, as a man of no caste, to lead our nation for the purpose of having a society of no caste or community.

So far as Andhra State is concerned there is a scheduled tribe known as Palli. They are living on the sea coast engaging themselves in fishing. Such of them who live in the interior have been incorporated in the list of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes but this community living on the sea coast have no opportunity to progress and I would appeal to the hon. Minister to include this community also in the list.

When I think of these things, I wonder how long the Government will rest content with riggmaroles. I also do not know how long the Government will take to bring in a casteless society in our country. In the end I would appeal that in the matter of extending concessions there should be no discrimination between male and female. I request that the Government should take appropriate steps in this direction. With these few I conclude my speech.

15 hrs.

*SHRI P. C. ADICHAN (Adoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. This Bill was introduced in this House in August 1967. Only after three years we have been able to take it up for consideration. This is not a very happy thing. I would request the Government and also this House to show more interest and seriousness in considering matters connected with the backward classes of our society who are suffering from many difficulties.

I welcome the recommendation of the Joint Committee to remove from the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes names like Chadala, Panchama, Paraya etc., which actually bring indignity on the people belonging to those sects. But, I would like to suggest that when those names are removed from the lists care should be taken to see that the people who were previously classified under those names are not made to suffer any loss of the concessions and facilities that they were enjoying before.

In the report of the Joint Committee it has been clearly stated that the classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be done on the basis of backwardness suffered by them in the matter of finance and education due to the prevalence of untouchability. It is also stated in the report that the list of Scheduled Tribes should be prepared taking into consideration the way of living and special characteristics in the traditions followed by the people in a particular area. I fully agree with this recommendation of the Committee. But, I strongly oppose the suggestion that if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person embraces another religion his backwardness and financial difficulties cease to exist and he should not be given the concessions and facilities he used to get. To whatever religion a person may belong if he suffers from certain difficulties in the society he should be given protection by the Government. In our country which has accepted secularism as a basic principle the process of dividing backward people into Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of castes is not at all correct.

Many amendments have been tabled by hon. Members and also the Government to include a number of castes and sections of society in different States in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In my opinion those that come under the general principles that I have mentioned should be accepted by the Government.

With these words, Sir, I once again welcome the Bill.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : सभापति जी, मैं सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री को बधाई देती हूँ और ज्वाइंट कमेटी वालों को बधाई देती हूँ। बेचारे बड़ी मुश्किल से कुछ रिपोर्ट यह लाए हैं। मगर सब कुछ उसमें नहीं आया। हम सोचते बहुत हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए मगर कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं, ऐसा बड़ा यह मामला है। मैं श्री देवराव पाटिल को भी बधाई देती हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने में उन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की। कई नामों को शरीक करने के लिए इस में आया है। मगर एक बात मैं यहां कहना चाहती हूँ सब भाइयों को बुरा नहीं लगना चाहिए, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बड़े-बड़े लोग यहां आये हैं वह अपने छोटे भाइयों, अपनी छोटी-छोटी उप-जातियों के बारे में कभी नहीं सोचते। उनकी कई उपजातियां हैं जो इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं जिनकी तरफ वह कभी ध्यान नहीं देते और उनको वह इसमें आने नहीं देते। दो जातियां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश की हैं मादिगा और माला जो बहुत आगे बढ़ गई हैं। इन्हीं को फायदा हुआ है। लेकिन इनके आगे जो इनकी उपजातियां हैं या जैसे डकला, चिन्दौलू आदि जातियां हैं इनको यह इसमें शरीक नहीं होने देते। 20 साल हो गये, यह कुछ नाम अभी तक ऐसे ही पड़े हैं जिनको कोई इस सूची में शरीक करने के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देता और इनको इसमें शामिल नहीं होने दिया जाता। तो बात यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े आये हैं कुछ जिनको रेप्रेजेंटेशन मिला है स्टेट में और सेंटर में भी वही सारा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मगर जो बाहर हैं वह उसमें शरीक नहीं हो सकते हैं। इतनी उनकी गिरी हुई हालत है मगर कोई उनकी देखभाल करने वाला नहीं है। अभी हमने मद्रास के एक माननीय सदस्य को सुना जो यह कह रहे थे कि चांडाल को इसमें से निकाल देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह चांडाल भी हरिजन होते हैं। हमारे

यहां भी यह होते हैं। इनको इसमें से निकाला नहीं जाना चाहिए। बहुत सोच समझ कर जिनको निकालना है उनके बारे में निर्णय लेना चाहिए और इसी तरह जिनको दर्ज करना है, उन बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए।

मैं अपने यहां की एक दो जातियों के बारे में बहुत जोर देना चाहती हूँ। आपको सबको मालूम है कि तेलंगाना एरिया बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां पर गरीब लोग बहुत हैं। वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, काम भी कोई नहीं हैं, इंडस्ट्री भी नहीं है, इसलिए वहां पर बहुत गरीब लोग रहते हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की ज्वाइंट कमेटी के मेम्बर्स जब हैदराबाद गए थे तो मैं खुद उनके पास गई थी और बहुत से रेप्रेजेंटेशंस लोगों ने दिये थे। मेम्बर लोग मेरे घर पर गये थे, मैंने उनको घर पर बुलाया था और दावत भी दो थी। मगर जो मेमो-रेंडम मैंने उनको दिया था वह कहीं गिरा दिया या क्या किया, वह गुम हो गया और आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने जो रिपोर्ट दी केवल उसी को वह लेकर आये। वह जो मछली पकड़ने वाले फिशरमैन होते हैं, ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने उनमें से दो नामों के लिए सिफारिश की है लेकिन हमारे यहां आंध्र में 12 नाम हैं—1. अग्निकुल क्षत्रिय, 2. वादावल्ज्या, 3. गंगवार 4. गलारी, 5. पल्ली, 6. वानाकुल क्षत्रिय, 7. वानाकापू, 8. वाने रेड्डी, 9. पल्ली कापेर, 10. पल्ली रेड्डी, 11. नेय्याला और 12. पट्टापू। यह आंध्र के नाम हैं। उस इलाके में सबके नाम ऐसे ही होते हैं। उस एरिया में कन्नड़, तेलंगाना और महाराष्ट्रियन, ये तीन नाम अलग अलग होते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि तीन नाम गूंडला, वेस्ता और गंगपुत्रा यह उसमें और शामिल किये जाने चाहिये। हमारी बदकिस्मती समझो कि यह नाम ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने रेकमेंड नहीं किए हैं। दो नाम अग्निकुल क्षत्रिय और पल्ली यह आंध्र के नाम हैं, इनको उन्होंने लेने के लिए रेकमेंड किया है, बाकी नाम तेलंगाना

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

एरिया के वह इसमें नहीं लाए हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि गंगपुत्रा, वेस्ता और गूंडला यह तीन नाम जो हैं, इनको इसमें अवश्य शामिल करें। ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने जिन नामों की सिफारिश की है उनके अलावा यह तीन नाम और उसमें शामिल किये जाने चाहिए। इसके लिये आंध्र के सभी एम० पी० ज० सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, सबने इसके लिये कहा है और हमारी आंध्र गवर्नमेंट ने भी मिनिस्टर साहब को इसके लिये लिखा है। मिनिस्टर महोदय बहुत अच्छे हैं, वह हमारे इस सुझाव को कबूल करें। इसके लिये हमने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं और आंध्र के सभी मेम्बर इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। हमारा केस बहुत ताकतवर है। दो नाम जो शरीक हो गए उनके साथ यह नाम शरीक करने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। सभी मेम्बर इसकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं, आंध्र गवर्नमेंट ने लिख कर भेजा है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे सुझाव को मान लें और यह अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार करें अग्निकुल क्षत्रिय और पल्ली के साथ गूंडला, वेस्ता और गंगपुत्रा इन तीन नामों को और इसमें शामिल कर लें। बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री निरल एनेम होरो (खूंटी) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक दो वर्षों के बाद इस सदन में आया है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में कहा कि यह विधेयक कई कारणों से विवादास्पद है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी के बाद, उनकी सिफारिशों के बाद यह विधेयक ज्यादा कंट्रोवर्शियल हो गया है, विशेषकर उन बातों को लेकर, जहाँ यह कहा गया है कि जिन आदिवासियों ने अपने आदि धर्म को बदल दिया है, ईसाई धर्म या दूसरा धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है, उनकी आदिवासी या ट्राइब नहीं कहा जाय। मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं और इस विषय की चर्चा बहुत अच्छे ढंग से

की है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की सिफारिश को अगर मान लिया जाय तो यह संविधान के बिल्कुल खिलाफ होगा, क्योंकि इसमें ऐसी बात कही गई है कि जो आदिवासी हैं, जिन्होंने अपना धर्म त्याग किया है, ईसाई या मुसलमान धर्म को स्वीकार कर लिया है, उनमें और दूसरे धर्मावलम्बी आदिवासियों के बीच डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा। इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से जो अमेण्डमेंट मूव की गई है, वह सही ढंग है और मैं इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं आप से सही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन को सेन्टीमेंट्स या जजबात को लेकर विचार नहीं करना है, बल्कि बहुत गम्भीरता से, सीरियसली विचार करना है, बल्कि इस दृष्टि से विचार करना है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र है, उसका जो संविधान है वह सही मायनों में पालन होता है या नहीं। अगर हम जजबात को लेकर चलेंगे या किसी प्रेजुडिस को लेकर चलेंगे तो हम जग में अपनी जग-हंसाई करायेंगे, क्योंकि यह बहुत सहज और सरल बात नहीं है यह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है जो हम वक्त हमारे सदन के सामने है क्या आदिवासी जो ईसाई हो गये हैं या मुसलमान धर्म को मान लिया है, वे इस राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं या नहीं? वे आदिवासी कहलायेंगे या नहीं?

आज एक आम चर्चा हमारे देश में चल रही है, एक ऐसी मनोवृत्ति हमारे देश में पल रही है और दिनों दिन बढ़ रही है जो आदिवासियों को जिन्होंने ईसाई धर्म या मुसलमान धर्म को स्वीकार कर लिया है शक की निगाह से देखना चाहती है। उनको राष्ट्र-विरोधी समझा जाता है, परन्तु बात ऐसी नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, अगर हम इस मनोवृत्ति का पालन करेंगे या इस मनोवृत्ति को बढ़ावा देंगे तो कल दुनिया के सामने और इस सदन के सामने यह मानना पड़ेगा कि दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी भारत, जो सैकुलर स्टेट का दावा

करता है वह सेकुलर स्टेट नहीं रह जायगा । अगर ज्वाइन्ट सिलैबट कमेटी की इस सिफारिश को मान लिया गया, जो इसके क्लॉज 2 (ए) में दी गई है तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि हम दुनिया के राष्ट्रों की जो कमेटी है, या कोमिटी आफ नेशन्ज के सामने सिर ऊंचा कर खड़े हो सकेंगे और कह सकेंगे कि हम एक ऐसे राष्ट्र हैं जो सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं दरअसल हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे । दुनिया की आंखें खुली हुई हैं, उनके कान खुले हुए हैं, वे भी इस की चर्चा करेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय, आज यह गलतफहमी फैली हुई है, और इसकी आम चर्चा होती है, कि जो आदिवासी क्रिश्चियन हो गये हैं, वे बहुत उन्नति कर गये हैं वे अपने रीति रिवाज, गुण और संस्कृति को भूल गये हैं परन्तु बात ऐसी नहीं है । मैं इस कमेटी के सदस्यों और संसद सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूं, अगर आप उन लोगों के बीच में जायें, जिन आदिवासियों ने मसीही धर्म को स्वीकार किया है तो आप आज भी देखेंगे कि वे अपनी पुरानी रीतियों पर, पुराने दस्तूरों पर, अपनी पुरानी संस्कृति पर आज भी कायम हैं और आज भी बजाय इसके कि ईसाई मिशनरियों ने बहुत सी इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज खोल रखी हैं, उनके अन्दर लिट्रेसी की परसेन्टेज 25-30 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं है । इससे यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज भी वे उसी जगह पर हैं, जहां पहले थे । सभापति महोदय, यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि ईसाई आदिवासियों ने सरकारी नौकरियों में या दूसरी जगहों में बहुत से जगहें ले ली हैं । ऐसी बात नहीं है । अगर ईसाई लोग पढ़-लिख गये हैं या सार्वजनिक जीवन में आ गये हैं तो यह उनके प्रयत्नों का फल है । जो आदिवासी ईसाई नहीं हुए हैं और आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं इनके पिछड़ेपन का दोष मिशनरियों पर कैसे पड़ता है । इस भ्रान्ति को, इस मनोवृत्ति को हमें अपने देश से निकालना होगा । हमारे देश

में जो हजारों की संख्या में आदिवासी हैं, जो आज भी बेकवर्ड हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना है—हिन्दुस्तान में आदिवासियों की संख्या 3 करोड़ के लगभग है और इनमें से केवल 16 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने ईसाई धर्म को स्वीकार किया है—अगर हमें इनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना है तो इनके लिए मिलकर प्रयास करना होगा । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स की संख्या 489 है, जिनमें 70 ब्लॉक ऐसे हैं जहां आप ईसाई आदिवासियों को पा सकते हैं । इस समय जो रुपया इन पर खर्च हो रहा है उसे देखें पिछले 15 सालों में 205 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है । अगर सारे ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स की संख्या को दृष्टि में रखा जाय जो कि 489 है तो इनमें से 70 ब्लॉक्स पर, जिनमें कि आदिवासियों ने ईसाई धर्म को स्वीकार किया है, सिर्फ 29 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है । ईसाई तथा गैर ईसाई आदिवासियों में इस रकम का आधा आधा खर्च होता है । इसलिये यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि सरकार की तरफ से इनके डवेलपमेंट के लिये जो आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, उसमें से उन लोगों को जो कन्वर्ट हो गये हैं, ज्यादा मिलती है । इस सदन को इन सब बातों पर ज्यादा गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा ।

आखिर में, मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो आदिवासी आसाम के टी-गाडन्ज में, जो मध्य प्रदेश, बंगाल और उड़ीसा से गये हैं, उन को भी वहां पर आदिवासी मानना चाहिये । यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध किसी कीमत पर भी नहीं रहना चाहिये । जिन आदिवासियों की हालत पिछले सैकड़ों वर्षों से शोचनीय है, निम्नस्तर की है, अगर उनको बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो किसी भी प्रकार का क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध उन पर नहीं लगाना चाहिये, तभी हम उनकी उन्नति कर सकते हैं, वरना ये फिर भी बैकवर्ड ही रह जायेंगे ।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों को सूची में शामिल करने और निकालने के लिये लाया गया है, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसका अभी तक कोई वैज्ञानिक पहलू नहीं बूझा गया है। इन जातियों के लोग कितने सम्पन्न हो चुके हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितने ऊपर उठ चुके हैं, इनके सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्रालय को जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिये थी। वित्त मंत्रालय अपने रेवेन्यू विभाग के द्वारा इस बात की जांच करा कर पता लगा सकता था कि किन जातियों की आर्थिक स्थिति ऊंची उठ चुकी है और किनकी अभी नहीं उठ चुकी है, उसके आधार पर उनको निकालना चाहिये था। लेकिन आर्थिक पहलू न लेकर केवल सामाजिक पहलू लिया गया है, यह भी न्यायोचित बात नहीं है। जहां तक जातियों को राज्यवार मान्यता देने की बात है उसमें भी संकुचित भावना दिखाई पड़ती है। जिन अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों को मान्यता मिली है, वह चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश में हों वह मान्यता प्रदेशीय स्तर पर नहीं लिंक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि किसी भी जाति को जब एक सूबे में मान्यता मिल जाती है तो फिर कोई कारण नहीं है कि दूसरे प्रदेशों में मान्यता क्यों न मिले। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है और न ऐसा करने के लिये सरकार अभी तैयार है। वैसे तो यदि वास्तविक स्थिति से देखा जाये तो बिना बताये कोई नहीं जान सकता है कि कौन किस जाति का आदमी है क्योंकि मस्तक पर तो लिखा नहीं रहता है कि फलाना आदमी फलानी जाति का है, वैसे तो कौन जाति का कौन आदमी है किसी को पता नहीं, केवल जो मां पैदा करने वाली है उसी को पता रहता है कि कौन बच्चा किस जाति का है। तो कोई वैज्ञानिक पहलू इस देश में नहीं लिया जाता है। आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों स्थितियों के कारण यह रिजर्वेशन दिया

गया है लेकिन उसमें राजनीतिक दांव पेंच लगाकर इस मामले को जानबूझ कर निष्प्रभावी किया जा रहा है। सन् 61 की जनगणना का आधार भी इसमें नहीं माना गया है और 71 की जनगणना की रिपोर्ट तो बाद में ही आयेगी जिससे कि पता चल सके कि किस जाति के लोग कितनी संख्या में हैं और कितने सम्पन्न हो चुके हैं। इसलिये यह जो विधेयक पास होने जा रहा है वह न तो 61 की जनगणना पर आधारित है और न 71 की जनगणना पर ही आधारित होगा। यह सरकार असमंजस में है। सरकार हमेशा दुविधा की नीति हो अपनाती है। कभी भी इसका दिमाग ठीक नहीं रहता है। किसी भी समस्या को ठीक ढंग से सुलझाने के लिये यह तैयार नहीं रहती है।

वैसे पिछले सत्र में पेरुमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बीस घंटे चर्चा हुई थी लेकिन कई प्रश्नोत्तरों से पता चला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जिन सिफारिशों से सम्बन्ध रखती है उन पर उसने एक इन्च भी कदम नहीं उठाया है बल्कि उस रिपोर्ट को निष्प्रभावी बनाने के लिये वासुमतारी कमेटी के सामने उस मामले को रखा जा रहा है ताकि उसमें और काट-छांट कर सकें। लेकिन सही मानों में और ईमानदारी से देखा जाये तो इस सरकार के पास कोई तर्क नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि सरकार पेरुमल कमेटी की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करे परन्तु वह ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। पिछले सत्र में जब इस मामले का उल्लेख किया गया कि अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाये और उनकी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाये तो प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि सरकार का बजट एलाऊ नहीं करता है। मैंने अपने जिले में देखा है कि किसी भी स्कूल या कालेज में अगर 25 या 30 लड़के पढ़ते हैं तो उनमें से केवल दो लड़कों को ही छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है, बाकी 28 लड़के वैसे ही रहते हैं।

तो इस प्रकार से कोई भी फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन भारत सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि बजट एलाऊ नहीं करता है। अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-चारियों और अधिकारियों के लिये भत्ता बढ़ाया गया है तो उसको बजट ने कैसे एलाऊ किया ? यह बात कुछ समय में नहीं आती है। आखिर यह विरोधाभास क्यों है ? जितने पेन्शन पाने वाले हैं उनकी पेन्शन की रकम को बढ़ाया जा रहा है फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट अनुसूचित और आदिम जातियों के छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति बढ़ाने के लिये एलाऊ क्यों नहीं करता है ? इसलिये इस सरकार को मंशा क्या है, अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में यह सरकार कोई भी कानून बनायेगी तो उस पर अमल भी करेगी, इस बात का विश्वास नहीं होता। छुआछूत सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक है वह पिछले सत्र में ही पास होने वाला था लेकिन उसको जानबूझ कर लटकाया जा रहा है और यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि वह न आ सके। मुझे तो ऐसा अनुमान हो रहा है कि इस सेशन में भी विधि मंत्री उसको नहीं लायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखेंगे। अब इस समय गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का कार्य लिया जायेगा।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th November, 1970."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 18th November, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL-Contd.

सभापति महोदय : इस प्रस्ताव के लिए साढ़े पांच घण्टे का समय नियत किया गया था जिसमें से तीन घंटे 12 मिनट का समय हो चुका है और अब दो घंटे 18 मिनट शेष रहते हैं। आज पहला भाषण श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी का होगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री नाथ पाई जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है उसी विषय पर कुछ दिन पहले चर्चा हुई है। वास्तव में यह कोई नयी समस्या नहीं है। पश्चिम बंगाल में 1967 के चुनाव के उपरान्त सन् 1969 में फिर चुनाव हुआ। उसके बाद वहां पर एक नयी सरकार बनी परन्तु वह भी टिक नहीं सकी। आज फिर राष्ट्रपति महोदय का शासन वहां पर जारी है। वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन चालू होने के उपरान्त, वहां की जो स्थिति थी उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन आयेगा, ऐसी जो कल्पना थी उस कल्पना पर भी पानी फिर गया है। पिछले तीन चार दिनों के खबरों में ही जिस प्रकार की खबरें वहां से आ रही हैं उनको अगर पढ़ा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि वहां की स्थिति कितनी गम्भीर रूप धारण करती चली जा रही है। वहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव विभाग के जो सेक्रेटरी थे उनकी भी हत्या कर दी गई है। इस प्रकार

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

से खुलेआम आये दिन बंगाल के अन्दर जो घटनाएं होती चली जा रही हैं उनपर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के बाद जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए थे वह नहीं उठाए गए हैं। इस सरकार पर मेरा यह आरोप है।

वास्तव में यह जो कम्युनिज्म है इसकी जैसी एक विचारधारा होती है वैसे ही इसकी एक कार्य-प्रणाली भी होती है यानी मेयाडालाजी जैसे कि अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है : One should hate sin but not the sinner. वास्तव में कोई आर्थिक प्रणाली से यदि हम किसी का भला करना चाहें तो राय में अन्तर हो सकता है परन्तु जहां तक भला करने का सवाल है वह किस रूप में हम करें, कैसे करें यह जो एक मेयाडालाजी है वह उनकी निश्चित होने के नाते उसी दृष्टि से ही इस देश के अन्दर भी हमको कुछ तथ्य सामने मिल रहे हैं। वास्तव में 1957 में पहली बार केरल के अन्दर कुछ इन्डिपेन्डेंट सदस्यों के समर्थन से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अधिकार में आई। उन दिनों में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एक थी। किन्तु दो ढाई साल के अन्दर केरल में विमोचन समर प्रारम्भ हुआ। सवाल है कि क्यों हुआ ? यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैं उनको भी दोष नहीं देता हूं।

It is inherent in their very philosophy. The role that has been assigned to the communist parties all over the world, not only in this country is not to deliver the goods to the people but only to act according to the wishes of their masters. Whether they are here or there is immaterial to us.

इस लिये जहां-जहां वे जाएंगे वहां समस्या हल करने के बजाय कैसे अराजकता पैदा हो और समस्या कैसे उलझेगी यही देखा जाता है। सन 57 में केरल के अन्दर कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में जो पहली बार शासन आया उसके दो ढाई साल के अन्दर उसका अनुभव हमको

हुआ। उसके बाद सन 67 में फिर केरल और बंगाल के अन्दर, जहां पर कम्युनिस्ट ज्यादा मात्रा में चुन करके आये और बड़े दल के नाते संयुक्त सरकार में सम्मिलित हुए उसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा उसको समझना कोई कठिन बात नहीं थी। वास्तव में एक प्रदेश के अन्दर जो सरकार होती है, कृषि उसके हाथ में होने के नाते जो भी किसान का भला वह करना चाहे वह कर सकती थी। किन्तु किसान का भला करने के बजाय उन लोगों ने नए नए नारे दिये। सबसे पहला नारा था "नक्सलवादी" और आज यह वहीं तक सीमित नहीं रहा, वह समग्र भारतवर्ष में फैल गया है। जहां तक अखबार में खबर आती है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर तक में भी माओ के पोस्टर लग गए और नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियां दिखाई दे रही हैं। वास्तव में किसान का भला करने का मामला तो अलग चीज है यहां भला करने का सवाल ही नहीं है, यहां तो देश में अराजकता पैदा करके आगे चल कर देश को अपने कब्जे में रखने की दृष्टि से इस तरह की स्थिति वह पैदा करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि उसके अनुकूल वातावरण बन जाए। अपने हाथ में अधिकार आने के बाद यदि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शान्ति पैदा करने की दृष्टि से, जो एक न्याय-सम्मत चीज है ऐसा किया जाता, और अगर मालिक ऐसा न करता तो उसपर न्यायिक दबाव डाल कर उसको करवाया जाता तो दूसरी बात थी लेकिन ऐसा करवाने के बजाय वहां एक नया नारा दिया गया। वह नारा था "घेराव" का। यह नया नारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा, वह सभी क्षेत्रों में फैल गया। विद्यार्थी प्रिसिपल का घेराव करते हैं, वाइस चांसलर का घेराव करते हैं। एक वाइस चांसलर को तो यहां तक कहना पड़ा कि :

"After all it should be a super human power that can control the present day student community."

इसका मतलब यह है कि एक नारा देकर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शान्ति पैदा करने की बात तो दूर रही, अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी उससे गड़बड़ी हो गयी। जब कहीं पर कोई सरकार बनती है तब जिसको हम मैक्सिमम प्रोडक्शन कहते हैं वह उसको नहीं कराएगी तो फिर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आयेगा कहां से ? तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करने को प्रोत्साहन देने के बजाय एक और नारा दिया गया “बन्द” का यानी अगर स्वयं नारा देकर सरकार सारी चीजें बन्द करवाए तो उसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा ? यह आपने स्वयं इस सदन में रक्खा कि कितना घाटा आया, कितना क्या हुआ, कितने मैनडेज हमारे फुजूल चले गए हैं। अगर पैदा करें तो सबको बांटने में जो सुविधा होती है, और जो समानता लानी चाहिये वह ठीक चीज है वह होनी चाहिये, किन्तु वह बात तो दूर रही जो पैदा करने की बात होती है उसमें बाधाएं आईं, उसमें टांग अड़ाई गई। वास्तव में इससे यह पता चलता है कि जहां भी यह कम्युनिस्ट अपने हाथ में शासन लेंगे वहां समस्या हल करने के बजाए समस्या को उलझाने की दृष्टि से काम करेंगे।

आज जो हमारी शिकायत है वह जिनके हाथ में अधिकार है उनके बारे में है। समय रहते हम चेतते नहीं क्योंकि देश के अन्दर इस देश का विभाजन हो इस बात को लेकर एक षड़यन्त्र चला था। जानकारों ने सूचना दे रखी थी, किन्तु यह चेते नहीं। अन्ततोगत्वा जिसको फेट अकाम्प्ली कहते हैं वह हो गया। कहने लगे कि हो गया तो हम क्या करें। किन्तु उसको बदलने की दृष्टि से हम ने क्या कदम उठाया ? कुछ नहीं। वही हाल यहां भी है। 1962 में चीन अपना मित्र था, समाजवाद में विश्वास करता था, पंचशील को मानता था। लेकिन इतना होने के बाद भी जो चीन वामडीला तक पहुंच गया तो इट बाज नाट फार नॉथिंग। वह आया क्यों और गया क्यों ? उसके उपरान्त ही कम्युनिस्ट

पार्टी में फूट पड़ गई। तब तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एक थी, यूनाइटेड थी। किसकी तरफ देखें यह समझ में नहीं आता था। तेलंगाना का जो रिबोल्ट 1950 का था वह दब गया क्योंकि बाहर से जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए थी उसके मिलने की स्थिति नहीं थी। देश की जनता के बल बूते पर कहीं भी कम्युनिज्म सफल नहीं बनता है। वह हमेशा बाहर की मदद से बढ़ता रहा है, जनता के विरुद्ध सारी बातें होती रही हैं। इस कारण सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित हो इस दृष्टि से चीन 1962 में इधर आया सम्पर्क स्थापित कर लिया, जिसको लाइन आफ कम्यूनिकेशन कहा जाता है, और उसकी वजह से आज पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर असम के अन्दर, कूच बिहार के अन्दर हथियार मिलते हैं, शस्त्र साहित्य मिलता है। आखिर यह आया कहां से ? हमारे गृह मंत्री सब बातें स्वीकार करते हैं। यह हथियार वहां से आते हैं, बाहर से लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त करके आते हैं, साहित्य आता है। यहां हत्याएं होती हैं। होती हैं ? तो कहते हैं कि होती हैं। किन्तु इसके पीछे कोई निश्चित उद्देश्य होगा, इसको नहीं मानते। इसका मतलब क्या है ? जैसे वियट नाम के अन्दर हुआ, कम्बोडिया के अन्दर हुआ, उसी तरह से भारत के अन्दर अराजकता पैदा करके भारत की स्वाधीनता, प्रभुसत्ता, और स्वतंत्रता को चुनौती देने की दृष्टि से तैयारी करने का लक्ष्य सामने रख कर हर चीज होती चली जा रही है। यदि इसको आप आंखों से ओझल करें तो उचित न होगा।

यहां एक संशोधन भी आया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि यहां पर जो गरीबी और बेकारी है उसको दूर करना चाहिए। बेकारी और गरीबी के साथ इसको कैसे जोड़ा जा सकता है ? वास्तव में बेकारी और गरीबी का यहां पर लाभ उठाया जा रहा है। They are exploiting the situation. वास्तव में बंगाल में जो कुछ हुआ है उसका बेकारी से क्या सम्बन्ध है, क्या मतलब है

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

विवेकानन्द स्वामी महाराज की जो प्रतिमा है उसको तोड़ना, गांधीजी का जो साहित्य है उसको जलाना, गांधीजी की प्रतिमा को तोड़ना, स्कूलों में जाना, वहां लाल झंडा लगाना, इसका सम्बन्ध बेकारी से कहाँ आता है। इसमें बेकारी का सवाल कहाँ से आता है। वास्तव में जो चीज है उसको ठीक ढंग से देखने के बजाय हम उसे दूसरे रास्ते ले जा रहे हैं। हम भूल नहीं सकते कि इसी बंगाल में मैं मेड फेमिन हुआ। कितने लोग अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मरे, अगर केवल बेकारी की बात होती तो वहां इस तरह नहीं मरते ऐसी बातों के पीछे जब कोई विचार देने वाला होता है तब ऐसी बातें होती हैं। ऐसी बातें किसी ध्येय को लेकर चलती हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पुलपल्ली नगर में केरल के नवम्बर 1968 में कुन्नीगल नारायण, अजिता और मन्दाकिनी को पकड़ा गया। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि अभी तक उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा हो रहा है। हम नवम्बर, 1970 में हैं। They are facing trial now. It is a criminal case. I can understand a civil suit being prolonged. किन्तु जिनके ऊपर यह चार्ज है कि पुलिस स्टेशन पर उन्होंने हमले किये हैं, खुल कर सब कुछ किया है, नवम्बर, 1968 से लेकर नवम्बर 1970 तक हम पहुंच गये हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनको सजा नहीं मिली है। Even today they are facing trial. इसका मतलब क्या होता है? यह जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है, They are prepared to strike the Naxalites but they are afraid of wounding them. यह जो हमारी सरकार बैठी है यह खुद घर में शगड़ा करा कर कम्युनिस्टों के बल बूते पर यहां खड़ी है। इस लिए यह भी कुछ नहीं करना चाहती।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : मजिस्ट्रेट जो केस

कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमें उनके बारे में पता है।

आज बंगाल में भी राष्ट्रपति शासन है, और राष्ट्रपति शासन के प्रतिनिधि बनकर जो साहब वहां पर उनके विषय में कई बार कहा गया, अभी चितरंजन दास जयन्ती मनाई गई। उस समय भी इन सज्जन ने लोगों के सामने देशभक्ति का आदर्श सामने रख कर यहां की जो नई पीढ़ी है उसके मन में देश भक्ति के भाव भरने के बजाय लेनिन और रूस की सारी बातें रक्खीं। इस आदमी के बल बूते पर वहां जो शान्ति और कानून की स्थिति पैदा करनी है वह पैदा नहीं होगी। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कदम उठाए एक साल पहले वहां की स्थिति को रोकने की दृष्टि से कोई कदम उठाने की बात गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से हो गई थी, लेकिन केवल नक्सलाइट्स को छोड़कर दूसरों को उससे रगड़ने की कोशिश की गई। पश्चिमी बंगाल के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अजय मुकर्जी जैसे व्यक्ति ने बतलाया कि वहां कई राजनीतिक हत्याओं का प्रयत्न किया गया किन्तु मैं इस सरकार के बारे में बतलाऊंगा कि भारतीय जन संघ के नेता पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जैसे राष्ट्रीय नेता की हत्या होने के बाद भी सरकारी जांच ब्यूरो उसको चोरी का मामला बनाने की कोशिश करता है। शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच की मांग होने पर भी चुप्पी साधी जाती है। देश की राजनीति ऐसे नहीं चलेगी। देश में प्रगति लानी होगी। But we do want orderly and peaceful progress. ऐसी नहीं कि केवल हिंसा के बल बूते पर, हत्या, डराने-धमकाने के बल बूते पर ऐसा किया जाए। इस तरह से देश की उन्नति नहीं होती है।

अन्त में मैं यह कह खत्म करूंगा कि सरकार सिसिअरली सामने आये, इसके लिये कदम उठाये और आपको रोके तथा देश में एक हवा या वातावरण पैदा करे कि भारत की हजारों मालों की परम्परा को लेकर जो भारत स्वर्ण भूमि बनकर खड़ा है वह आगे चलकर किसी का गुलाम नहीं बनेगा। फिर नई पीढ़ी खड़ी होगी। प्रजातन्त्र, लोक तंत्र, स्वाधीनता, प्रभुसत्ता के बल बूते पर फिर एक बार हम नया भारत खड़ा करेंगे। अगर इसके लिये सरकार आगे कदम बढ़ाए तो भारतीय जन संघ पूरी ताकत के साथ उन कदमों का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय श्री नाथ पाई के प्रस्ताव पर मेरा एक अमेंडमेंट था।

सभापति महोदय : मैं उसका पता लगा लूंगा, तब तक आप श्री के० एन० तिवारी को बोलने दीजिए। आप तो अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं। आप भाषण करना चाहते हैं अब। आपका नाम है।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : उस दिन सरकार की तरफ से संशोधन रखा गया था कि इसके लिये जो समय निर्धारित है इसको तीन घण्टे और बढ़ा दिया जाये जाएं। इसके पीछे उद्देश्य क्या था यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं। लेकिन समय बढ़ा दिया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब कितना समय बाकी है।

सभापति महोदय : पहले इसके लिये ढाई घण्टे रखे गए थे। उसके बाद तीन घण्टे और बढ़ा दिए गए। 2 घण्टे 18 मिनट जब यह बहस शुरू हुई तब बाकी थे।

श्री के० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : श्री नाथ पाई के बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

बहुत से भाइयों ने जो मुझे कहना था, कह दिया है। जोशी जी ने भी कह दिया है। मैं सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल की नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को वह एक साधारण मूवमेंट न समझे और अगर साधारण मूवमेंट समझा तो सरकार बड़ी भारी गलती करेगी। इससे देश को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा। अगर इन लोगों ने मार्क्सिस्ट लिटरेचर पढ़ा है और माओत्से तुंग के विचारों को पढ़ा है, उनकी गतिविधियों का अध्ययन किया है तो इनको साफ हो जाएगा कि गुरीला वार की पूरी तैयारी भारत में नक्सलाइट्स की तरफ से की जा रही है। इसमें दूसरों का कितना हाथ है, उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन उस रोज पंत जी जब बोल रहे थे तो कह रहे थे कि वे लोग हिंसा छोड़ दें। जब उन्होंने यह कहा तो मुझे ऐसे लगा जैसे वह बिल्ली से कह रहे हों कि वह दूध पीना छोड़ दे या चूहे खाना छोड़ दो। मुझे ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था जैसे यह गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल नाबालिग की तरह बोल रही हो। यह उनका सिद्धांत है, हिंसा उनकी रग रग में है और इनको जिन्होंने नक्सलाइट्स की विचारधारा को पढ़ा होगा थोड़ा बहुत भी, उनको मालूम हो गया होगा उनकी यह फिलौसफी है देश के अन्दर क्रांति लाने के लिये उसमें हिंसा भी वजित नहीं है। माओत्से तुंग कहते हैं कि रेवोल्यूशन जब आएगा, आजादी जब आएगी तो बन्दूक की नाली से आएगी, उसके जरिए आएगी। ऐसी हालत में उनसे यह कहना कि वे हिंसा छोड़ दें अपने को भुलावे में डालना है। इन बातों को छोड़कर उनके साथ मुकाबला कैसे किया जाए, इसके ऊपर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये।

नक्सलाइट्स इस बात को खुले रूप में कहते हैं कि माओत्से तुंग ने जब क्रांति का आन्दोलन शुरू किया तो उनके पास बहुत कम बन्दूकें थीं और इनके पास उनसे ज्यादा बन्दूकें हैं और घर-घर में बम तैयार हो रहे हैं। बन्दूकें और राइफलें पुलिस से भी छीनी जा रही हैं। अभी

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

पूर्णिया में ये लोग पुलिस से सात राइफलें छीन कर ले गये। हर तरह से ये लोग हथियार एकत्र कर रहे हैं। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि वे गुरीला वार की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। वे गवर्नमेंट की अपील पर कोई ध्यान दे रहे हैं। जब देश में ऐसी हालत पैदा हो जाये तो सरकार का कर्त्तव्य और धर्म हो जाता है कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को दबाने के लिये जिस तरह से भी हो हर सार्थक कदम उठाया जाए।

जोशी जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इसके साथ बेरोजगारी का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। बेरोजगारी का सवाल तो सब जगह है, सारे भारत में है, गांव-गांव में है, घर-घर में है। अगर यह सवाल होता तो यह मूवमेंट सब जगह चलती। उन्होंने उदाहरण दिये हैं। अगर बेरोजगारी को लेकर यह मूवमेंट चली होती तो आज इस देश में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति, गांधीजी की मूर्ति, विद्या सागर जी की मूर्ति, रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की मूर्ति को न तोड़ा जाता। इस देश के जितने पुराने नेता हुए हैं, इस देश को बनाने वाले नेता हुए हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, किसी भी वाक आफ लाइफ से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उन सबकी मूर्तियां तोड़ी जा रही हैं, उनके सिर काटे जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण क्या हो सकता है? इसका मतलब क्या हो सकता है? इसका मतलब यह है कि इन नेताओं को ये लांग रिएक्शनरी समझते हैं और एक मात्र रेवोल्युशनरी अगर कोई है तो नक्सलाइट्स हैं। मुझे यह कहने के लिए हमारे सी० पी० एम० के लोग माफ करें और अगर मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं तो मैं अपने कर्त्तव्य से च्युत होऊंगा कि इन लोगों का भी इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और इनकी वजह से भी यह मूवमेंट इस हालत में पहुंचा है। उस दिन श्री रनेन सेन ने इसको बड़ी खूबी के साथ हाउस में रखा था। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। अगर आज भी ये ताकत में आ जाएं

तो जितने भी जेलों में नक्सलाइट्स बन्द हैं उन सबको छोड़कर ये लोग उनके साथ भाई चारा करेंगे चाहे उसके नतीजे कुछ भी हों।

जहां तक बंगाल में चुनाव कराने का सम्बन्ध है, तब तक वहां चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए जब तक वहां ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो जाए कि हर आदमी आजादो के साथ, निर्भीक भाव से वोट दे सके। उसी अवस्था में वहां एक डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट बन सकेगी।

गवर्नमेंट को एक और बात सोचनी चाहिये। यह चीज बंगाल तक ही सीमित नहीं है। बिहार इसके पड़ोस में है। बंगाल हमारा घर है। दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं हम मानते हैं। हमारा रहना-सहना, पढ़ना लिखना, खाना पीना सब एक समान है। बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर का बयान है और और हम बिहार वालों को भी मालूम है कि नक्सलाइट एक्टिविटीज बिहार में भी काफी पैमाने पर बढ़ रही है। संज काश्मीर से लेकर बंगाल तक सब जगह कायम करने की तैयारी हो रही है और कायम कर दिए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की० सी० आई० डो०, सरकार का इंटेलेजेंस विभाग क्या करता है? अखबारों में यह निकलता है कि कलकत्ता में चारू मजुमदार किसी स्थान पर मोटिंग करेंगे, पार्टी की मीटिंग करेंगे और वह अखबार भी कलकत्ता से निकलता है लेकिन आज तक न तो अखबार वाले पकड़े गए हैं और न प्रेस पकड़ा गया है और चारू मजुमदार सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूम रहा है उसको पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है। इसके दो ही मतलब हो सकते हैं। या तो सरकार का अस्तित्व नहीं है और उसको सारी ताकत खत्म हो चुकी है और वह किसी भी आफैंडर को पकड़ नहीं सकती है या यह हो सकता है कि चारू मजुमदार आम जनता में इतना घुलमिल गया है, इतना घुस गया है और उसको आम जनता से इतनी मदद मिलती

है कि पुलिस उसको पकड़ने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। अखबारों में छपा है कि चारु मजुमदार और कानु सान्याल में तफरक्का पैदा हो गया है और पार्टी में डिविजन हो गया है। अगर पुलिस को इतनी खबर है कि उनके अन्दर डिफेंसिस पैदा हो गये हैं और चारु मजुमदार सारे भारत में घूमता है और इसको पकड़ने की ताकत इनके पास नहीं है और उसकी खबर उनके पास नहीं है, तो इसको माना नहीं जा सकता है, यह बात मेरे जैसे साधारण बुद्धि वाले आदमी की समझ में नहीं आ सकती है। यह सही है कि बेरोजगारी को दूर करने और इकानोमिक कन्डीशन्ज में सुधार करने के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए और उसके लिये बंगाल या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी राज्य को जितनी मदद की आवश्यकता है वह देनी चाहिये। मैं उसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ लेकिन सरकार नपुंसक जैसी बन जाए और इन हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों को दबाने के लिये पूरी ताकत न लगाए, यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा खयाल है कि इस बारे में सरकार को जितनी ताकत लगानी चाहिए, वह नहीं लगा रही है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को काफी बदनामी हो रही है। इस समय बंगाल में कोई राज्य सरकार नहीं है, जिसके बारे में सरकार कहे कि यह उसकी रेसपांसिबिलिटी है। अब यह सेंटर की रेसपांसिबिलिटी है कि इस स्थिति को जल्द से जल्द सुधारा जाए और इन प्रवृत्तियों को दबाया जाए।

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER (Tirupattur): Sir, when we were receiving reports about disturbances and Naxalite activities in West Bengal a year ago, we were not so much frightened. But now after seeing such disturbances and murders continuing for months together, we are really perturbed and we find it difficult to see how we can achieve our socialist aims. The DMK has all its policies founded

only on non-violent methods and we have also succeeded to some extent. We want to achieve socialism only through democratic means. But what is happening in Calcutta and in West Bengal as a whole is really disheartening and we want to have a second thought over our policy to attain socialism.

Our learned friend, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, the other day was giving reasons for the trouble in West Bengal. He is more competent than all of us because he comes from that area and he is a learned man. He says that the youth are very much discontented and frustrated on account of unemployment and that is the cause of all these disturbances. But he has not given any solution or direction to solve it. We in this country want to attain socialism by solving the unemployment problem by developing our industries and agriculture. We are in that process. During this transformation stage, there, ought to be some satisfaction with what we have been able to do. We cannot give jobs to everyone who is in need of it. Taking this opportunity, some political parties or some mischievous elements might have started this trouble there. It is not there only in West Bengal. When we read the reports of some incidents in Kerala in the newspapers of yesterday and day before yesterday, we were very much frightened. They are so horrible—a father killed in the presence of his wife, sons and daughters. When we imagine the scene for a moment, we think the Government is worthless.

We are not able to give a family man, a man living in the rural area, a safe Government and a safe living. We may be here and may be safe; we should not wish that, but that day may come for us also.

16 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In the rural area people read in our language papers these horrible stories and they say, when I meet them, in plain words, "We do not want you, politicians, to administer this country for one day more. Whatever be the political party you belong to, when you people, learned people, are at the helm of affairs and are not able to give a good life and protection to the life of a farmer to live on his farmhouse and to

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

open his store in the night when he is called upon to do so, where is security?" That is the question that is asked.

Everybody now is very much dissatisfied. They are very much frustrated and people have lost the very faith in democracy and democratic institutions. Many want to give our parliamentary institutions, from the panchayat to the Assembly and the Parliament, a holiday for some years. At times they even go to the extent of saying, "Administrators, good people, should rule the country for some years giving a holiday to you and you, politicians, should learn how to take this country on a progressive path to a socialistic or a welfare state; till then, we do not want you at the head of government." That is what more or less people in the villages desire.

So, what happens in Calcutta or Bengal is directly affecting even other States where law and order is maintained well. Unless some drastic action to bring law and order there is taken, the same disease will spread as an epidemic to other States also.

To put down all such things we can depend only upon the police. To call in the army is a thing which we do not like. With the present law, I think, the police can very well control the position if they are given good arms and good directives from above. The intelligence department which is in charge of the thing is not quite tactful. At times they are not able to find out who is the right man or who is the wrong man. On account of this flaw at times even good people are shot or are said to be shot in Calcutta streets. After trimming and perfecting the intelligence branch of the police department by giving more powers to the police, the situation can be brought under control in Calcutta and West Bengal.

This situation has not only now spread to Kerala but there is every likelihood of its spreading to Andhra or even to other States. So, every responsible gentleman, whichever political party he belong to—Communist, DMK, Congress or any other party—should forget for a moment his political party and political ideology and should see that West Bengal is restored to its normal condition and that normal life is

there. Then only we can have our future progress; or else, as we see that industrial production has fallen, other things will also fall.

Only one thing has improved now. Till the past five or six years we were importing food-grains from other countries. On account of good hard work by farmers we are able to produce enough food. We are producing enough still.

On account of some political trouble at Durgapur and other steel factories, they are not producing up to their capacity. This has done a very big damage to other parts of the country. In my part of the country, where electricity is spreading, for want of poles and other materials, we are not able to supply it to tens of thousands of farmers. Steel production is now at a standstill and it is already affecting the country. By spreading the leftist policies of creating disorder and other things, we will be spreading unemployment and loss of production. Now, in the last few years, we have done something in the matter of giving more employment. We have achieved some progress. Let us see that all this progress is not very much adversely affected. Let us see how we can put down all the disturbances with the help of the police and maintain law and order.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have very carefully gone through the Resolution moved by my learned friend Mr. Nath Pai. Though, of course, I was not given the good fortune to listen to the speech of Mr. Nath Pai on his Resolution because I was not here, I was very carefully listening to the speech of my learned friend Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi, I was rather pained to hear the speech.

Mr. Nath Pai's Resolution is very skilfully and innocently worded. On the face of it, it looks all right. But there is an under-tone of a very strong accusation against the Central Government. For a moment, my thoughts went back to Trivandrum in Kerala, and I was thinking about the chagrin and embarrassment that Mr. Nath Pai would have felt if some Member in the Kerala Assembly had brought

in an atrocious incident that happened in Kerala which went by the name of Naxalites and which was in comparison to what is happening in West Bengal. If some Member in the Kerala Assembly had stood up and accused with strong fingers the C.P.I.—P.S.P. Government that they had not made an improvement on the situation there, I think, Mr. Nath Pai would have felt the same pain that I am feeling now.

SHRI NATH PAI : If you had brought it, I would have supported it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : What I feel is that the very tone of all the speeches is coloured by sadistic or callous pleasure. It looks almost like a younger brother pointing his finger against the elder brother in whose presence their sister is molested but the elder brother's hands are tied back to a tree. The younger brother moves his fingers to accuse him but does not move his fingers to untie the hands of his elder brother.

When we are talking about Naxalite movement, many of my friends here do not think of untying the hands and giving the police strong measures to meet the situation. They feel that if their hands are untied, they may turn against them. That is a very grave misunderstanding, if I may say so.

Now, where is the origin of the Naxalite movement? I would humbly submit that the good name of the people of Naxalbari must be spared once and for all. The term "Naxalite" is a misnomer. I am one who believes that a very sizeable majority of the people of Naxalbari are good people. Unfortunately, during the regime of Shri Jyoti Basu, in 1967, somehow it happened that a violent movement spread from Naxalbari. So, it got the name of "Naxalites". But if you trace the origin very carefully, we must spare the Naxalbari people. Instead of calling them "Naxalites", I may humbly submit, in all fairness to the people of Naxalbari, that you call them as "Marxalites".

Let us see where it is all happening. We can easily trace the parenthood of the movement. It is happening in West Bengal, in Andhra, in Kerala and, invariably, in areas where C.P.M. has comparatively more strength. Of course,

in Kerala, I must admit that they have only remnants of the Marxist Party after the recent elections. But still they are there. Now, the Marxist Party is the father of this movement. During that short period or long period—I do not know exactly how it was—of flirtation and courting and honey-moon with Mao, the Marxist Party has become the father of this movement and Mao is only the mother of this movement. Now, the father is disowning the child just like the old story of Vishwamitra. It all happened during the courting and flirtation. Now, the Marxist Party says, 'We do not have anything to do with it'. May be the mother Mao will have to carry on with it. (*Interruptions*) I think so. I was hearing you, my dear comrade, when you were speaking the other day. I was feeling very much amused because you, like the old Puranic Siva, gave the boon to Padmasura and Padmasura wanted to try it on your own head. So you ran back to the Vishnu here saying that this great giant is coming to kill you. You gave the boon to them to kill the poor people. You gave the boon to Padmasura. Now you speak in terms of the poor lady, Mrs. Parul Bose. I am really very sorry that you gave the power. You are the real origin of the entire thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are surrounded by hardened criminals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is his maiden speech. Please don't disturb him.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I don't expect that courtesy from him.

Now, Sir, at one time I do remember—that was in November 1968—our great comrade, Mr. E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad, when there was an attack on the Pulpally police station in Kerala he said, 'It is a political thing. It has to be met at political level.' Clean two years afterwards in November 1970, here is our great comrade E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad saying that it is not a political problem, it is the problem of anti-co anti-social elements. Within two years, the only difference was that Comrade great E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad at that time was the Chief Minister, but now, by the verdict of the great people of Kerala, he is no more there. I don't think he will ever be there.

[Shri A. C. George]

Now, the problem is : what is happening in other States. What is happening in Bengal ? What is happening in Andhra ? For the benefit of my great comrades, I may submit that I have also learnt a bit about revolution. It is never a revolution. If it is anything, it is just a counter revolution to defeat the social progress and revolution that has happened in India. It is just a counter revolution. They wanted to see the revolution that is going on in India. So this is a counter revolution and that too...

AN HON. MEMBER : Counter movement.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is a counter revolution. By whatever name you may call, it is never a revolution in that good sense. What is the fate of the poor people ? I may remind my friend there on the opposite side that I have looked into the statistics of most of the culprits. I may submit it is never directed against the *bourgeois* class. You can invariably see that it is against the proletariat. Their arms are aimed at the proletariat. It is a tyrannical revolution of the upper class against the poor class people. In my State they do not direct the arms against the rich class because the rich class has got the power to bribe the Naxalites or the Marxalites by whatever name you may call them. They are directed against the poor proletariat.

Now, what is happening ? I have received letters yesterday and to-day from my State saying that nowadays if there is some emergency, some maternity case, if some body taps at the door of the doctor, the doctor will not come. If a taxi driver is called for some urgent purpose, the taxi driver will not go because the people there know that it is not a movement against the *bourgeoisie*. It is a movement against anybody who does not bribe them. That is where it is. The taxi driver, the doctor, the people who may have to come to our rescue at difficult times now they do not come because nobody is sure when he is going to be attacked because the basic nature of all these attacks is against the proletariat, against the middle class. I may submit, Sir, the statistics of all that has happened in my State. (*Interruptions*) I am not an authority. Our friend there may be in a better position to tell us as to who are

the people killed. But, in our State of Kerala, invariably the attack was directed against the proletariat, poor people or the middle class. I will imagine for a second the Pulpally Police Station there. The man who was killed there is a petty employee getting a basic salary of Rs. 83. Do you call him a *bourgeoisie* ? A poor man, a poor constable, who took to this job, just because he had to feed his poor children and his wife, was killed, just because he went as a policeman. It is all just a question of option of career ; we are all people coming from the same social background. That poor man getting Rs. 83—a proletariat, according to me, was killed in the name of the so-called proletariat revolution, and proletariat paradise. I have never learnt that a proletarian paradise will be created by killing proletarians—that is a new knowledge to me.

Now, Sir, I may submit that instead of pointing the fingers against the Central Government and taking the sadistic pleasure of always accusing, let us think for a moment as to how the Central Government is to tackle it. I do admit that there are certain social problems behind it. Shri Namboodripad only two years back stated that it is purely a political problem. Now he says, it is purely a social problem. We will have to take a sober view about this.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, I am of the view that the Central Government,—as long as the President's rule is there,—must be given all the powers and here is the House to watch how this is being done. We are Members of Parliament sitting here who can always raise our finger against the Central Government if this is misused. But such movements will have to be dealt with, with a strong hand. Otherwise what I feel is this, father who is now disowning the child will one day try to thrive on it. Let there be no ambiguity about it.

I only sympathise with Mrs. Parul Bose. I can imagine the pains that Mr. Ramamurthi and Mr. Basu had when one of them was attacked. One can imagine what pains it would give when a person is attacked the blood and the flesh and the body is the same for all of us. Let us not think in political terms. You are pained when Mrs. Parul Bose is attacked ;

but you are not pained when some other people are attacked. That is the one discriminatory factor against you.

Now, what I submit is this. This House must definitely give a mandate to the Central Government to deal with this problem in West Bengal with a firm and strong hand and this we must give with an unambiguous voice. We have got the power to check if it is misused. Thank you.

AN. HON. MEMBER : A very good speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Chairman, this Resolution which was moved by Mr. Nath Pai in the last session—the way it is worded, I think—is a little out-dated now, because, subsequent to that last discussion on this Resolution, there have been several other discussions in various places, and already the Government of India—as everybody knows—has come forward with certain draconian legislations, which some Members here are advocating. It is not necessary for them to advocate this now, because already they have brought forward two Bills which have been discussed in the Consultative Committee only two days ago and this House—some Members of which are very eager to give power to Government—is not going to be given that opportunity. It is our demand that Bills should be brought in this House. Let the House decide it. (Interruption) Automatically they do not have to be brought here ; they are Presidential Acts, under the delegation of powers.

I welcome the suggestion and let them be brought before this House. Let them be discussed here. The Members who are not Members of the Select Committee may have opportunity to express their views thereon. But I doubt very much from what I saw in the Consultative Committee whether the Government is agreeable to do that.

Anyway, what I mean to say is this. If the purpose of Mr. Nath Pai's Resolution is only that we should condemn the Naxalites, then, I don't think there is much need of discussion here. There is no controversy about it. We are all unanimous on this.

AN HON. MEMBER : We, means whom ? (Interruption).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Everybody ; even they are now saying that it is you and the Naxalites who are killing them. (Interruption).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : CPI and us and the Police. Don't give all credit to us. (Interruption).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can take it as you like. The point is this : If this is the purpose of the Resolution, to decry, deplore and condemn what the Naxalites are doing today, their philosophy, their activities, etc. there is no controversy here ; there cannot be.

But I find during the last three months or so, a more fashionable idea being put forward. I shall describe presently why I call it fashionable. That is now becoming the pet theory of the Government which they are spreading all around, and that is, that they are going to tackle the Bengal problem with what they call a package deal. Package deal means Don't look at the Preventive Detention Bill, don't look at the Suppression of Violent Activities Bill, because along with it, we are also administering doses of measures for economic relief, that is to say, reducing the land ceiling, or taking some powers by which some *bastis* or some slums can be cleared or introducing some octroi tax or something like that. Repeatedly, we are being told that the Government do not believe in the strong arm method. But then they say, 'Look, we are giving you a package deal ; there has to be a strong arm also, and there is also to be a patient and sympathetic consideration and dealing of the problems, economic, social and political which are afflicting the people of West Bengal, and without tackling which this problem cannot be settled in the ultimate analysis.'

The main purport of what I want to say today is that this theory is a monstrous fraud. It is a big humbug. Whatever their intentions may be, what we could see over the last few months is that though the package deal theory is being put forward, in actual practice, only one part is being implemented, and nothing is done about the other part, because only that part is implemented which it is easy to imple-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ment, and that is to invest the police with some sweeping powers, to give them powers to shoot, to give them powers to detain people and do anything they like. Other things will, of course, go along at a slow and leisurely pace and take a little longer time perhaps to make themselves felt.

I have here with me a recent issue of the journal known as *The States* which is edited by a veteran journalist, Mr. Durga Das. I do not think that anybody suspects him to be a Naxalite or a communist. This is what he has written. The heading of this article is: 'Too little, too late, may be costly'. I shall just quote a few sentences from it. He says:

"If only hardened criminals and anti-social elements were responsible, how does one explain the apparent apathy of the people to these acts of violence? Why don't they resist or come out clearly to help police operations against these criminals."

Then, he goes on to say:

"Law and order problems cannot be considered in isolation, without relation to the people's sentiments. To understand the people's inexplicable apathy, if not anti-path, one must take into account the increasing number of deaths in the police lock-ups, of arrested persons, nor can one fail to see the marked disbelief with which police versions of alleged encounters and deaths of Naxalites are received by the common folk. Naxalites or no Naxalites, any improvement of the law and order situation demands restoration of direct association of the people with the administration. That means the restoration of popular government in the State."

This is what he is saying after observing the situation.

I would like to read a few more sentences from his article because they are very interesting. He goes on to say:

"With 40,000 class I listed criminals in the North Calcutta police district alone..."

—listed criminals; that means, they are known to the police—

"...with 30,000 more women and children rice smugglers operating in the four districts around Calcutta, with a million night-dwellers on the pavements..."

Here, I may point out that many of these unfortunate night-dwellers on the pavements come from Bihar and U. P. It amused me the other day that when there was a discussion going on here about the need to introduce more development schemes for U.P., which is certainly a backward region—I have every sympathy with their demand—nobody raised this point, although here we are told that every State must rush to Bengal's rescue to save Bengal, that the eastern districts of U.P. and the northern districts of Bihar which are utterly poverty-stricken and where landlessness and distress is so acute that lakhs of people every year have to go to Calcutta to seek some sort of miserable pittance are responsible for these people living on the pavements of Calcutta. If Government really bother themselves to do something for UP and Bihar, then that would also help to check this flow of unemployed people who are crowding the streets of Calcutta and also becoming a victim and a prey to many undesirable things.

"With a million night dwellers on pavements and with 5½ million poor job-seekers pouring into Calcutta from the other States of India and above all, with the rapid increase in able-bodied unemployed passing or dropping out of schools, colleges and universities, the Naxalite ideology based on suffering gets a free grazing ground from where it contaminates other parts of the country".

This idea is now accepted by everybody; I think nobody here quarrels with it, though Shri Tiwari, the Chairman now, only a little while ago while speaking said that after all, these problems are there everywhere, in every other State. Nevertheless, people who live outside Bengal, who are not Bengalis, who are trying to understand the problem not only superficially do come to these conclusions.

What I wish to say is that nothing is being done except talking about this side of the problem. Action is being taken only as respects the police *danda* and the right to shoot and this

side is being totally neglected. Shri Pant may later on say that they have sanctioned so many schemes and so many crores. We are reading in the papers every day also about these. But what they are doing to create new employment opportunities, I do not know. But they talk about improvement of the *bustees*, taking certain other measures and so on. As far as I can see, nothing is happening. Anybody who lives in Calcutta knows it.

So far as employment opportunities are concerned, I want to make a very modest demand. I say, you do not bother about creating new employment opportunities, but at last see to it that those who are already in employment are not chucked out. Can you do that much? Do not bother about creating new employment opportunities.

Here is your friend, Shri Birla, who owns half a dozen factories round about Calcutta. You will find that in the last two months, the Keshoram Cotton Mills, the Keshoram Rayon Mills (one of the most profitable concerns), the Jayshree Textiles, Texmaco Engineering Works, Bengal Fine Spinning Mills, all Birla concerns, have been closed down by him, either because he would not agree to some bonus demand of the workers or he says that the price of cotton has gone up and so he cannot run his mills. Some excuse or the other is trotted out. These mills have been lying absolutely closed and the workers are unemployed for weeks together. When we approach the authorities there, the Labour Commissioner, the Government, the Governor and so on, they all agree with us and say that the Birlas have done some thing which is absolutely unjustified. But no steps are taken; nothing is done.

Here is a newspaper, one of the oldest in Calcutta, the *Basumati*, with which is very intimately connected a former Minister of this Government. Yesterday they closed down their doors and 500 middle class employees, journalists, reporters, press workers—very good material for Naxalites recruitment—are on the streets. Did you do anything to prevent it? (*Interruption*). We know what is going on in *Basumati*? (*Interruptions*). There is a CBI case. We know it; we can spell that out. It is for corruption against the manage-

ment, the owners of *Basumati*. They tried to victimise Shri Vivekanand Mukerjee, one of the seasoned journalists, who was its editor; only a little while ago. Now they have closed down the paper. These 500 people are thrown out. You are not killing these 500 by bullet, either police or Naxalite; you are killing them by allowing them to be chucked out on the streets without any opportunity of getting any other jobs. What about that?

Therefore, notwithstanding all this talk about sanctioning so many crores for this scheme or that scheme, nothing is materialising. The only thing materialising is more powers for the police. If you think you are going to solve this problem this way, nothing is going to happen.

As far as the two Bills, which are going to be promulgated under the power delegated to the President, are concerned, I demand that these should be brought before both Houses. Let the Houses be given the full opportunity of a discussion. Government have got the majority. They are supported now in this matter at least by many friends here to my right. The opponents of the Bill are in a miserable minority. They should have the courage to bring these Bills before both Houses. Let more people at least understand what is in them. My hon. friend from Kerala, who made his maiden speech just before me, said that if Government do something by way of misusing the powers, we could at least point out finger at them. But you will be able to do so only after the man has already been put in jail. Under the provisions of that Act I can be put under preventive detention for a period of ten weeks before it is proved that I have been wrongly detained. This is the process, that you will give me the grounds of a detention, they will be sent to the Advisory Board, in reply, the police give their version, then the Advisory Board will go into it and then say that this man has been illegally detained. A period of ten weeks will have passed by then. After that you set me free. I as a citizen of this country will be deprived of my freedom for ten weeks and I cannot seek any redress for it, I cannot get any compensation or anything. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Under what law can people be murdered?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This ** lady should be very happy because they are killing as they want them to kill. I think that at least Mr. Pant will agree with me that it is a painful matter. In today's paper you have read about five boys killed yesterday in police firing. It is occurring daily. It is said that they are anti-socialist Naxalites. They may or they may not be. There is nothing to prevent the police from saying that so-and-so is suspected to be a Naxalite. They can shoot him. There is nothing to be proved. These five boys, Ashutosh Bose, 25, Ashok Bose, 20, Govind Dutt, 21, (*Interruptions*).

No Naxalite has ever come within hundred miles of you. What are you talking about? You have never seen a Naxalite in your life. Many of the sons and daughters of my friends are Naxalites and I know what madness they are indulging in. We are facing them everyday there. We are holding meetings. A large part of my Constituency is a hot-bed of Naxalites.

The Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, Shri Ranjit Gupta has said, and it has appeared in today's papers, that P. D. Act or no P. D. Act, the police will shoot. He is not waiting for your P. D. Act. You need not be so worried, he is not waiting for your help. He says that he is going to shoot.

What I am bothered about is the way in which the police are being invested with sweeping powers by these two Bills. You are allowing the police to do anything they like without any hope of checking it. This is the problem which is facing us and that is why we oppose these powers which are being given. Plain clothes police guerrillas are now roaming the streets of Calcutta and so many instances have been reported. There is briefing of the press by the police. When they come upon boys writing slogans on the walls, immediately they open fire on them. Under what law I want to know. After arresting people, to put them in the police van and on the way to lock up, to

shoot them in the van—under what law is this permitted? I have no time to recount all these names and places of these incidents. Everybody knows that it is happening.

Therefore, I am saying: fight the Naxalites, fight them by all possible means, but I have not the slightest confidence that by only talking about economic and political measures and doing nothing about them, and on the other hand investing the police with these sweeping powers, this can be achieved. There is a clause in the Bill which says that in order to stop looting, when a policeman apprehends looting, he can take any action including the causing of death. These are the words in that Bill.

Now the harvesting season is beginning in West Bengal. Any Jotedar or Zamindar can go to the local Thanedar and say that these people are coming to loot my crop. The Police will be able to shoot indiscriminately. Is this fighting Naxalites?

There is a clause in the Bill which says that any police officer can enter a premises, which I say may be a trade union office, a trade union of railway employees or of port and dock employees. It gives him power to say that in these premises he found certain activities going on which might affect the maintenance of public services meaning railways or port and dock. The offices in which the trade unions are located, the whole property of the trade union, can be requisitioned. That is put in the Bill. Is this the way to fight Naxalites? What has it to do with Naxalites? Therefore, these sweeping powers will be used by the police to attack anybody and everybody right and left. Everything will be done in the name of fighting suspected Naxalites. Therefore, this is not the way to solve the problem and these bills must be brought before the Houses and the Houses must be allowed to debate them.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): I have to oppose the motion of Shri Nath Pai because it has been drafted in such a way that all the blame is laid at the doors of the Central Government for all that we have seen happening in West Bengal. There has been such a noise in both the Houses of

** Expunged as ordered by the Speaker, *vide* col. 343.

Parliament that people outside would think that West Bengal was on fire. I cannot persuade myself to accept that. The heart of West Bengal is sound and I can assure this House that West Bengal will not belie the expectation of the country; it will contribute effectively to the social, political and moral uplift of the country. This is a passing phase and therefore we need not be pessimistic about it.

It is essential that we trace the history of the development of Naxalite philosophy in West Bengal. How were the Naxalites born? Who allowed them to be born? My friend Jyotirmoy Basu will shout at me if I say that all this was done by the U. F. Government whose presiding deity—only in name the Chief Minister was Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee—at the Writers' Building was the Deputy Chief Minister in charge of the home portfolio. It was he who allowed them, under the protection of police, to commit violence. The whole cult of violence was preached in such a way, openly, by not only the CPM but by their partners also. I am sorry to say that I cannot absolve any of the political parties who took part in the U. F. Government; they were all guilty of the same offence. Murders were committed brutally even in day-light; arson, loot and rape—everything went on. Processions were found to be going throughout West Bengal with lethal weapons and fire-arms. This was done under the protection of the Home Ministry. Therefore, can you say that law and order situation in West Bengal has deteriorated now, as Mr. Nath Pai has said. What steps should be taken to prevent such a situation? Is it not a fact that a situation like that has arisen much before? I shall read out a few sentences from the hand-out given to Members of Parliament in the Parliamentary consultative committee:

"The first three months following the imposition of President's Rule witnessed distinct improvement in the law and order situation except in the matter of Naxalite activities. The number of incidents under various heads—interparty clashes, political murders, agrarian lawlessness, lawlessness in industrial sector, etc.—came down during this period."

Does the report say that the Central Govern-

ment failed to control the situation? It has been said that in the first three months the administration was able to create conditions in which improvement could definitely be seen. Extra-ordinary powers were needed to deal with the situation. Unfortunately six months back when it came up before the consultative committee all the political parties including my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta's party opposed giving such powers to the administration. I am not in favour of giving draconian powers to the police nor am I in favour of giving blanket power to the Government... (Interruption) I do not agree that the present laws are draconian because they have a limited purpose for which they are going to be enacted. An Ordinance will have to be issued. Just now Shri Indrajit Gupta quoted from the statement in this morning's *Statesman*. He asked why Naxalite youths were killed by the police. Do you want to say that the police should be allowed to kill people like this and to bring about a bad law and order situation in West Bengal? Is that your proposition? What is the administration wanting to do now? During the three months, they wanted that some power should be given to them so that preventive measures can be taken and they can thus deal with the situation. Therefore, two Bills have been proposed. What is the purpose of those Bills? To maintain public security; that is the purpose of one Bill; because life and property were in danger, and public security was essentially called for. Therefore, one Bill is meant for public security. The other Bill is to authorise the Government to detain people who indulge in violent activities.

Here, in the hand-out, there is another line, and to remind those friends—and Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu who did not serve in that committee—let me read out what it says:

"The other disquieting aspect of the law and order situation in West Bengal has been the continued occurrence of violent clashes between members of certain political parties. Between 1st April, 1970 and 31st October, 1970, 515 such clashes are reported to have taken place."

A large number of these incidents took place. 172 political murders took place. This is the position there. Certain political parties have

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

recruited to their fold anti-social elements. goondas, people who have no conscience, who will murder people to create a kind of terror, and perpetrate any kind of atrocity on women and children.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :

Two minutes more, Sir. They have been given certain dignity of being affiliated to certain political parties. These political parties even now are clashing with each other with fire-arms, ammunition, explosives, etc., which are illegally possessed. In such a situation, is it not fair to give to the administration this much of authority so that they can take some preventive measures to create a peaceful atmosphere there ?

I know the main problem there is that of unemployment which is so colossal, and along with that, there is the refugee problem which together create such a situation. There are the slum-dwellers and the pavement-dwellers who have also created a painful situation in such a manner that the breeding-ground is there for violence. Therefore, it is essential that we must create conditions of peace so that tranquillity can be maintained and development work could be taken up quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :

One minute, Sir. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that nothing has been done under the President's regime. He has ridiculed the land movement, and has mentioned about the land grab movement. During this short period, does he know how much land has been taken over and distributed under the Governor's regime ; which is being accused that it has done nothing ? The Governor has taken about 50,000 acres or more of land from those people, and in fact he has distributed about 60,000 acres of land to the landless. That has created a spirit of confidence in the minds of the industrialists. There was economic stagnation and the industries were flying away, and several factories were closed down. Why ?

Because of gheraos which were staged frequently, and many crimes were perpetrated on the officers ; some officers were brutally murdered even under the present government and the Home Ministry there. Therefore, here is the history of what has been done during the past few months. What is the position ? 113 applications for new industrial licences have been made as against only 63 during the period of the UF regime.

Not only this. 198 small scale industrial units have been registered around the Calcutta area. The object mainly is to see that the problem of unemployment is tackled well. I am surprised that even Shri Indrajit Gupta should speak in such terms as he did. I cannot support the resolution only because Shri Nath Pai has a political motivation about it and pointed out that this Government has failed to perform its duty in West Bengal.

I say that progress has been made in the past three months. As I said yesterday, the heart of West Bengal is sound. They will give you all the service in their sense of intense nationalism, and would save the country from this kind of violence and this brutal way of life. I can assure you that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I would like to speak on the law and order situation in West Bengal. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta quoted, Mr. Ranjit Gupta, the Commissioner of Police, has said, P. D. Act or No P. D. Act, the police will shoot. No law, only orders to shoot and kill. They want to give extensive powers to the police including shoot-at-sight powers. They are seeking legal sanction for the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Bill. No executive enquiry or judicial enquiry into the police firings. I mentioned it day before yesterday. Mrs. Gandhi wrote a letter to me saying that she had no knowledge about it. But the next day the contradiction came out in the papers saying that everything was done with the full knowledge and consent of the Central Government. I am sorry Mrs. Gandhi had said things to me which are not true. I want a clarification from the Home Minister as to how this could happen. When the Central Government was fully consulted with regard to

keeping in abeyance for three months a particular provision introduced by the Britishers that every police firing should be enquired into by the executive or the judiciary how can she say, "I do not know about it"? It is a very serious matter and I want you, Sir, to help me in getting a clear and categorical answer.

Not satisfied with all this, they are now bringing through the backdoor an enactment—the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Bill and the West Bengal Prevention of Violent Activities Bill. You will recollect, Sir, that at the end of 1969, the nation had idea of imposing a P. D. Act. This Government could not take the risk of bringing it before the House. How undemocratic it is that when the Parliament is in session taking advantage of the delegation of power of the House on the President, they want to bring this black Act to curtail the human rights through the backdoor! The whole object is to curb the political opponents of the Congress and get a longer time to stick to power. Sir, I demand of the Government to bring the Bill before the House. Let the House consider whether it is fit for enactment.

On 18th November, I described how with the connivance of the police with the criminals and big business, thousands of kilos of high explosive materials have been brought from Maharashtra and other places, the police being silent watchers. On an analysis made, it was found that out of 391 cases, 349 cases had no political background whatsoever. They are professional criminals who have been recruited into this job. I have said how close the police is to the criminals and how clever they are when they are facing local resistance, in doing their misdeeds.

Today I will place before the House the details of police atrocities that took place in this period. I am quoting from *Jugantar* of 11th November. The headline is "Who is going to pay for this mistake?" It says :

"One Anil Karmarkar, an employee of the Government of West Bengal, Irrigation Department, was arrested on wrong identification. After he was arrested, a Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department of the Government of West Bengal gave a certifi-

cate to the police saying, 'I know this boy fully well; he is not involved in any politics and he is not a criminal.' In spite of that, that boy was beaten to death within the police station in the Bali police station lock-up."

I want the Home Minister to give a clear and categorical reply.

I quote from the *Jugantar* again of the 3rd September. It says that Shri Aboni Chakravarti, aged 34, again another respectable employee, who had nothing to do with politics, was arrested and given such a beating in the lock-up that as soon as he was released he died. This is about Naktola in Jadavpur police station. The happening took place in Jadavpur.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Very little time is there at your disposal to go into the details. Please read the Resolution and in that spirit, without giving these details, speak on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Very important people are living in perpetual terror.

In Lilua, railway officers sitting and talking in a verandah, were dragged in a police bus, given a beating within the police bus, bayoneted in the police bus, brought to Howrah police station and kept there in the lock-up for two days and after two days were asked to go. There were no charges. They were both gazetted officers, one of the railways and the other of the Calcutta tramways.

Then, here is a case of a police sergeant being prosecuted, Sergeant Bikas Sur, on charges of assaulting and beating one Dr. Chaudhuri mercilessly in the police station. I will not give the details. I would like to know what is happening in this case.

Then in Naktola the CRP got into the house of a retired district judge and some gazetted officers were given kicks and boots, were insulted, twisted by the ears and thrown out of their house. We would like to know what is happening to that.

Then, in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of 16th November, 1970, it says that a policeman has killed another policeman. The name of the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

man is Samir Chakravarty and the other man is Ranjit Chakravarty. We would like to know the details about this.

In the *Jugantar* of 2nd September—it is a Congress paper—it has been clearly stated that in Krishnagar, they entered and ransacked houses, gave a beating to men, even insulted women and old men, and spared nobody. That is what is happening in West Bengal today.

On the 20th September a young man in Krishnagar was murdered in the police lock-up. The father filed a suit but nothing is going to happen.

16.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have already mentioned Samir Bhattacharya's case who was beaten to death in Shyampukur police station in the presence of sub-inspector Bala. The murder was actually committed by two head constables... (*Interruption*). We want a clear and categorical answer from the Government as to what they have done about this.

Just over a week, when this special power was given, they have shot dead 25 persons in Calcutta alone.

About the talk of my party, there were numerous cases. One Chinmoy Hajra, a member of my party, was beaten mercilessly, hot iron was pressed on the feet and—there are ladies here and I should not say that—rulers were pushed into his body. He was groaning with severe pain and when we went to see him the poor fellow could not even get up.

On the 16th September one young boy, Buro Halder, was beaten and taken away. He was not produced in court and has not been heard of since. It is apprehended that the boy has been killed and his body has been disposed of secretly.

On 23rd September, 1970, Nani Saha of Democratic Youth Federation was shot dead at point blank range when he was alighting from a bus within Dum Dum. The shot was fired with a view to kill him.

On 25th September, in early morning, at Bhawani Dutta lane, in the University area, the police shot dead two University students, namely, Sanku Dutta and Krishna Sanyal when they were sticking posters. Shri Anup Bose, an Engineering student, was brought to the place and also shot dead in cold blood at point blank range with the intent to commit murder.

One Krishnopada Biswas, a University student, was going to the University Library with his hands up but the Police, thirsty for blood, fired at him at point-blank range and killed him on the spot.

I can give the House hundreds and hundreds of cases where the police has been let loose and they have run amuck shooting people at sight without any reason.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Is it a case that police is worse than Naxalites ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will give another list of murders. On 29.10.70, Swapan Parbat of Shyampukur in Calcutta was murdered, Sambhu Patra of Beliaghata in Calcutta was murdered, Kanu Sarkar of Gobindapur in 24-Parganas was murdered, Sanjay Chowdhury of Chitpur in Calcutta was murdered and Sunil De of Belgachia in Calcutta was murdered.

On 30.10.70, Sukumar Bhattacharyya of Muchiapara in Calcutta was killed and Sunirmal Patitundi of Baranagar in Calcutta was also killed.

After the fall of the United Front Government, the Jotdars brought in the C.R.P. and Police and three police camps have been set up in Dhapa area of 24-Parganas and the goondas of the jotdars with the help of the police are creating terror and looting, beating and raping. A girl of 12 was raped in broad day light by 11 goondas within 15 yards of the C.R.P. camp.

Then, the attack on the Mayor of Calcutta is very well known. According to the Ruling Party, he is a bitter pill for them to swallow. According to them, he has been standing in the way and, therefore, he must be demoralised

and terrorised. Right near the C.R.P. camp in Tollygunj, a serious attempt was made to murder him.

What about the attempt that was made on Mr. Jyoti Basu at Patna station? We want to know whether any body has been really arrested and punished.... (Interruptions).

Then, in Durgapur, Mr. Ajit Mukerjee, Vice-President of the CITU-led Hindustan Steel Employees Union in a telegram to the Prime Minister has complained that the "CRP fired nine rounds of tear-gas on August 19" and also fired on women. He also referred that "CRP was severely beating up children, women and old people, and trespassing into residential quarters indiscriminately." .. (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a point of order, Sir. The Resolution, *inter alia* says :

"...and expresses grave concern at the wide-spread unchecked violent activities throughout the State thus endangering life, property, security and democracy in the country."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is what I am mentioning.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Unless it is a case that police is responsible for endangering the life of the people, all that he has said is irrelevant and he is continuing with it. Therefore, all that should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Unfortunately, what I have been telling could never be pleasant to the people who are in power and who are sitting on the Government Benches. What I am saying is that this is not going to work for long. You come and face the people. Let us see what the people decide about you and decide about us. Come to the mid-term poll. If you want a solution to the law and order problem in West Bengal, come to mid-term poll, face the people, don't take shelter in bullets and lathis from the people. This is my caution to you.

17.00 hrs.

श्री विभूति बिश्व (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री नाथ पाई के प्रस्ताव में एक संशोधन पेश किया है। अगर सरकार मुनासिब समझे, तो वह इसके अलावा अपनी तरफ से कोई प्रस्ताव रखे, जो सबको मान्य हो और वह प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया जाये।

सब तरफ से इस बात को स्वीकार किया जा रहा है कि बंगाल में अशान्ति है। सवाल यह है कि यह अशान्ति आर्थिक कारणों से है या उसके पीछे कोई बाहरी शक्ति है। यदि बंगाल में अशान्ति आर्थिक परिस्थिति के कारण है, तब तो जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है, जो इकानोमिक मेजरज लेने चाहिए, उनको सरकार ले। इसके अलावा वहां जो कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं, सरकार उनको खुलवाने का प्रयत्न करे। वह बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने की भी कोशिश करे। मैंने सुना है कि बंगाल में दो लाख पढ़े लिखे आदमी बेकार हैं। सरकार को इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए।

अगर इस आन्दोलन के पीछे किसी बाहरी शक्ति का हाथ है, तो सरकार इस समस्या को किसी दूसरे तरीके से हल करे। हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान इस देश के भावी नागरिक और मालिक हैं। अगर ये नौजवान किसी विदेशी शक्ति से प्रभावित होकर देश में इस तरह से अशान्ति पैदा करते हैं, तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह पन्द्रह रोज कलकत्ता में जाकर बैठें, वहां पर एक एक आदमी से बात करें और उन लोगों को अपनी तरफ खींचें। आजादी से पहले हमने 1920-1930 और 1942 में भूवमेंट चलाये। हमने देखा कि सरकार रिप्रेशन से उनको नहीं दबा सकी। रिप्रेशन से भूवमेंट कुछ दिनों के लिए बन्द हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर उसमें ताकत आ गई।

यह जरूर है कि उन नौजवानों में कोई भावना है; वे पढ़े-लिखे हैं। जो कोई भी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मूवमेंट होता है, आगे चल कर क्रिमिनल्ज उसमें प्रवेश कर जाते हैं। दादा ने 1942 का मूवमेंट देखा। वह जनता के द्वारा आजादी के लिये चलाया गया मूवमेंट था, लेकिन बाद में उसमें क्रिमिनल्ज भी आ गये और ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के लिए उसको दबाना मुश्किल हो गया।

यह मामला केवल बंगाल का नहीं है। यह आन्दोलन बिहार में—विशेषकर उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में—फैल गया है। लोगों को दिन-दहाड़े मार दिया जाता है। इन भटके हुए नौजवानों को हम क्रिमिनल कहें या कुछ और, लेकिन आखिर वे हमारे ही अपने आदमी हैं। इसलिए उनके सुधार के लिए कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। पुलिस या मिलिटरी के द्वारा इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुलिस और मिलिटरी से कुछ दिनों के लिए कामयाबी हो सकती है, हमेशा के लिये नहीं। सरकार को गांधी जी के रचनात्मक काम और सेवा का मार्ग अपनाना चाहिए। आखिर वे हमारे ही लड़के, भाई और बन्धु हैं। हमें पता लगाना चाहिए कि वे क्यों ये हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं, क्यों बम और पिस्तौल चला रहे हैं। उन लोगों को समझाने-बुझाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

सब लोगों ने यह कुबूल किया है कि बंगाल में अशान्ति है, चाहे वह किसी वजह से हो। तो फिर आगे बहस करने की क्या जरूरत है कि किसी ने किसी को मारा है और इसमें किसका दोष है। हमें इसकी दवा सोचनी चाहिए। डाक्टर पहले डायग्नोज करता है और फिर दवा देता है। इसलिए सरकार को पहले इस समस्या का निदान करना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री सब काम छोड़कर पांच दस रोज कलकत्ता में रहें। वह चारू माजुमदार से, जेल

में कनु सान्याल और इस मूवमेंट के अन्य प्रामिनेंट आदमियों से भेंट करें। उनको बतावें कि क्या बात है। अगर सरकार के पास यह आंकड़ा हो कि विदेशी शक्ति इसके पीछे है तो यह और भयंकर परिस्थिति होती है। इस भयंकर परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज यह जो ऐक्ट बन रहा है यह सरकार बनावे और उसके द्वारा कार्य करे, इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार को इसके लिए रचनात्मक कदम उठाना चाहिए और रचनात्मक कदम उठा करके इसको हल करना चाहिए। आज 20 वर्षों की स्वाधीनता के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के नवजवान जो हैं, उन नवजवानों के अन्दर फ्रस्ट्रेशन है और उनके अन्दर जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन है उस फ्रस्ट्रेशन के कारण वे यह सारी कार्यवाही करते हैं। इसमें चाहे हमारी सरकार हो या चाहे बंगाल विरोधी लोगों की भी सरकार थी, उन्होंने भी उनके मसले को हल नहीं किया, इसलिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सबको मिल करके काम करना चाहिए और इसका हल निकालना चाहिए। हम आप पर दोष लगाएं, आप हम पर दोष लगाएं इससे मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। (अपवाहान) दादा बैठे हुए हैं। दादा बैठे के बैठे रह गये और हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा हो गया। यह बीच-बीच में जो बोलते हैं, यह भीष्म पितामह का काम कर रहे हैं। मरने मारने की दवा क्यों बता रहे हो दादा, कोई रचनात्मक दवा बताओ कि कैसे इस देश का मसला हल होगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जितना एकोनामिक सुधार की जरूरत हो वह बंगाल में किया जाय। बंगाल का सम्बन्ध सारे देश से है। लेकिन विशेषकर बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, आसाम और उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का वह लाइफ लाइन है, इसलिये वहां शांति रहना बहुत जरूरी है।

*SHRI J. H. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the SSP Party fully supports the Resolution on the Law and Order situation in West Bengal moved by Shri Nath Pai. The situation, at present, is so grave that unless immediate and effective measures are taken to curb the lawlessness, it would spread everywhere thus endangering the security of the country.

These measures can be classified into two, short-term and long term. Measures like Preventive Detention and other enactments aimed at economic and social development fall within the ambit of the former. In the second category, the Government will have to formulate suitable concrete measures which would ensure lasting stability. When advanced countries like U. K. and U. S. A. endeavour to put into practice the high ideals of Gandhiji, it should not be difficult for us to follow those principles provided we are earnest about them.

It is strange that in the land of Gandhiji, on one side we follow the principle of non-violence and on the other we resort to violence which goes unchecked. During the last twenty-three years, Government had resorted to firings on the people on 4,000 occasions as a result of which as many as 15,000 to 20,000 people died. While talking of wide-spread violent Naxalite activities which have spread from West Bengal to Andhra, Kerala and other States, one realises very little that the Government also had indulged in indiscriminate firings on a number of occasions under some pretext or other which had resulted in deaths by thousands. This high-handed action of the Government is quite illegal and improper. It is only to counteract this that Naxalites have raised their ugly heads everywhere. In this connection, it is worth recalling the words of Dr. Lohia who said that people resort to violence when they do not get proper justice.

What we see in West Bengal is only a symptom of a deep malady. This would spread as an epidemic in about four or five years in all parts of the country, unless timely and effective measures are taken.

The solution to this deep discontentment and turmoil lies in the land reform movement.

Unfortunately the Government have given a distorted version to this movement by calling it a "Land Grab Movement." When people agitate and resort to Satyagraha in a peaceful manner, they are arrested, beaten up and imprisoned.

The conditions in West Bengal are very bad which call for radical reforms in the economic and social spheres. In the first instance President's Rule should immediately be withdrawn and there should be popular Government. To say that things have considerably improved after the President's Rule is utterly false.

It is essential to go deep into the Naxalite movement, how it originated and why it raised its ugly head in the country. By way of illustration I might say in this connection that in the case of Malaria, the doctor gives prescription to cure the disease. But this is only a temporary measure. For a permanent cure, it is essential to eradicate the very germs by means of effective insecticides. Likewise the Naxalite activities in the country are the consequences of Congress misrule during the last 23 years. This can be prevented once for all only by improving the economic conditions of the people.

Sir, you might be aware that the Prime Minister, in one of her recent speeches on the Fourth Plan mentioned that the various schemes and projects outlined in the Plan would ultimately improve the economic conditions of the common man and would remove the economic imbalance and social disparity. She became conscious of the common man after 23 years. In other words, wisdom dawned in only recently to improve the lot of the common man. All these years her party was patronising Tatas, Birlas, Singhanias and others. In doing so, it reaped immense benefits.

Violence as such is not confined to India alone. 'Secondly, the outbreak of violence need not necessarily be motivated by the despairing economic conditions. Advanced countries like U. S. A. and Europe are also in the grip of violence by students and other elements. Reasons for this vary from country to country. In order to counteract this non-violence is the only solution.

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri J. H. Patel]

In our country, the existing economic inequality and the social disparity can be redeemed not by resorting to violence but by non-violent means. For this purpose, we have to educate the people to launch a country-wide agitation pressing for land reforms. Like Mazumdar, there are many land-lords in the States who have resorted to violent activities. Many landless people and petty holders of land are at the mercy of big land-lords whose scant respect and utter disregard for the poor are well-known, and I need not narrate. We should therefore organise the land reform movement in a proper way so that the transformation takes place in the society in a peaceful manner.

In West Bengal after President's Rule, there has been no improvement in the economic conditions. On the contrary things have worsened. The manner in which the Calcutta Corporation functions is a glaring example of mismanagement and misappropriation of public fund. The amount that has been sanctioned for running the corporation is not utilised for genuine purposes. It is diverted to wasteful and infructuous expenditure, which has encouraged the firings that have taken place in West Bengal.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that I oppose the President's Rule in West Bengal, oppose the Preventive Detention measures which the Government propose to introduce in Parliament and support Shri Nath Pai's Resolution. I urge upon the Government to withdraw President's Rule in West Bengal immediately and set up popular Government.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question of lawlessness in West Bengal has been discussed here more than once. But the situation has not shown any signs of improvement. This may be due to the ineffectiveness of the measures that were taken by either the Central Government or by the State Government. The conditions have deteriorated to such an extent that peoples confidence in the measures has been shaken and they are much agitated. When we think of the role of the great freedom fighters from Bengal and compare their role now to the situation prevailing there, I am doubtful whether the

steps taken by the Government so far to bring peace to the people have been effective. I have some taste of the situation. Recently for getting release of steel for a cooperative sugar factory in my State, I had occasion to visit Calcutta. I had met all the concerned officials but even the senior officers have expressed their inability for expediting the release of steel because the Governmental machinery has come to a standstill. The subordinates do not obey the seniors and seniors are helpless. There is so much indiscipline in that way. If we have to catch a plane we have to leave our houses at least 6 hours before the scheduled departure of the aeroplane. Similarly for taking a train one has to leave his place at least 10 hours in advance.

I am reminded of a parable in this connection. There was an old woman who did not admonish her son when he stole vegetables etc. from other People's houses but on the other hand she was happy at his ability to do such things. Subsequently, he started stealing from his own house. Then the woman started feeling the pinch of such thefts. In the same way Communists were encouraged and when they had a foot-hold they exploited poverty, helplessness of the people to suit their own convenience. Their activities were not counteracted in the beginning itself. Now the conditions have deteriorated to such an extent that, like the mother in the parable I have just now narrated, we are feeling frustrated any angry with the Naxalites. They never expected the Naxalites to turn against their own creators. But who are Naxalites? During the short period the United Front Government was in power they had encouraged all kinds of anti-social elements and these very same people have been given political recognition. That is the feeling people have about these Naxalites. But nobody seems to grapple with the reality and formulate worthwhile solutions for these problems.

There is no dedication to service in the minds of the officers. As soon as some press reports appear about the possible retirement or shifting of Governors people come to Delhi to canvass support for their candidature on the

basis of their seniority etc. After having created such a situation in the State now it is difficult to find a solution to the problem. There is a persistent demand for the recall of the Governor because some parties doubt his bonafides. When the Police act in defence of law and order they are blamed. On the motion of Shri Ramamurti last week I had no chance to speak but his argument was that because the police were not there the attack took place on the person. This is because they want to bring in politics into every situation and create conditions of utter chaos and lawlessness only to discredit the Government.

No solution to these problems can ever be found without the cooperation of the people in the State. The basic need of the hour is to infuse confidence in the people. When the Government has been reduced to a state of utter helplessness and where the police, who are deployed to maintain law and order, are themselves murdered day in and day out with impunity, how can any confidence be created in the minds of the people? Many of us have plunged into the freedom struggle having been inspired by the heroic deeds of the people of Bengal and Punjab under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. When we visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands recently we saw the Central Jail there. The legend enshrined there presented to us a magnificent panorama of the part played by the nationalist leaders of Bengal and Punjab. It is an irony of fate that such a State is now in the throes of turmoil, chaos and lawlessness. It is not only because of the poverty of the people but there is politics behind this situation. In my State also there is some Communist propaganda, they have got slogans like distribution of land to the landless, economic improvement of the down trodden etc. But we sitting here do not even sacrifice a day's daily allowance or a month's salary to help the poor people. Sir, as the proverb goes, charity begins at home. We have to sacrifice first before we ask others to do similarly. People are sufficiently educated now and we will be deluding ourselves if we think that we can get their votes for us by flouishing slogans before them. Instead of such personal sacrifice by way of example if you pass some Act for taking away their land or property it is not proper. The world today is

in such a sorry state of affairs because we do not heed the words of Gandhiji. Certain political parties are solely interested in frustrating the implementation of progressive policies of the Government. Let the Communists get elected to Parliament. We have no objection, but if we behave in a narrow-minded bigoted way for our own interests this will not be of any benefit to the people.

You may remove the Governor or reshuffle the administrative machinery there. As a last resort you may bring in even the army for establishing law and order in the State, but whatever you do my submission is, that first and foremost you should create confidence in the public about the security of their life and property. For this purpose whatever stringent measures you adopt will be welcomed.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Basirhat) : I do not feel much honoured in taking part in a debate in which affairs of my State have come in for Scatting condemnation in this august House.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not the State, some bad elements.

SHRI SADAR AMJAD ALI : I was attentively listening to the reports of instances which were being mentioned by my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. I would not have taken part but I was inspired when I found Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment which speaks of growing lawlessness in the State of West Bengal resulting from unemployment, disparity, etc. This inspired me to say something. When I made up my mind to say something, I remembered a wise saying of Shakespeare in Macbeth, one of the most illuminating lines: "Infectious minds to their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets". Here is a moment when at least one Member of the Congress (R) says that the growing lawlessness is resulting from unemployment, disparities in life and other social evils. It is a fact that the growing lawlessness in West Bengal is causing concern all over the country. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu keeping a good almanac of the police atrocities now committed over the citizens of the State. I do not keep such an account. He depicted only one side of the picture. I only want to remind him of the ghastly deed they committed at Burdwan.

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali]

I do not know if that fretful day will ever be forgotten by the people of our country when at the sight of a mother three of her darlings were butchered in cold blood by people belonging to the party to which he belongs. I do not know: when Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu shed many tears over the atrocities committed on some individual citizens by the police will also shed some tears over the atrocities they committed at Burdwan.

Sir, the Communist Party (Marxist), in the Burdwan district, in a village called Ethora did another gruesome thing, when a very old teacher was dragged in on to the scene and after that, ruthlessly butchered. I do not know whether the coffin of Marx at that time got a shivered on this atrocity committed by his loyal disciples in the name of common good and thus causing alarm to the common people.

In Malda, just inside the court, a police official was Stabbed. Every day we are witnessing several atrocities committed upon the police people. We in the same breath do condemn the atrocities committed by the police upon the free citizens of our country as we condemn the atrocities committed by any single individual on any other citizen of the country. After all, violence is violence, and we do not make any discrimination between violence committed by an officer and violence committed by any private individual.

What is the state of affairs now prevailing in West Bengal? We find on the one side, growing unemployment. That is gnawing into the hearts of the youngsters of that part of the country. Despite my feelings for the youngsters of that part of the country we must deplore the activities of devastation committed by the young generation to whom I also belong. But, at the same time, it must be considered and it must be judged as to why this sort of devastating activities are being infused upon them. The growing unemployment problem, the agrarian problem, the problem of just development of that part of the country, are in such a high pitch that the young people on that side of the country do not find any future

before them. Naturally, in their youthful exuberance, they go on doing such things which are not congenial for democracy and the democratic norm that is now prevailing in our country. Be it known to all that we do not want to give our assent or consent or tolerance to that sort of activities.

We say—and practically we are doing it—in that part of the country as we feel the necessity for popular conscience to be mobilised against all those sorts of vandalism and hooliganism. We are very often spoken to hear by my communist friends as well that not only stringent legislation would solve the problem but something more has got to be done. What is that something? The prescription of that something is that there should be a political solution. What is that political solution? The scope political solution as they say came on that day when my leader, the ex-Chief Minister, Ajoy Mukherjee, resigned from the United Front Ministry. One political solution was there. My party, the Bengla Congress, got out from the United Front Ministry—only with 33 MLA, and the people who now say that the matter has got to be given a new approach, a new line, at that time, could give a political solution. And that political solution was, to form an alternate Ministry. But they failed there, and thereafter, now, they are prescribing that West Bengal requires a political solution, and the political solution is an immediate poll.

There could be another political solution. That is, the mobilisation of public or popular conscience to resist evil. Every day we find one diagnosis, in the Consultative Committee also, the Communist Party of India and also some other friends—Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri belonging to the RSP and some Members from the Forward Bloc,—were saying that only stringent legislation will not do; that giving massive powers to the police activities would not do. All these parties are also clamouring in this House time and again that CRP should be withdrawn. But, Mr. Speaker, when Mr. Jyoti Basu was occupying the chair of the Home Ministry, all these parties in consort said that police has gone to the camp of CPM and for maintaining law and order, they wanted some

arrangement, some force. That force could be either an administrative force or the force of the popular conscience. Popular conscience is always quite clear. People being terror stricken are not coming forward to resist these activities. So, some administrative measure should be there. Therefore, the CRP had to be called in. It became their affairs to look after law and order in some parts of the State. But with their fall the same parties which were very much anxious to restore law and order are now condemning the activities of CRP even.

So, we want another political solution. That is what my party is doing. We believe that it is not enough to have only stringent legislation or give ample powers in the hands of the administration, but simultaneously the people should be mobilised to act. My leader, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee in such mission, is touring each part of the State, trying to mobilise the popular force to rise, to resist the vandalism now being let loose. It is a matter of regret that not a single other party has joined in our search for this political solution. They are only after criticising the Government of India about the restoration of the P. D. Act. We know and believe in our heart of hearts that P. D. Act is never a democratic method. But in some parts of the country when circumstances arise where the administration cannot work; the police cannot work according to law and even the legal set-up is going to be broken. In that event, some sort of stringent action has to be taken. That circumstance has arisen in West Bengal and that why we find the justification for restoration of the P. D. Act. We believe this would give a strong hand to the administration to curb lawlessness, activities of the Naxalites and evil elements.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu of C. P. M. was very critical in saying that police is committing atrocities on the free citizens. We deplore it in clear terms, but is Mr. Basu aware that the police men are not foreign elements in our country. They are also our brothers, of the same flesh and blood as we have. They also have to feed their children. To maintain their families, they have to take up a particular avocation in which they have to do some acts which may not be liked by the party of Mr. Basu. So Shri Jyotirmoy Basu could also have said that by now about 700 police officers and

constables have been attacked, assaulted, manhandled and 37 of them have in the mean time been stabbed to death. This is also another side of the picture.

Mr. Speaker, we had an expectation, when my leader, Ajoy Mukherjee left the United Front, that at least some sort of administration would come up in the State of West Bengal to restore law and order. President's rule was there but we observe that even during the President's rule atrocities are being frequently committed by the goonda elements. Those who do not believe in socialism and democracy, those who do not believe in the democratic norms are gaining upper hand. There is no gainsaying of the fact that it is due to the causes which have been culminated over there for 23 years. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, appeal to the Government of India, whenever you are going to take some stringent measures and give a very long rope to the administration, you also think of some welfare measures for the country; then and then only you can solve the problem of that part of our country.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री नाथ पाई ने रक्खा है उस पर चर्चा करके इस सदन ने देश की वास्तविक स्थिति की ओर ध्यान खींचा है। इसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

यह बड़ी दुःखद बात है कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर देश के सामने हमको चर्चा करनी पड़ती है। आज पश्चिम बंगाल में जान-माल की और हमारी मां बहनों की इज्जत की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद कुछ आत्म विश्वास बढ़ा या, लोगों को ऐसा भरोसा हुआ था कि शायद अब अराजकता खत्म होगी, शांति स्थापित हो जायेगी। लेकिन दिनों-दिन वहां पर अराजकता बढ़ती जा रही है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की समस्या वहीं तक सीमित नहीं है। दूसरी जगहों में भी आग लग गई है। आज विदर्भ के चांदा नामक स्थान पर भी बम बनाये जा रहे हैं और हजारों की तादाद में रुपये दो रुपये में वहां मिल

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

सकते हैं। बिहार में मिलते हैं, उड़ीसा में मिलते हैं। आज अगर बंगाल में चार-पांच हजार रसगुल्ले लेने पड़ें तो शायद न मिलें, लेकिन अगर हम बम लेना चाहें तो जमा कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की परिस्थिति हो गई है। वहां पर कानून का राज्य रहा नहीं है। पुलिस को भी वहां पर सुरक्षा देनी पड़ती है। वे भी इतनी आजादी से नहीं रह सकते कि अपने कर्तव्य को पूरी तरह निभा सकें। आज ट्रैफिक पुलिस का आदमी भी अकेला खड़ा नहीं रह पाता। उसको अपने इर्द गिर्द पांच-सात दूसरे पुलिस वालों को बचाव के लिए रखना पड़ता है।

आज वहां कई पक्षों ने गवर्नर साहब को हटाने के बारे में कहा है। वे कहते हैं कि गवर्नर कम्युनिस्ट हैं और उन्हें हटा देना चाहिए। गवर्नर खुद कहते हैं कि वे कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं। चाहे जो कुछ हो लेकिन यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जो अराजकता वहां फैल रही है उसको वह काबू में नहीं ला सके। इसके पहले भी वहां पर एक दफे राष्ट्रपति शासन हो चुका था जब वहां अशान्ति फैल चुकी थी, और उस समय वहां के गवर्नर श्री घर्मवीर ने जितनी जल्दी और जिस तरह से कोशिश की उससे वहां पर जो अराजकता का वातावरण था उस पर उन्होंने काबू पा लिया था वह हम सबके ख्याल में है। उससे वहां पर एक दम शांति स्थापित हो गई थी। आज वहां पर गांधी जी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, टैगोर, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और जो दूसरे हमारे महान नेता हैं उनके चित्रों को जलाया जाता है, उनको फाड़ दिया जाता है। उनकी मूर्तियों को तोड़ा जाता है और वहां पर माओ के और चीनी नेताओं के, जो हमारे शत्रु हैं, फोटो लगाये जाते हैं, रास्तों पर, पाकों पर खुले आम लगा दिये जाते हैं। यह सब कार्रवाई होती है और वहां की जनता बेचारी इतना आक्रमणकारी वातावरण होने की वजह से कुछ कर नहीं पाती।

कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने कहा है कि पुलिस अत्याचार कर रही है। हो सकता है कहीं पर पुलिस ने अत्याचार किया हो। वहां पहले जो गृह मंत्री थे उन्होंने कम्युनिस्टों तथा दूसरे लोगों को पुलिस में भर्ती किया था। पुलिस के अत्याचार होते होंगे, मैं इन्कार नहीं करता। लेकिन सारी परिस्थिति को यदि काबू में लाना है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नर पर है। वे यदि काबू में नहीं ला सकते हैं तो हमको वहां मार्शल ला लागू करना चाहिये, मिलिट्री रूल भी करना पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिए। जो कुछ भी करने की आवश्यकता है, हमको करना चाहिए। इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। हमको हर हालत में जनता के माल की, उसकी जान की, मां बहनों की इज्जत की रक्षा करनी होगी, उनका सुरक्षा प्रदान करना होगा। हम कानून बनाने वाले हैं, जनता के ऊपर कानून लगाने वाले हैं। अगर हम इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हमको कर लगाने का जनता से पैसा वसूल करने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रह जायेगा। हमको जनता को भरोसा दिलाना होगा, उसकी जिन्दगी को सुरक्षित करना होगा, मां बहनों की इज्जत को सुरक्षित करना होगा। लेकिन जब वहां हम अराजकता और अव्यवस्था की स्थिति देखते हैं तो हमको दुःख होता है। ऐसी स्थिति जब वहां है, तभी हमको यह प्रस्ताव यहां लाना पड़ा है और इसका समर्थन करना पड़ा है।

यह जो अराजकता और अशांति भी आग है यह आगे हो बढ़ती जा रही है। यह कहा गया है कि बिड़ला की सब फैक्ट्रियां बन्द है। हमें दुःख है कि हजारों लाखों मजदूर इस कारण से वहां बेकार हो छुके हैं। लेकिन इसका कारण क्या है? कारण वहां फैली हुई अव्यवस्था है। जो मैनेजमेंट है, जो कारखानों को चलाने वाले मैनेजर हैं, उनके मालिक हैं, उनका घेराव किया जाय, उनको कंटेन कर

दिया जाए, हिंसा की जाए, तो अपनी जान को जोखिम में डाल कर वे कारखानों को किस तरह से चालू रख सकते हैं। कारखाने चालू रखने के लिये शान्ति का वातावरण होना चाहिए, लोगों को भरोसा होना चाहिये कि उनकी जान और माल सुरक्षित है।

इसी तरह का एक किस्सा बम्बई में भी हुआ है। कारोना शू फ़ैक्ट्री में जो मजदूरों की यूनियन है, उसके कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं ने वहां जाकर कर्मचारियों और मैनेजर को घेरा, उनको इतना मारा कि मैनेजर तो बेचारा मर गया, और बाकी के सब लोग अस्पताल में हैं और उस पर भी यह जबर्दस्ती की जा रही है कि वे अपने कारखाने को चलाएं। कारखाना अभी तक बन्द है। वातावरण शान्ति का वहां पर अभी भी नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब इस तरह का अशान्त वातावरण हो, हिंसा का वातावरण हो और यह फैलता ही चला जाय तो जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? सरकार पर ही तो है, इसको कैसे भूला जा सकता है। अगर हम शान्ति स्थापित नहीं करेंगे तो इसका परिणाम घातक होगा और देश को और ज्यादा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। दूसरी जगहों पर भी धीरे-धीरे नक्सलाइट बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि नक्सलाइट तो दस बीस फीसदी ही हैं। लेकिन उनके साथ मिल कर गुंडे और बदमाश भी आक्रमण और अत्याचार करना शुरू कर देते हैं। वे भी उस स्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। यह जो खेल है यह रोज़ाना पश्चिम बंगाल में खेला जा रहा है। वहां पर बदमाश और गुंडे लोग रोज़ पैसा वसूल करते हैं। वे जाकर कहते हैं कि आप इतना पैसा दो, रुपया या दो रुपया देने की हर दरवाजे से मांग करते हैं और वसूल करते हैं और जो नहीं देता है उनको नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है। इस सबको देखते हुए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सस्ती से काम लिया जाये और शान्ति स्थापित की जाये और उसके वास्ते यदि पी० डी० एक्ट की जरूरत भी हो तो वह भी

बनाया जाये। हम उसके खिलाफ हैं लेकिन फिर भी यदि सरकार को उस अधिकार की आवश्यकता हो तो चाहे हमें इस अधिकार को उसे देते हुए दुख ही क्यों न होता हो, हम उसको यह अधिकार देने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन उसका ये लोग मिसयूज न करें। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सरकार को यह कहने का मौका मिले कि हमें यह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया इस वास्ते हम शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर पाये। यह अधिकार लेकर कम से कम ये शान्ति स्थापित तो करें। सरकार आश्वासन दे सदन को तथा जनता को कि यदि हमको पी० डी० एक्ट दिया गया तो हम अशान्ति को शान्ति में परिवर्तित न कर सके तो हम सरकार छोड़ देंगे। यदि सरकार इस तरह का आश्वासन दे सकती हो और इस प्रयत्न में सफल होकर बता सकती हो तो मैं मानूंगा कि हमने अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के ऊपर हमारी तरफ से ही नहीं बल्कि अपनी तरफ से भी आप दबाव डालिये कि वह एक समय निर्धारित करके और बता दे कि इतने समय के अन्दर वह शान्ति स्थापित कर देगी। आज होता क्या है। सड़कों के अन्दर लोगों की गर्दन काट कर लटका दी जाती है। केरल में एक ऐसा किस्सा हुआ। दूसरी जगह भी यह किस्से हो रहे हैं। इस तरह के दृश्यों को देख कर या सुन कर रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। लेकिन हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। यह सारी स्थिति देश के लिये लज्जाजनक है। दुनिया में हम जाते हैं, तो हमें वहां पर जो कुछ सुनने को मिलता है और विदेशी लोग जब यहां आते हैं और आकर हम से बात करते हैं और इस तरह को चीजों का जिक्र करते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म से जमीन में गड़ जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार जल्दी से शान्ति स्थापित करे। उसके लिये सरकार को जो अधिकार चाहियें उन अधिकारों को वह ले लेकिन यह घोषणा भी साथ-साथ करे कि इस निर्धारित अवधि में वह शान्ति

[श्री कमलनयन बजाज]

स्थापित नहीं कर सकी तो सरकार में नहीं रहेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The decision was to finish the debate at 5.30 and it is already going to be 5.55. I think all the lists are exhausted except that out of the long list of the Congress Party, so many have already spoken. They have taken their time. Even the Minister's time is very short. I wish it is concluded to-day. Will the hon. Minister be able to reply now?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : हम लोगों को समय नहीं मिला। सब पार्टीज को मिला हमारी पार्टी को नहीं दिया गया। और लोग पंद्रह पंद्रह मिनट ले गये। हमको चार पांच मिनट भी नहीं मिल सकते हैं ?

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, the debate will be concluded to-day and we can sit a little longer. We sat yesterday till 8.15. My submission is that the debate should not be spread over months. Let us sit a little longer and finish it to-day. Then, there is my right to reply to the debate.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : कम से कम मंत्री महोदय को पूरा समय दिया जाए। ऐसा न हो कि वह कहें कि मुझे पूरा समय नहीं मिला इसलिये मैं पूरा उत्तर नहीं दे सका हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. I think none is satisfied with anything. More time was given. Again more time was given and Mr. Nath Pai knows it. Now they are demanding to go on and on. The Swatantra Party has five minutes left. If they want, they can exhaust that time.

SHRI NATH PAI: May I make a submission, Sir? You were not present then. The time was not extended at our request. The Government brought a motion to extend the time. There was reason for it. I submit to you that we may conclude the debate to-day. Then there is my right to reply.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, my Party has 22 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: If my eyes do not fail me, your Party has only five minutes more. But before that, I am going to call this side.

I will accommodate one or two members from each side for about 5 minutes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Where is the urgency, Sir? I suggest this debate may be postponed till the next day.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आज ही इसको खत्म किया जाये। और प्राइवेट मेम्बरजें रेजोल्यूशंस के लिये दरवाजा बन्द हो गया है। हम थोड़ा और समय बैठ सकते हैं। इस पर आज चर्चा समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may give five minutes each to the remaining speakers.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : छः बजे के बाद जब आप हमें छुट्टा देते हैं तो हमें बस, टैक्सी आदि कुछ नहीं मिलता है। हमें पैदल चलना पड़ता है। मेहरबानी करके छः बजे हमें छोड़ दिया करें।

MR. SPEAKER: My transport is at your disposal.

SHRI NATH PAI: Here is our gallant Speaker.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I want to make a submission. I can understand the anxiety of the House. I can understand the anxiety of those whose Resolutions are to come up. I can understand the anxiety of those who want this Resolution to be concluded today. But I want to say this; Only earlier this week, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Resolution was also discussed. And, it covered the same area. If the House desires to have additional information then it will be better to postpone it. If they want the same reply to be repeated then we can have it today.

MR. SPEAKER: There has been enough discussion on this. There are so many other matters pending.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : In deference to your wishes, I withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER : It is so good of you. Shri Raghubir Singh Shastri.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय बंगाल में वर्षों से सुसंगठित और सुनियोजित मारकाट, लूट मार और आगजनी चल रही है, लेकिन यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि आज तक हम यह भी नहीं पता लगा पाए कि कहां से ये लाखों गोले-गोलियां और अन्य घातक समान लाया जाता है, उसके लिये पैसा कहां से आता है, ये संगठन कहां बैठ कर अपनी योजनायें बनाते हैं और कहां अपनी गतिविधियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण पाते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बंगाल की अराजकता बिहार में भी फैल रही है। मैं इससे आगे जाकर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बिहार का यह हाल हो रहा है और यू० पी० में भी यही स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है, तो फिर बंगाल के आस-पास मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, नागालैंड और आसाम जैसे छोटे-छोटे जो पांच राज्य हैं, उनका क्या होगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इन घटनाओं के पीछे आर्थिक कारण हैं। मैं यह बात समझ सकता हूं। लेकिन मेरे विचार में आर्थिक से अधिक इसके राजनैतिक कारण हैं। बंगाल में जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, वह कमी-वेश देश के दूसरे राज्यों में भी है। अगर आर्थिक स्थिति, बेरोजगारी, भूमि समस्या और कारखानों के मालिकों के व्यवहार आदि के कारण यह मारकाट होती हो, तो और जगह भी तो ये परिस्थितियां हैं। इसलिये इन घटनाओं का मुख्य कारण राजनैतिक है। जो लोग वर्तमान अराजकता के पीछे आर्थिक कारण बताते हैं, मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी, रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर, ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर और चित्तरंजन दास किस बुरी आर्थिक नीति के प्रतीक हैं, जो उनके चित्र फाड़े जा रहे हैं

और मूर्तियां खंडित की जा रही हैं। और उनके स्थान पर जिन लोगों के चित्र लगाये जा रहे हैं, वे कौन सी अच्छी आर्थिक नीति के प्रतीक हैं? वे लोग जनता के सामने जरा खुल कर यह बात बतायें।

मुझे तो प्रतीत होता है—और शंका हो रही है—कि इस प्रकार सारे पूर्वी उत्तर भारत में वियतनाम जैसे हालात पैदा करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है। क्या यहां पर हम लोग, हमारी सरकार और हमारी जनता इस प्रतीक्षा में बैठे हैं कि किस दिन उस क्षेत्र में वियतनाम की तरह एक पैरलल सरकार, एक पैरलल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और एक पैरलल मिलिटरी बनेगी, जो खड़े होकर कहेगी कि हम बंगाल के मालिक हैं, बंगाल में हमारा शासन होना चाहिये और हम यहां के लोगों की शोषण से मुक्ति कराने आये हैं? क्या वे इस प्रतीक्षा में बैठे हैं कि वियतनाम जैसे हालात वहां पैदा हो जायें?

आज कहा गया कि वहां की स्थिति से निपटने के लिये कुछ कानून लाये जा रहे हैं। पहली दफा यह बात सुन कर मुझे बड़ी खुशो हुई। लेकिन कानून बना कर ही समस्या का हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। कानून बनाने के साथ कानून को लागू करने के लिये संकल्प और साहस की भी जरूरत है। जब तक प्रशासकों में वह संकल्प और साहस नहीं होगा, तब तक कानून से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

18 hrs.

बंगाल में आज जो गवर्नर बैठे हैं, जिस दिन से उनकी जन्म-पत्नी खुली है, जब से उनका एपार्यटमेंट हुआ है, उस दिन से वहां के लोग उनको वापिस बुलाने को मांग कर रहे हैं। पोलिटिकल पार्टियां भी कह रही हैं कि क्यों नहीं उनको बदला जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि इसमें सरकार का कुछ मजबूरियां हैं। लेकिन सरकार को मजबूरियों को जनता और

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

पोलीटिकल पार्टियां उसकी कमजोरी समझती हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में यहां तक आया है कि गवर्नर के साथ जो सलाहकार काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी भारत सरकार को लिखा है कि इस गवर्नर के साथ हम काम नहीं कर सकते। जनता पोलीटिकल पार्टियां और उनके सलाहकार तक उनको बदलने की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि ऐसे ही चलेगा। अगर ऐसे ही चलेगा, तो फिर ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा। देखिये कि आगे आगे क्या होता है।

बार बार कहा जाता है कि बंगाल में चुनाव कराये जायें और वहां की सरकार बनाई जायें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वहां सरकार थी इतनी पार्टियों की सरकार थी, क्या तब आगजनी, लूटमार आदि सब कुछ नहीं होता था। तब भी होता था, बल्कि कहना चाहिये कि उस समय जो सरकार बनी हुई थी, वह उस स्थिति के लिये जिम्मेदार थी, वह उसका कारण थी, उसने उन गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा दिया। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि बंगाल में चुनाव करके स्थिति में सुधार किया जा सकता है। पहले बंगाल में शान्ति और व्यवस्था स्थापित हो जाये और तब सरकार बंगाल में चुनाव कराये। अगर इस वींगा-मुश्ती, लूटमार में चुनाव होगा, तो जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के नाम पर ऐसे लोग आयेंगे, जो छातो तान कर कहेंगे कि हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, आप हमको टोकने वाले कौन हैं। इसलिये सरकार बंगाल में चुनाव तब कराये, जब पहले वहां शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम हो जाये और उन लोगों को सुरक्षा का आश्वासन मिल सके।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अगर बंगाल के लिये ये कानून बनाये जायेंगे, तो पुलिस लोगों को शूट करेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को शूट करने के लिये कानून नहीं बनाये जायेंगे, बल्कि जिनको शूट किया जा

रहा है, छर्रे और गोलियां मारी जा रही हैं, उनकी रक्षा के लिये कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं। जो लोग इस प्रकार की बातें कहते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, गोलियां चल रही हैं, छुरेबाजी हो रही है, उसके पीछे जो व्यक्ति या संगठन हैं, वे उनको अभयदान और वरदान देना चाहते हैं।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I thank my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai for moving this resolution. I hope it would have created additional awareness on the part of Government, which has been lacking from it so far, of the burning problems which are there in West Bengal.

Since the last four general elections, we have seen the spectacle of two UF Governments after prolonged Congress misrule for twenty years. Now, we are seeing President's rule, that is, the Congress Party back in Bengal through the back-door and ruling there through its bureaucrats and the Governor.

So, let us ponder over the developments which have taken place so far and which have led to the sordid things that are happening in Bengal at the moment. Though the Congress had been in power for a long time, the Congress Party had failed to solve any of the problems like industrialisation, employment, agriculture, rehabilitation, the development of Calcutta, land reforms and distribution of land to the landless, which gave rise to the so-called peasant uprising in Naxalbari in that strategic area, which has now taken an international form. Subversive elements who had extra-territorial loyalties, who were anti-national and who had foreign inspired ideas and ideals, and who were given a pat in the back here in this very House by the leaders of the CPI and the CPM and told that they were doing a great job, those very elements have now started singing certain slogans in Calcutta in Bengali which run thus:

*"Jadio Bhoole Baapor Naam Bhoolbo
Nako Viet Nam"*

which means Although I may forget my own

father's name, I can never forget Viet Nam and the Mao ideals that go along with it.

Now, we see the spectacle every day, and we read and hear from the newspapers and the radio about bomb attacks on the police, policemen and police officers being dragged out of their houses and hacked to pieces, bombs thrown at military vans, murders, rape, arson, robbery, loot and then firings by the police in retaliation sometimes. All these things could have been nipped in the bud if in 1967 when the Naxalite movement first started, the suggestion made by our party which had advocated a very strong and stringent measure to ban these extremist elements had been put into effect. But this Government fell into the trap and started treating them in a respectable manner and treated them as political elements. To make matters worse, Government added fuel to fire by sending a Governor who was a fellow-traveller, who had no knowledge of administration and who was partisan in his own attitude towards some of the elements which comprised the UF there. Then they had the committed bureaucracy which had no co-ordination, no communication between themselves. Now the administration is at a standstill in Bengal, in Calcutta or any where else in the State, wherever you go.

Then comes the police which is the main target of attack from various elements. Any one in uniform is a very tempting target for a bomb, a cracker, a knife, hatchet or any thing handy.

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? It is the ruling party which during the freedom struggle taught people how to kill British policemen. This has boomeranged. Now Indian are killing Indian policemen. Violence breeds violence. We have always said that the means should justify the end and not *vice versa*. But that principle has been discarded.

Now we come to the sorry spectacle of policemen who are supposed to be the guardians of law and order themselves being the target of attacks. You can well imagine what sort of confidence they can inspire in the people of Bengal, what sort of protection they can give them when such extremist elements start going on the rampage.

Intolerance of group behaviour has become the most unwholesome feature of political life in the State at the moment. Again, who is responsible? This very Congress Party. When it was in power, it considered it its monopoly to break up Opposition party meetings beating up Opposition leaders. In my State also, they had one very respectable leader from Sambhalpur murdered in a train. Now it is boomeranging.

When the UF Government was in power a reign of terror was let loose. Now it is boomeranging back on them. We see the strange spectacle of CPM (M) pleading here that their leaders and workers are subjected to the same third degree method and annihilation as they were doing to their political opponents. If it was the object of these elements to terrorise and demoralise the people of Bengal; they have succeeded to a large extent in this. But what is the Government doing except to indulge in wishful thinking and pious hopes that everything will be all right. Where these unlawful elements should have been banned, they have been given under credence and respectability by treating them as political opponents. Rowdies who were nurtured by the Congress in West Bengal to keep themselves in power have now switched their loyalty. Here is a statement by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Shri Ranjit Gupta. He says that a recent survey has shown that there has been a shift in the allegiance of anti-social elements which today form a strong part of the CPI(M-L). We see these elements ransacking educational institutions libraries, desecrating statues of national and State leaders while Government sit tight doing nothing. All they want to do is to promulgate legislative measures which will never face the glare of parliamentary criticism.

Going back to 1967 when the UF Government came to power, after the great disillusionment with the Congress rule, there was a faint ray of hope they would be able to do something good to the people. But when extremist elements of the UF perpetrated a reign of terror and started their gheraos, terrorisation and intimidation, the people of Bengal got disillusioned with them also.

Now with growing tension and lawlessness

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

industry having started moving out of the State, which has become the order of the day in Bengal, 160 industrial units have closed down ; 23,000 people have been thrown out.

In a recent article in *The Statesman*, it has come out that although there are 550,000 job-seekers, only 26,000 have been absorbed in three years, that is, only 4 per cent have got jobs. All this has added up to frustration and instability. Wherever there is economic instability, political and social instability are bound to follow. It is a vicious circle. It is high time when we have President's rule that instead of letting things in the State go haywire, from bad to worse, Government had a rethinking in their attitude, not took everything in its political aspect only but also thought about the economic aspect, the employment aspect and so on, so that this vicious circle is got over and the cancerous growth of violence and extremist influence, which is fast spreading to the neighbouring States, is nipped in the bud. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I fully and wholeheartedly on behalf of my party support Mr. Nath Pai.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury has written to me.

The word used by Mr. Indrajit Gupta with reference to her, during his speech earlier today, is not parliamentary. I have expunged it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : We have discussed this matter of law and order particularly in relation to West Bengal on a number of occasions and, as I submitted earlier, only a few days ago we discussed the same matter on a motion by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. The ground that has been covered in this debate is almost the same and there is not very much new that I also can add to what I have said earlier except for one development which I will mention later. But it is my duty to meet some of the points which have been raised in the House

and to try to give a connected picture of the situation in West Bengal.

My objection to Shri Nath Pai's resolution is not in its intention. I recognise that the intention is to focus attention on a problem of national importance, but I feel that he overstates the case. He talks of no improvement in the situation. I will show later on that there has been improvement in the situation, though the situation continues to cause all of us concern and with good reason. Then his resolution says "widespread unchecked violent activities throughout the State". I think it is not correct to say that they are unchecked, and in fact if one had listened to the debate, one would have found a few hon. Members objecting strenuously to the steps being taken by Government to check these. Therefore, some people say that the Government is taking no action, some people say that the Government is over-active. At any rate Government is taking steps and I shall indicate what steps Government is taking. Shri Nath Pai is a fair-minded person and I have every reason to believe that he will be fair-minded on this occasion. He will see that we are trying to take many steps to check violent activities in West Bengal.

It is not a simple situation, it is not a simple problem, it is a complex problem. My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here. He took objection to the fact that Government is adopting a multi-pronged approach to the problems of West Bengal, the law and order approach as well as the developmental approach. I do not know why he objects to this that it is a package approach. There has to be a law and order approach and due consideration has also to be given to the long-range fundamental problems of West Bengal. It is inevitable that there should be a multi-pronged approach to this problem.

My hon. friend Shri Bajaj wanted a time-limit to be set. When we are dealing with such complex situations, I do not think that merely setting a time-limit will solve the problem has to be solved on the ground.

MR. SPEAKER : If Members are tired, they can go into the the Lobby and relax. All the talk is coming to me through the mike.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why are you people sitting in the front, those who do not even deserve that Government? Take your own seat....(Interruptions) Your own Ministers are speaking, and you do not even feel ashamed? In this House we have got to behave properly.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : It is a very cheap jibe.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Can he reprimand these persons across the Table like this when you are presiding? Are you a helpless spectator? For lack of one decorum we cannot tolerate lack of another decorum....(Interruptions) He should also behave.

MR. SPEAKER : There was no need for him to intervene after I had made my observations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : On a point of order. Is it open to him to rebuke them or reprimand him or is it open to the Chair to reprimand or to allow that reprimand? I want your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो बातचीत हो रही थी, उसकी वजह से माइक पर आवाज आती थी और जिन्होंने हेड-फोन लगा रखा था, उनको कुछ भी सुनाई नहीं देता था, जिन्होंने नहीं लगा रखा था, उनको भी नहीं सुनाई दे रहा होगा। इसी लिये मैंने कहा कि अगर आप थोड़ा सा थक गये हैं, तो लौबी में चले जाइये और बात कर आइये। प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब को थोड़ा सा ज्यादा गुस्सा आ गया। जब मैंने कह दिया था, तो उनको कहने की क्या जरूरत थी। मुबह से बैठे हुए हैं, मैंने सोचा कि आप लोगों की शक्ति कम हो गई होगी, इसी लिये ऐसा कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रंगा जी का गुस्सा बड़ा सात्विक है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I was saying, the main point is whether the Government has determination to meet the situation. That is the central point of this debate. But if the Government is taking steps to meet the situation, then I think the House should support the Government in the steps it takes. That the Government is determined to meet the situation should be obvious by now and the very criticism that the Government has to face today is partly on account of the steps it has taken to meet the situation. It has become obvious during the debate also that in the last few months many steps were taken. As Naxalite activities changed their character, in accordance with that the police also try to change their tactics to meet the new situation that arises in terms of training to their personnel, strengthening and streamlining of the intelligence machinery and so on. Various steps have been taken to meet the new situation as they arose.

Just now, the most striking features of the violent activities of the Naxalites and other similar groups in the recent weeks have been the concentration of their fury on a selected target. These targets they call "class enemies," and they include among this, policemen, other Government servants, political rivals and selected landlords and businessmen.

This is one feature that has emerged in the recent weeks. (Interruption)

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : उनकी नामावली की लिस्ट भी प्रकाशित हुई है और आपके पास पहुंच गई है, जिनको वे एनिहिलेट करना चाहते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : (खारगोन) : ये शिव सेना को फाइनेन्स करते हैं और यहाँ ऐसी बात करते हैं।

डा० सुशीला नैयर (झांसी) : ये नक्स-लाइट को सपोर्ट करते हैं—यह इस बात का जबाब है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now, the second noteworthy feature is that a large number of anti-social elements who have their own axe to grind in this situation of lawlessness, have

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joined the Naxalite bandwagon. That is the second feature of the situation. The third aspect of the situation is that the violent clashes between the Naxalites and other political groups are continuing. Who is suffering the most depends on who are their closest rivals. I shall leave it to the house to judge who is complaining most about Naxalite attack on them.

The fourth aspect is—which the House should note the manner in which the Naxalites carry out these attacks. The attacks are very cowardly. They are invariably cowardly. They do not face men individually in single combat. They try to surprise their victims and they choose their victims in such a manner that resistance to their attack is minimum. For example, a policeman returns from his bath and he is attacked and stabbed. Sometimes, he goes to a bazar for buying some medicine for his family, and is coming home ; he is attacked. Attacks of this kind, as I said, are very, very cowardly. We have taken various steps to strengthen the police morale and to see that they can meet this kind of changed pattern of attack which has emerged in the last few weeks.

This is the contemporary situation there, but I agree with many hon. friends who spoke, that many of the tensions are longstanding tensions, and the background to this problem is certainly not the simple background of law and order. But the situation, however complex it may be, show us the immediate need to tackle what is happening and they are which I have just outlined.

But in this respect, it is also necessary to give a sense of security to the police there and that also we are trying to do, and if the house extends its support to the forces of law and order there, that would itself strengthen the very morale, and I hope the House will do that.

I need not dwell on the history of this particular movement how it emerged and how it gained strength after the UF Government came into power in West Bengal. This has come up a number of times in the House, and today, in his maiden speech, Shri George made the point very tellingly as to how the

Naxalite movement was an offshoot of the Marxist party at a certain point of time. But it is worth repeating that during the UF regime, certainly a situation was created in West Bengal in which many persons who were convicted of violent activities were let free. A large number of cases, over a thousand, I think, including cases under the Indian Explosive Act, were withdrawn, and the police was made almost ineffective. The administrative machinery was almost systematically and deliberately eroded. These were the things that happened and the House is aware of these things.

Against this background, the impact of all these things on the Naxalite movement was that the leaders of that movement who have been arrested were in jail, which fact had practically brought the whole movement to a dead stop in 1968. After they were released, and they were released under these conditions in West Bengal, they were reorganised, regrouped, reformed, and collected arms and ammunition, and in a way this was responsible for the organised manner in which they were able to function over since. This is a basic fact, which I am afraid one has to recognise. The matter was made worse because during the UF Government, there was an attempt on the part of some parties, not all—I need not name them—to assert their superiority through force and intimidation. They had no compunction in resorting to extra legal methods, even where legal methods would have served the purpose. For instance, instead of distributing land through the normal process, some party-men were asked to go and grab the land. There is one party in West Bengal which is more responsible for these things. I will not name it because all of us know it. The situation in West Bengal was such that the Chief Minister himself had to describe it as barbarous and uncivilised. Let us not talk of votes, Mr. Bajaj ; do not forget Kerala.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : वहाँ पर हमको वोल्स कम नहीं मिले हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आपको उसके बावजूद...

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : आपको सीट्स मिली लेकिन हमको वोट्स कम नहीं मिले हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आपको उसके बावजूद कम मिले हैं ।

He should read the writing on the wall. He will get the votes and we will get the seats.

I had mentioned earlier to Mr. Nath Pai that it is not correct to say that there has been no improvement in the situation. In the three months after President's Rule, the situation has improved all round. Thereafter, the situation started deteriorating. In July, various incidents reached a certain peak. After that, they declined to a certain extent. Several steps have been taken to reactivate the administration which had stepped functioning normally at that particular point of time. You must remember the adverse conditions under which President's Rule came into being there to appreciate the problems the administration had to face. The state of terror which prevailed had to be brought under control. Cinema-houses, restaurants and shops were deserted after dusk. Today it is not so. People are in a position to pursue their normal avocations. People move about freely at night. That sense of fear and terror which was there previously is no longer there. Is this not a definite improvement? There is violence, of course and I have already mentioned the areas of violence. But to the common man walking in the street, that terror has gone or is much less. This is a fact of life.

Secondly, there were two important festivals during this period—Diwali and Durga Puja,—which passed off peacefully. Knowing the fervour with which these festivals are celebrated, in West Bengal, an attempt could have been made—in fact, it was said earlier that an attempt would be made—to create trouble but it was not created. Refugees are streaming into West Bengal from East Pakistan for the last many months and yet the administration there has been able to maintain communal harmony and there were no communal disturbances. We should take note of this fact which goes to their credit. When land grabbing was launched, it was handled with

tact as well as firmness. Over 4500 Naxalites have been arrested, including some top leaders. Kanu Sanyal and others have been arrested. I have given the names and I need not go into all that.

In the agrarian and industrial sectors lawlessness is declining. Illicitly held arms and ammunitions have been captured in large quantities.

Unfortunately, clashes between political parties do continue but, I am glad to say, not in the old fashion. During the UF regime clashes took place between two large groups armed with lethal weapons of all kinds. Now they do continue but not in the form of two big *jathas* and so on. Now the police intervenes whenever a clash is brought to their notice of when they see something happening. This is another part of the situation.

Now, how do we deal with it? Here I should say quite clearly that whereas there is the long-term aspect and the short-term aspect, as a matter of priority the Government has to be quite clear that the first priority is restoration of normalcy. Without restoration of normalcy even the steps of development cannot be taken. So, normalcy has to be restored and these violent activities have to be put down effectively. There is no escape from that.

But this does not mean that the other aspect should be ignored. I entirely agree that those are important aspects. The problem of development of Calcutta, of land reforms, of unemployment—all these are today engaging Government's attention. I have explained to the House, I think, more than once what steps Government is taking in this connection. I will refer briefly to some of the steps later.

If you ask me specifically what steps the Government has taken, I need refer only to a few because on the previous occasion, in reply to the debate on Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's motion, I have outlined the steps at great length. The House knows, only the other day in the West Bengal Consultative Committee two Bills were discussed and these Bills were approved by the majority of Mem

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bers who participated there. Even Shri Indrajit Gupta, who objects to these Bills, has conceded that the majority of the House supports them. In the debate also today almost all the parties, almost all the spokesmen, have supported these measures. Some have even asked the Government to take more powers in its hands to deal with the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are your friends on this occasion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The situation there is so extraordinary that extraordinary steps need to be taken. It is not that I ignore his objections. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, every life is very precious, no matter to which party that person belongs, no matter whether he is a Naxalite or even an anti-social person. In this situation, where there is so much violence, people are killing other people, inter-party clashes are going on and the whole atmosphere is being brutalised, is it not much more humane and sensible to have preventive measures to deal with the situation rather than rely entirely on punitive measures; or, is it anyone's case that preventive measures are not necessary?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If preventive measures are taken, will it stop? Do you assure that?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If preventive measures are there, punitive measures will not be necessary. Would you support rather punitive measures?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only boys of the age of 10 or 12 are being picked up. It will not finish the Naxalites.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It will not finish the Naxalites but not having preventive measures will have more bloodshed, more violence, more police shooting, more repression in your terms. Would you support that? I plead with you to consider this aspect because you cannot wash away the fact of violence in West Bengal, that young boys are being killed and are killing, that all this is happening because people will not go and give evidence and

these elements are again being released on bail and, therefore, are again circulating and the circle of violence goes on. In this situation would you prefer that the whole thing be a battle between the police and these elements in the streets or would you prefer that the Government is armed at least with some preventive measures so that this orgy of violence can be controlled, if not ended? This is the basic question.

I may assure Shri Indrajit Gupta that the Government would not have brought forward this measure if the situation had not demanded it and the situation had not made it inescapable. 40 policemen have lost their lives and 400 of them have been injured. While we were sitting in the meeting the other day, we got the news that the Secretary of the Legislative Department of West Bengal was brutally stabbed. All these things are going on and we cannot ignore these happenings. That is why I plead with him to consider this aspect in a wider perspective.

Having said that, I assure him that law-abiding parties need have no fear from these measures and that it is our intention that the preventive detention provisions should be invoked only in respect of those who take to arms and who take to heinous violence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are not going to administer it unfortunately.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We will advise the West Bengal Government to keep the strictest scrutiny and use preventive detention provisions with restraint. It is not that we are unmindful of this aspect. We have deliberately sought to restrict the scope of the Preventive Detention Act so that it would not be possible to use preventive detention provisions for ordinary law and order situation. Even those powers, extraordinary as they may be, have to be used only when the pattern of violence becomes shockingly gruesome.

Then, there was a reference to the need for public education and there was a reference to the need for a dialogue. I agree all these things are important. But let us not confuse the issues. The forces that are in charge of main

taining public order are not the people who are going to carry on political dialogue. In a democracy, it is the function of political parties, of leaders and of all the public opinion to carry on a dialogue with all the elements. In fact, in a democracy society such a dialogue cannot be stopped. This very debate in the House is a part of the dialogue. The various questions and answers are a part of the dialogue. This dialogue must continue side by side along with these measures because, ultimately, the victory of democracy lies in winning over these young people to the side of democracy. We cannot accept the defeatist attitude that they are outside the pale of reasons.

There are various elements mixed up in the situation. I would welcome all of us joining together in the educational task of trying to convert those who are capable of being converted. There is absolutely no objection to that. But, I think, violence has to be dealt with as violence.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप कनु सान्याल और मजुमदार से क्यों नहीं मिलते ? एक अनीश्वरवादी को गांधी जी ने अपने आश्रम में बुलाया । वह ईश्वरवादी हो गया । आपको बुलाना चाहिये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर वह चीन से बात करते हैं तो बिल्कुल नहीं बुलाना चाहिये । अगर वाकई अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बात करते हैं तो दूसरी बात है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I must confess that I do not wield the moral authority which perhaps can convert Kanu Sanyal or Charu Mazumdar. But if Shri Bibhuti Mishra wants to go and meet them, to the extent it is possible for me to facilitate his meeting them, I shall do so.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अमरीकन बार में कार्नवालिस ने अमरीकियों से बात नहीं की, वह उनसे नहीं मिला और अमरीकी लड़ाई जीत गये ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is the Gandhian approach, and I respect that Gandhian approach. But there must be a Gandhi to implement it. The problem is that we do not have now such people in the country with the moral stature to bring about a change of heart by mere discussion. This is the real problem and that is why we see many of our ills today. The Gandhian approach believes in the conversion of hearts and does not believe that anybody is beyond that. Anyway, I think, this is going a little beyond the point.

One thing is very important and that the process of political education must continue and it must also involve those who are opposing police action. After all, the police is only acting because the Parliament wants it to act and the Government wants it to act. Therefore, the police is discharging its function. And the Police deserve to be supported for that—that is important—because the Police must not be made to feel as if they are carrying on some kind of a criminal activity. If the Police are doing something and if the Government is directing them to do something wrong, the Government is to blame. If the Police are discharging their function, they must not be held responsible for the wrong directions of the Government if they are wrong. At any rate, public servants discharging their duty must be supported in any civilised society. This is the sort of political education that all of us must carry out.

Reference has been made by various speakers to the Governor of West Bengal. In a complex situation....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Call him back.

SHRI K. C. PANT : ..When one finds that the situation is not yielding as readily to the measure that one is taking, there is a temptation to make someone as scape goat. But this is a complex situation and when the whole administration is trying to tackle the situation, it is not fair to single out one single individual for it. The fair thing is : if you have to blame someone and if you have to attach blame to somebody for this situation, that responsibility, I think, falls on those who created this situation in West Bengal and the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

situation which was inherited by President's rule. This should not be forgotten. I have mentioned it earlier also.

Therefore, the question of the Governor's action there should not be isolated from the action of the Government and he alone should not be held responsible. This is all I would say in this connection.

My hon. friends, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, referred to Police excesses. I am not here to hold any brief for any Policemen who has committed excesses. I am here to say that if an individual Policeman has erred, the whole Police force is not to be condemned. This is important. We are here to sustain the authority of the Police force and not to sustain the authority of any erring individuals in that force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You know in the Consultative Committee several members of your own Party said that along with these Bills some measure should be taken to see that Police excesses are not committed and those who have committed excesses are brought to book. You kept quiet then.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you will remember—I am just refreshing his memory—The Prime Minister, in her concluding speech, made a specific and pointed reference to that matter and made a categorical statement that those found guilty will not be spared. I request you to refresh your memory.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why not hold an inquiry ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Previously also Shri Banerjee raised this point of inquiry. I have told him to come to me and I would clarify this point. But these days he is shying away from me. *(Interruptions)* Have some patience. One sentence, he will understand it. The only point there is that previously inquiries were automatic after every firing. Now it will not be automatic but where excesses are committed, an inquiry will be held. I think this is reasonable, considering the situation that prevails in West Bengal.

Now, very briefly, I will refer to the deve-

lopmental aspects again because I have dealt with it at length in this House earlier also and covered all these points.

I will now mention that the problems of Calcutta will be tackled by CMDA which has been constituted.

Eight crores of rupees have been sanctioned as a grant for the bastee development scheme.

In respect of land reforms, one Bill has been adopted and another is going to be discussed very soon.

In this situation, what is really needed now is for all the Parties to get together so that we can tackle the problems of West Bengal in a purposeful manner and for this purpose, we have to have the co-operation of all the political Parties and all the leaders of public opinion within West Bengal and in the whole country. If this debate helps to create that kind of support in the country and within West Bengal, then, I think, it will have served a very useful purpose....*(Interruptions)* Having said this, I have....*(Interruptions)* I have to say something. Is it not ?

The operative part is left. The operative part is this. Having said all this, I know that Mr. Nath Pai will not press his Resolution and that there would be no need for him to press his Resolution, because, if he does press it, very reluctantly we shall have to oppose it. Thank you.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware the hour is very late and the House is very tired, and I will not, Sir, exploit the indulgence which has always been shown to me by this House. I will therefore be very brief.

Mr. Speaker, I must none-the-less point out to this House that if 45 million Bengalees can fight the reign of terror so long, certainly this House can afford to fight tardiness and sleepiness for 10 minutes more. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should have some procedure whereby the Members can record their votes in advance and go away....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In advance for the entire session.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, I think, the Rules Committee will take due notice of your suggestion in this regard when we meet on Monday.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very heartening feature of today's debate has been that there has been unanimity in supporting the substance of my resolution. Even Mr. George who deserves our congratulations on his maiden speech said that he agrees but he suspects something since it comes from Nath Pai and since it is from the Opposition Member, he thinks that it is axiomatic for him to oppose it. I think, we should rise above these things.

The unanimity has been on two points. One is the substance of it. In the meanwhile I had a delightful surprise that even the CPM has come forward to condemn violence. I remember, Sir, the way the Member was attempting to heckle me and stop me when on the 7th August, I moved this Motion. This is, I think, a welcome conversion that those who stood apparently according to their own standards to gain by violence, saw how dangerous it is to advocate violence. I remember the CPM Member trying to run at my throat for condemning violence. Fate is such, circumstances are such that the spokesmen of CPM were required to condemn violence unequivocally. It was no less a person than Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and his senior colleague Mr. P. Rama Murti who condemned violence. When they condemned violence, we were accused as bourgeoisie. I don't deny we are bourgeoisie. But even the most militant of the militants has been compelled by sheer force of logic to condemn violence. This is a very welcome thing.

Mr. Speaker, I would like your guidance on one small thing before I deal with certain points. There is tremendous disadvantage to this House and to the subject of my Motion, if it gets stretched for 3 or 4 separate debates. I moved my Motion on the 7th of August. We debated it on the 21st of August. Now we are trying to conclude the Debate on the 20th of November. A debate which gets so much long-stretched like this loses its very content and importance and seriousness.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : It has helped the conversion.

SHRI NATH PAI : It has some advantages. I do see your point. But, rather, I would like to have such a debate seriously raised in this House and decided and resolved immediately on the same day. You, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, will have to find a way for the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am all for this only if the House agrees.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We can have one full day for business as in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Pant started by saying that he does not want to say anything new. It has taken only 45 minutes for the Minister not to say anything new. It is a new thing which I have now discovered. He began by saying that he does not have to add anything, when it has actually taken him 45 minutes to say nothing. But, Mr. Speaker, since I have to say something, I will have to take 5 to 10 minutes.

I want to remind the House that there was a lot of mis-impression about my Motion. I do not know if hon. Members have their papers with them. After they have heard my submission, I feel confident that they will be inclined and persuaded to disregard the advice which the hon. Minister has given to reject the resolution and they will be perhaps persuaded to accept my resolution. What exactly does the resolution say ? It says :

"This House regrets that there has been no improvement in the law and order situation in West Bengal even after promulgation of President's rule and expresses grave concern at the wide-spread unchecked violent activities throughout the State thus endangering life, property, security and democracy in the country."

I have only said :

"This House regrets that there has been no improvement."

[Shri Nath Pai]

This House does not condemn, but only regrets. Therefore, there is no danger of the Government being toppled.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why is the hon. Member referring to that ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Because that is the constant anxiety all the time. I have only said that this House regrets that there has been no improvement in the law and order situation in West Bengal....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : And, therefore, the failure of the Government.

SHRI NATH PAI : I had expected a categorical reply to some of the vital issues that I had raised. Is it a fact that at Jaduguda, the arms that were seized were arms from the ordnance factories in India ? Is it a fact that at Jaduguda, a top secret document of the 13th Junior Commander's School of Signals at M how was discovered ? Is it a fact that a whole plan of military operation was found ? No reply has been given to these questions. Is it a fact that not only a list of all would-be victims has been given but they have also given their aims, objectives and their tactics and their *modus operandi* ? The House needed to be satisfied on these issues. They have told us what their targets and their aims and their objectives are. There was one document from which I had quoted wherein these men have gone to the extent of saying that it was India which had committed aggression in 1962 ; it was a document which said that it was China which was the victim of Indian aggression, and India should vacate the territory in NEFA and hand it over to China. Did not these points deserve some reply ?

I am sorry that the hon. Minister gave a long catalogue of the so-called steps being taken by the Government of West Bengal under his guidance, but nothing was said about the vital issues that I had raised.

I had put it in one single sentence and said that the present Naxalites are determined to achieve their five aims. They want to demoralise the administration. They want to discredit democratic values. They want to

disrupt the economic life of the country. They want to dislocate education and ultimately they want to destroy the faith of our people in our country.

What is happening in Bengal is not the concern of Bengal alone. I think, in spite of all the assurances being given, that Bengal seems to be marching towards chaos and anarchy, and far more stern steps and greater determination is called for. For, it is not only the problem of Bengal. If Bengal burns, India cannot be saved. I had said at that time that Bengal's economic, and social problems and the political challenge in Bengal cannot be left only to the Bengalis. We all must regard it as a challenge to us. Gokhale used to say, what Bengal suffers today, the rest of India suffers tomorrow. His exact words were 'What Bengal sees today, the rest of India sees tomorrow'.

Today, there was a contradiction in the speech of the hon. Minister. In order to score a debating point, he has said that there has been an improvement in the situation in Bengal; and then, he added that cinema-houses which were deserted are today crowded. Well, the people of Bengal have now learnt to live with the abnormality of life. It is not that there has been an improvement in the situation. They know that there will not be protection. So, they think 'Why not make the best of a bad situation ? Let us go to pictures ; there may be a chance that we shall not be attacked ; there is no guarantee that we can return home safely from the Durga Puja, but perhaps we may.' This is the fatalist which we have in our people. The Bengalis have revived this fatalism, and say 'We may go to the Puja, and we may come back safely.'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : During the Durga Puja, there was a cease-fire.

SHRI NATH PAI : Perhaps, there was a cease-fire. I do not know.

The hon. Minister first said that there had been an improvement in the situation. If there is an improvement, then do you not see the contradiction in his speech ? For, in order to reply to Shri Indrajit Gupta, he said that there was deterioration, and, therefore the Preventive

Detention Act was needed. In order to reply to Shri Nath Pai, however, he has said that there is an improvement. If there is an improvement, then why have draconian measures? Do you not see that he is weakening his case in order to score a point over me in this debate? His weakens, his whole case on the one hand, and then but on the other, he comes and says that the situation is grime, dangerous and calls for draconian measures, and, therefore, he asks for the co-operation of the entire House in passing those measures; but in the same breath he says that there is an improvement. If there is an improvement, then he must accept this position, or else he should accept my position. He cannot have my position and his position in the same breath.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is a very simple answer. There is a qualitative change in the character of the violence. What was widespread and what affected every single citizen of Bengal is now concentrated on certain specific targets. That is the change.

SHRI NATH PAI: Is it not a fact that since the imposition of President's rule there has been a heavy toll of life in Bengal? I submit very humbly there is no President's rule in Bengal. I say this in great agony, there is today rule in Bengal not of the President of India, not of Parliament, but of terror, arson, loot and rapine. This is the rule that is reigning in Bengal today and this cannot be white-washed.

Where do we start? I said Bengal suffers from economic ills. But perhaps the greatest ill from which the State suffers is the present Governor of Bengal. I will substantiate this not from what a member has said, but from what he himself had said. I will read only a sentence to refresh members' memory. This is what he said on his nomination. This appeared in a daily here on the 7th September.

"Speaking in London, the West Bengal Governor-designate, Mr. S. S. Dhawan, has predicted that India is about to enter upon a political phase which would probably usher in an Indian variant of communism".

This is his inaugural speech! He goes further.

When there was the ceremony of installing the New Chief Justice, he indulged in something which is never done in any governmental set-up. I do not want to go into the details. I will only quote from a resolution of the Bar Association of West Bengal. What did they say?

"This Association further is of opinion that the Governor, by abusing his privileged position to denigrate the Bar and the Bench by an uncalled for, mean, and undignified political speech from the dais of the Judges has demonstrated his own bad taste, colossal ignorance, lack of constitutional propriety and the grossest affront to the judiciary of the country".

This, I would remind Shri K. C. Pant, is not political vendetta from any member in this House this is a resolution passed by the Bar Association of West Bengal. Finally, what did they say—He said 'Do not single out the Governor'. I don't. I will conclude by quoting this part of the resolution:

"This Association also requests the President of India to recall Mr. S. S. Dhawan who has proved so unfit and undesirable to hold the office of Governor of West Bengal".

Who said it? Not Nath Pai, not a member of the Opposition, but the Bar Association of West Bengal.

If the Government of India is serious about establishing the rule of law, safety of life, liberty and security to the average Bengali—which are his heritage like the rest of his countrymen—it must show its earnestness by recalling Shri Dhawan. You can give him any job you like if he has rendered such services to the country; I have no quarrel about it. But the office of Governor of West Bengal is the last with which he can be trusted.

To conclude, let us not deceive ourselves by saying that all that can be done is being done in Bengal. It is far from it. The grand design is clear for all to see. They cannot just be condemned as anti-social elements. We have indulged in this game for too long. In their own pamphlet, we see the design: 'Mao's

path is our path. Mao is our Chairman and if Mao comes, we shall not resist, we will welcome him'. Here is the strategy laid bare.

As for what Mishraji said, I am never against any negotiations. I am prepared to accept his amendment to my Resolution. I gladly welcome it and I hope that now he will support the main Resolution because an amendment can be to a Resolution only; it cannot be in a vacuum. Since I am prepared to accept it, it presupposes that he has to accept my Resolution. I hope he will not renege from this position by withdrawing his amendment.

Let us consider the situation seriously. Let us make this pledge to the people of Bengal. It needs economic help. Bengal's problems have to be studied. Let us not grudge the funds for Bengal. We have already welcomed the Resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta. The House has accepted it. We have to implement it. But when nothing is being implemented, it provide a combustible material for those who want to exploit.

When houses are set on fire, in, when the statue of Rabindranath Tagore, of Netaji, of Gandhiji of Asutosh Mukerjee is pulled down, let us remember that they are not the victims; the ultimate victim is the edifice of democracy in India. When pulling down the statues of venerable national leaders, what is pulled down is something grander than the statues of Asutosh Mukerji or Netaji or any other national leader. They want to pull down the fabric of democracy. And what shall we do? That determination I did not see in the long speech of the hon. Minister. Bengal must be assured all the economic help she needs. Whether it be the Calcutta Corporation, whether it be the water supply of the city or better transport of the city, give liberal help, all the help, but when it comes to it that the liberty which is enshrined in the Constitutional is endangered, act firmly, act decisively. If you are prepared to do that, we shall support you.

I think I have made out a case that my resolution proves that during President's rule there have been more murders, more attacks, more denigrations and devaluation of the

values which we cherish. In the light of this, since the responsibility under President's rule is of this Government, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House, and plead with the ruling party to completely forget the immediate benefit to the party, think of Bengal and adopt my resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment No. 1 by Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI NATH PAI : I accept it.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I wish to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

HON. MEMBER : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 2 by Shri Lobo Prabhu to the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 3 by Shri Tridib Chaudhury to the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 4 by Shri B. P. Mandal to the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House regrets that there has been no improvement in the law and order situation in West Bengal even after promulgation of President's rule and expresses grave concern at the wide-spread unchecked violent activities throughout the State thus endangering life, property, security and democracy in the country."

The motion was negatived

19.06 hrs.

CORRECTION OF INFORMATION
GIVEN BY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AF-
FAIRS ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 1970, DU-
RING DISCUSSION ON U. P. GOVER-
NORS CONDUCT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND
MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS
OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC
AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI
K. C. PANT): Sir, with your permission,
I wish to correct a factual error which the
Prime Minister and I regret we committed
yesterday in the course of the debate on the
motion by Shri Nath pai and others regarding
U. P. Speaking from memory, the Prime
Minister and I said that neither she nor any-
one else travelled by helicopter from Rae
Bareilly to Lucknow. Later on having the
records checked, we find that we were mis-
taken. The Prime Minister's party, which
include Shri Kamalapati Tripathi and Shri
Shripati Misra, and the Prime Minister travel-
led from Rae Bareilly to Lucknow in the two
IAF helicopters which had brought them to
Rae Bareilly from Allahabad. Shri Shripati
Mishra accompanied the Prime Minister in
one helicopter, while Shri Kamalapati Tripathi
and some other official members of Prime

Minister's party left a short while earlier in
the second helicopter. The Prime Minister
was on an official visit to the flood-affected
areas of U. P.

19.09 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : PRICES OF
ESSENTIAL ARTICLES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I
beg to move :

"This House views with grave concern
the galloping prices of all essential articles
of popular consumption and demands that
effective measures be taken to hold the
price-line."

I hope the whole House will share my con-
cern....

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue on
the next day.

19.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, November 23, 1970/
Agrahayana 2, 1892 (Saka).*