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Friday, December 15, 1972
Agrahayana 24, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Friday December 15, 1972/
Agrahayana 24, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raising of Prices of Stainless Steel Sheets by M.M.T.C.

*461. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.M.T.C. had raised the price of stainless steel sheets by more than 100 per cent;

(b) the reasons for the sudden rise in the price; and

(c) whether this price rise has adversely affected the priority and small scale industries?

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

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

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: I am not fully convinced. According to a letter from the President, Pondicherry Small-Scale Industries Association, in the third quarter of 1972, i.e. July to September the price of stainless sheets was Rs. 17.89 per Kg. But during the last quarter, i.e. October to December, they have suddenly raised the price to Rs. 28 per Kg. This amounts to almost a cent per cent rise. I would like the minister to explain the reasons for the sudden spurt.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The question was whether the price had risen by 100 per cent and the answer was 'no'. On 1st October 1971 the CIF price of

imported stainless steel was Rs. 7103 per tonne and on 1st October 1972 it had risen to Rs. 8234 per tonne. So, the increase is Rs. 1000 per tonne; it is not double.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: May I know what control is being exercised against exorbitant prices at which imported stainless steel sheets both against export entitlement and by MMTC are being sold in the market?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The price is fixed by a committee presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports as in the case of other raw materials imported by the public sector agencies. Then quotas are allotted and it goes only to actual users.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether it is a fact that the producers of utensils charge the price keeping in view the black market price of stainless steel sheets and if so, would Government be prepared to give some relief to consumers or fix some percentage of the import licences for giving utensils at controlled rates?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As a matter of fact, the price of utensils is not controlled by us. There are two channels of import of stainless steel—one through M.M.T.C. and the other against export entitlement. As far as M.M.T.C. is concerned, it charges a nominal profit of 3 per cent or so.

Change in criteria for grant of Assistance to States for Scarcity Relief Work

*462. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for change in the pattern of Central assistance for drought relief to the States has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise their pattern of Central assistance in view of very acute drought conditions prevailing in Maharashtra for the third year in succession; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The matter has been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission who have been requested to review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities.

(b) and (c). The severity of the drought conditions in Maharashtra has been brought to the notice of the Central Government by the State Government. A Central Team has also visited the State recently. Appropriate Central assistance will be provided to the State Government towards their expenditure on relief measures in accordance with the recommendations that the Central Team might make in this respect.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

The first team saw the conditions of acute scarcity there and reported that the distress caused by the failure of the crop is genuine and relief operations are well-directed for relieving the distress. We are told that a second team has also visited the State. May I know how much financial assistance has been recommended by the second team? May I know whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has asked for an assistance of Rs. 150 crores for providing fodder for cattle and drinking water facilities?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

Drought has been persisting in Maharashtra from 1970-71 onwards. This is the third year and the accumulated effect is rather severe no doubt. Up to the end of 1971-72 the amount that was sanctioned comes to more than Rs. 41 crores. In the last three years,

six central teams have visited the State. In addition to the Rs. 41 crores I mentioned, the fifth team had sanctioned up to the end of October nearly Rs. 20 crores. But with the failure of the rabi rains, things have become still worse. Therefore, a sixth team has just visited the State and returned. The estimates that the Chief Minister has given to the central team are to the tune of nearly Rs. 143 crores....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The team has returned back to the pavilion!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

No; only people who lose their wicket come back to the pavilion. The team has come back to the secretariat to further operate on it and to make evaluation of the possibilities of what can be done. As they do in the case of other States, the assessment will be done in the case of Maharashtra also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

The Minister has stated that whatever assistance would be allotted on an all India basis, or on a particular pattern, would be allowed to Maharashtra also. This is the third year in succession that Maharashtra is facing the severest scarcity conditions due to drought. Nearly 10,650 works have been started and nearly 20 lakhs workers have been engaged in relief work. So far only Rs. 40 crores have been given to Maharashtra by way of grants, ways and means advance, and short term loans for agricultural inputs. Due to the scarcity conditions prevailing there for the third year in succession, which is putting more hardship on the resources of the State Government, because of the peculiar circumstances, will the Central Government come forth with special assistance, so far as Maharashtra is concerned?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

Do not make your case more weak by unnecessarily arguing about a special case. Wherever there are

special features or difficulties, they will be taken into account. But you cannot say that the principle would be different from State to State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Part of the grants from Central assistance available to States like Maharashtra were utilized in the relief camps for giving weekly holiday allowance to the workers and to give relief to the students. On the intervention of the Centre, it was decided that these two items of expenditure are not permissible and they were stopped. Will the Finance Minister give us an assurance that consideration will be given to these points and that they would be allowed to be started again?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These are specific issues. One cannot say that the principles will have to be changed in the case of some districts. These principles are fixed in consultation with the Finance Commission. The Fifth Finance Commission, which went into this question, made certain recommendations on the basis of which in 1968 certain criteria and principles were changed. Even now, when the Sixth Finance Commission was appointed, the question was again referred to it. The Planning Commission has appointed a group in the Planning Commission under the famous economist member, Shri Minhas. They have also made a specific reference whether there should be some other method for giving assistance.

There are two ideas in the field. One is that the State Governments want that the entire assistance should be given in the form of grants and not loans, because the burden of loans on the States has become rather very difficult. The other idea in the field is that there should be a national fund for calamities to which both the States and the Centre can contribute and which can be drawn upon when these difficulties arise.

The latest thinking is that this sort of drought conditions is a natural phenomenon and we will have to live with it for some time to come unless we find some technological break-through to face the situation, while we persist in our production efforts. We will have to deal with this problem in a different way. In the terms of reference to the Sixth Finance Commission we have included this subject. Therefore, so far as the principles are concerned, I think we will have to wait for their recommendation. At the same time, we will have to face the realities of the situation. I would like to assure the hon. Members that if there are continued, accumulated, adverse conditions of drought or flood, be it in Andhra, Mysore or Bihar, those special conditions will be taken into account while granting assistance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about my specific question about permissible expenditure for student relief?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has given an extensive reply.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister is very alive to giving timely help to areas suffering from drought. He also said that there are two ideas working in his mind in order to remove the drought conditions. Now our agriculture is entirely dependent on monsoon. If rains come, we have a good crop. Otherwise, it is a complete failure. Are they going to have some drought-oriented and flood-oriented teams which will, from time to time, survey the affected areas and report to government what remedial measures should be taken? For example, Maharashtra is facing drought continuously for the last three or four years. Can such a team forecast this is going to happen and suggest relief measure.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of asking a supplementary question, every hon. Member is making a speech. The hon.

Member said that he is very happy today. Let him make me also happy by asking shorter questions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the long-term policy that the government is going to formulate in order to remove conditions of drought and flood?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think he has raised a valid point. Since these conditions of drought are more or less recurring conditions he wants to know whether we have any plans to face these calamities on a permanent basis. I would like to assure him that while we are planning for the various regions of the country these two ideas have been kept in mind. Possibly he is aware that one of the Centre's scheme, which has been pursued after the 1970 budget is that drought-prone areas should be identified and specific development schemes should be prepared for them. Similarly for Assam, Bihar and Ganga valley there will be a flood prevention scheme. Naturally, these are very long-term projects. In the case of drought-prone areas, you can certainly conserve moisture but you cannot provide for the failure of the rains. That is our main difficulty. You can have percolation tanks ready but they will become empty vessels unless there is rain. Suppose there is no rain, how do you meet the need for drinking water supply? O, how can you supply water for cultivation when monsoon fails? So unless some techniques are developed which can help the preservation of soil moisture and there are rains, there is no way out. These are some of the scientific technical matters and we have not been able to get an answer either in this country or even in the international scientific world. Of course, efforts will continue to be made in that direction.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Year after year, many States are affected by drought. Have the government drawn up any scheme to provide sufficient irrigation in those States which are continuously affected by droughts?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, Sir; there are schemes. Irrigation also is a very comprehensive and vague term. In some areas flat irrigation, as it is commonly understood, canal irrigation, is not possible because it is not feasible. There we are trying to have percolation tanks, community wells and small and medium irrigation schemes. But drought-prone areas are those areas where the cultivation is entirely rain-fed. In the case of those rain-fed areas, what do we do? Really speaking, it is an impossible blind wall that we are up against and the machinery of government becomes rather helpless. In some of the districts of Maharashtra, for example, we can certainly give them employment, purchasing power and even foodgrains. But the main difficulty in those areas relate to drinking water and fodder for cattle. These are some of the problems which we are facing. Even then, I would say that no panicky decisions need be taken. People are bravely facing the difficulty and the State Government is also efficiently trying to manage the situation. I would like to assure hon. Members that the Central Government will do whatever they can to tide over these difficulties faced by the people.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर में
सेवा नियम

* 463. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया
(उप-बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 में दिये गये
प्रावधान के बावजूद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़

बीकानेर ऐण्ड जयपुर के अधिकारियों की सेवा-शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में नियम नहीं बनाये के अधिकारियों की सेवा-शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions of service of officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur are governed in terms of Section 11(1) of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 read with Section 50(1) thereof.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें बतलाया है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर ऐंड जयपुर के अधिकारियों की सेवा शर्तें स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया (उपबैंक) अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 11(1) और उसके साथ पठित धारा 50 (1) के अनुसार लागू होती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नियमानुसार शर्तें कब लागू की गई हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जब से कानून बना तब से ?

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि किस सन से सेवा शर्तें लागू हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें देर से लागू करने के कारण कर्मचारियों की बरीयता आदि के मुद्दों में जो क्षति हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति की जायेगी ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is no necessity of any fresh assurance. The assurance is given by the Act itself. Whatever rules were applicable before their merger with this Bank are still continuing. If there are any specific cases the hon. Minister has in mind and if he brings them to my notice, I shall certainly ask the Bank to look into them.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in respect of reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, though they have fixed 12½ per cent reservation quota in services, the subsidiary banks do not implement it? There are so many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates but these banks do not take them saying that they do not fulfil the requisite qualifications. I want to know whether the Government is going to consider or instruct the banks that they take the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, fulfil the reservation quota, by relaxing educational qualifications and other things.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think, I answered it possibly here, in this House that it is true this question of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory. Therefore, instructions have been given by the Bank itself that they will have to relax the examination standards and will have to make special efforts to fulfil the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am quite aware of it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As far as these recruitments in the State Bank of India or in its subsidiary banks are concerned, there is a written test, that is, an examination....

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite the attention of the hon. Member that this is not a very general Question? It is a specific Question about the service rules in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is about subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. Please do not expand the scope of the Question. In spite of my vigilance, you go on doing it.

Scarcity of small coins

*464. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of people exchange small coins at the rate of 90 to 94 paise for a rupee; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to apprehend such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Due to shortage of coins, Government is aware that certain people are taking advantage of the situation. Buying and selling of small coins for an amount other than their face value is an offence under Rule 128(2)(a) of the Defence of India Rules, 1971. The action against such offenders is taken by the State Governments and Union Territories.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत अफेस है। जब सेकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार चल रहा था तब 50 रुपये की रेजगारी रखने वाले को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अन्तर्गत छः महीने की सजा दी जाती थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और यूनियन टैरिटरीज गवर्नमेंट्स की इसके प्रति जिम्मेदारी है और वह पनिशमेंट देती है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि

क्या उनको जानकारी है कि राज्यों की सरकारों ने, विशेषकर दिल्ली की सरकार ने अब तक कितने लोगों को सजायें दीं। दिल्ली में पुलिस के रहते हुये इस प्रकार के असा-माजिक कार्य होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने लोगों को और कितनी-कितनी सजायें दी गईं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I have indicated, the law has to be enforced by State Governments and we will have to collect the information from various State Governments. But I have got certain facts to know how this is being tackled. For instance, small coins worth Rs. 79.154 were seized during raids from unauthorised premises during 1971-72. 14 persons involved in 5 cases of small coin offences under the Small Coins Offences Act have so far been arrested in Delhi, U.P. and Maharashtra and the cases are reported to be under investigation.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : सिक्कों की कमी का कारण यह भी है कि सरकार के पास जो विदेशी मिंटिंग मशीनें हैं वह ठीक कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं, रा मंत्रीरियल भी सरकार के पास नहीं है जिससे कि आवश्यक संख्या में सिक्के गढ़े जा सकें। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो सिक्कों की कमी है उसको सरकार किस प्रकार दूर करना चाहती है?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These are not the facts for the shortage of small coins. The shortage of small coins is due to the fact that the percentage of small coins to the total currency in circulation has remained constant at about 3 to 4 per cent during the last six years. To meet this deficiency, various steps have been taken. The content of the coin has been changed

so that the constraint in the process of production is removed. Then, two shifts are being opened in the Alipore Mint and in Hyderabad, it is to be opened. The capacity has been increased with the result that today we are producing 75 lakh pieces per day whereas in August, 1970, we were producing 12 lakh pieces per day and in January-February, 1971, we were producing 35 lakh pieces per day. It is proposed to step it up during 1972-73 and thereafter. With these steps that are being taken, the shortage of coins to an extent will be met.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the hon. Minister be good enough to explain what the Ministry's planning is as to by what date the shortage of coins will come to an end as a result of steps taken for increasing the production of coins or otherwise? That is an important thing. What is the estimate of requirements and what is the date by which they hope to meet those requirements so that no shortage of coins remains?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It will be very difficult to indicate a precise date by which the shortage will be met. I have already indicated what steps have been taken. I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to my first answer that the total amount of small coins in circulation is about 3 or 4 per cent of the total currency in circulation. That is to be stepped up to a considerable extent. By 1972-73, we envisage an increase in production of coins by 33 per cent in terms of numbers and 94 per cent in terms of value of the actual production in 1972-73.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is no shortage of small coins in Andhra Pradesh. Why is the shortage of coins occurring persistently in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: Because you happen to be here!

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि 1970 से छोटी क्वान्टिटी का प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो शॉर्टेज है वह वास्तव में 1970 के बजाय कम है या वह बढ़ती जा रही है? मंत्री महोदय इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The shortage is certainly much less than what it was in 1970 because of the number of coins that we have introduced. About the future programme, I have already indicated.

श्री भागीरथ शंकर : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि छोटे सिक्कों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये वे क्या कर रहे हैं। छोटे-छोटे देहातों और कस्बों में जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन शाखाओं को भी ये छोटे सिक्के भेजे जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी भी शिकायतें आपको मिली हैं कि इन बैंकों के जो लोग हैं वे कमीशन लेकर छोटे सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और यदि मिली है तो उनके ऊपर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I seek your assistance, Sir. My question was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You have thought of it after so many minutes.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : जो मशीनें काम कर रही हैं चाहे भारत की हों या बाहर की हों बैंक ऑफ इंडियन में हैं या नहीं हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is whether Government are aware that a number of people exchange small coins at the rate of 90 to 94 paise for a rupee and action taken on that. How does machine come here?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: The shortage is on account of so many reasons.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मशीनें इसमें कहाँ से ले आयीं आप ?

There is no time left, now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are standing instructions with the Reserve Bank that they should place at the disposal of the nationalised banks sufficient number of small coins. This is being done. There are no complaints that some authorities in Bank in collusion with unscrupulous elements are trying to exaggerate the shortage. There are no complaints. Whenever complaints are received that in a particular area there is shortage of small coins, there are definite instructions that they have to be rushed there, and this is being done.

Depression in Jute Industry

*467. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute industry in the country is reported to be in the midst of depression; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures proposed?

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

STATEMENT

The jute industry is currently faced with two problems, namely—

- (1) shortage of raw jute resulting from a short crop in the current session; and

- (2) competition in foreign markets from synthetics and products of Bangla Desh.

As a result of these handicaps, exports of jute goods during the first 6 months of the current financial year have been somewhat lower than corresponding figures for last year.

2. In order to meet the current shortage of fibre, adequate imports of jute from Bangla Desh are being arranged.

3. Government have already reduced the exports duty on jute primary carpet backing by Rs. 400 per tonne to make it competitive with synthetics. The other remedial measures contemplated are—(a) research and product development, (b) promotion and publicity, and (c) provision of adequate funds to meet the requirements under items (a) and (b).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has stated that the foreign export losses are very marginal, but the figures speak otherwise. The foreign export losses till the end of August are over 12 per cent. and they are more than 22 per cent over the preceding four months. I want to know how he is going to meet this shortage. Moreover, our carpet backing, which we are exporting to North America, has also fallen. I want to know the reasons for that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The main difficulties are generally two. Number one is, synthetics have very much come in the market. The second is, because of some duties on jute manufactures, we are finding it difficult to sell them as last year. Last year was a special year because of the situation in Bangla Desh, it was a windfall that we had. This year also, the figures for the current year, April to September, indicate jute exports to the extent of Rs. 133.25 crores as compared to Rs. 135.26 crores; there has been a shortfall of only Rs. 2 crores upto this month.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has stated that there is shortage of jute for mills. But, as a matter of fact, the stocks are rising; the stocks this year have increased in the factories—about 38 per cent. If more jute is available how is he going to export those stocks?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Wherefrom more jute will be available? This year we are going to have a bad crop of jute. As against the requirement of 71 lakh bales, we do not expect more than 58 lakh bales of jute. As a matter of fact, we are worried about running of the other jute mills. We are contemplating to import jute. 2.15 lakh bales have already been contracted with Bangla Desh, and we want to have three lakh bales more. So far as the quantity is concerned, we do not think that we are going to have more stock of raw jute. We are trying to meet the export part of it, but nothing can be said at this stage since the market seems to be unpredictable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that India and Bangla Desh are the two countries who have the monopoly production in jute and also in view of the fact that jute trade is being threatened by synthetic products in the international world, may I know whether Government has undertaken any method to develop some kind of a joint policy for production, distribution and also diversification of jute products with Bangla Desh?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Diversification is one thing and joint effort is another. Diversification of production is a must. I must say that Bangla Desh has done quite a lot, as the hon. Member might have seen in the Bangla Desh Pavilion in the Asian Fair; they have first class jute carpets, tapestry, etc. We have not been able to do that; our research people are working on that.

About the joint effort, it has been my idea and, perhaps, a proposal that India, Bangla Desh and Thailand should sit together because the threat today is not from Bangla Desh, the threat today is not from Thailand, the threat to the industry is from synthetics. Only three countries produce jute—India, Bangla Desh and Thailand. It will really be a very good thing if the three countries could put their heads together and find a common solution to the problem.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know whether any complaint has been received by the Minister from foreign countries wherever jute bales are being exported that scraps of iron and stones are found inside, and if any complaint has been received, what steps Government have taken on this?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have not received any complaint so far.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : बाहर से जो जूट आ रहा है उसके लिये आप क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं और यहां पर कार्मिकारों को आप क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक यहां पर कीमत का सवाल है, स्पॉट प्राइस जो है वह 43 और 44 रुपये प्रति मन के करीब है लेकिन आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि बाजार का जो भाव है वह 55 और 60 के बीच में है। बंगला देश से किस भाव पर खरीद रहे हैं इसको बताना मेरे खयाल से उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा कीमत हमने नहीं दी है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The threat from synthetics is not a new thing. Would the Minister be good enough to explain since when research started in our country in order to meet the threat from synthetics and what progress has been made so far?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The threat from synthetics is, of course, not new. It has been there, but it has come in a serious form, especially in the biggest market, i.e., U.S. market. Research on jute to meet synthetic use of it was started 10 or 12 years ago, but that has not made much headway.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. B. K. Daschowdhury. Next Question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I wanted to ask a supplementary to the earlier Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Enough questions have already been asked on that. You better ask your own Question.

Meeting of Aid India Consortium for rescheduling of India's debt obligations

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

(a) whether the World Bank has sounded members of the Aid India Consortium on a suitable date for a meeting of the group to consider rescheduling of debt obligations by India; and

(b) if so, the date on which the meeting is likely to be held and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Consortium action for debt relief to India for the current year is in progress and a further meeting has not been considered necessary.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has given a very short reply. I would like to know from him what are the conditions and what are the criteria under which the debt relief system is under serious consideration and for which the hon. Minister has said that no further meeting is necessary.

Secondly, I want to know whether in the last June meeting held in Paris the same matter was discussed and if so, what were the points discussed and whether all the Member countries of this Aid India Consortium agreed to the formula evolved by the former Reserve Bank Governor of Australia, Dr. Kumbh.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Though the answer is short, it is complete.

I know the provocation for the question was that when the Consortium meeting took place last June, the press communique they issued said they would meet again, but, in the course of the developments that subsequently took place, it appeared that such a meeting was not necessary.

He made a reference to the formula Dr. Kumbh has evolved. As a result of his discussion with many countries it was found that there was some sort of an unwillingness to accept that. There was no agreement about this formula. So, Dr. Kumbh himself evolved another alternative formula and it seemed that possibly the general consensus was in favour of the second formula which was rather lower debt-sharing burden. Ultimately, we have to see that it is a matter between the debtor-countries and the creditor-countries. It is the creditor-countries' willingness which is much more important in this matter.

So it was found by the World Bank that instead of calling another meeting they themselves should take the initiative with the countries concerned and see that things ultimately take the proper shape and, fortunately, things are taking shape. Almost all the countries are agreeing to the thing. It cannot go to the extent that we expect. The expectation was that possibly the debt relief would go upto 200 million dollars. But, it looks from the way we are going and the attitude of the different countries concerned, that we

may reach the level of 150 million dollars this year which is not bad, I should say.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have seen the press report that the U.S. Government has recently announced that they are interested to give assistance to the extent of 200 million dollars and some other countries also coming forward with much more than that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is also a fact that a total assistance of 1255 million dollars was talked about in the last meeting and ultimately they have come to the understanding that the Government of India may be given that assistance. Is it a fact?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Which press reports the hon. Member is referring to, I do not know. I have not seen them. There is nothing like that we are asking from the United States Government any specific aid; nothing like that. But, I can only say that the USA Government has agreed to the debt-relief participation in the Consortium.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That was published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th November.

MR. SPEAKER: These things are published sometimes. But it is the Minister's reply that is authentic.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Please be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government the total amount of the outstanding international debt to India and the interest paid yearly and also when the Government is going to make our country self-sufficient in our national resources and dispense with foreign aid.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about rescheduling of debt obligations by India. You have started asking about the details of interest and all that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, if you permit me, I will reply.

He is asking about the general strategy and the general policy about the debt commitment. I can give him general figures about it.

India's outstanding external debt as on 30th September 1972 amounts to Rs. 8476 crores. India's total debt service payments during the Fourth Plan period amounts to Rs. 2317 crores. As against this, the debt relief that has been committed for the last three years of the Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 236 crores or, on an average, of about Rs. 79 crores per year. For the current year it is expected that the debt relief amounting to Rs. 112 crores would be forthcoming. This is slightly less than the one-fourth of the debt payments of this year. This is about the position of the total size of the debt relief and what exactly we are trying to do in the Fourth Plan period. Ultimately it depends upon the performance of the economy, particularly, our foreign exchange earning capacity through exports and our capacity to get certain debt relief. There are certainly some intangibles and unforceable factors on which many things depend.

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Kamla Kumari—absent.

Proposals for the establishment of Jute Mills

*470. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1294 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding the setting up of modern Jute Mills in the country and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura have put up proposals for the establishment of one Jute Mill in each of the States; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals and when the proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Andhra Pradesh and Tripura State Governments have submitted proposals. The others have not.

(b) A letter of Intent has already been issued for a Jute Mill in the co-operative sector to be set up in Andhra Pradesh by the Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Products Industrial Co-operative Society. The Tripura Government's proposals are still under detailed examination.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question that except from Andhra and Tripura, proposals from other States are yet to come. In this context, I want to know whether the Central Government has fixed any time limit for submission of these proposals for the proposed jute mills. If so, what are those time limits?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No time limit has been fixed. It is really for the State Governments, and they should expedite.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether the Government has enquired from the States why they were not submitting their proposals early and whether any reasons have been given by them or not?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not know whether any written letter has gone. But I had discussed with all the five Chief Ministers and I told them that they should expedite. Perhaps they are finding difficulties. So far as their own resources are concerned, they have not got their own resources. Their preference is to have these factories firstly in the public sector, secondly in the co-operative sector and thirdly, in the joint sector and fourthly, in the private sector also. Perhaps, they are not having sufficient resources for the purpose and they are negotiating with the parties. But I cannot state the

actual reasons. But I have spoken to every one of them and I will again send telegrams to them.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity has been indicated for these modern jute mills which are going to be set up in the different States?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No. No capacity has been indicated. We have suggested that these are most modern mills and it is for the State Government to fix the capacity. If they want to have mills of the biggest capacity, we have no objection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it a fact that some industrialists have been asked to set up a jute factory in Bihar? If so, would the hon. Minister kindly give the name of such industrialists?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not till today.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know with regard to this jute mill which is going to be started in the co-operative sector and which is being started in a tribal area and which will be a good venture, whether previously the Andhra Pradesh Government had made a request to the Central Government to give licence at least for two jute mills to be started, one in Srikakulam area and another in the delta area and if it is so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would recall that in pursuance of the resolution adopted in this House we had set up a committee under Mr. Mukerji and that committee recommended that three jute mills be set up all over the country, but we have accepted five for the time being and we have distributed these five mills to five States which are backward areas. We have not given any mill to Bengal. We have

given to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Orissa. At present, Andhra has only one jute mill.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: How long has the application from the State Government of Tripura been lying with the Government for consideration? May I know when he will come to decision for finalising the scheme?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have received it only a few days back and it will not take much time.

Standard of service to Bank users in Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to assess the improvement or deterioration in the service to the Bank Users, after the nationalisation of Banks in 1969;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) if no, such survey has been conducted so far, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government has not conducted any survey for assessing the quality of services to banks users. However, a study was arranged by the Banking Commission to appraise the quality of bank services to depositors. Based on its findings and the report of a Study Group on bank procedures, the Banking Commission has made recommendations for improving operating procedures of banks for better customer service. The recommendations of the Commission are now under consideration.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the hon. Minister's reply that the Government

have not made any survey, will the Minister consider whether the Government could do this, and whether he could kindly indicate whether they intend to make this survey?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, you see, in a formal sense, no, but in actual practice, yes, because, naturally when we try to assess the performance of the banks in such matters, this comes under consideration. Formal survey means another thing which is a long-term thing. But we are doing this in actual practice when we meet the State Governments and when we discuss in the Consultative Committee and so on, and also in the light of the general criticisms that we get through Members of Parliament who bring their own grievances, complaints, etc. Here also, I quite agree that even without making survey, there is much scope for improvement in the services to the consumers.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that there is a general feeling that the services have deteriorated after nationalisation, does it not become incumbent on the part of the Government to have an objective assessment on the basis of scientific survey to assess the situation? I may refer to the fact that the Minister, in his statement has stated that they have not conducted any survey so far. At a meeting of the Bank Users' Service of India which he inaugurated, this feeling was voiced.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This was one of the basis on which I said that there is scope for improvement in the service conditions of the banks to consumers. On the point whether a formal survey as such would help in this matter, it is a doubtful question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Minister stated that they are not

going to make any survey. Previously the State Bank of India made some survey in this particular matter. I hope they could deliver the goods to some extent. I would like to make this request to him and I want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. There is deterioration of service in the nationalised banks and everybody would accept it. In view of this, will the Government constitute a committee immediately to make a survey, because this is an important problem? I request him to kindly consider this point and inform us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, as I told you, service conditions need improvement. But I am not sure whether any Committee would be necessary for that. When we were discussing this in the Consultative Committee I indicated that in this matter naturally we will have to go by the consultations with the management of banks, but I may say, the much more important thing is consultation with the trade union and leaders of bank employees etc. It is their cooperation which is very essential if at all we want to make changes and make improvements in the quality of service. There is one point which naturally has been arising so far, about their participation in the management of the banks. After the appointment of the Boards the representatives of the employees will be sitting and they will be entitled to sit, on these Bank Boards and therefore this one difficulty is now out of the way. Now I think we will have to create an atmosphere of more awareness on the part of the staff so as to see that better service is rendered to the people for whom we took this step of nationalisation of banks.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण प्रांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छोटे किसानों को पैसा मिलने में इसलिये विफलता हुई रही है कि-कि जो काम

के गारन्टी फ्रांट है या जो प्रोसीजर है वह इस प्रकार के हैं कि छोटा किसान जब बैंक से पैसा मंगाता है तो उसे नहीं मिल पाता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : हाँ, ऐसी कुछ बातें हमारी नजर में लाई गई हैं और इसी लिये बैंक के प्रोसीजर को सिम्पलीफाई करने की कोशिश हो रही है, फार्म्स को कुछ ठीक ढंग से बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ

श्री नरसिंह नारायण प्रांडे : स्टाफ की कमी है ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : स्टाफ की कमी है, ट्रेनिंग की कमी है, कुछ उनके दृष्टिकोण बदलने की भी आवश्यकता है ।

अन्नक का निर्यात

*474. **श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :** क्या निदेश-व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्नक निर्यात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से सरकार ने अन्न तक किन-किन देशों को अन्नक निर्यात-क्रिया है तथा निर्यात किये गये अन्नक का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सरकार को अन्नक का आयात करने के लिये आर्डर भेजे हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

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

(b) The German Democratic Republic have placed an order on the MMTC for supply of mica valued at Rs. 3 crores.

STATEMENT

SHIPMENTS EFFECTED DURING
1972-73
(upto the end of October, 1973).

Name of the Country	Quantity Metric Tonnes	Value Rs. '000'
Austria	3.85	45.85
Australia	174.71	557.00
Belgium	645.00	491.63
Canada	5.67	16.49
Czechoslovakia	326.66	1900.00
Finland	Neg.	Neg.
France	485.71	1138.00
Formosa/Taiwan	14.71	322.95
Greece	3.16	60.69
Germany, East	272.00	3913.15
Germany, West	1282.40	676.00
Hongkong	7.41	387.46
Hungary	136.25	2253.00
Italy	193.59	351.97
Japan	4532.00	6050.00
Korea, North } Korea, South }	16.05	17.83
Netherlands	15.45	676.77
New Zealand	0.41	7.65
Norway	500.00	240.17
Poland	1036.40	6064.51
Romania	54.59	1346.69
Singapore	1.70	39.00
Spain	4.35	23.48
Sweden	0.10	6.30
Switzerland	279.24	2164.04
United Kingdom	368.96	1762.25
U.S.A.	3526.42	5891.45
U.S.S.R.	416.74	44293.15
Total	31430.00	81797.68

श्री संकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, मुझे खुश है कि मेरा सवाल घाने के पहले ही राज्य मंत्री महोदय चले गये, वह इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक जानते थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे एक लिखित उत्तर प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 30 मई, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया था कि 55वें देशों को माइका का निर्यात होता रहा है। जब सरकार ने कैनलाइजेशन किया, उसके बाद मेरे एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 19 अगस्त, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया कि 25 देशों के ही आदेश मेरे पास आये हैं और अभी जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है, उसमें केवल 28 देशों का उल्लेख है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण या कैनलाइजेशन की नीति के कारण अबरख निर्यात में क्यों उत्तरोत्तर घटी हो रही है और सरकार इसके लिये क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Export of mica is not coming down. In fact if you go through some figures of 4 years you will find there is steady improvement. The figures are as follows:—

Year.	Exports.
1968-69	15.5 crores
1969-70	17.47 crores
1970-71	17.17 crores
1971-72	17.58 crores.

In 1971-72 the figure is up by at least Rs. 40 lakhs. In current year between April and October, our export is to the tune of Rs. 11.41 crores whereas the same figure last year was 9.4 crores.

श्री संकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय। सरकार ने भी कई बार सदन में इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन न करके, कैनलाइजेशन किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइका इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा इसके व्यापार में वृद्धि लाने के लिये क्या सरकार माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन करेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The export of mica was canalised on 24-1-72. We are in the process of setting up separate subsidiary of STC for handling of mica alone. We are giving maximum aid to small traders. We have kept apart 30 per cent of the total value of the trade so that it may benefit small producers.

श्री रामावतार शारदा

सब है कि कैनलाइजेशन की नीति के बावजूद हमारे देश से हर साल करीब ढाई करोड़ रुपये का अबरख स्मगल हो रहा है ? अगर यह बात आपके दिमाग में आई है तो आप उसे रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not deny that there was some amount of smuggling across the border. When we analysed this problem, it was found that it was because of the incidence of an export duty of 40 per cent that there was this temptation on the part of producers to

smuggle it across the border. So, on 1st May, 1972, 40 per cent duty had been reduced to 10 per cent in the case of fabricated items and to 20 per cent to nil in the case of powder and mica. So, this temptation or root cause for smuggling has been sizably reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade agreement with Poland

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

(a) whether a trade agreement has been reached recently between Poland and India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the foreign exchange expected to be earned from exports thereunder?

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

(a) As a result of negotiations held between the Trade Delegations of Governments of India and Poland in Warsaw, a Trade Protocol for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 was initiated on 17th September, 1972. The Protocol will be signed in New Delhi during the visit of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade to this country shortly.

(b) Besides traditional commodities like tea, coffee, black pepper, cashew kernels, de-oiled groundnut cakes, iron ore, hides and skins, coir manufactures, jute manufactures etc. Poland will import a number of engineering products and other non-traditional items such as textile machinery, railway wagons, iron and steel castings including spun pipes, hand tools, pneumatic tools, electric household articles, ready-made garments, refrigerators and deep freezers, surgical cotton, builders' hardware, sanitary

fittings aluminium cables and conductors etc.

Indian imports from Poland will include mining machinery, rolled steel products, urea, sulphur, intermediates for pharmaceuticals and basic drugs, chemicals, refractory materials, zinc smelter, electrolytic zinc, etc.

The total trade turn-over between the two countries during 1973 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1900 million, which will be about 29 per cent higher than the trade plan provision for 1972.

India's trade with Poland, as in the case of other East European countries and USSR, is regulated by Long Term Trade and Payments Agreements which provide for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. This is a balanced form of trading and imports and exports are to balance each other over a period of time.

Currency Notes Lying in the State Bank of India, Lucknow

*466. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Rs. 16 crore worth of notes unfit for circulation have been lying cribbed in the Strong Room of the State Bank of India, Lucknow, for several years;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank is reluctant to accept all these notes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the positive action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The State Bank of India, Lucknow is authorised to exchange soiled notes

tendered by the local Commercial Banks. Large quantities of such notes are usually tendered at the State Bank of India by local Commercial banks, and, as it is not possible for the Bank to examine these notes on the same day with the available compliment of staff, these notes are usually stored in boxes containing triple locks under the "Guarantee Bond" system and paid into the currency chest of the State Bank of India, being treated as a part of the unissued chest balances of the Bank held on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India. About Rs. 15.97 crores worth of such notes were held by the State Bank of India, Lucknow under the "Guarantee Bond" system since September, 1971.

(b) Out of the said notes, Rs. 11.59 lakh worth of notes have been accepted by the Reserve Bank of India for examination and have since been disposed of after a percentage verification. Of the remaining balance, notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs in denominations of Rs. 10 and below, received from 9 Commercial Banks and held in 17 boxes are suspected to have been damaged by water when river Gomti overflowed its banks in September, 1971 and flooded Lucknow City. The other notes which were not damaged, but have remained unexamined so far, will be taken up by the Reserve Bank of India for examination shortly. After this has been completed, the examination to the extent possible, of the damaged notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs will be taken up.

(c) It is proposed for the time being to segregate the damaged notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs under proper supervision, removing the water and moisture to the extent possible, so as to prevent any further deterioration while they are still in the custody of the State Bank of India. However, with a view to preventing such flood damage in future, the State Bank of India has been asked to improve and modernise its vaults, to open repositories of the existing currency chests at other more suitable places in order

to reduce the heavy arrears of "Guarantee Notes" which still remain unexamined, under a phased programme, so as to complete the examination and disposal of all such notes by the end of June, 1973 and to arrange for a periodical examination of all the vaults and chest balances. The Reserve Bank of India have also taken action, independently and even before these facts were brought to its notice, to institute a regular system of examination of currency chests all over the country. Four inspection teams have been constituted for this purpose. The teams have been instructed not only to check and verify the balances with an element of surprise, but also to report on the adequacy of the vaults and the steps which can be taken to increase the storage capacity and to improve the conditions under which notes are stored.

Foreign Exchange earned by Air India during 1971-72

*469. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned by Air-India during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Rs. 34.19 crores.

Decision of R.B.I. to assist Banks in raising production in crash programme for Rabi output and in Industrial Sector

*471. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to help banks, make renewed efforts in assisting production particularly in the crash programme for rabi output and accelerating production in industrial sector where recovery was noticeable; and

(b) if so, the main features of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). While announcing the credit policy for the 1972-73 busy season, the Governor of the Reserve Bank advised the scheduled commercial banks that, in the context of the present economic situation, the banks should make renewed efforts to assist production, particularly in the crash programme for rabi production and in stepping up production in the industrial sector showing signs of recovery. With their comfortable resources position, banks would be in a position to extend adequate credit towards this end and, if need arises, borrowings from the Reserve Bank would be available as before.

**IBM World Trade Corporation,
New Delhi**

*472. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal shareholders of the IBM World Trade Corporation, Nehru House, 4 Bhadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi-1;

(b) whether this firm is, in any way connected with ITT, Telecommunication firm in the United States; and

(c) if so, the nature of connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The information regarding the principal shareholders of IBM World Trade Corporation, which is a branch of a foreign company as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, is not available as the same is not required to be filed under the Companies Act.

(b) and (c). From the documents filed by the IBM World Trade Corporation, it is not possible to ascertain whether there is any connection

between the IBM World Trade Corporation and ITT.

Findings of Reserve Bank of India's Study on Currency and Finances

*475. **SHRI P. NAKASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main findings in the Reserve Bank of India's latest annual study of the currency and finances of the country; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the observations made therein regarding deficit financing and credit control.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank's latest report on Currency and Finance covering the period July 1971 to June 1972 states that despite the heavy burdens on account of inflow of ten million refugees, increase in defence expenditures and the disruption of aid and trade relationships, the Indian economy continued to be in good shape until fairly recently and it was only in the last few months that some of the lagged effects of these factors had become apparent. Reviewing the events of 1971-72 against the background of structural changes in the economy which have occurred since the droughts of 1965-66, and 1966-67, the R.B.I.'s Report refers to the rapid increase in money supply in 1971-72 attributable mainly to the net bank credit to Government arising out of strain on the finances of Government, slowdown in the industrial and agricultural production, and the pressures on prices, as a result of imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. It, however, states that in 1971-72 both domestic savings and investment constituted a larger production of net domestic product at market prices than in the preceding year; also, the balance of payments position remained satisfactory

Given the pressure on prices and the existence of high liquidity in the economy, the Reserve Bank's Report observes that the extent of recourse to deficit financing needs to be limited by carefully estimated requirements of the postulated increases in real national output. In this context, it also calls for continued reliance on a policy of credit restraint, consistent with the need of ensuring credit facilities to the productive and hitherto neglected sectors of the economy.

The Government is in broad agreement with the Reserve Bank's observations on deficit financing and credit control. Among specific measures to contain deficit financing in the current year, mention may be made of recourse to additional taxation of Rs. 171 crores in the Central budget for 1972-73, disciplining of States in regard to their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank, exercise of restraint in respect of non-Plan expenditures and the record level of market borrowing undertaken by the Central Government in the course of the current year.

Export of Human Hair

*476. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of human hair exported to foreign countries during the last two years in the Indian currency; and

(b) the estimated export thereof during financial year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of human hair during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are valued at Rs. 195.85 and Rs. 121.61 lakhs respectively.

(b) Exports during the current year are estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs.

बिहार में पटसन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना

*477. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिहार व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार की तीन पटसन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका स्वीकार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके लिये अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

बिहार व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० बिश्व) : (क) नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to repatriation of Indian citizens from Uganda

*478. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rupee balance in the free market of Hongkong rose appreciably during the repatriation of expelled Indian citizens from Uganda; and

(b) how much foreign exchange Government have lost on this account?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Government have received reports which would suggest that one of the contributory factors affecting the free market rate for rupee in Hong Kong during October and November this year might have been the demand generated by persons expelled from Uganda.

(b) By the very nature of these transactions—which are illegal and in contravention of the exchange regulations—it is difficult to arrive at any estimate.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में हिन्दी के समाचार पत्रों का उपलब्ध

होना।

*479. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के विमानों में यात्रियों को हिन्दी का कोई भी समाचार पत्र नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कम से कम हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में उड़ान करने वाले विमानों में यात्रियों को हिन्दी के समाचार पत्र उपलब्ध कराने का

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Increase in export earnings from
Cashew Nuts and Cashew-Shell Oil

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the export earnings from cashew nuts and cashew-shell oil; and

(b) if so, the extent of earnings during last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exports earning from cashew kernels during 1970-71 and 1971-72 were Rs. 52.06 crores and Rs. 61.73 crores, respectively. During the same period cashew nut shell liquid exports were of the value of Rs. 78.62 lakhs and Rs. 62.41 lakhs. Thus, there had been an increase of 17.6 per cent in the earnings from Cashew Kernels and decrease of 16 per cent in the earnings from Cashewnut shell liquid.

Talks between India and U.S.S.R. for
improving economic relations

4450. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether talks were recently held in New Delhi between India and Soviet Union for improving economic relations with that country;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the agreement signed between the Governments of India and the USSR in September, 1972 for the setting up of an Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on

Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and preparatory to the forthcoming meeting of the Commission to be held in New Delhi, groups of experts from USSR visited India recently. Based on the discussions between the USSR and Indian experts, possible areas of cooperation have been identified in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries, for the purpose of undertaking detailed studies by the concerned agencies.

Discontinuance of limit for single loan by Industrial Development Bank of India

4451. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit for a single loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been discontinued by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the present limit for a single loan; and

(c) the names of the Companies which applied for such loans and the amount of loans granted to the Companies during the last two years by the said Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India grants loans to an industrial concern for establishment of a project, according to its needs and there is no operational limit as such for the grant of a single loan to an industrial concern.

(c) The information regarding direct loans sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India during its last two accounting years ended 30th June, 1972, for establishment of projects, is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4038/72.]

Liberalisation of Policy towards Indian Investment in Asian Countries

4452. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to liberalise the policy towards Indian investment in Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons for liberalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government encourages Indian entrepreneurs in setting up industrial joint ventures in all the countries. The policy of the Government in this regard is embodied in the general guide lines prescribed for setting up such ventures abroad, a copy of which is enclosed..

STATEMENT

General guidelines governing Indian participation in Joint Overseas Industrial Ventures.

(i) Normally minority participation only by Indian parties is allowed. The intention is that Indian parties should not insist on majority holdings abroad, but if the foreign party and the foreign Government are willing to accept majority Indian participation, there would be no objection. Government favours association of local parties in foreign countries; also local development banks, financial institutions and local Governments wherever feasible.

(ii) No cash remittance will be allowed except small amount required in connection with preliminary expenses for setting up the Company abroad.

(iii) Indian participation should be in the form of indigenous machinery, equipment technical know-how etc. required for the new venture. Value of structurals, steel items construction materials, components etc.

are not allowed to be capitalised. However, where the value of machinery etc. falls short to make up the necessary reasonable equity and there is need to retain Indian equity holding at a level higher than what is obtainable through export of capital goods alone, there will be no bar to consider such cases on merits for permission to include structurals, steel items and construction materials (but not components), to the extent these are required for the particular project against Indian equity.

(iv) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make; no second-hand or reconditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.

(v) Normal import replenishments as available to exporters under the import policy for registered exporters, will be allowed on exports against equity capital.

(vi) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be allowed on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject, however, to a ceiling of 10 per cent f.o.b. value.

(vii) Indian industrialists should as far as practicable purpose a turn-key job, as this will lighten the responsibilities of the foreign investor.

(viii) Indian parties should as far as possible provide in their agreements with the foreign parties for training facilities in India to nationals of the country of investment.

Proposal to change the time of departure of Air Flight from Delhi and Lucknow

4453. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to only one flight in the morning from Delhi to Lucknow, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the air travellers; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the time of departure of air flight from Delhi and Lucknow and fix it in the evening both ways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It will not be possible to change the timings without causing dislocation elsewhere and reducing the overall utilization of the planes.

Collection of Direct Taxes

4454. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the figures of direct tax collections during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The particulars of the collections of direct taxes during the last three years are as follows:

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Income-tax including Corporation Tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate Duty
1969-70	801.84	15.55	1.93	7.08
1970-71	839.64	15.58	2.35	7.76
1971-72	1002.57	25.88	3.45	9.11

Total number of Tourists who visited India using Air India and other International Airlines during 1971

4455. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1971;

(b) how many of them came by Air India and how many by other international airlines, giving number on each foreign airline, separately; and

(c) the reasons for low traffic of the foreign incoming tourists on Air India and the steps taken by Air India to attract more traffic of foreign tourists coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) ₹80,995.

(b) Of all the airlines, Air India carried the highest number of foreign tourists to India. Statement-I shows the number of tourists who travelled by Air India and other airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4039/72].

(c) Air India's share in the largest and constant efforts are being made to increase it further through efficient service, promotional fares etc. Steps taken to increase tourist traffic to India are indicated in Statement-II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4039/72.] 3

"Committee on distribution of confiscated Goods"

4456. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1197 on the 24th March, 1972 regarding Committee on distribution of confiscated goods and state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Committee appointed on the distribution of articles seized by Customs all over India;

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Committee's recommendations regarding the disposal of confiscated goods are as in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 have been accepted. Recommendations Nos. 1, 2 and 14 are being examined. Recommendation No. 8 has not been accepted because the consumers of cloves and other spices are not general public who purchase such small quantities that it is not practicable to sell them by auction. Recommendation No. 12 has also not been accepted as N.M.D.C. and other bodies recommended do not have necessary facilities or expertise and sale abroad through private agencies has not fetched reasonable prices.

STATEMENT

1. Consumer goods including watches should be sold by the Department, to consumers through their retail shops, and at a uniform rate of discount of 10 per cent to the Canteen Stores Department and other co-operatives including the National Co-operative Consumers Federation.

2. The departmental retail shops should be run on accepted commercial lines. Like any other shops it should remain open for full working hours without earmarking specified days for individual category of articles.

3. The idea for sale of watches against foreign exchange appeals. A beginning can be made with a counter in the transit lounges of the ports for sale of confiscated watches against foreign exchange.

4. The scheme offered by the Trade for servicing of watches and their distribution through trade channel may

be considered by the Government if and when they decide to liberalise the import policy.

5. Watches not found in working condition should be serviced before release for sale provided it is an economical proposition.

6. Disposal of confiscated conveyances including launches should be done through the departmental machinery.

7. The general practice followed in the matter of appropriation of governmental property should also apply in the case of confiscated launches and motor vehicles. The vehicles may also be appropriated in a period of shortage of existing fleet or delays in receipt of supplies.

8. Cloves and other spices have to be treated like any other consumer item and disposed of in the manner recommended for the latter. Where, however, the stocks are heavy, the bulk can be sold by limited auction to actual users.

9. Nylon and other synthetic yarn should be sold by the department directly to Weavers' associations/co-operative and certified actual users in auction. In such cases the import licences of the successful bidders need not be debited.

10. The department may in consultation with the Government Mint, formulate an agreed time table for the despatch of gold and silver at quarterly intervals.

11. The department should prescribe a calendar by which they would ensure that all confiscated currencies are deposited in the Reserve Bank of India within a specified time.

12. The Government may consider utilisation of the services of the National Minerals Development Corporation for disposal of confiscated cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones abroad.

Other agencies like the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Trade Development Authority and reputed auctioneers abroad especially in countries like Belgium, France and United Kingdom may also be considered for the disposal of cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones abroad.

13. The existing arrangement of disposal of arms and ammunition subject to the restrictions imposed under the Arms Act and allied rules may continue.

14. The Government may examine whether goods originating from specified countries conducted be not sold after effectively defacing the marketings of origin.

Setting up of A Full-Fledged Branch of Reserve Bank of India in Kerala

4457. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1098 on the 24th March, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken a final decision on making the Reserve Bank of India Branch in Kerala a full-fledged office; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Three Departments of the Reserve Bank of India viz. Banking Operations and Development, Agricultural Credit and Exchange Control have their offices in Kerala. On the General side of the Bank, a sub-office of the Issue Department offering full range of facilities for exchange of currency and coins is proposed to be opened as soon as the Bank's own building is ready. Other departments will be opened as and when the need for them arises.

Export and Import Agreements signed at Asia '72

4458. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of export orders received by India so far at "ASIA '72" Trade Fair and the names of countries with which these agreements have been signed and the total amount involved; and

(b) the broad outlines of import agreements signed by Government with other countries at the Trade Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total value of export orders of Rs. 2541.21 lakhs have been concluded at 'ASIA '72' till 10-12-1972 for export to USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Australia, Japan, GDR, Spain, West Germany, USA, Netherland, Nigeria, West Indies and Canada. Information in regard to actual number of orders booked is not readily available.

(b) Import agreements aggregating Rs. 1586.70 lakhs for the import of items such as Steel, muriate of potash, Railway Wheels, printing machinery etc. from USSR, GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have been concluded both by public sector and private sector. Separate figures of public sector are not readily available.

Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to the posts of Station Superintendents in Air India

4459. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had invited applications for the posts of Station Superintendents;

(b) if so, the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for the above posts;

(c) whether any candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were selected and appointed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Air India relaxed the educational qualifications and experience previously for the posts of Catering Superintendent (canteen service), Sports Officer, Planning Officer and Assistant Station Superintendents and if so, to what extent the relaxation was made and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Air-India have not invited applications for or advertised the posts of Station Superintendents during the last four years.

(d) In the case of Catering Superintendent (Canteen Services), none of the 26 candidates who applied satisfied all the qualifications laid down, although many of them had the prescribed experience. The Corporation, therefore, decided to waive the educational qualifications requirements, as recommended by the Selection Committee, in the case of a candidate who was found suitable, having regard to his professional qualifications viz. 3 year diploma in hotel management from the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition. The present incumbent in the post of Officer-in-Charge, Sports, was appointed in relaxation of the educational qualifications having regard to the fact that he is a cricketer of international standing. Except for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no relaxation in educational qualifications was given in the case of recruitment to the post of Assistant Station Superintendent. Air-India have not recruited any Planning Officers from outside.

Number of Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working in Air India as on 1st November, 1972

4460. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state number of Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working in Air India as on 1st November, 1972 and what is the total number of officers in the entire Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The requisite information is given below:

Total number of employees classified as officers, 1992*	Number of Scheduled Castes Officers	Number of Scheduled Tribes Officers
1092*	12	3

*Direct recruitment is made only at certain levels.

कले वन का पता लगाने के लिए सारे गए छारों में व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

4462. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में समूचे देश में आयकर विभाग द्वारा सारे गये छापे के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजकाश मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेल) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सूचना की प्रेषण पर रखा दी जायेगी ।

भारत में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश

4463. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के विकास कार्यों में अमरीका, रूस और पश्चिम जर्मनी ने कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई है

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक संगठनों द्वारा आयकर की आदायगी

4464. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के किन-किन अखिल-भारतीय श्रम संगठनों को आयकर की आदायगी के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन श्रम संगठनों ने सरकार को कितना आयकर अदा किया है ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर आयकर की कितनी राशि वकाया है ? ।

वित्त मंत्रालय मराज्य मंत्री (श्री के०

आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन में की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

कम्पनी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के अपराध में बड़े व्यापार [गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

4465. श्री घनशाह प्रधान :

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सकार ने पिछले दो वर्षों किननी अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये कुछ आरोपों की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से कुछ के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथरेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति द्वारा संचालित पद्धति के आधार पर कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की परिसंपत्तियों वाले 48 औद्योगिक गृहों की सूची अगस्त 1970 में संकलित

की थी। इन गृहों से सम्बन्धित, उन कम्पनियों, जिनके विरुद्ध वर्ष 1970 और 1971 के मध्य मुकदमे चलाये गये, के नाम एवं उनके द्वारा किये गये अपराधों के रूप, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी-40401-72]

शरिया में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में भुगतान

4466. श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि शरिया में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में छोटे करेंसी नोटों की कमी के कारण भुगतान मुख्यतः सौ रुपये के नोटों में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को काफी असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से सूचना इकाइयों की जांच रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) कम मूल्य वाले नोटों, खासकर, एक रुपये के नोटों, की पूर्ति इतनी नहीं है कि इन नोटों की बढ़ती हुई मांग पूरी की जा सके; यह इस बात से जाहिर है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन नोटों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मांग की पूर्ति करने में कमी रही है। सरकार ने करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड में कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों में वृद्धि करके और प्रेस के काम करने के सामान्य घंटों को 48 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह से बढ़ा कर 60 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह करके इस प्रेस की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। 10 रुपये और उससे बड़े नोटों को छापने के लिए देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में दूसरे बैंक नोट प्रेस की स्थापना की जा रही है। जब 1973 के मध्य में इसमें उत्पादन शुरू हो जायगा, तब करेंसी नोट प्रेस इस स्थिति में आ जायेगा कि वह एक रुपये के नोटों सहित कम मूल्य वाले नोटों के उत्पादन की ओर अधिक ध्यान दे सके और इन नोटों के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सारी मांग पूरी कर सके। फिलहाल, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जब भी किसी करेंसी चेस्ट में मूल्य वाले नोटों के उपलब्ध न होने की शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तब उपलब्ध स्टॉक को देखते हुए, सम्बन्धित चेस्ट के स्टॉक को यथासम्भव सीमा तक पूरा करने के लिए तत्काल प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

**Recruitment of Management Trainees
by S. T. C.**

4467. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation recruits a number of management/technical trainees every year;

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(b) if so, the number of such trainees recruited during the last three years and the method of recruitment;

(c) whether any Agricultural Engineering Graduates were recruited by the State Trading Corporation as management trainees during the last three years for services connected with agricultural machinery and tools; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

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

(b) Twenty four. These management trainees were recruited by inviting applications through advertisements in leading daily newspapers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Measures to protect the Officers of Public Undertakings of Central Government located in various States

4468. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Personnel Manager of the Air-India Bombay was beaten up by some political party workers in November, 1972 and the Police did not rescue him;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the incident and taken up the matter with the State Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to protect the Officers of the Public Undertakings of the Central Government located in the various States in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Personnel Manager of Air-India was assaulted in Air-India's head-office in Bombay by some followers of the

Shiv Sena on the 16th November, 1972. The matter was immediately taken up with the State Government for necessary protection.

(c) The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Government concerned, and close touch is maintained with them.

Guidelines to Officers and Staff of Air India for getting Complimentary Passes

4469. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government regulating the Air India's Officers and staff getting complimentary passes for themselves and their families direct from the foreign Airlines;

(b) the reasons for their not applying or negotiating for such complimentary tickets through the Air India; and

(c) whether any restriction has been laid down about the number of such complimentary tickets which an Officer can get directly from the foreign Airlines during a year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, According to I. A. T. A. Regulations no employee of an airline can obtain complimentary transportation directly from another airline unless a request is made in accordance with the procedures established by the general offices of the air carrier by whom he is employed.

(c) Government have not issued any instructions in this regard.

C. I. F. value of Imported Photographic Items

4470. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state what

is the c.i.f. value of the photographic plates, papers and films of Kodak, Agfa, Gevaert and Ilford Brand imported during the last three years against the sole agents own licences and against the licences of other parties under all categories, but imported by the brands sole agents against Letter of Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Information relating to c.i.f. value of the imports of photographic plates, papers and films are not maintained by brand, individual parties or categories of importers.

Fixation of Pay of Government Employees in Higher Scales as a result of Promotion to Higher Posts

4472. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees when promoted to the next higher posts get the advantage of only an increment in the previous scale and fixation of pay at the next higher stage in the higher scale, when they are already drawing as basic pay an amount above the minimum in the higher scale;

(b) whether, whenever pay-scales are revised and raised, the junior employees and new recruits get substantial and full advantage of such revision while the senior people get little or no benefit; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to ensure equitable benefit to the senior employees on their promotion or revision of pay-scales and save them getting demoralised and to maintain incentive for efficient work among senior personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Except in the case of promotion from one Class I post to another Class I post, fixation of pay

on this basis is normally allowed in cases where promotion to the higher post involves assumption of higher responsibilities.

(b) and (c) The assumption that in all cases of pay revision the junior employees and new recruits invariably get greater benefit than their seniors is not valid. The quantum of actual monetary advantage in each individual case due to pay fixation in the new scale would depend on the nature of the pay revision, the pay drawn in the old scale, and the minimum and maximum limits of the new pay scale attached to a post as compared to those of the previous scale. No proposal is under consideration at present to modify the existing rules on the subject.

Grant of Overtime Allowance to Section Officers

4473. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section Officers in Government Offices are not granted Overtime Allowance when they are required to work beyond office hours;

(b) if so, whether this is done on the ground that they are included among Supervisory staff or officers for this purpose;

(c) whether for the purpose of constitution of Staff Councils, they are included among the ordinary staff; and

(d) how the Section Officers are compensated or are proposed to be compensated for Overtime work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section Officers being Gazetted Officers, are excluded from the scheme of overtime allowance applicable to office staffs.

(c) They are eligible to participate in the Joint Councils under the J.C.M. Scheme.

(e) Any distinction in this regard between Section Officers and other Gazetted categories with comparable level of responsibility can hardly be justified.

Financial impact due to inflow of foreign tourists into the country during the last two years

4474. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the financial impact due to inflow of foreign tourists during the last two years; and

(b) whether the flow of foreign traffic to this country is in keeping with the targets laid down for the Fourth Plan and if not, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1970 and 1971 were estimated at Rs. 38.03 crores and Rs. 40.38 crores respectively.

(b) According to current indications the Fourth Plan target of 40,000 by 1973 tourists is likely to be achieved.

Scheme to convert Asia '72 Exhibition into a Mobile exhibition

4475. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVIRAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to convert the present Asia '72 exhibition into a mobile exhibition;

(b) if so, the justification for the same and the total amount that will be required for this project; and

(c) whether the foreign stalls have also agreed to participate in the proposed scheme?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

India's Trade Relations with participating countries in Asia '72

4476. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEV RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) to what extent Asia'72 has succeeded in promoting India's trade relations with the participating countries;

(b) whether the exhibition has helped the small scale and medium scale industries of the country to negotiate contracts for the products they are producing at present,

(c) whether orders for public sector projects could be negotiated; and

(d) if so, the nature and value of the goods to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of export orders concluded with the participating countries till 10th December, 1972 comes to Rs. 2317.30 lakhs. In addition exports orders of Rs. 223.91 lakhs have also been concluded with non-participating countries. Besides, a large number of Trade enquiries have been received, value of which runs into several crores of rupees. Import orders of Rs. 1586.70 have also been concluded. The success of Asia '72 has been more than expected.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) A number of export orders have been secured by Public & Private sector projects. Separate details for Public Sector are not readily available.

Guidelines for Appointments on top posts in companies

4477. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of applications received by Government from different Companies in India, seeking confirmation of the appointment of their Directors and other Managerial Personnel, as required under the Companies Act, after the formulation of the new guidelines regarding administrative ceilings fixed by Government in the light of the Finance Act, 1971, year-wise, together with the names of those Companies and their Directors/executives;

(b) the date from which these new guidelines became effective, and whether a copy thereof would be placed on the Table; and

(c) the number of applications that have been approved so far under these new guidelines, together with their names, and the number and names of applicants whose applications are still pending approval?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The present guidelines regarding administrative ceilings in regard to the appointment and remuneration of Managing Directors, other paid Directors and Managers in public limited companies were formulated in 1969. The Government have however in August 1972, formulated certain guidelines keeping in view the provisions of the Finance Act, 1971, for payment of "minimum remuneration" to the managerial personnel in public limited companies which suffer loss or earn inadequate profits.

(b) The guidelines on minimum remuneration became effective on 5th August, 1972, and a copy of the guidelines has already been placed on the Table of the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4332 on 1st September, 1972.

(c) Statement in respect of applications received during the period from 5th August, 1972 to 30th November, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4041/72].

Appointment of managing director of Gramophone Company Limited, Calcutta

4478. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application from the Gramophone Company Limited, Calcutta, seeking confirmation of the appointment of its new Managing Director on a monthly salary of Rs 7,500 plus other perquisites, under the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether this salary and other perquisites are within the new guidelines laid down by Government;

(c) whether approval to this Company has been given; and

(d) if so, on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) On 28th July, 1972, an application was received from the company for Central Government's approval under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the appointment of its new Managing Director Shri A. K. Sud on a remuneration of Rs. 7,500 p.m. with increment of Rs. 500 p.m. after every two years of service, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent commission on the net profits of the company and other perquisites;

(b) to (d). the application is under examination.

Appeal by Bavla Farmers regarding Malpractices in Cotton Purchase

4479. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty-three farmers of Bavla, District Ahmedabad, appealed to the President of India and the Prime Minister in July, 1972 regarding the malpractices employed by the nominees of the Cotton Corporation of India for the purchase of cotton from their District; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such appeal appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Industry facing threat from Synthetics

4480. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry has pointed out to Government that despite the recent relief, the industry is faced with a serious threat from synthetics and unless more accommodation is shown, the industry would not be able to face the world competition;

(b) what has been the effect of synthetics on India's jute and jute goods during the last three years; and

(c) whether the units which are solely dependent on carpet backing are likely to be affected more adversely than others and if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

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

Vietnam have joined the Ford Foundation in India and if so, their names; and

(b) the names of the Indians working in the Ford Foundation drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 or more per month?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Dr. R. Simmons, who is working with the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, which is a project assisted by the Ford Foundation in India, was formerly a USAID agricultural credit adviser to the Government of Vietnam.

(b) There are five such persons but it is not in the public interest to divulge their names.

Canalisation of Import of Dry Fruits through Public Undertakings

4486. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1384 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding import of dry fruits and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the question of canalising import of dry fruits through Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken;

(c) the date from which the decision is likely to take effect; and

(d) in case no decision has so far been taken in this regard, the reasons therefor and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Government have decided in principle to canalise the import of dry fruits through a public sector agency. Details are being worked out.

Reversion of deputationists in Public Undertakings to their parent offices

4487. SHRI SHASH BHUSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 17th March, 1972 and state:

(a) the number of persons who had opted to go back and have been reverted to their parent offices, after the prescribed time-limit for exercising option was reached;

(b) whether all such persons who had opted to go back have since been reverted; and

(c) if not, the number of persons still awaiting such reversion and when the process will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Till 1st March 1972, 184 deputationists were reverted to their parent cadres, either because they had opted to go back to themselves did not find their services as essential.

(b) and (c). The time-limit for exercise of option would vary in individual cases as option has to be the cadres or because the enterprises exercised after 2 years/3 years from the date a deputation starts depending on the level of post the deputationist is holding. It has also been laid down that the following alternatives will be open in case the deputationists, who have to exercise option on or before the prescribed date, do not opt for absorption in the said enterprise:

(i) Their services will have to be replaced at the disposal of the cadre authorities concerned immediately after the time-limit for the exercise of option expires, as their periods of deputation will expire simultaneously.

(ii) If the cadre authorities are not in a position to offer such deputationists immediate postings,

they will have to proceed on leave.

(iii) Suitable succession plans would have been drawn up by the public enterprises to fill up the vacancies caused by reversion of deputationists and there would be no difficulty in making necessary arrangements in manning the posts vacated by deputationists. However, where such succession plans are not ready, temporary alternative arrangements will have to be made pending making permanent arrangements.

It would be seen from the above that the process of reversion of optees in accordance with the option orders is a continuous one.

Payment of Income-tax by the Employees of Ford Foundation

4488. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax deposited by the Ford Foundation Organisation in Delhi after deducting it from the salaries of its employees during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the Income-tax charged by the Ford Foundation from its employees is correctly calculated and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The salary of only the Indian employees of Ford Foundation is subjected to deduction of tax at source. The amount of income-tax deducted by the Ford Foundation from the salaries of such employees and paid to the Government during the last three years is as under:—

Financial year	Tax paid Rs.
1969-70	2,56,226
1970-71	4,26,875
1971-72	5,09,180

(b) Test check verification of the tax deducted at source from the salaries of Indian employees reveals that the tax deducted at source is correctly calculated.

Projects under Ford Foundation

4489. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects on which the Ford Foundation has worked during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of projects assigned to the Ford Foundation during the last three years;

(c) whether some applications for new projects have been submitted by the Ford Foundation which are still under consideration of the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) if so, the nature of those applications and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Seventy seven.

(b) The question of assigning projects to the Ford Foundation does not arise, for these are all local activities and Ford Foundation assistance in the shape of grants for financial aid, expertise, fellowships and/or equipment is supplementary to the basic activity.

(c) Yes, Sir. These are not applications, but as per standard procedure, formal offers of assistance from the Foundation.

(d) A statement containing a list of such offers is attached. These are under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministry concerned, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

STATEMENT

Institution	Amount proposed
	\$
1. Government of Maharashtra .	150,000
2. Janata Shikshan Mandal	27,000
3. Chetana (Chetana's H.S. College of Commerce & Economics)	50,000
4. Indian Council of Social Science Research	60,000
5. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages	220,000
6. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	304,000
7. H. C. Mathur State Institute of Public Administration	111,000
8. Administrative Staff College of India	550,000
9. Pilot Research Projects in Growth Centres	218,000
10. Senior Indian Educator to accept the Stanford University's invitation to spend approximately 14 months as post-doctoral fellow in education.	
11. Two Nobel Laureates to attend Diamond Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.	

Malpractices in Public Sector Units

4490. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any special measures to detect malpractices in financial as well as administrative matters in the public sector units; and

(b) if so, what are those measures and the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The public enterprises frame rules and regulations to ensure that the day-to-day matters of the company are conducted

in accordance with these and administrative and financial irregularities do not occur. These rules and regulations are framed taking into account statutory requirements. Government orders, Board decisions, etc. The primary responsibility for detecting deviations from these rules and regulations is that of the company managements' themselves. The public enterprises also set up vigilance machineries as laid down by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Public enterprise acts as a link between the enterprise and the Central Vigilance Commission. The commercial and statutory audits of the companies would also indicate irregularities, if any. Government keep a constant watch to take whatever action is indicated.

विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा मारुति
लिमिटेड को ऋण दिया
जाना

4491. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 में मारुति
लिमिटेड ने विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों और
बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये
थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितना
ऋण किस-किस बैंक द्वारा दिया जा चुका है
और कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड
गुडगांव से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध
अभी तक किसी भी अखिल भारतीय दीर्घा-
वधिक सरकारी वित्तीय संस्था को प्राप्त नहीं
हुआ है ।

जहां तक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है,
कानून और पद्धति तथा बैंकों में प्रयुक्त प्रथा
के अनुसार किसी बैंक द्वारा अपने निज संघटक
के साथ हुए लेनदेन की सूचना देना सम्भव
नहीं है ।

Information System in Public Enterprises

4492. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day seminar
held recently on management of infor-
mation systems in Public enterprises
has suggested that the Working Groups
for various industries should take stock
of the existing information flow into
the Ministries and the information
system should be nationalised at this
level;

(b) what were the other recommen-
dations made at the seminar; and

(c) the number of recommendations
accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Presumably,
the Honourable Members are referring
to the two-day seminar organised by
the Bureau of Public Enterprises on
September 11 and 12, 1972 at New
Delhi to discuss the requirements of
Management Information Systems in
the public enterprises and Government.
From the discussions at the seminar,
it emerged that it would be useful to
set up a Working Group consisting of
representatives from the Ministries,
public enterprises and specialists to
rationalise and evolve a suitable
Management Information System which
would assist the Government in per-
forming their review and control res-
ponsibilities over the public enterprises
more effectively and with less burden
on the enterprises. It has been decid-
ed to set up such a Working Group in
the immediate future.

The seminar also examined the scope
for drawing up Model Management
Information Systems for certain groups
of public enterprises and found that
while the requirements of individual

enterprises may not allow much standardisation, there was scope for considerable rationalisation of the existing systems in the enterprises. For this purpose, the public enterprises would benefit by undertaking a review of their present information systems in consultation with experts in the field.

Price Rise During the First Three Five Year Plans

4493. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PAR-
MAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price rise during the first three Five Year Plans and during the period when only annual Plans were in operation; and

(b) the price rise during the first three years of the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) The annual average (simple average) price rise/decline during the first three Five Year Plans was as below:

Ist Plan	-3.5 per cent
IIrd Plan	+7.0 per cent
IIIrd Plan	+6.4 per cent

The average yearly price rise during the period of the three Annual Plans was 8.6 per cent.

(b) The average price rise during the first three years of the current Plan was as follows:—

1969-70	+3.7 per cent
1970-71	+5.5 per cent
1971-72	+4.0 per cent

Export of Films

4494. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regional films exported by the Indian Motion Picture

Export Corporation, country-wise, and the amount of foreign exchange earned on each of them; and

(b) the future programme of Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation to promote further production in order to enhance the export trade in film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4042/72].

(b) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is basically an agency to assist in export of films and is not an agency for production of films.

**यूगोस्लाविया के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में
एल्कालायड तैयार करने का
कारखाना**

4495. श्री धनशहा प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में पिस्ते के छिलके से एल्कालायड तैयार करने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत के साथ बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस कारखाने को कब तक स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से ग) :

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पूछताछ की जा रही है। सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Restraint on excessive income arising from property and enterprise

4496. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Plan has been chalked out to have maximum restraint on excessive income arising from property and enterprise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The totality of measures taken by the Government in recent years, such as the increase in the rates of personal taxation, step-up in the rates of wealth and additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings, and extension of wealth tax to agricultural property impose a virtual ceiling on incomes and also curb excessive accumulation of wealth. In order to further reduce inequalities in income and wealth, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in Parliament imposing a ceiling on ownership of urban property.

आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद के विचार

4497. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद ने दिल्ली में हुई एक

गोष्ठी में यह विचार व्यक्त किए थे कि वर्तमान आर्थिक प्रगति एवं राष्ट्रीय आय में गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परिषद ने यह भी कहा था कि औद्योगिक प्रगति की वर्तमान दर मुद्रा स्फीति रोकने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस गतिरोध को दूर करने एवं मुद्रा स्फीति रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सरकार को राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा हाल ही में आयोजित ऐसी किसी गोष्ठी के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

Reorganisation of IMPEC

4498. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to re-organise the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Now that both imports and exports of feature films have been canalised through the State Trading Corporation, it is not considered necessary to re-

organise the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Bombay. A proposal for setting up a Film Trading Corporation is under Government's Consideration.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

4499. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a despatch from Shri V. M. Nair at Singapore, published in the 'Statesman', dated the 6th October, 1971 under the caption "Foreign Exchange drain-Smuggling and illegal Remittances";

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same; and

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

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

(b) and (c). These transactions constitute violations of foreign exchange regulations and Government have been taking such measures—legislative, administrative and others—as are necessary to deal with them.

Suggestion for Value Added Tax System

4500. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of Value Added Tax has been suggested to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The system of Value Added Tax (VAT) has been suggested to Government from time to time. However, in view of very considerable administrative difficulties that would arise in the implementation of this tax in the present stage of our development, it has not been considered practical to adopt the system of VAT.

Import of Cotton from Sudan

4501. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of cotton from Sudan will be resumed now in view of Indo-Sudan trade agreement;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton to be imported from Sudan; and

(c) the total import of cotton during 1971 and 1972, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Shipment of Sudanese Cotton was resumed towards the end of August, 1972.

(b) 2.40 lakh bales of 190 kgs. each is to be imported under the current Indo-Sudan trade agreement upto 31-12-1972.

(c) Country-wise imports during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as under:—

	1970-71	1971-72 (Revi- sional)
American (including peruvian)	3,35,258	35,673
Egyptian	2,06,995	1,75,000
Sudan	1,85,636	2,65,000
Global	10,392	1,55,000
African	96.805	..
TOTAL	8,35,086	6,30,673

राजस्थान स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर
एंड जयपुर द्वारा किसानों को दिया
गया ऋण

4502. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में स्टेट बैंक आफ
बीकानेर एंड जयपुर की ऐसी कितनी शाखायें हैं
तथा वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं जो सिंचाई के लिए
नए और पुराने कुओं को विकसित करने तथा
कृषि कार्यों के लिए रुपया उधार देती हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में बैंक ने कितने
किसानों को तथा कितना ऋण दिया ; और

(ग) ऋण के लिए अभी कितने प्रार्थना-
पत्र रविचाराधीन पड़े हैं तथा उनमें कितने
धन की मांग की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग):
सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-
पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

'Tussar' Weaving Centre at Jagdalpur

4503. SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent
on the setting up of the "Tussar
Weaving Centre at Jagdalpur Bastar
(District) of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange
earned by exports from the Centre;
and

(c) the steps contemplated to achieve
further expansion of this undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Rs. 10.39-
lakhs.

(b) Rs. 25.82 lakhs.

(b) Synthetics have made heavy inroads into fields hitherto catered to by jute.

(c) Yes, Sir. It was precisely to enable jute carpet backing to compete with synthetics that the export duty on jute primary carpet backing was reduced recently by Rs. 400 per tonne. The suggestions made by the industry for further relief have been noted by Government.

Payments to the Depositors of M/s. Golcha Properties Limited

4481. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Liquidator has since distributed 50 per cent of the principal of the deposits that were made by the depositors with the Golcha Properties Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Liquidator has since formulated any scheme for payment of the rest of the amount and interest thereon to the depositors; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and by what time the entire amount is likely to be paid back?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Official Liquidator attached to the Rajasthan High Court has reported that he has so far declared two dividends of 20 paise in a rupee each to the ordinary creditors of Golcha Properties Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation) whose claims have been settled. He has also reported that the first dividend has already been paid to all the ordinary creditors except about 200 claimants and that the second dividend has been paid to 1241 creditors. He has reported that he does not at present have sufficient funds to declare a further dividend and that he will take necessary steps for the

purpose under the Court's sanction as and when sufficient funds come into his hands in due course.

एशिया व्यापार मेले में खाद्य पदार्थों के स्टालों द्वारा लिखे गये बहुत अधिक मूल्य

4482. श्री अनादि चरण दास : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया व्यापार मेले के खाद्य और शीतल तथा गर्म पेय पदार्थों के स्टालों पर बहुत अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) स्टालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) कितने स्टालों के संचालकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). अधिक कीमतें वसूल करने वाली कुछ वाणिज्यिक कन्सेशनरीज के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं। सभी कन्सेशनरीज की एक बैठक बुलाई गई तथा उन्हें चेतावनी दी गई कि वे तत्काल कीमतों को कम करें और कीमतों की सूची को सुस्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित करें, नहीं तो दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। इसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा और कन्सेशनरीज ने स्वेच्छा से कीमतें कम कर दीं। इस समय मेले में चलित कीमतें वही हैं जो गहर में कहीं और भी जाती हैं।

घिसी पिटी मशीनों के कारण कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी

4483. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की अधिकांश मिलें पुरानी तथा घिसी पिटी मशीनों से कार्य कर रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन घट रहा है तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में भी कमी आ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० अर्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Collection of stamp duty from the plot holders in Delhi

4484. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stamp Collector, Delhi has been collecting stamp duty twice from most plot-holders of colonies like Golf Links, Sunder Nagar, Jor Bagh and Chankyapuri in New Delhi first, at the time of their registration of their perpetual lease with the Land and Development Officer;

(b) if so, the number of such plot-holders and the excessive amount collected till date;

(c) whether collection of double stamp duty was done despite certificates issued by the Land and Development Officer; and

(d) what are Government's orders in this regard and by what time the excessive amount will be refunded to the plot-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In quite a few cases, the plot-holders of the colonies in question have paid stamp duty at the time of execution of Agreement of Lease as also at the time of execution of the Lease deed.

(b) Collection of this information, relating to Agreements and Leases executed during a period extending over a decade, requiring looking into several hundred documents pertaining to these colonies, will involve considerable time.

(c) The collection of duty was done in consonance with the law in force at the time of execution of leases and in conformity with the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority given on a reference by the Collector of Stamps under section 56(2) of Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(d) The decision of the Collector/Chief Controlling Revenue Authority being quasi-judicial the lessees have to seek legal redress in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Foreigners deployed in Ford Foundation in India

4485. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who were working as U.S. Advisors in

(c) No programme for further expansion is contemplated at present. The Centre is being run by the State Government and not by Central Silk Board.

Commitments made by Agriculture Refinance Corporation

4504. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year ended June 1972, the percentage of utilisation to the commitments made by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation declined from 71.4 per cent in 1970-71 to 70.8 per cent in 1971-72;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the resources of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation are put to best use for agricultural development in the country;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Corporation has asked the State Governments to set up autonomous bodies for specific development purposes, soil conservation, tubewell sinking, forest development and the like; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

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

(b) The pace of implementation of IDA projects is likely to pick up as initial formalities have since been completed and procedures have been evolved in consultation with the State Governments and financing banks for facilitating early execution of these schemes. This should help improve utilisation of Agricultural Refinance Corporation resources in the remaining period of the 4th Plan.

(c) and (d). The Chairman, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, in the course of his speech at the Ninth Annual General Meeting has made suggestion for setting up either statutory corporations or Government-owned

companies, charged with the task of carrying out major development activities (*viz.*, soil conservation, forestry, deep sea fishing, dairy) where Agricultural Refinance Corporation would be ready to refinance commercial banks which may finance such corporate bodies for carrying out these activities. Certain State Governments, *e.g.* Punjab and Haryana, have already set up minor irrigation tubewell corporations and Mysore Government has set up a State Forest Corporation. Some of the other State Governments are understood to be considering formation of these Corporations and Companies.

वकीलों द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन

4305. श्री मूलवन्द डोगा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वकील आयकर बचाने के उद्देश्य से अपने ग्राहकों से लिए गए मेहनताने का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वकीलों द्वारा आयकर अपवंचनों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार को इस स्थिति की जानकारी है ।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में कर-अपवंचन को रोकने के तरीकों के बारे में हाथ में खेव-अधिकारियों को अनुरोध जारी किए गए हैं ।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स
के विमानों में खर्च होने वाला पेट्रोल तथा

उसका मूल्य

4506. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर-
लाइंस के विमानों में प्रतिदिन कितना पेट्रोल
खर्च होता है तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इन विमानों में खर्च होने
वाले पेट्रोल के मूल्य के बराबर आय
हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख).

ईंधन की औसत मूल्य
दैनिक खपत

एयर इंडिया

1,172,130 लिटर 3.76 लाख रुपये

इंडियन एयरलाइंस

5,84,998 लिटर 3.92 लाख रुपये

भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए
विवरण पर लिया गया ईंधन उत्पादन शुल्क
से मुक्त होता है ।

एयर इंडिया का औसत दैनिक राजस्व
लगभग 25.45 लाख रुपए है तथा
इंडियन एयरलाइंस का औसत दैनिक राजस्व
लगभग 15.20 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

2036 LS-4.

Proposal to use Film and T.V. to
attract Indian and Foreign Tourists
to Calcutta

4507. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state whe-
ther film and T.V. is proposed to be
used for giving publicity to suitable
scenes of Durga Puja festival in Cal-
cutta all over India and abroad in
order to attract India and foreign
tourists to Calcutta during the Puja
days?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KA-
RAN SINGH): The Department of
Tourism has already distributed
prints of a documentary film entitled
"The Other Calcutta" to its tourist
offices abroad. The film produced by
the West Bengal Government shows
festive days in Calcutta during Dur-
ga Puja.

Assets and liabilities of the Textile
Mills taken over by Government

4508. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) the assets and liabilities of the
textile mills taken over by Govern-
ment; and

(b) whether it will be the Govern-
ment's responsibility to discharge the
liabilities of these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). The In-
formation is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The Government have
taken over only the management of
the textile undertakings. As such the
responsibility for discharging their
abilities rests with the companies
owning them.

House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

4509. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the house rent allowance of Central Government employees in view of the prevailing high rents; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission who are currently engaged in a review of the emoluments etc. of the Central Government employees may also go into this question. Their recommendations have to be awaited.

देश में नियन्त्रित कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए
दुकानों की संख्या

4510. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संपूर्ण देश में नियन्त्रित कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए कितनी दुकानें खोली गई हैं और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन दुकानों को कितना कपड़ा सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) शहरों और गांवों में अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी दुकानें खोली गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या चलती फिरती (मोबाइल) दुकानें भी खोली गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जहां तक जानकारी उपलब्ध है राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदित उचित कीमत की दुकानों, सहकारी दुकानों तथा सुपर बाजारों की कुल संख्या 9685 है। अक्तूबर 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक इन दुकानों को तथा मिलों की अपनी खुदरा दुकानों को नियन्त्रित कपड़े की कुल लगभग 27765 गांठें आवंटित की गई थीं।

(ख) शहरों और गांवों में अलग-अलग खुली दुकानों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) तीन।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में सर्वोच्च पदों पर नियुक्तियां

4511. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी उपक्रमों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ उच्च स्तर पर प्रबंधकों के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) सरकारी उपक्रमों में उच्च स्तर के कितने प्रबंधक उपक्रमों में अपनी नियुक्ति से पूर्व सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य सरकारी उद्यमों के उच्च पदों, जैसे पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष, प्रबंध निदेशक, निदेशक मंडल के सदस्य और संघटक एकक के सामान्य प्रबंधकों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 79 सरकारी उद्यमों में ऐसे उच्च पद तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के पास थे। दो ऐसे व्यक्ति भी जो पहले सामाजिक अथवा राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता थे, ऐसे पदों पर आसीन हैं।

सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन संकटग्रस्त मिलें

4512. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितनी संकटग्रस्त मिलें सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन हैं ; और

(ख) इन मिलों की चालू करने में अलग अलग कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस समय, ऐसे 103 वस्त्र उपक्रम हैं जिनका प्रबंध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 तथा संकटग्रस्त वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबंध वृद्धि) अध्यादेश, 1971 के अधीन सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

(ख) ऐसे उपक्रमों द्वारा कार्यकरण पूंजी, आधुनिकीकरण आदि के लिए अपेक्षित धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा 51.49 के अनुपात में ऐसे ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है जो लौटाने होते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो सहायता दी जाती है वह राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के माध्यम से दी जाती है। जैसी कि 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 को स्थिति थी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने 62 वस्त्र उपक्रमों को 1423.01 लाख पए की राशि के ऋण दिए हैं। ऋणों का मिल-वार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [ग्रहालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4043/72]

Seizure of films being smuggled out of India

4513. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big haul of Indian feature films, ready for smuggling had been seized in Bombay on 14th November, 1972;

(b) the number, names and the value of those films;

(c) whether any persons had been apprehended in this connection; and

(d) the amount of money Government lose annually on account of such nefarious acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In all 174 reels of films with titles Padosan, Ram Aur Shyam, Arzoo, Ek Phool Do Mall,

Jawab, Shahanai, Suhag Raat. Talash, Sangam and Farz valued about Rs. 3,48,000 were seized in the sea on Posha Peer Rock off Bassein near Bombay on 14th November, 1972.

(c) No person has been apprehended so far in this connection.

(d) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the loss of foreign exchange sustained by the Government on account of such smuggling.

Maintenance of Public Sector Undertakings

4514. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises has revealed that maintenance in the Public Sector Enterprises is inadequate, though there is adequate staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A survey of selected undertakings undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises indicated that maintenance standards were inadequate mainly for the following reasons:—

- (1) Inadequate organisation;
- (2) Improper maintenance systems;
- (3) Poor maintenance planning, control and reporting techniques;
- (4) Inadequate staff training;
- (5) Non-availability of maintenance spares, and
- (6) Lack of maintenance objectives and performance review techniques.

Loss incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

4515. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the net loss incurred during the last two years by the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The audited accounts for 1971-72 have not been received from all the undertakings and as such the overall figures for that year cannot be indicated at this stage. The overall net losses incurred by the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings during 1970-71 and 1969-70 were as follows:—

Overall net losses*	Rs. in crores
1970-71	3.37
1969-70	4.88

*Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India and enterprises under construction.

Age limit for Appointments in Nationalised Banks

4516. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government are going to fix the maximum age of 30 years for appointment in the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTIRAO CHAVAN): The Government do not, at present, have under consideration any specific proposals to fix the maximum age of 30 years for appointment in the nationalised banks.

Loans to sugar-cane growers from Nationalised Banks for purchase of seed and fertilisers

4517. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to make available loans from the

nationalised banks to the sugar-cane growers for the purchase of fertilizers, seeds etc.; and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Nationalised banks provide loans for agricultural purposes and sugarcane growers are also financed for the purchase of fertilisers, seeds and other agricultural inputs. No separate scheme only for sugar-cane growers as such is under Government's consideration.

Import of Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate for Tea industry

4518. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate used as fertilisers for tea industry are being imported; and

(b) if so, the countries from which these chemicals are being imported and foreign exchange spent on the import of these chemicals during the last three financial years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Potassium Chloride is entirely imported while Ammonium Sulphate is both imported and produced indigenously. The above fertilisers are used among others by the tea industry also.

(b) A statement giving the names of the countries, from which Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate were imported during the last three financial years is given below:—

Statement

Name of the country	Potassium Tonnage (Tonnes)	Chloride Value (Rs.)	Ammonium Tonnage (Tonnes)	Sulphate Value (Rs.)
1969-70				
1. U.S.A.	..	..	5,58,672	19,06,10,437
2. Canada	27,282	70,18,418	1,06,694	2,00,78,800
3. S.T.C. Account	1,25,061	4,53,82,495	..	..
4. U.S.S.R.			1,03,140	3,51,70,406
5. Holland			21,556	80,02,120
1970-71				
1. G.D.R.	10,000	41,65,411		
2. Canada	1,00,074	3,76,97,178		
3. France	19,750	87,66,716		
4. U.S.S.R.	5,135	14,33,553	83,322	275,06,734
1971-72				
1. G.D.R.	28,452	1,12,90,970		
2. Canada	2,77,443	8,70,20,107	..	..
3. U.S.S.R.	24,327	47,38,033	4,682	10,53,450
4. W. Germany	31,800	71,17,068	30,250	77,24,896
5. Japan	..	..	1,41,938	7,24,14,757

The import value from U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. Precise quality and value thereof imported from each of these is not available.

Bonus to Coffee Board Employees

4520. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus?

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

Payment of dividend by Hindustan Motors

4521. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Motor has been avoiding payment of dividend for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the amount of dividend due and the time by which the dividend is likely to be distributed to the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Public Investment Board for Expansion of Public Undertakings

4523. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Investment Board, at the first meeting, approved four proposals for the expansion of four Public Sector Undertakings;

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

(c) the number of times the Board is expected to meet in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Public Investment Board at its first meeting approved investments in four public sector projects.

(b) The main features of the four proposals are as follows:

(i) Expansion and substantial modification of Nangal Fertilizer Project at an investment of Rs. 76 crores of which Rs. 39 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(ii) Manufacture of 30,000 tes. per annum of Low Density Polyethylene at an investment of Rs. 33.6 crores of which Rs. 13.6 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(iii) Expansion of Bokaro Steel Project from 4 million tonnes to 4.75 million tonnes per annum at an investment of about Rs. 57.4 crores of which Rs. 5.8 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(iv) Opening of a copper mine at Chandmari at an investment of Rs. 3.2 crores.

(c) The Board will meet as often as is necessary to consider the investment proposals.

Export of Indian Perfumes

4524. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantum and value of export of Indian perfumes in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and India's standing in the World market in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Total value of exports of Indian perfumes during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 21 lakhs respectively. Their quantum is not recorded in the trade statistics. India's standing in the world market is not very high.

रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा खाली पदों को भरने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को भेजे गए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार

4525. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को दिल्ली शाखाओं द्वारा अधिसूचित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के कुल कितने उम्मीदवार भेजे; और

(ख) उनके लिए आरक्षित पदों के कोटे में चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशत क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की दिल्ली की शाखाओं द्वारा अधिसूचित पदों के लिए 1971-72 में दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों ने लिपिकों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के लिए क्रमशः 77 और 66 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों को भेजा ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित को कोटे में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता 15.1% है और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की 54.5% है ।

मुंगेर जिले (बिहार) में एक पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना

4526. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1972 के 'दो हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मुंगेर जिले (बिहार) में एक पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Liquor

4527. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of imported liquor during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the value thereof and the steps Government propose to take to reduce the quantity of imported liquor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Import of liquors during 1971-72 has been of the order of 1,78,000 litres

valued at Rs. 24.06 lakhs. It is estimated that the import of liquors will be of the same order during 1972-73.

The policy for import of foreign liquors for commercial purposes has been restrictive. Actual import during the last few years have progressively come down.

Opening of evening branch of State Bank of India in Delhi

4528. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Evening Branch of the State Bank of India has been opened in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functioning of the Evening Branch;

(c) whether some more Branches of this type are proposed to be opened in the near future in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities of the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India has opened an evening branch at Model Town, Delhi on the 16th November, 1972.

(b) Evening branches are usually opened in residential localities with preponderance of service-class people and house-wives who find it convenient to transact banking business outside the usual office hours. These branches transact all types of banking business normally handled by other bank offices.

(c) and (d). Working hours for a particular branch are fixed by each bank taking into account the local conditions and the convenience of the people. There are even now quite a

few offices in the metropolitan centres with the working hours different from the conventional working hours.

Remittances received by Foreign Missionaries in India

4529. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign money remittances to Missionaries functioning in India have shown upward trend in recent times;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry regarding the real source of such remittances has been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Data for the last three years do not reveal any significant upward trend in Missionary remittances.

(b) and (c). Under exchange control regulations there are no restrictions on inward remittances. At present there is also no law or machinery requiring report of assistance received from abroad. Generally these charitable remittances for the maintenance of denominational institutions or organisations.

Complaints against Companies in Kanpur for Non-payment of Income-Tax deducted from the Salaries of their Employees.

4530. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against some Companies of Kanpur for deducting Income-tax from their employees at source but not depositing the same with Income-tax authorities, and

(b) if so, the action taken against such Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No complaint has been received. However the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Kanpur has himself started action against some companies for failure to credit tax within prescribed time to the Government account.

Autonomous Status demanded for Reserve Bank of India

4531. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Reserve Bank have demanded autonomous status for the Reserve Bank of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) At its 4th biennial conference held in Bombay from the 18th to 20th November, 1972, the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation, representing a section of the bank's class III employees is reported to have passed, *inter-alia*, the following resolution:

"Resolved that all the efforts to bring about the necessary changes in structure and composition of Reserve Bank of India be made so as to make it Autonomous Monetary Authority of India ensuring full employment and price stability through the expert control of currency and credit".

(b) The resolution appears to have been based on an inadequate appreciation of the role of Government and the Reserve Bank in the development of the country's economy. Monetary policy, for which the Reserve Bank of India has the primary responsibility has to be dovetailed into the totality of overall economic policy of the Government for promoting the objective of growth with social justice.

Number of Persons employed in Asia 1972

4532. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in Asia '72 Trade Fair including foreigners and also Government servants who have been deputed thereto work for the fair; and

(b) whether the proposed "Mobile India '72 Trade Fair" will re-employ those Indians who will be rendered unemployed after the end of the Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Sir, the total number of persons employed in the Organisation for Third Asian International Trade Fair, 1972, is 1132. These are all Indians. Besides 223 guides, who too are Indians, have been appointed by the Fair Organisation on behalf of other participants. The Indian participants comprise of various Ministries/Department of the Government of India, State Governments, Government of India undertakings etc., as well as private firms. Many of them have asked their own staff and also have employed temporary personnel. Information about their number is not available with us.

(b) There is no proposal to set up what has been referred to as, Mobile India' 1972 Trade Fair.

Amount sanctioned for the publicity of Asia '72

4533. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of visitors to Asia '72 Trade Fair, New Delhi; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for giving publicity to Asia '72 Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total number of Entry Tickets sold upto 10th December, 1972 is 25,92,291 and the revenue collected on account of sale of Entry tickets till 10th December, 1972, is Rs. 23,59,84.50. Admission fee for adult is rupee one and children 50 paise. Group concession at half these rates is also given to groups of children, students, farmers and workers Harijans etc., on production of necessary certificates from the sponsoring organisations. Keeping all these things in view the estimated number of visitors to Asia '72 during its duration from 3rd November, to 17th December, 1972 will be about 70 lakhs.

(b) the amount sanctioned for giving publicity to Asia '72 Fair is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Actual expenditure will be known after the Fair is over.

Cases of Default among Large Houses Found by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

4534. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of cases of default among 20 large business houses detected by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission upto now?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGUNATH REDDY): The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is enquiring into certain cases of restrictive trade practices reported to be indulged in by some undertakings. A statement giving the details of such cases where undertakings belonging to the 20 large houses figure is attached.

Statement

A. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 1 of 1971 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. Inopak Tyres Ltd.
2. Dunlop India Ltd.

3. Good-Year India Ltd.
4. Firestone Ltd.
5. India Tyre and Rubber Co.
6. Premier Tyre Ltd.
7. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.
8. Madras Rubber Factory.

B. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 5 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. M/s. Groz Beckert Saboo Ltd. New Delhi.

C. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 6 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. M/s. Allied Distributors and Co., Delhi.

2. M/s. Bengal Potteries, Calcutta.

D. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 8 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Udhna (Surat).
2. Century Rayon, Bombay.
3. Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd., Junagarh (Guj.).
4. J. K. Rayon, Kanpur.
5. Keshoram Rayon, Calcutta.
6. National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
7. South India Viscose Ltd., Coimbatore.
8. Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram (Kerala).

Overdrafts taken away from Bhadrak Branch of State Bank of India in District Balasore, Orissa

4535. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23 lakh rupees have been taken away from the State Bank

of India, Bhadrak Branch in the District of Balasore (Orissa) in the form of overdrafts after nationalisation of Banks;

(b) if so, whether the persons who took the overdrafts are missing at present; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to realise the outstanding amounts against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) As on 31st October, 1972, a sum of Rs. 17.59 lakhs covering 145 accounts has been assessed by the State Bank as not good or recoverable in the normal course, out of the loans sanctioned by its Bhadrak Branch, after nationalisation of banks.

(b) and (c). The State Bank of India is making efforts to locate the whereabouts of the borrowers, who are reported to be missing, in respect of 26 accounts, out of the above, with outstanding of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

Proposal for Reciprocal Abolition or Reduction in Tariffs on Jute and Textile between India and Bangladesh

4536. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the Bangladesh's request for reciprocal abolition or reduction in tariffs on jute and textiles exchanged between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There has been no request from the Government of Bangladesh for any reciprocal abolition or reduction in tariffs. Handloom products, kapok, semi-tanned cow hides and low grammage paper which are included in the list of commodities under the Limited Payments Arrangement for import Bangladesh are, however exempt, when so imported.

(i) from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934),

(ii) from whole of the additional duty leviable under section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934).

Termination of Service of Persons belonging to Foreign Trade Ministry

4537. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons belonging to his Ministry have left their service during the last three years;

(b) the services of how many persons have been terminated by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(c) on what ground or grounds the services of each person have been terminated?

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

(b) and (c)

No. of persons whose services were terminated	Reasons for termination
One	On vigilance grounds.
One	Notice given by the person concerned to the appointing authority.
Four	Temporary employees, services not required.
Total Six	

Office maintained by Indian Investment Centre

4538. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many overseas offices are maintained by the Indian Investment Centre and at what cost;

(b) whether any audit has ever been undertaken at these overseas offices during the last 12 years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Investment Centre claims to have assisted 200 odd

collaboration deals but, as published in the 'Blitz' dated the 7th October, 1972 the files which would substantiate this claim were not available in the office; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASSWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Indian Investment Centre has three overseas offices, at New York, Dusseldorf and London. The expenditure incurred on these offices during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New York Office	8.62	9.17	9.08
Dusseldorf Office	4.74	4.98	4.31
London Office	1.21	1.26	1.89

(b) As required by the Rules and Regulations of the Centre, the accounts of the Centre including those of its overseas offices are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants. The accounts are also statutorily audited by the Accountant General Central Revenues.

(c) and (d). Between 1961 and September 1972, the Indian Investment Centre has actively assisted 269 collaboration proposals which received Government's approval. Of these, 127 proposals were for technical collaboration and the remaining 142 proposals involved foreign capital participa-

tion. The total estimated capital outlay involved in these proposals was about Rs. 292.2 crores of which foreign equity participation was of the order of Rs. 36.7 crores. Files relating to all these cases, except for a very few old files which have been weeded out over the years, are available in the offices of the Centre.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Tourist traffic

4539. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

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

(a) whether large scale leakage of foreign exchange through tourist traffic has recently come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). With a view to prevent possible leakage of foreign exchange, tourists (other than exempted categories) are now required to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange with effect from 1st November, 1972.

Modifications in the rules and procedure for grant of loans to small scale industrialists

4540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has brought about any modifications in the rules and regulations, terms and conditions and the procedure for the grant of loans to the small scale industrialists, petty shopkeepers and business entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the modifications made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation, banks have adopted a liberalised credit policy towards hitherto neglected sectors like Agriculture, small scale industries, petty shop-keepers and small business entrepreneurs. The banks are now laying greater emphasis on the viability of the proposal, character and integrity of the borrower and ability of the borrower to service the loan rather than the nature and the extent of security available. In case of group of workers engaged in similar profession, group guarantee is taken. In case of technical entrepreneurs interested to set up small scale industries, margins are even waived completely in deserving cases. To minimise delays in the sanctioning of loans suitable powers have been delegated to the officials at branch level. To assist the small borrowers in the preparation of viable proposal, the banks are also formulating special schemes for different purposes. The loan application forms are being simplified and printed in local languages so that small borrowers may not encounter difficulties in filling up the same. Instructions have also been issued to the banks to assist the borrowers in filling up the forms wherever necessary.

Extension of Deposit Insurance Scheme to Cover Deposits with Cooperative Banks

4541. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the Deposit Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover deposits with the cooperative Banks; and

(b) whether this scheme also covers the deposits with the rural cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Deposit Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover deposits with the cooperative banks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1st July, 1971. The Scheme covers deposits with State Cooperative banks, Central Cooperative banks and primary cooperative banks functioning in these States.

Ownership Structure of State Bank of India

4542. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ownership structure of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries; and

(b) how does it differ from the ownership structure of the Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In terms of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 the Reserve Bank of India, together with other persons,

may become the shareholders of the State Bank of India. The shares held by the Reserve Bank in the capital of the State Bank of India shall not at any time be less than 55 per cent of the issued capital of the State Bank of India. No person other than the Reserve Bank of India, a corporation, an insurer, a local authority, a co-operative society and a trustee of public or private religious or a charitable trust shall hold shares in the State Bank of India in excess of 200 shares. The present position as to the holdings of share in State Bank of India is as under:

Reserve Bank of India	92.13%
Others	7.87%

In regard to the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India, in terms of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act 1955, the shares held by the State Bank of India in each of the seven subsidiaries shall not at any time be less than 55 per cent further issued capital of the subsidiary; other provisions relating to shareholdings are similar to what obtains in the State Bank of India Act. The present position of the shareholdings of the State Bank of India and others in each of the seven subsidiaries is as follows:

Name of the Subsidiary	Percentage held by State Bank of India	Percentage held by Others
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	93.16	6.84
State Bank of Hyderabad	100.00	
State Bank of Indore	81.03	18.07
State Bank of Mysore	58.66	41.34
State Bank of Patiala	100.00	
State Bank of Saurashtra	100.00	
State Bank of Travancore	75.58	24.42

(b) The ownership structure of the State Bank of India and the subsidiary banks differs from the ownership structure of the nationalised banks in so far as that the ownership of the nationalised banks is wholly with the Government of India.

एशिया/72 को देखने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या और प्रतिदिन टिकटों की बिक्री से होने वाली आय

4543. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया/72 मेले को अब तक अलग-अलग कितने भारतीयों तथा विदेशियों ने देखा है और सरकार को प्रतिदिन टिकटों की बिक्री से कितनी आय होती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार मेले की अवधि बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक ?

विदेश व्यापार उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं—एक में 3-11-1972 से 10-12-1972 तक एशिया/72 देखने आए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा दूसरे में 3 नवम्बर से 10 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक प्रवेश टिकटों, मिनी-बस टिकटों तथा थोम पेडिनिगन टिकटों की बिक्री से हुई दैनिक आय दिखाई गई है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखने संख्या एल. टी.—4044/2) ।

(ख) तृतीय एशियाई व्यापार मेला कार्यक्रमानुसार औपचारिक रूप में 17 दिसम्बर, 1972 को बन्द हो जायेगा और तीन दिन बाद उसका एक भाग 'भारत मेला' नाम से 31 जनवरी, 1973 तक पुनः खुल जायेगा ।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों का वेतन

4544. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन क्या है और वह किन पदों पर मिलता है; और

(ख) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों और विभिन्न चालकियों के वेतनमान भारत के सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी अन्य उपक्रम के वेतनमानों से अधिक है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों में न्यूनतम वेतनमान रु० 100-5-150-10-190 है तथा यह चपरासियों, लोडरों, क्लीनरों, कैन्टीन वेंडरों, चौकीदारों, सर्विस-कर्मकरों (हैंडमेन) आदि पर लागू होता है। अधिकतम वेतनमान रु० 3000-125-3500 है तथा यह प्रबन्धक-निदेशक

के लिये होता है । एयर कारपोरेशनों के वेतनमानों का मुकाबला सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उद्योगों से करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । कुछ वर्गों से सम्बन्धित कई ऐसे भते हैं कि जिन से उनका कुछ वेतन जाको बढ़ जाता है ।

Debt Relief to India from International Agencies

4545. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of Debt Relief made available during the current year by International Agencies to our country;

(b) whether any further re-scheduling of debt repayment has been sought; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). No debt relief has been made available by any of the International Agencies during the current year; but countries which are members of the India Consortium have agreed to provide debt relief. The question of debt relief for the future is expected to be considered by India Consortium next year.

Joint arrangements for export of Jute and Tea with other countries

4546. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint arrangements are being made in respect of tea and jute exports with other main exporting countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the arrangements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In so far as to tea exports are concerned, no joint arrangement is being made with other exporting countries.

As regards Jute exports, a Joint Indo-Bangladesh Study Group has been set up with the objective of evolving a common policy to protect the interest of jute and jute manufactures in the world economy. The group has not finalised its task yet.

स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर के कर्मचारियों की तंग करने के बारे में जांच

4547. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर तथा जयपुर के उन कर्मचारियों को तंग करने के मामलों की जांच करने का है जिन्होंने गत दो वर्षों में बैंक के कार्यों में कुछ अनियमितताओं की जांच के समय अनुसन्धानकर्त्ताओं की सहायता की थी; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के तंग किए जाने के मामलों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). विशिष्ट व्यारे केन होने से यही अनुमान लगाया गया है कि सम्बद्ध प्रश्न पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की चांदनी चौक, नयी दिल्ली और न्यू रोहतक रोड शाखा

के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गयी जांच पड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में है । स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर ने यह सूचना दी है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा किये गये निरीक्षण और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गयी जांच पड़ताल स्वतन्त्र स्वरूप की थीं और इन शाखाओं के निरीक्षण एवं जांच पड़ताल कार्य में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये कोई कर्मचारी नहीं भेजा गया था । यह भी सूचना मिली है कि जांच पड़ताल करने वाले अधिकारियों की रिपोर्टों में भी यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जांच पड़ताल के दौरान उन्हें किसी कर्मचारी ने सहायता प्रदान की । इन परिस्थितियों में दण्ड दिये जाने के मामलों में सरकार द्वारा पूछताछ करने और दण्ड दिये जाने पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली में एशिया 72 के बारे में लगाये गये विज्ञापन-पट

4548. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में एशिया 72 मेले के बारे में 50 से अधिक विज्ञापन-पट लगाये गये हैं परन्तु उनसे कोई भी कहीं भी हिन्दी में नहीं लगवाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

2936 LS—5.

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (ओ ए० सी० जाज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) क्योंकि दिल्ली एक महानगर/सर्वदेशीय शहर है जहां देश के विभिन्न भागों तथा भारत के बाहर से दर्शक आते हैं अतः विज्ञापन-पटों को अंग्रेजी में लगाना आवश्यक तथा उचित समझा गया । तथापि, मेले का हिन्दी में प्रचार करने के लिए विशेष अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं ।

शहर में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के पंक्ति बनाने के गैल्टरों के चौखटों पर लगाए गए विज्ञापन-पट हिन्दी में हैं । दिल्ली तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों के बीच चल रही नगरेतर क्षेत्र की अनेकों बसों पर हिन्दी में बोर्ड लगाए गए हैं । मेला प्रशासन हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देने के अलावा, रोजाना एक समाचार बलेटिन भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कर रहा है ।

Filling up of Vacancies of Administrative officers in the Central Excise Department

4549. SRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 136 posts of Administrative Officers to be filled up exclusively from amongst the senior Ministerial heads, like Office Superintendents, working in the Central Excise Department are likely to be kept in abeyance for an indefinite period till relaxation or removal of the ban imposed on promotion in all Class III and IV posts pending examination of issues arising out of Kini's case;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when they will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Only 19 posts of Administrative Officers in the Central Excise Department are, at present, vacant because of the temporary ban imposed on promotions to Class II and Class III posts pending examination of issues arising out of the Supreme Court's judgement in Kini's case about fixation of seniority and revision of seniority of the employees concerned. This ban was imposed with a view to safeguarding the interests of the employees who, on revision of seniority in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement, would get placed higher in the seniority lists, and also pursuant to the demands made by the staff representatives to that effect. Orders about the revision of seniority etc. in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement are likely to be issued soon where after the temporary ban on promotions will also be withdrawn. In the meantime promotions, in relaxation of the ban, are being permitted in cases where the Government is satisfied that there is not likely to be any change in the existing seniority positions of the employees concerned in any particular grade or where there are other pressing reasons for making an exception.

Issue of Licence for Manufacturing Shoddy Yarn

4551. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released certain goods imported under the name of old Woollen Rags to persons who are permit-holders and getting free import licence for manufacturing Shoddy Yarn; and

(b) whether Government at the same time have not released the same goods to the excisable Units manufacturing Shoddy Yarn and paying Excise to Government under L-4 Licence, if so, the reasons for differential treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the differentiation is between importers having Actual User licences and Replenishment licences. According to the information received by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, after the raids of consignments containing rags in Sept. 1972, 25 consignments containing rags which had been mutilated abroad have been released at the docks irrespective of who the importer was. Of these 25 consignments, 22 were released to importers having Actual Users licences and 3 to importers Replenishment licences.

Two-way Trade between India and Britain

4552. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of import and export trade between India and Britain during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether the trade has decreased between the two countries, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The break-up of Import and Export trade between India and Britain during the last three years are given below:

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Import	Export
1969-70	10259	16507
1970-71	12676	17044
1971-72	21686	16870

(b) The total trade between India and Britain has increased during 1971-72.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities

4553. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax authorities in Madras City during the last six months and the number of raids conducted in other parts of the country to follow up the clues found in raids in Madras; and

(b) the names of the persons and firms whose premises were raided and the total amount involved in these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of raids conducted in Madras City during the last six months, number of raids conducted in other parts of the country to follow up clues found in the Madras raids and the names of persons or firms involved, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4045/72].

Information regarding the amount seized in each case is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

4554. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Yugoslavia for exporting wagons, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention to the reports appearing on page 2211 in the 'Economic and Political Weekly' (Bombay) dated the 4th November, 1972 regarding the wagon deal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The State Trading Corporation signed a contract with Yugoslavia Community of Railways for supply of 36000 wagons (2300 open type and 1300 covered type) for a total value of Rs. 37.44 crores. The contract, *inter alia* envisaged payment on deferred basis and export in semi-knocked down condition and assembly in Yugoslavia in order to save ocean freight.

(b) and (c). High value contracts for supply of capital equipment and plants usually carry with them deferred payment terms in accordance with the practice followed by exporting countries. In order to gain a foothold in a new market with large potential

contracts are entered into at highly competitive prices. This also enables industry to gain necessary experience of the new technology.

Proposal to improve Airport at quilon in Kerala

4555. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to improve the airport at Quilon in the State of Kerala so that it can receive Avro, Fokker Friendship and other planes;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the public in this regard; and

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

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

Quilon is controlled by the State Government.

(b) and (c). No such request appears to have been received recently.

Financial assistance to Kerala for non-plan projects

4556. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, grants and other forms of assistance given to Kerala for non-plan projects by Central Government during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the various heads under which these loans and assistance have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Non-Plan Assistance provided to Kerala by Centre during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73

(Rs. Crores)

	1970-71	1972-71*	1972-73**
	1	2	3
1. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Substantive Provision)	9.93	9.93	9.93
2. Grants in lieu of Tax on railway passenger fares	0.29	0.29	0.29
3. Grant Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities Relief		0.24	..†
4. Other non-Plan Grants	1.38	3.01	16.08
TOTAL—1	11.60	13.47	26.30

1. Grants

I 2 3

II. Loans

1. Loans against State's share in collection of small savings	1.95	0.06	2.50
2. Loan Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities Relief	2.20	2.55	.. †
3. Special accommodation for meeting non-Plan gap in resources	20.80	8.61	13.00
4. Other non-Plan Loans	0.55	1.94	4.65
TOTAL—II	25.50	13.16	20.15
GRAND TOTAL	37.10	26.63	46.45

*Provisional.

**Provisional Allocations.

†A ceiling of Rs. 1.27 crores has been adopted for expenditure on relief of natural calamities in 1972-73 and Rs. 50 lakhs by way of loans have been released so far. Further releases will be made on the basis of progress of expenditure.

Total outlay for Tourism development for Kerala during Fourth Plan

4557. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for Tourism Development during the Fourth Plan for the State of Kerala and the specific programme of Development;

(b) whether the work on the programme is proceeding according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) In the Central Sector there is a provision of Rs. 224.35 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 221.50 lakhs is for the development of Kovalam as a beach resort. This project consists of a 100 room hotels, 40 tourist cottages, a beach service centre, a yoga-cum-message centre, and a theatre for

cultural programmes and recreational facilities. The remaining amount of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been provided for the construction of a youth hostel at Trivandrum.

(b) The cottages have been completed and are being inaugurated on 17th December 1972. Work in respect of the hotel building is progressing according to schedule. The hotel is likely to be ready by June, 1973. The work on the beach service centre is also in full swing. Plans for the yoga-cum-message centre have been finalised and details are being worked out for the provision of aquatic sports facilities.

In respect of the youth hostel, an expenditure sanction has been issued and tenders have been invited by the State Government for awarding the work.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourism Development in Kerala during Fifth Plan

4558. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the salient features of the programme proposed to be undertaken in Kerala for tourism development during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourism schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan are still under formulation.

Permission for introducing air-taxi service in Kerala

4559. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sought permission for introducing an air-taxi service in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Crash of an aircraft of Hissar Flying Club near Sonapat on 18-11-72

4560. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aircraft of Hissar Flying Club soon after its take off from Delhi Airport crashed near Sonapat on the 18th November, 1972; if so, the number with names of the persons killed as a result of the crash;

(b) whether an inquiry Committee has been set up to investigate the causes of the accident; and

(c) if so, when the Committee is expected to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Pushpak aircraft VT-DZL which was on a cross-country flight from Safdarjung airport to Hissar met with an accident on 14th November, 1972. The only passenger Shri A. K. Patil who was also a trainee pilot of the Hissar Flying Club, was killed while the pilot Shri R. S. Shahrawat sustained burns.

(b) and (c). The cause of the accident is being investigated by the Civil Aviation Department, and the report is expected to be received in about a month.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

4561. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 21st November, 1972 that Asian Development Bank plans to raise the quantum of its soft lending;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be granted to India by the Bank; and

(c) the amount of loan taken by India so far?

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

(b) and (c). No loans have been taken by India from Asian Development Bank (ADB) so far. Government of India has decided not to ask for loans from the ADB to finance projects in India.

Indian Airlines Services to Asian Countries

4562. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is considering a proposal to expand its net-work by starting "third level" air services and regional services to Asian Countries during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and recommendations made by Subramanian Committee in this regard;

(c) whether there is a possibility that such a system may run in loss; and

(d) if so, whether the Indian Airlines has requested Government to subsidise these services, if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The 5th Plan proposals of Indian Airlines are yet to be finalised. However, the management has shown interest in starting operations to some Asian countries in addition to Afghanistan (temporarily suspended), Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh and Ceylon already being served by Indian Airlines. This will be examined at the appropriate time.

(c) It is too early to comment upon the profitability of the proposal.

(d) No, Sir.

Arrears of income-tax against the employees of Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation question

4563. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-Indian employees of the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation are in arrears of Income-tax;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears against each of them;

(c) whether the Department of Economic Affairs have paid the tax arrears of the above mentioned employees as stated in the front page report published in the "New Age" dated the 19th November, 1972; and

(d) if so, the amount of such arrears paid in respect of such non-Indian employees of each of the two foundations and the break-up thereof year by year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were no arrears of tax. The tax payable in respect of the salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation has been paid by the Department of Economic Affairs.

(d) The amount of tax paid is as under:

Period ending	Ford Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation	Total tax paid (Rounded off)
1965-66	1,02,06,007	9,95,602	1,12,01,700
1966-67	2,41,46,841	32,14,426	2,73,61,300
1967-68	3,42,00,807	36,43,907	3,78,44,700
1968-69	3,72,39,810	36,44,349	4,08,84,159
1969-70	3,80,51,310	46,16,872	4,26,68,000
1970-71	11,16,35,904	1,34,12,096	12,50,48,000
1971-72	26,30,49,648	2,89,43,309	29,20,37,957

Financial aid from World Bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

4564. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is likely to get substantial aid from the World Bank during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have made any further negotiation in that direction with the World Bank and with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Discussions are in progress with the World Bank Group for assisting the Urban Development Projects of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA). The West Bengal Government and the CMDA have fully participated in these discussions. It is too early to indicate the likely quantum of aid.

Memorandum submitted to Sixth Finance Commission by West Bengal regarding Repayment of Central Loans

4565. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government submitted a memorandum to the Sixth Finance Commission regarding repayment of loans taken from the Centre;

(b) if so, the main contents thereof; and

(c) whether any other State has also sent its suggestion to the Central Government following Setalvad Committee's Report regarding repayment of loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Under the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Sixth Finance Commission, communications received by the Commission dealing with matters on which they have to submit a report are treated as confidential. It would not, therefore, be possible to indicate the contents of the memoranda, if any, submitted by the State Governments.

(c) A number of State Governments have been suggesting from time to time to write off "unproductive loans" given to them by the Central Government and/or rescheduling of their debt liability to the Central Government. The question of repayment of loans granted to the various States by the Central Government has since been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Shipment of raw Cashew from East African Countries to India

4566. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in foreign exchange spent by the Cashew Corporation of India for shipping raw cashew from East African countries to India in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the Shipping Companies engaged for the purpose by the Cashew Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The amount spent in foreign exchange by the Cashew Corporation of India for shipping is:

1970-71	£ stg.	394,365
1971-72	£ stg.	1,012,052

Net foreign exchange expenditure for 1971-72 after taking over age premium recovered from the shipping companies;

£ Stg. 989.206

(b) 1970-71:

- (1) General Traders Ltd., Bermuda.
- (2) Holland-Africa Line Agency (Tanzania) Ltd.
- (3) Red Anchor Line, Hongkong.
- (4) D.S.R. Lines, G.D.R.
- (5) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.
- (6) Bank Lines Ltd., London.

1971-72:

General Traders Ltd., Bermuda.

The fixtures were finalised on the basis of most competitive terms in consultation with the Chief Controller of Chartering in India and is 18 per cent lower than the rate prevailing prior to the canalisation of the cashew imports.

Meeting of Coir Board regarding payment of bonus

4567. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board at its meeting held on the 16th June, 1971 decided to pay bonus to its employees and approached the Ministry for financial sanction; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Government's borrowings from the Reserve Bank

4568. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news story which appeared in the 'Statesman' dated the 21st November, 1972 under the caption "Bank figures do not bear out Chavan's claim"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This news item in the 'Statesman' was based on a confusion between total net bank credit to Government and net Reserve Bank credit to

Government. The former comprises both the RBI's credit to Government and commercial banks' investment in the securities of the Central and State Governments and it is the RBI's net credit to Government which constitutes deficit financing. The increase in Commercial Banks' holding of Government securities is matched by community's real savings mobilised by the Commercial Banks and is not expansionary in character. The increase in the Reserve Bank's net credit to the Government during the first half of the financial year 1972-73 was correctly placed at Rs. 26 crores in the Finance Minister's statement of 13th November, 1972 to Parliament. This figure did not denote the increase in the total net bank credit to Government and should not be confused with the latter.

Setting up of export processing Zone for electronics at Santa Cruz, Bombay

4569. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an export processing Zone for Electronics has been set up at Santa Cruz in Bombay;

(b) if so, by what time it is expected to go into commercial production; and

(c) whether India for the first time is entering the export market in Electronics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government has taken a decision to set up an Export Processing Zone for Electronics equipment and components at Santa Cruz, Bombay. Preparatory work has been started and the Zone will be set up in the near future.

(c) No, Sir. India exported electronic equipment and components valued at about Rs. 300 lakhs in 1970-71 and about Rs. 286 lakhs in 1971-72.

Proportionate Growth in Revenue with increase in Passenger Traffic in Air India

4570. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the number of passengers had gone up in Air India during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reason why there has not been a proportionate growth in revenue?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of passengers carried by Air-India on its scheduled international services increased by 17 per cent in 1970-71. There was a drop of 3 per cent in 1971-72. The revenue yields have not increased proportionately due to a variety of promotional fares which have been introduced in keeping with world trends.

Combined Cadre of Investigators in Ministry and C. C. I. and E.

4571. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a combined cadre of Investigators working in the Ministry and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was bifurcated in 1962;

(b) whether the Investigators working in the Ministry have been promoted to higher and Gazetted grades, but no line of promotion has been provided to the Investigators working in C. C. I. and E. for the last 13 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for discrimination and the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There was no combined cadre of Investigators in the Ministry and the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports either before 1962 or thereafter. In 1962, the Recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports were notified.

(b) The posts of Investigator in the Ministry of Foreign Trade are in the field for promotion to higher posts, whereas similar higher posts do not exist in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of World Bank on India's Economic Development

4572. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is convinced that a good deal of progress has been made in India in the past decades of planned economic development; and

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has assured Government to subscribe substantially to the fifth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In the information paper entitled "India and the World Bank Group" published recently, the World Bank has observed that India's national income has doubled since the inception of planned economic development in 1951 and that India has created a large and complex industrial structure and laid the foundation for accelerated growth in agriculture.

(b) The World Bank has in the past given and continues to give aid for financing different projects under the Plans. No specific assurance, however, has been sought in regard to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Textile Mills under Government Control and Private Control

4573. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills under Government control and under private control and their respective employment capacities, the actual number of persons employed and the total production of coarse cloth; and

(b) the total credits advanced by the public financial institutions to the mills already under Government control and to those still under private control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to link Darbhanga with Calcutta, Delhi and Kathmandu by Air

4574. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Darbhanga by air with Calcutta, Delhi and Kathmandu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present due to the tight fleet position.

Survey of Urban Properties etc. for Collection of Taxes

4575. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department propose to give high priority to selective survey of Urban properties and of persons engaged in certain professions; and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) whether this is likely to bring to light tax evasion, which is widespread among certain classes of taxpayers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The income-tax Department is conducting a selective survey of owners of newly constructed or acquired immovable properties including ownership flats as also of persons carrying on professions such as doctors, lawyers, accountants etc. This work has been given a very high priority. As a result of the survey, it is expected that unaccounted investments in such properties, income of the professions not disclosed to the Department earlier as also new, Wealth-tax assesses will come to light.

Department of Khajuraho Airport in Madhya Pradesh

4576. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Khajuraho Airport in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the airport and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 48 lakhs has been sanctioned for improvements to the runway, and for construction of terminal and technical buildings. The construction of the terminal building is expected to be completed by 31st March 1973, while the other works are expected to be completed in about two years' time.

Independent Body for Investigation Into Air Crashes

4577. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided that investigation into air crashes should be entrusted to an independent body outside the administrative control of Directorate-General of Civil Aviation; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the proposed independent body?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches in Bombay

4578. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs intelligence squad seized smuggled watches worth Rs. 3.5 lakh from a flat in a co-operative housing society at Deonar, North Bombay;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the results of the enquiry; and

(d) what action has been taken against the persons involved in smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. On 13th October 1972 Customs authorities at Bombay seized 4750 wrist watches valued at about Rs. 3.5 lakhs (at Indian market rate) from the premises of a co-operative housing society, Deonar, Bombay.

(b) to (d). Two persons who were found in the said premises at the time of seizure were arrested and subsequently released by the Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 1 lakh each. Further enquiries are in progress.

‘फरीदाबाद कम्प्लेक्स’ में कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिपूर्ति और मकान किराया भत्ता

4579. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘फरीदाबाद कम्प्लेक्स’ में कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर नगरप्रतिपूर्ति और मकान किराया सम्बन्धी, वित्त मंत्रालय के वही वर्तमान आदेश लागू होते हैं, जो कि दिल्ली में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मकान किराया भत्ता मिलने के प्रयोजनार्थ फरीदाबाद

को ‘सी’ श्रेणी का नगर वर्गीकृत किया गया है । फरीदाबाद समूह-क्षेत्र प्रशासन के स्थापित होने के कारण इस प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या दिल्ली की दरों पर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता मिलने के प्रयोजन से सारे समूह क्षेत्र को एक नगरपालिका के रूप में तथा इसे दिल्ली नगर-निगम की नगर सीमाओं के संलग्न माना जा सकता है अथवा नहीं ।

निर्यात के लिए अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना

4580. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात के लिए अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में भारतीय मुद्रा में अनुमानतः कितना निर्यात करने का लक्ष्य है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). निर्यातों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, निर्यातों के संवर्धन के लिए जब कभी भी विभिन्न निर्यात योग्य उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में प्रोत्साहनों के वर्तमान स्तर में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है, तभी सरकार द्वारा ऐसे परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए निर्यात लक्ष्य 1760 करोड़ रु० निर्धारित किया गया है ।

Working of branches of nationalised banks in Singapore and Hong Kong

4581. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Team formed to study the working of the branches of the nationalised banks in Singapore and Hong Kong has recommended the retention of the separate identity of these branches in these countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by the team?

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

(b) In the context of the historical background, local business conditions and preference and requirements of customers, and after considering the arguments for and against, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be of advantage from the point of view of efficient working and business prospects, to retain for the time being, the present separate identity of these branches.

Grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Central Government Employees working at Tambaram

4582. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of granting H.R.A. and C.C.A. to the Railway and Central Government employees working and residing at Tambaram which is contiguous to Madras City, intercepted by Pallavaram Cantonment and Alandur Municipalities; and

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Tambaram does not qualify for grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. as applicable to 'A' class cities in accordance with the existing scheme of these allowances, as it is neither within nor contiguous to Madras Corporation limits. On the basis of its own population, according to 1971 census, it qualifies for classification as a 'C' class town and has been classified as such with effect from 1st August, 1972 for the purpose of drawal of house rent allowance by Central Government employees whose place of work is situated there.

Share of India's tourist industry out of tourist traffic from Europe

4584. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether India's tourist industry is getting only a small share out of the booming tourist traffic from Europe;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to this by the tourist experts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) India's share in tourist traffic from Europe, although growing in absolute terms, is still insignificant as compared to the total tourist traffic emanating from Europe.

(b) and (c). The Government are fully aware of this trend and concerted measures are being taken to attract a larger number of tourists from Europe and other countries.

Orders for Export of Goods negotiated at Delhi Pavillion in Asia '72

4585. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the export of goods, manufactured in Delhi, of the value of about Rs. 25 lakh have been finalised at the Delhi Pavillion in the Asia Fair '72;

(b) whether single largest order was for the export of ready-made garments to the United Kingdom; and

(c) whether talks were also held for the export of machinery worth about Rs. 5 lakh to West Asian countries?

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

Appointment of custodian for Neptune assurance company

4586. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court upheld the validity of an order and directions issued by the Central Government on the 13th May, 1972 appointing a Custodian or the Neptune Assurance Company;

(b) if so, the gist of the judgement; and

(c) the further steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has held that the Company does not fall under the category of those

covered by section 15(a) of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 and will therefore be subject to the provisions of section 3 of the said Act which provides for the take over of the management of the insurance companies. Accordingly, the Court upheld the validity of the Order issued on the 13th May, 1971 appointing a Custodian for the Company.

(c) Further steps contemplated in the scheme of nationalisation under the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 will be taken in due course in respect of this company also.

Receipt of Hotel Bills in foreign exchange from foreign tourists by big hotels in Calcutta

4587. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether big hotels in Calcutta are facing no difficulty in implementing the central circular for receiving payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange from foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, what is the response from other big hotels and tourist centres in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No complaints have been received by the Department from hotels in Calcutta or elsewhere regarding this matter. However, some hotels have asked for routine clarifications which have been replied to. There are reasons to believe that the new measures have already resulted in an increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. Nominees from Gujarat

4588. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:**
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government initiated the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase cotton from Gujarat recently and Cotton Corporation of India appointed some nominees to purchase cotton from the cultivators in Gujarat at fixed rates;

(b) what were the conditions at which they were required to purchase cotton and who were the nominees and sub-nominees?

(c) whether the Central Government have received any complaint alleging misappropriation or mismanagement by these nominees; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to inquire into this matter; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). In order to ensure remunerative prices to cotton growers in the context of the sharp fall in cotton prices during the early part of the cotton year 1971-72, in April 1972 the Cotton Corporation of India was called upon to undertake price support purchases of cotton all over the country including the Gujarat State at predetermined prices subject to adjustment depending on quality and pick. In Gujarat, the Corporation purchased cotton through State Co-operative Marketing Society, Primary Co-operative Societies, Gujarat, Agro Industries Corporation and where any of these were not available, private nominees recommended by the State Government.

The Government have received a number of representations from Co-operative Societies/Mandlies alleging malpractices by the Corporation's nominees in cotton purchases in Gujarat, but no specific allegation has been made in these representations.

Increase in borrowing accounts of nationalised banks

4589. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the percentage of increase in the borrowing accounts of the nationalised banks to date, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Information is not available in the desired manner. It will be collected, to the extent possible, and laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Prices as a result of Increase in D. A. of Government Employees

4590. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase of Dearness Allowance to workers and Government employees, the rise in prices of commodities of daily use rapidly takes place; and

(b) if so, the defects in our economic strategies and techniques due to which such rise in prices takes place causing set-back in the development of our country by such rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) While the effect on the price level of increased purchasing power in the hands of the public cannot be ruled out, there is no necessary connection between payment of dearness allowance and a rise in the prices of commodities. Price rise is a complex phenomenon depending on a multiplicity

of factors. In the context of the Indian economy today, the more relevant factors are those operating on the supply side of commodities.

(b) The Government do not accept the view that the recent price rise is due to any defects in economic strategies and techniques adopted by them. Various steps have been taken to augment supplies, especially of foodgrains, through increased production and through imports whenever necessary. Measures have also been initiated for proper and effective distribution of essential commodities.

Loss of Foreign exchange due to transfer of shares of Foreign companies

4591. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Indian companies have given their shares to the foreign companies in order to utilise the latter's trade marks and as a result thereof a large amount of foreign exchange is being sent out of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) It is not the policy of the Government to allow issue of shares to non-residents exclusively for the use of foreign brand names and trade marks.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Export Incentive

4592. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases involving misuse of export incentives
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detected during the past three years; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of smuggled gold in Bombay

4593. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 5.5 lakh was seized in Bombay on 17th November, 1972 by the Customs Authorities;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 23.32 Kgs. of gold bearing foreign markings valued at about Rs. 5.5 lakhs at Indian market rate and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 10,000 were seized by the Customs authorities at Bombay on 16th November 1972.

(b) and (c). Two persons were arrested in this regard and subsequently released by the Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Further investigations are in progress.

Mint manufacturing counterfeit coins unearthed in Baroda, Gujarat

4594. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini-mint manufacturing counterfeit 50 paise coins

was unearthed in Baroda in Gujarat on the 14th November, 1972;

(b) whether about 7,000 coins were found ready for circulation and about 25,000 50-paise coins were under production;

(c) whether the persons arrested have confessed that there are such plants in other States also; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Meeting of Governor of Reserve Bank of India with Chief Executive of Nationalised Bank

4595. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India recently had several meetings with the Chief Executives of major scheduled and commercial banks, if so, what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, had a meeting on the 14th November, 1972 with the Chief Executives of major scheduled commercial banks to assess the current monetary and price situation and indicate the contours of credit policy for the busy season 1972-73. A copy of the Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 4046/72.)

Participation of Indian Exporters in Global Tenders for High Value Contracts

4596. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the MINISTER of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian exporters who intend to participate in global tenders for high value contracts suffer from a number of disadvantages, if so, the nature of these disadvantages;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the tenders lost by Indian exporters due to these disadvantages during the last year; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes Sir. The disadvantages are chiefly financing, exchange and fluctuation risk, export credit guarantee cover deferred payment conditions, payment of agency commission etc.

(b) and (c). No specific assessment of individual tenders lost in 1972 has been made. But some of these disadvantages which have been brought to Government's notice are now receiving attention.

Absorption of Extra Benefit of Interim Relief to Central Government Employees as a result of rise in Prices

4597. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Financial Express' of 18th

October, 1972 entitled "Price rise absorbs extra benefits viz. interim relief to Central Government employees and Bonus to workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item states that the additional purchasing power made available to industrial workers and Government employees by way of bonus or interim relief had been mopped up by the rise in prices of essential commodities during the three week period ending October 17, 1972. It is no doubt true that the real value of any given rise in money income is affected by an increase in prices. However, it is worth nothing that the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) which measures changes in the purchasing power of consumers'

money income more accurately than the Wholesale Price Index rose only marginally from 252 in August 1972 to 254 for October 1972. Government are fully conscious of the hardship to the people caused by rising price and to that end every possible effort is being made to stabilise the price level.

Countries which will celebrate their
National Days in Asia '72

4598. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the countries which will celebrate their "National Days" in Asia '72 Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The list of countries which have celebrated and which will be celebrating their National Days in Asia '72 is given in the attached statement:

STATEMENT

Name of the Country	Date of National Day
1. Italy	7 November, 1972
2. U.S.S.R.	8 November, 1972
3. Canada	9 November, 1972
4. Australia	10 November, 1972
5. Spain	11 November, 1972
6. Malaysia	12 November, 1972
7. G.D.R.	13 November, 1972
8. Hungary	15 November, 1972
9. Austria	16 November, 1972
10. Bangladesh	18 November, 1972
11. Mongolia	19 November, 1972
12. Bulgaria	21 November, 1972
13. Belgium	23 November, 1972
14. Afghanistan	24 November, 1972
15. Libya	25 November, 1972
16. Turkey	26 November, 1972
17. Yugoslavia	27 November, 1972
18. U.S.S.R. Republic	29 November, 1972
19. Mauritius	1 December, 1972
20. South Korea	4 December, 1972
21. Thailand	5 December, 1972
22. France	6 December, 1972
23. Rumania	7 December, 1972
24. New Zealand	8 December, 1972
25. Japan	9 December, 1972
26. Poland	10 December, 1972
27. Africa (Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania & Zambia)	11 December, 1972
28. Czechoslovakia	12 December, 1972
29. Fiji	13 December, 1972
30. Sweden	14 December, 1972
31. Nepal	15 December, 1972

मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए की गई
कायवाही का प्रभाव

4599. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण
रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में की
गई कार्यवाही के प्रभाव का सरकार ने कोई
अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा
है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). यद्यपि अलग से किसी
एक उपाय के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना
कठिन है तथापि सरकार की आशा है कि
मूल्यों के स्तर के स्थिर रखने के उद्देश्य से
किए गए उपायों का प्रभाव कुल मिला कर
अनुकूल ही रहेगा। यह बात उत्साहवर्धक
है कि अक्टूबर के मध्य से थोक मूल्यों का
सामान्य सूचकांक प्रायः स्थिर ही रहा है।

बंगलादेश से आयात की गई और वहां निर्यात
की गई वस्तुएं

4600. श्री अम्बेश : क्या विदेश
व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारत में बंगला देश की अब तक
निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं के नाम, मात्रा मूल्य
क्या है और

(ख) अब तक बंगला देश से आयात
की गई वस्तुओं के नाम, मात्रा तथा मूल्य
क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) केवल अप्रैल
से जून, 1972 के महीनों के निर्यात आंकड़े
उपलब्ध हैं जिनके अनुसार निम्नलिखित
वस्तुएं बंगला देश को निर्यात की गई थीं:-

(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

अप्रैल-जून 1972

वस्तु	इकाई	मात्रा	मूल्य
गेहूं	हजार में टन	229	19.66
अरंडी का तेल	हजार कि० ग्रा०	370	11
दलहन	में० टन	264	4
सीमेंट	हजार में० टन	38	74
काली मिर्च	में० टन	590	52
तम्बाकू अनिर्मित	हजार कि० ग्रा०	1679	70
महयोग (अन्य वस्तुओं सहित)			2317

1972 के बाद के आंकड़े उपलब्ध
नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1971-72 तथा अप्रैल-मई

1972 के दौरान बंगला देश से आयात
मगध से। यह 1972 के माघ के आयात
आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

भारत में कार्य कर रही विदेशी कम्पनियों में लगी पूंजी

4601. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत स्थित विदेशी कम्पनियों में से प्रत्येक कम्पनी में किस-किस देश को कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : विदेशी कम्पनियों की प्रत्येक भारतीय सहायक कम्पनी में नियोजित विदेशी पूंजी, तथा उसको विदेशी धारक कम्पनी द्वारा इसमें नियोजित पूंजी की बाबत सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी—4047/72] भारत में कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं की बाबत, इस प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों को हिस्सेधारिता की बाबत सूचना, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मिसिल करना अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

Construction in Indo-Bangladesh Fish Agreement

4602. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Calcutta 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' dated the 18th November, 1972 to the effect, that Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact on fish import is in difficulty due to the obstructions created by some rich fish traders of West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa,

(b) whether out of 17 Centres opened by Bangladesh Government, fish for West Bengal and other parts of Eastern India is procured only from 3 Centres;

(c) whether the Commerce Minister of Bangladesh said in Delhi that due to failure on the part of Indian fish imports Bangladesh may face a deficit of Rs. 6 crore; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard and the role of Fish Corporation of India in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have seen the Press report in question.

(b) The India Bangladesh Joint Review Committee on Fish Trade decided at its meeting held in October last, that because of constraints of transportation, procurement on ration should commence from the five centres at Narayanganj, Goalundo, Khulna, Akhaura and Basantpur at a very early date and that three more centres, at Jessore, Sheola and Tamabil might be opened as early as possible.

Of the five centres selected for the first phase of operations, four have already been set up at Narayanganj, Goalundo, Khulna and Akhaura. Imports are already taken place from Narayanganj and Khulna and are expected to start very soon from Goalundo and Akhaura. Two more centres at Basantpur and Jessore are going to be opened shortly.

(c) and (d): The Bangladesh Minister of Commerce expressed the fear that there would be a shortfall in the supply of fish. It was pointed out to him that there were no limitations to the import of fish at the Indian end but that according to reports available with the Government

of India, the problem was one of making arrangements in many of the centres in Bangladesh.

As the fish trade commenced only in October 1972, the value of imports is expected to be substantially lower than the limit fixed under the Agreement. As a result of measures which have been taken in recent weeks, it is expected that the pace of import will quicken considerably depending on the availability of fish in Bangladesh at prices which would enable fish to be sold in Calcutta and other markets at reasonable prices.

Import of Indian Films by Bangladesh

4603. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh is importing Indian films for exhibition in Bangladesh cinemas?

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the film trade with Bangladesh;

(c) the names of the Indian films so far exported to Bangladesh; and

(d) the income from the export of such Indian film and the amount received by film producers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In terms of the Trade Agreement concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh on 28-3-72, films valued at Rs 15 lakhs will be exported to and imported from Bangladesh.

(c) No film has so far been exported to Bangladesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Clubbing of income of Wife and Husband.

4604. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of a seminar held in Calcutta on the 2nd September, 1972 in which about 100 women's organisations participated;

(b) whether the Seminar opposed Government proposal to club incomes of husband and wife together for Income-tax assessment; and

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

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

(c) This matter has been under examination for the past sometime. The views of the Wanchoo Committee and Raj Committee in this regard are also under consideration.

Proposal to include Digha in the Tourist list of Central Government

4605. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Digha, the only Sea-Beach Health Centre of Eastern India barring Orissa, has not been included in the tourist list of the Central Government;

(b) whether Digha is visited by a large number of Indian and foreign tourists;

(c) whether Digha Sea-beach has been accepted by experts as one of the best Sea-beaches found in India; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to include Digha (West Bengal) in the tourist list of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On holidays it is visited by a large number of people from Calcutta. No statistics however, are available as to the actual number of visitors to this beach.

(c) No study has been made in this regard.

(d) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

Demand for Take-over of Hindustan Embroidery Mills Limited, Chhaharta

4606. **SHRI MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand for taking over Hindustan Embroidery Mills Limited, Chhaharta; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Expansion by Shri Ram Group of Industries

4607. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Shri Ram Group Industrial house is expanding its business under different names; and

(b) whether the Charat Ram, Bharat Ram Group and Shri Ram Group are the same.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNTHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The companies shown as belonging to Shri Ram Group in the ILPIC Report were given 12 (twelve) industrial licences and (four) letters of intent during the period from 1-7-1970 to 1-7-1972. According to the ILPIC report, both Shri Charat Ram and Shri Bharat Ram belong to the said Shri Ram Group.

Complaints against Companies for Mismanagement

4608. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government against M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited and Bharat Ball Bearing Limited for unfair management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Companies, West Bengal has received a complaint from the Life Insurance Corporation of India in regard to terms and conditions of appointment of sole selling agents by M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd. The Registrar has received a reply from the Company on the 4th December, 1972, which is being examined.

Regarding M/s. Bharat Ball Bearing Ltd. which is now known as Shriram Bearing Ltd., the Department has not received any complaint during the last six years.

Recognition to International Airports Authority Employees Union

4609. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that a Trade Union in the name of "International Airports Authority Employees Union" has been formed in the Office of the International Airports Authority;

(b) if so, whether the management has recognised the Union; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No Sir, not yet.

(c) The bulk of the staff of the Authority consists of government employees (from the Civil Aviation Department) and their absorption into the service of the Authority is under consideration. Being Government servants they continue to be governed by the respective conduct rules. The question of recognition of the union now formed will be considered on the basis of guidelines laid down for such recognition by the Ministry of Labour, when the status of these deputationists is finally settled.

Remittances by Companies

4610. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India issues bulletins of Foreign Exchange remittances made by companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Reserve Bank of India have not issued any bulletin giving information on remittances made by individual foreign companies operating in India.

Remittance of service charges by Coca-Cola Export Corporation

4611. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 6427 on the 30th July, 1971 regarding remittances on account of profits by Coca-Cola Export Corporation and state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted to examine the remittances on account of service charges of Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the percentage of service charges allowed to be remitted as compared to exports; and

(c) if the percentage is not constant, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

Night Landing Facilities at Airports in the Eastern Region

4612. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no night landing facilities at any of the 29 Airports other than Calcutta used by the Airlines in the Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Night landing facilities are available at Agartala, Patna, Gaya, Gauhati and Mohanbari aerodromes and Gooseneck flares are available at twelve other aerodromes used by Indian Airlines for landing in an emergency.

Foreign Architects Engaged by Air India for Constructing Hotels at Juhu Beach in Bombay

4613. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has engaged foreign architects for constructing its Hotels at Juhu Beach in Bombay and at other places;

(b) whether this goes contrary to the decision taken recently by the Committee on Public Undertakings not to permit foreign architects to be employed by Air India for such purposes and fit so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant permission for employment of foreign architects for constructing hotels in the private sector also and not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An Indian firm of architects & consulting engineers has been appointed to provide architectural and structural engineering services. In addition, Air-India have entered into an agreement with a German firm for providing consultancy services for their hotel project with the approval of Government.

(c) Consultancy services of a foreign architect may be permitted in the private sector to the extent that these form part of the technical services to be made available by a foreign collaborator under an approved collaboration agreement in respect of a particular hotel.

मध्य प्रदेश के एक लाख से अधिक आमदनी वाले उद्योगपतियों की ओर करों की बकाया राशि

4614. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व नरेशों और जमींदारों को छोड़ कर मध्य प्रदेश के एक लाख से

अधिक की आमदनी वाले उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों की गत वर्ष कुल आमदनी कितनी थी; और

(ख) इन लोगों की ओर आयकर, धन-कर और अधिकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्यक्ष करें (आयकर, धन-कर, दान-कर तथा सम्पदा-शुल्क) के प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारितियों का वर्गीकरण उनके व्यवसाय अथवा आय के स्रोत के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता। तथापि, आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के कार्य क्षेत्र में वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में पूरे किये गये अन्तिम कर-निर्धारण के अनुसार, जिन निर्धारितियों के मामलों में कुल आय एक लाख रुपये से अधिक थी उनके बारे में 31-3-1972 की यथास्थिति के अपेक्षित व्यौरे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की भेज पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना

4615. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम का विचार मध्य प्रदेश की क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाई करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय, में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम सम्पूर्ण समाज के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निवेश के उपलब्ध अवसरों की सीमा के अन्तर्गत अपने निवेशों का देश में सम्यक् विस्तार चाहता है और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना चाहता है। किसी राज्य में निवेश करते समय निगम इस बात का भी ध्यान रखता है कि उस राज्य में कितना बीमा कारोबार हुआ और कितना प्रीमियम इकट्ठा हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही के वर्षों में किये गये नये निवेशों में उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ि हुई है। राज्य सरकार अपने क्षेत्र में निवेश के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम से सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है।

हिन्दी-कार्य व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय में दायर किए गए दावे

4616. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश (जबलपुर) के उच्च न्यायालय में दायर किये गये दावों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनमें उनके मन्त्रालय का राजस्व और बीमा विभाग प्रतिवादी है;

(ख) कितने मामले उनके विभाग की हिन्दी कार्य व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित थे;

(ग) न्यायालय द्वारा उनमें से कितने मामलों का निपटारा किया जा चुका है और उनमें क्या निर्णय दिये गये ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों का अनियमितताओं, कदाचार और भाई भती भाबाद का दोषी पाया गया है; और

उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). मांगी गई सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के अधिकारियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के किए गए दौरे

4617. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के अधिकारियों ने गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों के दौरे किये थे और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने दौरे किये गये और कौन-कौन से पिछड़े जिलों के; और

(ख) वहां की स्थिति के बारे में उनका क्या मूल्यांकन है और उनकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रतिनिधियों के एक संयुक्त संस्थागत अध्ययन दल ने अप्रैल, मई 1971

1971 में मध्य प्रदेश का औद्योगिक क्षमता सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण किया था। सर्वेक्षण के दौरान उक्त दल ने राज्य में कुछ पिछड़े जिलों का दौरा किया था जैसे बस्तर, बिलासपुर, भिण्ड, छतरपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, देवास, होशंगाबाद, खरगांव, मुनैना, पन्ना, रायपुर, रतलाम और खैवा। आधारभूत क्षमता, कच्चे माल और अन्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अध्ययन दल का यह विचार था कि निम्नलिखित ग्यारह पिछड़े जिलों में निवेश के अपेक्षाकृत बढ़िया अवसर हैं :

बस्तर, बिलासपुर, रायपुर, देवास, होशंगाबाद, सागर, सिंधी, बालाघाट, रायगढ़, शाजापुर और गूना।

अध्ययन दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि राज्य सरकार और अन्य सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं को बाहर से उद्यमकर्तारों को आकर्षित करने के लिए मिल जुल कर प्रयास करना चाहिए और नेता बैंक भी औद्योगिक अवसरों के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने में और इस तरह इन जिलों के विषय में सहायता करने में रचनात्मक भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं। अध्ययन दल ने बहुत सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं और उद्योगों का सुझाव भी दिया है जिन्हें इन जिलों में शुरू किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध
जांच-पड़ताल

4618. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर विभाग के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनके पास गत तीन वर्षों में उनकी जान आय के स्रोतों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति पाई गई है; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक अधिकारी के पास कितने अन्य को सम्पत्ति है ?।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) जी, कोई नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Expenditure on and Income from Asian Trade Fair in Delhi

4619. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure on Asian Trade Fair in Delhi has exceeded the earlier estimates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the actual expenditure and the earning expected from it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Against the provision of Rs. 5.83 crores for Asian Trade Fair, expenditure actually booked so far is Rs. 4.861 crores. Excess over the original estimates, if any, can be known after the accounts of the Fair are finalised. Expected earning from the Fair is over Rs. 2.00 crores.

Inter-Ministerial Disputes over the Santa Cruz Airport Electronic Centre

4620. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Ministerial disputes have arisen over the details of the airport electronics centre to be set up at Santa Cruz;

(b) if so, the nature of the disputes; and

(c) whether the matter has been referred to the Cabinet for a final decision?

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

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

Export Order from Spain for Non-Traditional Items

4621. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India got an order for non-traditional export item worth Rs. 25 lakh from Spain; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The items of exports include readymade garments, brass-ware, woodware, EPNS ware, home furnishings, musical instruments, lock and padlocks, silk fabrics, car aerials, dolls, sports goods, ivory products, shirts etc.

स्पेन के साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों

4622. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्पेन के साथ भारत का कोई व्यापारिक करार हुआ है

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्पेन को करार के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं भेजी जायेंगी तथा उनमें अनुमानित कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी; और

(ग) स्पेन द्वारा इस करार के अन्तर्गत भेजे गये प्रथम आदेश का मूल्य कितना है तथा वह कितनी वस्तुओं के लिए है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपसंचो (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). व्यापार करार की एक प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है । यह व्यापार करार उसी प्रकार का है जैसा कि हम सामान्यतः मुक्त बाजार अर्थ व्यवस्था वाले देशों के साथ करते हैं और इसमें किसी प्रकार की निर्यात/आयात बाध्यताएं नहीं हैं ।

भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में विश्व बैंक का प्रतिवेदन

4623. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने भारत द्वारागत दो दशकों में की गई आर्थिक प्रगति के बारे में तुलनात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया है और अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). हाल ही में प्रकाशित "भारत तथा विश्व बैंक समूह" नामक सूचना-पत्र में विश्व बैंक ने यह बताया है कि 1951 से, जब से योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक विकास का सूत्रपात हुआ था भारत की राष्ट्रीय आय दुगुनी हो गयी है और भारत ने एक बहुत बड़े और विविधनापूर्ण औद्योगिक ढांचे का निर्माण किया है तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र में निरंतर विकास की नींव रखी है ।

Contracts between Indian and Bulgarian Firms at Plovdiv International Fair, Bulgaria

4624. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts have recently been signed between Bulgarian and Indian business firms participating in the Plovdiv International Fair which concluded recently in Bulgaria; and

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

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

(b) Contracts concluded between Bulgarian & Indian business firms which participated in Plovdiv International Fair 1972 amount to Rs. 297,99,500/-. They cover items such as Leather and Leather goods, Sports goods, Linoleum, Cashews, Tea, Vacuum Flasks, Coir mats, Cufflinks, Oil Pins, Needles, Snap Fasteners, Scissors, Plastic and Abrasives.

Coarse Cloth produced by the Textile Mills

4625. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Textile Mills in each State which have not produced the minimum quantity of coarse cloth required under the regulations; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) under the scheme in force with effect from

1st June, 1971, the industry's commitment to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter is being fulfilled.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Officers and Staff for Colombo Plan Consultative Conference

4626. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full fledged Secretariat was established to deal with the Colombo Plan Conference at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the method adopted for the recruitment of staff;

(c) the total number of Officers/staff appointed category-wise; and

(d) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were also appointed in the Secretariat, and if so, their number, category-wise?

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

(b). Various categories of temporary posts were sanctioned for brief periods and these were filled by obtaining officials on deputation from the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries.

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

(d) As these temporary posts were filled on deputation basis from the officials already in the service of the Ministry of Finance etc., no quota was fixed for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT

Staff appointed for the Colombo Plan Conference Secretariat, Category-wise

1. Secretary General	1
2. Deputy Secretary General	2
3. Assistant Secretary General	2
4. Committee Officers	7
5. Officers in charge of Cells	15
6. Investigators/Comparers	10
7. Assistants	20
8. P. A.s	16
9. L.D.Cs'	12
10. Messengers	15
	<hr/> 100

Names of Parties given ad hoc Import Licences worth more than one lakh of rupees from 1970-71 to 1971-72

4627. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties together with their addresses who were given ad hoc import licences worth more than one lakh of rupees each during the period from 1970-71 to 1971-72; and

(b) the commodities imported and utilisation thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Particulars of all import licences issued irrespective of their value, (including the name of the party and their addresses) are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial licences Import Licences and Export Licences," copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Data regarding commodities imported against each import licence and utilisation thereof are not maintained.

Charges against Tea Industry Monopolists

4628. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Blitz' dated the 29th July, 1972, captioned "150-crore Loot by Tea Cartel" throwing some light on the racket involving building of huge foreign exchange reserves abroad by the few monopoly houses controlling India's Tea Industry;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign tea monopolists referred to therein who control India's Tea Industry and the precise nature of the charges levelled against them by the West Bengal Labour Minister; and

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into the racket and if so, through which agency and the result thereof?

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

(b) The report stated to have been sent by the West Bengal Labour Minister regarding control of India's Tea Industry by a few monopoly houses has not been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to develop Goa as a Tourist Spot

4629. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop Goa as a tourist spot; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop the beaches at Goa for attracting destination tourist traffic. A survey to determine the developmental possibilities is underway. The nature and scope of the development will be decided after the preliminary report of the survey is made available early in 1973.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

4630. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign currency is being exchanged clandestinely in Delhi and other places;

(b) if so, the extent of the national loss due to this illegal work; and

(c) how much foreign currency was exchanged by Government banks during last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Government are aware that in some cities foreign exchange transactions take place otherwise than through banks.

(b) By the very nature of these transactions it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the loss involved.

(c) Total value of sales to and purchases from the public by the fourteen nationalised banks during 1971 are as under:

	(in 000)	
	Purchases	Sales
Sterling pounds	182,057	145,125
US	306,838	173,275
Canadian dollars	3,450	3,372

Raids by Income-tax Authorities in Bombay and Calcutta

4631. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices and residences of certain film financiers, producers and film brokers were raided by

Income-tax Department on the 14th November, 1972 at Bombay and Calcutta and if so, the names of the persons whose offices and premises were raided; and

(b) the amount of cash seized in each case and the action taken against each of them?

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

statement indicating the names of persons whose offices and residences were raided, and the amount of cash seized in each case, is attached. These cases

are being investigated. Necessary action under law would be taken after scrutiny of the seized materials is completed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name	Cash seized
BOMBAY		
1.	Shri R. Bhattacharya	..
2.	Shri S. S. Khokhar	..
3.	Shri S. N. N. Sippy	..
4.	Shri Amar Jeet	..
5.	Shri Sridas Damani	..
6.	Shri B. R. Pachisia	49,270
7.	Shri Champalal Kothari	..
8.	Shri Narottum C. Modi	..
9.	Shri Jawaharlal Munot	..
10.	Shri P. B. Zaveri	..

CALCUTTA

1.	Shri Harakchand Kankaria	18,840
2.	Shri Sridas Damani	..
3.	Musical Films Ltd.	12,325
4.	Sree Luxmi Pictures	..
5.	Damani Pictures (P) Ltd.	95,417
6.	Sardar Mull Kankaria	6,800
7.	Parasmal Deepchand	42,851
8.	Multanmal Kishanlal (P) Ltd.	5,572

NOTE: In both Calcutta and Bombay we have seized a substantial amount of jewellery and number of books of Accounts and documents, (including Pronotes, Agreements and Receipts) besides cash.

अभ्रक के निर्यात में गिरावट

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

4632. श्री राधाचलार शास्त्री : क्या निम्नलिखित कारणों से यह गिरावट की रूप में आएगी :

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

(क) क्या अभ्रक के निर्यात में बहुत

गिरावट आ गई है :

निम्नलिखित कारणों से अभ्रक में (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) श्री नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Exports to U.S.S.R.

4633. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports to U.S.S.R. year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the principal items of export and the percentage of engineering goods in the total each year; and

(c) the measures taken to increase the export of engineering items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports to USSR during the last 3 years are given below:—

In Rs. crores

1969	1970	1971
166	204	211

(b) The principal items of export to USSR are tea, raw, semi-tanned and tanned Goat skins, Jute bags, Jute Cloth, cashew kernels including consumer packs, Cotton, Textiles, Coffee, Tobacco, Woollen Knit-wear, Spices, Ready-made garments, Mica, Raw wool, Raw jute, Castor Oil, H.P.S. Groundnuts, De-oiled cakes, various chemicals, Leather shoes and various engineering goods. The percentage of engineering goods including iron and steel products during 1969, 1970 and 1971 was 8.5 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively.

(c) The measures taken to increase the export of engineering goods to USSR, mainly, are:

(1) Increased provisions have been made for export of engineering items in the Trade Protocols for 1972 & 1973.

(2) New items like auto ancillaries, magnetic tapes etc. have been specifically included in the Trade Protocol with USSR.

Waiver of deduction of two months' salary from gratuity of Central Government Employees

4634. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the question of waiving deduction of two months' salary from the gratuity payable to the Central Government employees who opted for Family Pension Rules 1964; and

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

रुपए की क्रय शक्ति में कमी

4635. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहां तक सामान्य उपभोक्ता सामग्री का सम्बन्ध है पिछले तीन वर्षों में रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में कितनी कमी आई है;

(ख) क्या इस कमी के कारण आयकर निर्धारण की 5000 रुपये की न्यूनतम सीमा को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से और कितनी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 1969 और 1972 (उन दस महीनों की औसत जिनके बारे में सब से हाल की जानकारी उपलब्ध है) के बीच भारतीय रुपये की क्रयशक्ति में, औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के

अनुसार, जिसका आधार वर्ष 1949 है, 12.3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है।

(ख) सरकार का, आयकर के संबंध में 5000 रुपये की छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि न करने के कारणों का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

- (1) यह जरूरी है कि आयोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए विकास-साधन जुटाने के राष्ट्रीय प्रयास में यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक कर-दाताओं को शामिल किया जाय।
- (2) जनवरी, 1971 के अन्त में आयकर विभाग के रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज आयकर-दाताओं की कुल संख्या 30.5 लाख है, जिनमें व्यक्तियों और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों की संख्या 26 लाख है। सक्रिय जनसंख्या की तुलना में आयकर-दाताओं का अनुपात बहुत कम अर्थात् 1.3 प्रतिशत है; कृषि-भिन्न कार्यों में लगे जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में भी यह अनुपात केवल 4.3 प्रतिशत है। यदि छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि कर दी जायगी तो यह अनुपात और भी कम हो जायगा। सरकार की राय है कि आयकर का आधार काफी व्यापक होना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत अन्ततोगत्वा जनसंख्या का अपेक्षाकृत बहुत बड़ा भाग आय

- (3) आय के निम्न स्तरों पर देय कर की राशि पहले ही बहुत थोड़ी है। कर-योग्य आय का हिसाब कुछ प्रकार की आमदनियों को बिलकुल शामिल न करने के बाद और दीर्घावधिक बचतों के सम्बन्ध में और वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के मामले में, उनके द्वारा रोजगार के प्रयोजन के लिए किये जाने वाले यात्राव्यय के सम्बन्ध में भी, कटौतियां करने के बाद लगाया जाता है। शेरों, प्रतिभूतियों, बैंकों में जमा रकमों आदि में किये गये निवेगों से होने वाली आय के सम्बन्ध में 3,000 रुपये तक की आय को कर-योग्य आय में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। जीवन बीमा, भविष्य निधि, आदि की मार्फत की जाने वाली दीर्घावधिक बचतों के सम्बन्ध में, इस प्रकार की बचतों की पहली 1000 रु० की सारी रकम की, कर-योग्य आय में से, कटौती कर दी जाती है। किसी वेतनभोगी करदाता द्वारा रोजगार के प्रयोजन के लिए किये जाने वाले यात्रा-व्यय के सम्बन्ध में, अधूनतम कटौती की राशि 600 रुपये वार्षिक है। इन सभी उपाधों का परिणाम यह होता है कि किसी ऐसे वेतनभोगी करदाता के मामले में, जिसकी सकल वेतन-आय 6,000 रुपये वार्षिक हो, कोई कर देय नहीं होता, अर्थात् कि वह जीवन बीमा, भविष्य निधि, आदि के रूप में 400 रुपये की बचत करता हो।

**श्री आर० पी० गोयन्का के अवीन
कम्पनियां**

4636. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या कम्पनी कार्य, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) आर० पी० गोयन्का ग्रुप की
प्रत्येक कम्पनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी, पूंजीगत मूल्य
तथा वार्षिक क्रय तथा विक्रय कितना है;
और

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा
विभिन्न ऋणों से प्राप्त कुल राशि और प्रत्येक
कम्पनी की और आय कर और अन्य केन्द्रीय
करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी)

(क) और (ख). सम्भवतः प्रश्न, 1964 में
एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा संरचित और
1969 की औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच
समिति द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त गोयन्का गृह
से संबंधित हैं। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास
उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार 1969-70 वर्ष के मध्य
मोथन्का, गृह की प्रत्येक कम्पनी की प्रदत्त
पूंजी, परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य, वार्षिक क्रय
तथा विक्रय समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणपत्र
में दिये जाते हैं। 1969-70 में प्रत्येक
कम्पनी पर बकाया प्रतिभूत और प्रतिभूत रहित
ऋण की राशि श्री इस विवरण-पत्र में प्रदर्शित
की जाती है। [प्रत्येक में रखा गया।
बेल्जिए संख्या एल टी - 4048/72]

इन कम्पनियों पर बकाया आयकर और
केन्द्रीय करों इत्यादि की राशि के सम्बन्ध में
सूचना संग्रहीत की जा रही है और सदन के
पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

**Employees belonging to S.C. and S.T.
on L.I.C. strength in Maharashtra
Circle**

4637. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the staff strength in Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 1st January, 1972 in Maharashtra Circle and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) On 1st
April, 1972 the staff strength of the
LIC in Maharashtra Circle was 11279.
Of these 364 belong to Scheduled
Castes and 25 to Scheduled Tribes. The
LIC maintains statistics on the basis
of the financial year and the required
information as on 1st January, 1972
is not available.

(b) to (d). The LIC has not been
able to appoint persons belonging to
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
in all the reserved vacancies, owing
to paucity of suitable candidates from
these communities. The unfilled re-
served vacancies are, however, carried
forward for three years. For persons
belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes,
the LIC has also relaxed the condi-
tions relating to age, qualifications and
marks for written and oral tests, and
charged concessional application fees.

Recruitment of candidates in Nationalised Banks of Maharashtra

4638. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the nationalised banks in Maharashtra have made recruitment of new candidates upto 1st January, 1972 and the number of candidates who have been selected during the period;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected during this period;

(c) whether the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has been maintained; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to fulfill the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) With a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the banks, the Banks have been advised to take the following steps:—

(i) To prescribe lower standards of qualifications and qualifying standards for the members of these communities.

(ii) To restrict the temporary appointments of subordinate staff to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) To give wide publicity to vacancies according to the instructions of the Government.

(iv) To indicate clearly in the advertisements for recruitment the

percentages laid down for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and endorse a copy to the Department of Banking.

(v) To place a Report, after every major recruitment, before the Board of Directors giving the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited by the bank and the shortfall in percentage, if any, and reasons why the full quota has not been filled.

बिहार द्वारा लिया गया ओवर ड्राफ्ट

4639. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक बिहार ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया से कितनी राशि का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चेतावनी दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ओवरड्राफ्ट के मामले में बिहार सरकार की स्थिति अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) 1 मई, 1972 से लेकर बिहार सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से कोई ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Policy evolved on wages, income and Wealth

4640. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently evolved an integrated policy on wages, income and wealth; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question of evolving an integrated policy regarding wages, income and wealth is under examination in the context of the overall strategy of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Scheme to curb Income of Highly paid persons in Private Sector

4641. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to curb the incomes of the higher paid people in the private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Act, 1961 contains provisions to the effect that expenditure incurred by a taxpayer on account of payment of salary to an employee or a former employee or in providing any perquisite etc., to any such employee shall not be allowed as a deductible expenditure to the extent such salary exceeds Rs. 5,000 per month and such perquisites exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. The Department of Company Affairs also regulates the amounts of remuneration payable by companies to their managerial personnel. There is, however, no separate scheme drawn up specifically for curbing the incomes of the higher paid people in the private sector.

Target for collection under the National Savings Scheme

4642. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for collections under the National Savings Scheme during the current financial year;

(b) how much savings have been collected so far in the current financial year; and

(c) how does it compare with the savings collected during the last financial year in the corresponding period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The target fixed for net collections under the National Savings Scheme for the current financial year is Rs. 230 crores.

(b) and (c). The net small savings collections during the period April to September, 1972 amount to Rs. 98.69 crores (approximately) as compared to Rs. 50.47 crores during the corresponding period of the last year.

Ban on Import of Raw Jute

4643. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government not to allow import of raw jute from any country for any jute mills; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Imports are being arranged through the public sector agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

Adverse balance of Trade with some countries

4644. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was adverse balance of trade with some countries during the years 1970-71, 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the magnitue of the adverse balance of trade, the names of the countries and the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4049/72].

Import of Metal Finishing Compound on Barter basis

4645. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was received by his Ministry for the import of huge quantities of metal finishing compound on barter basis; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय ऋणों का ब्याज देना

4646. श्री मूलबन्ध डागा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य केन्द्रीय सरकार को ब्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देता है और किन-किन राज्यों द्वारा ब्याज की कितनी-कितनी राशि देय है ;

(ख) क्या कई राज्य ब्याज की रकम देने में असमर्थ हैं और फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें ऋण देती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों की ओर कितनी-कितनी ब्याज की राशि बकाया है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). वित्तीय लेखे और लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट, 1970-71 के अनुसार, उस वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई ब्याज की राशि तथा ब्याज की वह राशि (वर्ष के अन्त में बकाया) नीचे दी गई है जिसकी अदायगी करने में चूक हुई है:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

राज्य	1970-71 में अदा की गई ब्याज की राशि	31 मार्च, 1971 को बकाया ब्याज की राशि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	26.22	..
2. असम	9.75	..
3. बिहार	28.16	..
4. गुजरात	12.34	..
5. जम्मू और काश्मीर	6.48	8.45
6. केरल	11.50	..
7. मध्य प्रदेश	19.48	..
8. मद्रास	11.95	..
9. महाराष्ट्र	19.96	0.10

(1)	(2)	(3)
10. मैसूर .	15. 10	..
11. उड़ीसा .	15. 88	..
12. पंजाब] .	9. 81	..
13. राजस्थान	24. 92	
14. हरियाणा	7. 38	..
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	32. 37	..
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	0. 01]	8. 52
17. नागालैण्ड]	0. 82	..

प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1971-7 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अदा की गई ब्याज की राशि तथा 1972-73 में देय अनुमानित राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

राज्य	1971-72 में	1972-73 में
	अदा की	देय ब्याज
	गयी ब्याज]	की अनु-
	की राशि	मानित
		राशि]

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश]	27. 16	28. 13
2. असम .	15. 47	14. 88
3. बिहार	29. 15	31. 37
4. गुजरात	12. 65	13. 27
5. हरियाणा	8. 00	8. 74
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	4. 22	4. 86

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	..	14. 10
8. केरल .	12. 65	13. 16
9. मध्य प्रदेश	19. 36	*
10. मेघालय .	0. 07	1. 28
11. महाराष्ट्र	21. 70	24. 23
12. मसूर .	16. 06	16. 95
13. मणिपुर .	..	1. 34
14. नागालैण्ड	0. 94	1. 05
15. उड़ीसा	17. 55	20. 30
16. पंजाब .	9. 88	7. 94
17. राजस्थान	27. 02	24. 79
18. तमिलनाडु	21. 73	16. 52
19. त्रिपुरा .	..	1. 80
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	34. 41	35. 78
21. पश्चिम बंगाल .	27. 35	28. 45

(*सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है)

उपर्युक्त आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं। चूंकि प्रमाणित आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसलिये यह नहीं बताया गया है कि राज्यों ने ब्याज की कितनी राशि की अदायगी करने में झूक की है।

सम्भव है कि कुछ राज्यों को अर्धोपाय सम्बन्धी अस्थाई कठिनाइयां हों। किन्तु चूंकि प्रत्येक राज्य के आगामी वर्ष के अनुमानों के अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व उसके अनुमानित साधनों और आयोजना तथा आयोजना-मिश्र व्यय (जिस में ब्याज की देनदारी शामिल है) के बारे में योजना आयोग और वित्त

मंत्रालय के साथ बातचीत होती है और आवश्यकता होने पर आयोजना भिन्न कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कठिनाई महसूस करने वाले राज्यों के लिये विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की जाती है, इसलिये राज्यों को व्याज की अदायगी करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। राज्यों को या तो विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं, योजनाओं और आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये या मान्य नियमों एवं सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशियों के अनुपात में ऋण दिये जाने हैं। आवश्यकता होने पर व्याज की बकाया रकमों की वसूली को और / अथवा ऋण परिशोधन की राशि को राज्यों के लिये मंजूर किये गये नये ऋणों में समायोजित कर दिया जाता है।

भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन

4647. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन 1971 में भारत में किन-किन स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सन् 1971 में किसी अन्य देश में हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया था और क्या भारत ने उसमें भाग लिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस देश का नाम क्या है और उसमें भाग लेने पर भारत का कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (भी ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सरकार ने 1971 के दौरान किसी भी अन्य देश में किसी भी हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनी का न तो आयोजन किया है न किसी में भाग लिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1971 के दौरान भारत में जिन स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की गई थीं उनके नाम और उन पर हुये व्यय की कुल राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रमांक प्रदर्शनी का नाम और स्थान	उस पर हुये व्यय की राशि
1. हैण्डीक्राफ्ट्स बाजार, नई दिल्ली	रुपये 22,776.31
2. इंडियन रेल एग्जीबीशन (भारत में 30 से 40 स्टेशनों पर गई)	1,44,861.25 1,27,763.18
3. एग्जीबीशन आफ ईस्टर्न रीजन्स क्राफ्ट्स, बम्बई	9,920.42
4. एग्जीबीशन आफ यू० पी० क्राफ्ट्स, नई दिल्ली	18,709.10
5. एग्जीबीशन आफ आंध्र प्रदेश साड़ी नई दिल्ली	1,883.82

क्रमांक प्रदर्शनी का नाम और स्थान	उस पर हुए व्यय की राशि
6. क्राफ्ट्स डिजाइन्स, नई दिल्ली .	रुपये 25,700. 00
7. एग्जीबीशन आफ आंध्र प्रदेश क्राफ्ट्स, बम्बई .	23,810. 40
8. एग्जीबीशन आफ पोहलिया मास्क्स, कलकत्ता .	412. 95

वित्त मंत्रालय के अर्थ प्रभाग पर किया गया व्यय

4648. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अर्थ प्रभाग पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना व्यय होता है और उसके कृत्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के अर्थ प्रभाग पर प्रतिष्ठान और अन्य व्यय तथा यात्रा व्यय के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 8,70,000 रुपये खर्च होता है ।

अर्थ प्रभाग, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग की एक परामर्शदात्री प्रणाली है और उसका मुख्य काम, आर्थिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रश्नों के बारे में मंत्रालय की परामर्श देने के उद्देश्य से अर्थ-व्यवस्था की प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करना और तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन करना है । यह प्रभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक

और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण भी तैयार करता है जिसे प्रति वर्ष संसद् के सम्मुख पेश किया जाता है । यह प्रभाग सरकार की समूची मूल्य नीति के लिए जिम्मेवार है । यह प्रभाग संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिषद् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, भारत सहायता संघ, और विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय शिष्टमंडलों के लिये आर्थिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना-सामग्री सम्बन्धी विवरण भी तैयार करता है ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के विमानों की हुई दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये जांच

4649. श्री मन्मथ डागा : क्या पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के विमानों की पिछले वर्षों के दौरान हुई सभी दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या थे; और ! ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। 9 दुर्घटनाओं में से सात दुर्घटनाओं की जांच कर ली है। दो दुर्घटनाओं की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी प्रतीक्षित है।

(ख) जिन सात दुर्घटनाओं का जांच कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है, उसमें से छः विमानचालक की चूक के कारण और एक यांत्रिक विफलता के कारण घटित हुई थीं।

(ग) दोषी विमान चालकों को सतर्क रहने की चेतावनी दी गई और उन अन्य चालकों को, जिनमें कोई कमी पायी गई, उतने समय तक के लिये प्रधान विमान चालन कार्य से हटा लिया गया जब तक उन्होंने उपचारी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षणों के उपरान्त अपेक्षित कुशलता प्राप्त नहीं कर ली। संबंधित इंजीनियरों की भर्त्सना की गयी, तथा निरीक्षण क्रियाविधि में संशोधन किया गया। विमान कम्पनियों को प्रशिक्षण की ओर अधिक महत्व देने के निदेश दिये गये।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LACK OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN FOR FINANCE RELIEF

श्री मूल चन्द्र ढांगा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वस्तुस्थिति दें :—]

“राजस्थान के 12,500 गांवों में व्याप्त अकाल की स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता की कथित कमी।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. P. SHINDE) : As the House is aware, Rajasthan is one of the States which have been affected by scarcity

conditions due to drought during the current year because of the deficiency of the South-west monsoon. According to the information received from the State Government, 24 districts out of 266 districts in the State involving about 19,000 villages have been affected. I would, however, like to inform the Hon'ble Members that necessary Central assistance for the purpose has been provided and would continue to be provided in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Earlier this year, in April, the State Government requested us to depute a Team to recommend ceilings of expenditure for undertaking relief operations in parts of the State, where scarcity conditions had been prevailing as a result of partial failure of the last Rabi crop. A Central Team visited the State in May, 1972, and on its recommendations a ceiling of Rs. 2.18 crores was fixed for the months of June and July, 1972.

The failure of the South-western monsoon aggravated the situation and affected a much larger area of the State. As soon as we were informed of the situation, immediately an ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 1 crore was given to the State for continuing the relief works and it was decided to depute another Central Team to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation.

Meanwhile due to damage caused by floods in certain parts of the State, a request was received from the State Government for deputing a Team for assessment of the damage caused by floods. Accordingly, a Central Team visited the State in September, 1972 and on its recommendations, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.38 crores for taking various measures for flood relief in some of the Eastern districts of the State was adopted.

The second Central Team visited the State towards the end of November, 1972, and its report is expected within the next few days.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Central assistance is provided on the basis of the progress of expenditure within the ceilings adopted for the purpose. Rs. 2 crores have till now been released to the State Government towards relief expenditure. The expenditure till the end of September, 1972, as recently reported by the State Government, is well within the amount already sanctioned.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, my Ministry has given administrative approval for Rs. 3.4 crores for minor irrigation schemes, of which Rs. 75 lakhs have been released. In addition, we have given Rs. 1.28 crores as short-term loans on agricultural inputs.

The State Government has continued undertaking necessary relief measures which include opening of relief works, arrangements for drinking water supply, supply of fodder and opening of cattle camps, distribution of gratuitous relief and strengthening of the public distribution system of foodgrains. All the reasonable requirements of the State Government for foodgrains have been fully met by my Ministry.

Hon'ble Members will, therefore, kindly appreciate that there has been no lack of central assistance to the State Government, and also that all necessary steps to deal with the situation have been undertaken by the State Government. We are constantly watching the situation and keeping ourselves in close touch with the State Government and will take all measures as may become necessary from time to time to deal with the situation.

श्री मूल जम्ब डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में 33,000 गांवों में से 19,028 गांव अकाल से पीड़ित हैं और 1,50 लाख आदमी अकाल से प्रभावित हैं। राज्य के 26 जिलों में भयंकर दुष्काल की स्थिति

है। लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ महाराष्ट्र को दस करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, वहाँ राजस्थान को केवल दो करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। इसी तरह जहाँ महाराष्ट्र में 20 लाख लोगों को काम दिया गया है, वहाँ राजस्थान में केवल 40 हजार लोगों को काम दिया गया है। जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, महाराष्ट्र को 5.93 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और राजस्थान को केवल 75 लाख रुपया दिया गया है।

राजस्थान की हालत बहुत चिन्ताजनक और दयनीय है। सारे राजस्थान में अकाल के बादल छाये हुए हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कई अखबारों की कटिग्ज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। शायद देश के बड़े बड़े समाचारपत्र राजस्थान की स्थिति से परिचित न हों, लेकिन राजस्थान के समाचारपत्रों में इस आशय के समाचार छपे रहे हैं कि वहाँ गांव-गांव में भुखमरी है, लोग अपने परिवारों को छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, बच्चे अपने माता-पिता से अलग हो गये हैं, आदि। “बदलता राजस्थान” में कहा गया है : “गऊ और पशुओं का मास खाने पर मजबूर यह आदिवासी इलाका। लूट और चोरियों की वारदातें”।

हमारे मुख्य मंत्री भले ही यह कहें कि हम एक आदमी को भी भूख से नहीं मरने देंगे। लेकिन तड़प तड़प कर जीना तो जिन्दगी नहीं है और राहत देना तो इज्जत की जिन्दगी बख़शाना नहीं है। राजस्थान की समस्या हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या है। वहाँ डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 23,000 सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें खोली गई हैं जब कि हमारे यहाँ जो अनाज जमा था वह भी ले गये हैं।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

राजस्थान कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है । उस पर 732 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा है । उस की आर्थिक हालत लड़खड़ा रही है । महाराष्ट्र में बहुत उद्योग धंधे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान में कोई उद्योग नहीं है । हमारे यहां 7700 कुएं सूख गये हैं । इस के लिए हम को बिजली की आवश्यकता है । हम ने कई बार कहा है कि राजस्थान नहर को एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना कर जल्दी से पूरा किया जाये । बिजली से गहरे कुओं से पानी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ।

हमारे यहां 1,80 लाख जानवर बिना घास और चारे के हैं । 16 लाख कैटल को बाहर ले जाना है । हमें 82 लाख क्विंटल घास चारा चाहिए । हमारे यहां अनाज की स्थिति बहुत चिन्ताजनक है । अगर आने वाले समय में हमें अनाज न दिया गया तो वहां भयंकर परिस्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी । राजस्थान में खरीफ की फसल खराब हो गई है । खरीफ की फसल से 25, 26 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होता है लेकिन इस साल दस लाख टन भी नहीं होगा । राजस्थान की ओर से 50 लाख टन की मांग की गई थी लेकिन केवल 10 लाख टन दिया गया है । आने वाले समय में कहीं राजस्थान में वही हालत न हो जाय जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कलकत्ते में हुई थी । लोग वहां भूखों तड़प रहे हैं काम नहीं है । मैंने एक बात यह भी कही है कि वहां 1 रु० 50 पैसे मिलता है इस में किस प्रकार मजदूर अपना गुजारा कर सकता है । मैंने कई बार कहा है कि इस भयंकर अकल की स्थिति में वहां धान महंगा हो गया है हम आप से धैर्य नहीं चाहते हैं धान चाहते हैं । अपना धान चाहते हैं काम चाहते हैं । हम ने आप से 50 हजार टन महीने की मांग की है लेकिन आपने 10 हजार टन दिया है तीन महीने में केवल 50 हजार टन भिजा है । अगर यहाँ वर्षा नहीं हुई है तो आप पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं थोड़ा

थोड़ा पानी देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस लिये राजस्थान की अकाल की स्थिति की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने इन से प्रश्न क्या पूछा है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने राजस्थान कनाल के लिये पूछा है—उस काम को बढ़ायेगें या नहीं ? अनाज की मांग की है काम की मांग की है—2 करोड़ रुपया दिया है उस से काम नहीं चलेगा, हम ने 63 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I quite appreciate what the hon. Member says; he is anxious whether adequate relief is being provided to the unfortunate people of Rajasthan where drought in some districts is in a very severe form. The Government of India is well aware of it. I would only like to dispel the impression of the hon. Member that both the Rajasthan Government and the Government of India are doing their level best to provide the necessary relief. During the last 6-7 months three central teams were deputed. I do not know what are the difficulties but even the amounts which are recommended by central teams by way of relief—7 to 8 crores—is not spent; the expenditure was reported to be only 91 lakhs. If the State Government wants to take up still further additional programmes for relief, I think the Central Government will be in a position to give necessary support to Rajasthan Government. Drought relief is a state subject and the State Government has to take necessary steps and Centre comes in by way of assistance. There is a well established procedure; the Central teams can make objective studies. The last team went only in the last week of November and it will finalise its report soon. On the basis of that report the Government of India would be taking action and give massive support to Rajasthan. The figure the hon. Mem-

ber quoted about the supply of food-grains is not correct. This month's allotment is 25,000 tonnes. The Rajasthan Chief Minister himself spoke to me and we allotted some maize; I do not know their difficulties but the Rajasthan Chief Minister said that maize would not be acceptable to them. It is a cheaper grain and if there is distress maize should be acceptable to them. (Interruptions) It is not only maize, we have allotted wheat also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only 10,000 tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the face of genuine requirement of foodgrains, any grain which is consumed there should be readily accepted. But the Rajasthan Food Minister is here and we shall discuss with him genuine difficulties. May I assure the hon. Member that all reasonable requirements of Rajasthan will be met.

About cattle in Rajasthan, drought is frequent in western districts and migration of cattle takes place even normally. This year it is having an accentuated form. The State Government established 270 camps for organising migration of cattle and all help by way of fodder, etc. is given. (Interruptions) I have already said that about 7 or 8 crores was recommended and that amount has not been spent. We are awaiting statements from the Rajasthan Government and after they had utilised that money more assistance will be forthcoming from the Central Government. I can only say now that the central team's report would be finalised within 3-4 days and we shall take action.

As regards Rajasthan canal, already Rs. 11 crores had been provided and this year the Government of India proposes to step up further allotments in the coming months for the Rajasthan Canal. Unfortunately the Rajasthan Government does find it difficult to take people from other districts to the Rajasthan Canal area. I

learn that the Rajasthan Government is organising to take about 10,000 people to the Rajasthan Canal site. We wish Rajasthan Government is in a position to organise more people so that they are employed there and more production work is carried on.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): How much have they demanded and how much have you given?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: The demand was for 35,000 tonnes and we have given 25,000 tonnes.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी राजस्थान में अकाल की भयंकरता के बारे में मेरे साथी श्री डागा ने थोड़ी सी जानकारी दी है । मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान की हालत इस वक्त ऐसी है जैसी एक भेड़िये और एक गड़रिये की थी, जो रोज कहता था कि भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया आया, लेकिन उस वक्त इतनी भयंकरता नहीं थी, लेकिन जब वाकई भेड़िया आ गया तो कोई बचाने नहीं आया । आज राजस्थान के अन्दर भी ऐसी ही भयंकरत फैली हुई है ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज राजस्थान के अन्दर अकाल की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर हो गई है—लेकिन सरकार का पूरा ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है । राजस्थान में अकाल की भयंकरता इस लिये भी और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत नाजूक है । राजस्थान सरकार को 45 करोड़ रुपये साल का व्यय देना पड़ता है, जिस का परिणाम प्रायः यह है—जैसा माननीय शिण्डे साहब कह रहे थे कि 7-8 करोड़ रुपये के रिलीफ की सहायता मंजूर की गई है, लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार केवल 91 लाख रुपये खर्च कर सकी

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस रकम के खर्च न होने का कारण यह है कि राजस्थान सरकार जो मजदूरी देती है वह 1 रुपया, सवा रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया है, और इतनी कम मजदूरी पर लोग काम पर आने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि इतनी कम मजदूरी से उन का पेट नहीं भर सकता, उन के खाने के लिये आवश्यक अनाज भी नहीं मिल सकता। राजस्थान सरकार अपने साधनों से इस मजदूरी को बढ़ा नहीं सकती, जब कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपने यहां 3 रुपये दे रही है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 2 रुपये दे रही है। स्टेट्स के लिए इक्विटेबिल मैचिंग ग्रांट न होने के कारण राजस्थान सरकार इस रुपये का उपयोग करने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है। यदि वह बात सच है तो क्या शिष्टे साहब यह आश्वासन देंगे कि राजस्थान में जो जमीन पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन का वाजिव हक मिलेगा, अर्थात् 2 रुपये, ढाई रुपये और 3 रुपये मजदूरी मिलेगी, जिस से कि वे खाने के लिये गल्ला प्राप्त कर सकें।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि राजस्थान की दूसरी भयंकर समस्या पानी की है। राजस्थान में पीने के पानी का अभाव है और यह पीने के पानी का अभाव वर्षा के न होने के कारण बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। वहां पर टैंकर्स जो है पानी ले जाते हैं वह इतने काफी नहीं हैं कि आने वाले महीनों में लोगों की पानी पीने की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकेंगे। इसलिए क्या राजस्थान के लोगों को पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन आप देंगे? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में जो इकानें हैं फेयर प्राइज शाप्स वह किसनी लाइव में खोली गई हैं और उनकी जबरन के मुनाबिक गल्ला पहुंच रहा है या नहीं?

इसके साथ ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में एक बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि जिन इलाकों में फेमिन रिजर्व का काम हो

रहा है उन इलाकों में मैटीरियल काम्पोनेन्ट्स के लिए आप कोई रकम नहीं देते हैं और राजस्थान सरकार के पास काम्पोनेन्ट्स के लिए पैसा देने के लिए नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप राजस्थान सरकार के सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे ड्राउट इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत जो रुपया है उसमें से मैटीरियल काम्पोनेन्ट्स के लिए दिया जाये और फेमिन रिलीफ से लेबर काम्पोनेन्ट्स के लिए रुपया दिया जाये — क्या इन बातों के लिए मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: It is true that Rajasthan faces a very difficult problem as far as drinking water is concerned, because nature is very unkind to large parts of western Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government itself has made provision of Rs. 1 crore for providing drinking water. They have plans for deepening 6,000 wells in difficult areas. To certain villages even transport arrangements for drinking water are being made by Rajasthan Government. The central team to which I made reference earlier would again make some recommendations bearing in mind the observations of the hon. member.

The number of fair price shops in Rajasthan is more than 7,000. If Rajasthan Government feel there is need to open more fair price shops in certain areas, they will take necessary steps in that direction. It is in their discretion to do it. Regarding wages, the Centre always stands for payment of reasonable wages to the workers. If Rajasthan Government wants to have a little higher wages which are reasonable according to the local conditions, the Government of India will not come in the way. About the ways and means position, the major issues can be taken up by Rajasthan Government with the Finance Commission. About the current ways and means position, the Government of India would be prepared to make even *ad hoc* advances or *ad hoc* grants for drought relief. But my information is at the moment the ways and means

position of Rajasthan Government is quite satisfactory. If they want to take up any relief measures, that should not come in the way.

Regarding material component, etc., it is a matter of detail to be looked into by Rajasthan Government.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (इंदौर) :

श्रीमन, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की मजबूरी आसानी से समझ सकता हूँ इसलिए जो स्टेटमेंट आपने दिया है उससे मैं कुछ सहमत हूँ लेकिन राजस्थान की जो स्थिति है वह हमें भयंकर इस प्रकार से दिखाई देती है कि हमारा प्रदेश राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से घिरा हुआ है। मेरा सम्बन्ध मजदूर कार्यकर्ता के नाते इन प्रदेशों से बहुत ज्यादा रहता है। लेकिन जो कठिनाई राजस्थान को लेकर हमारे सामने आ रही है, रोजाना हजारों आदमी राजस्थान से चलकर हमारे पास आते हैं और हमसे कहते हैं कि हमें काम दिलाओ और जब एम्प्लायर यह कहते हैं हमारे यहां सरप्लस आदमी है तो हम उन्हें काम कहां पर दिलाये। हम रोजाना देख रहे हैं कि हजारों डोर राजस्थान से चने आ रहे हैं हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर। मैं यहां तक अपनी आंखों से देखा कि उज्जैन रोड पर एक गड़रिया अपनी सैकड़ों भेड़ों को लेकर सड़क पर जा रहा था उधर से ट्रक आया और उसकी 50-60 भेड़ें उसके नीचे मर गईं। एक तो बेचारे भूख और प्यास से मरते हैं, देवी प्रकोप से मरते हैं और दूसरे कहीं जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार से मरते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सहायता आप दे सकते हैं उसे जल्दी दीजिए और ऐसी सहायता दीजिए जिससे उनका पूरा पड़ सके। पानी की कठिनाई हमारे प्रदेश में भी है। हम चांग भेज रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान में भेज रहे हैं। हम अनाज भी भेज रहे हैं। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर बड़े सक्षम हैं। लेकिन आज पानी की हमारे यहां भी इतनी तकलीफ है कि कुओं में पानी नहीं, नदी तालाबों में पानी

नहीं सिवाय हमारी आंखों के और कहीं पानी नहीं है। हमारा प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिस तरह से चक्रव्यूह में अभिमन्यु घिरा हुआ था वही हालत आज हमारी भी हो गई है। हम महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश से चारों ओर से घिरे हुए हैं। सारा प्रेशर हमारे प्रदेश पर आ रहा है। तो हमारे प्रदेश में भी बिना अकाल के अकाल जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किस प्रदेश को कितना दिया, इसमें मेरी कोई भेदभाव की आशंका नहीं है लेकिन इतना जरूर है जो कुछ भी आप दें वह समय पर दें और इतना दें कि कोई भण्डार न भर सके अपना भेट भर सके, डोर और इनसान अपना पेट भर सकें। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: It can be very well appreciated that the main problem in drought affected area is to provide purchasing power by giving employment. Therefore, the central teams who go into these matters mainly make recommendations from this angle of providing employment. As I said earlier, if the Rajasthan Government want to take up a larger employment programme, we will support them. 10 districts of Rajasthan have been taken under the drought-prone areas programme. Though this year we have sanctioned only Rs. 2.22 crores, for the actual scheme the amount sanctioned is Rs. 16 crores. If Rajasthan Government want to expand this programme and want advance allocation in addition to the recommendation of the central team, we shall be in a position to help. Therefore, for providing employment in the Rajasthan canal or under the drought-prone areas programme and for normal relief programmes, Rajasthan Government should be in a position to meet the requirements of the situation.

श्री पद्मा लाल बारपाल (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे साथी डागा जी ने राजस्थान की स्थिति के संबंध में मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और मंत्री महोदय को कुछ उलाहना भी दिया कि जहां महाराष्ट्र में इतनी राशि मंजूर की गई, इतनी ढ़कान खोली गयीं वहां राजस्थान में उपक्षा बरती गई लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि हमारे शिंदे साहब महाराष्ट्रियन हैं इसलिए महाराष्ट्र में इतनी ढ़कान खोली गयीं, मैं यह भी नहीं कहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महाराष्ट्रियन हैं इसलिए वहां पर अधिक राशि दी गई क्योंकि यह स्वाभाविक बात है, कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि जहां पर कोई होता है उसको कुछ लगाव भी होता है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाल के संबंध में भी हमारे राजस्थान के लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है। बिहार, महाराष्ट्र आदि जगह अकाल पड़ता है लेकिन राजस्थान की जो अकाल की स्थिति है वह परम्परागत सवियों से, जब से संसार की रचना हुई है तब से ऐसी ही है। राजस्थान के बारे में एक महावरा है। किसी ने पूछा कि अकाल, अकाल चिल्लाते हो तो अकाल कहाँ है? एक सीधे साधे ग्रामीण किसान ने कहा कि मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अकाल कहाँ है :

पग पूगल धड़ मेड़ ते बाहू बाड़मेर।

जो यां डूइयां जो घाणों ढाये जयसलमेर।

यानी अकाल की जो शुरुआत है, उसके पंर जो है वह बीकानेर जिले के पूगल क्षेत्र से है। अकाल का अर्थ जो है यह नागौर के मंडला क्षेत्र में ग्रीष्म अकाल के बाबू हैं वह

बाड़मेर में हैं। और अगर अकाल के स्थायित्व को देखना है तो वह जयसलमेर में पर्मानेंटली रहता है। तो यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है, जबसे सृष्टि रची है तभी से राजस्थान अकाल का शिकार रहा है। राजस्थान में 68 का अकाल, 69 का अकाल आया और 70-71 की स्थिति ठीक नहीं रही। यह अकाल तो पड़ा वह वैसे तो राजपूतों, ब्राह्मणों और जाटों आदि पर भी पड़ा लेकिन इस अकाल के ज्यादातर शिकार हुए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कितने करोड़ रुपए देना चाहते हैं उस को। आप जितना रुपया भी देना चाहते हैं जल्दी से जल्दी दें।

जैसा श्री शर्मा ने बतलाया आप मजदूरी के रूप में सड़क आदि बनाने के लिए रुपए देते हैं। लेकिन जब तक आप रा मंटीरियल नहीं देंगे, उस मजदूर का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। जहां तक राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा धन मांगने की बात आती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाल कार्यों के लिए जो रुपया मंजूर होता है उस में अन्धकार बहुत हुआ है। कुछ साधन-सम्पन्न लोग और सरकार के करप्ट लोग उस में भागीदार होते हैं। जिन कार्यों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर होते हैं उन में 60 करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं लगाया जाता है। कई करोड़ रुपयों का कमिशन हो जाता है। इस पर भी निरीक्षण लगाना आवश्यक

है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बीकानेर जिले के श्री कोलायत क्षेत्र की विधायिका ने अफसरों और इंजीनियरों से मिल कर गत अकाल में मजदूरों के राहत के कार्यों के रूपए में से 53 हजार रूपए की माला भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के गले में डाली थी जब कि वहां लोग भूखों मर रहे थे। क्या सरकार इस की जांच करायेंगी ? पहले आप इस तरह की अनियमितताओं के ऊपर नियन्त्रण लगायें उस के बाद धन दें। अगर आप इतना कर दें तो शायद पहले जैसा करणन आगे भविष्य में नहीं होगा।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया कि हम धन दे सकते हैं काम खोल सकते हैं, लेकिन पानी कहाँ, से दें, घास कहाँ से दें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 21 वर्षों में पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ। पिछले पन्द्रह सालों से हम लोग चिल्लाते आ रहे हैं कि राजस्थान नहर को युद्धस्तर पर निर्मित करायें। लेकिन पता नहीं इस में क्या राज है कि यह नहर पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। इस से पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है, वहाँ खेती हो सकती है, अगर इस नहर को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये। इस से वहाँ का अन्न का उत्पादन होगा, घास होगी, वहाँ उद्योग खुलेंगे सब कुछ होगा, लेकिन पता नहीं आज राजस्थान को क्यों भूखा मारा जा रहा है। मालूम नहीं इस में भी कोई राजनीति है या नहीं, लेकिन मुझे समझ

है, नहीं तो क्यों इस काम को पूरा नहीं किया जाता। (व्यवधान)

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर पानी भी आ जाता है, काम भी खोले जाते हैं वहाँ इस बात का ध्यान जरूर रखा जाये कि काम ठीक से होता है या नहीं। मैं आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि मुझ को कहते हुए दुःख होता है। पता नहीं दूसरे साथियों ने कहा या नहीं, कि अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए दूकानों को जो अन्न दिया जाता है उस की दुबारा बिक्री ब्लैक मार्केट में शहरों में होती है। अगर सरकार इस कार्य के लिए अन्न देती है तो उस के उपयोग पर भी उस को नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिए। आखिर इन सब बातों को करता कौन है : राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारी और वहाँ के कर्मचारी करते हैं और ओवरसिअर करते हैं। सब की मिली-भगत से काम होता है। जब तक आप हम पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक वहाँ कार्य ठीक से नहीं चल सकेंगे हैं।

इस समय राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति नाजुक है, वह कजदार है। इस लिए उस को अधिक से अधिक धन जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाये और बिना ब्याज के दिया जाये, सहायता के रूप में दिया जाये। जब रा मंत्रीरियल ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता राहत कार्यों के लिए तब होता यह है कि सड़क बनाने के लिए थोड़ी बहुत मिट्टी डाल दी जाती है। बाद में कह दिया जाता है कि मिट्टी तो डाली गई थी लेकिन रात में बाढ़ी से उड़ गई। उन लोगों के

[श्री पन्ना लाल वाहवाल]

पास न तो कंक्रीट है न और कोई रा-
मैटोरियल है। इस तरह से उन को
गोलमाल करने का मौका मिल जाता है।
जो प्रकृति है वह भी उन को इस मामले में
सहायता करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से
प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वह धन और
रा मैटोरियल देने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं।

राजस्थान में फौमीन कोड बना हुआ
है। उसके अन्तर्गत लोगों को सत्ता या
डंडे रुपया रोज मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं
कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का
श्रम कानून है उस के अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों को
मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए।

जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया
वहाँ पर गड़रिये अपनी भेड़ें ले कर आते
हैं उन को भेड़ मोटर से कट गई। सूरत
गढ़ में एक किसान अपनी भेड़ ले कर आया
तो उस की रेतगाड़ी से 300 से ज्यादा
भेड़ें रात में कट गई। वहाँ पर इतनी
दुर्दशा लोगों की हो रही है। मैं कहना
चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब होते हैं न तो
उन का कोई धर्म रहता है, न ईमान रहता
है, न संस्कृति रहती है न सम्पत्ति रहती
है और न चरित्र रहता है। जनता
भूख से बरबाद हो जाती है। इस लिए
आप को उन लोगों के लिए स्थायी हल
दूना चाहिए। जब तक आप स्थायी
हल नहीं दूँगे तब तक राजस्थान के लोगों
का कोई भला होना वाला नहीं है।

मैंने सारी बात संक्षेप में कह दी
लेकिन फिर कहना चाहूँगा कि आप जो श्री

धन दें उस पर नियन्त्रण रखें। इस
मामले में गरीबों का विशेष ध्यान रखा
जाय। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा
कि वगैर कोई काम हुए हमारे यहाँ पुलक
क्षेत्र में मजदूरी का दो लाख रुपया दे दिया
गया। कांग्रेसी सदस्य होते हुए मैंने तो
बार बार कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है,
लेकिन पता नहीं क्या राज है कि अकाल-
ग्रस्त क्षेत्र की इतनी दुर्दशा हो रही है।
मैं बहुत दुखी हूँ। मैं एक राष्ट्रीय विचार-
धारा का आदमी हूँ और यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार
है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है, लेकिन हमारे
यहाँ के लोग भूख से परेशान हैं और दुखी
हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As
far as irregularities and alleged mal-
practices are concerned, we have
drawn the attention of the Rajasthan
Government from time to time, and
my information is that the Rajasthan
Government has taken a number of
steps to improve the working of the
relief operations. As far as the
pattern of assistance is concerned, it
is a much wider issue. But the pre-
sent pattern of assistance is, when-
ever there is any natural calamity or
drought, 75 per cent of the total
amount is given by the Centre. Out
of this, 50 per cent is grant and the
balance 25 per cent is loan. The other
25 per cent has to be provided by the
State Government. If the hon. Mem-
ber has any grievance about this
pattern, either the State Government
or the hon. Member can take up this
matter with the Sixth Finance Com-
mission, which is going into these pro-
blems just now.

Coming to the Rajasthan Canal, be-
fore coming to the House today I
consulted the Irrigation and Power
Ministry. They told me that they
propose to stop up the allotment for

the Rajasthan Canal from Rs. 11 crores to 16 crores next year. So, if the Rajasthan Government spend the funds already made available, I think it should be possible to take up larger relief work.

Lastly, I want to say that we do not discriminate between State and State. The people of all States are our brothers and sisters. Therefore, wherever there is flood or drought, we are duty-bound to give relief, whether it is Maharashtra, Gujarat or Rajasthan. There are Central teams of the Planning Commission which do on the spot study and make recommendations. The Central Government take action on the basis of those recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ganesh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit them to make short submissions, but only after this is over. (Interruptions) They are speaking without my permission. So, it will not go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. (Interruptions) * * Do you think this is the proper way of addressing the Chair? I am not calling anybody. (Interruptions) * *

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GIFT-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES,
WEALTH-TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT)
RULES, INCOME-TAX (FOURTH AMEND-
MENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER
CUSTOMS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.

R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Gift-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 706(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972 in (English version) and S.O. 4039 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4028/72].

(ii) A copy of Wealth-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 707(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972 (English version) and S.O. 4040 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4029/72].

(iii) A copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 708(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 15th November, 1972 (English version) and S.O. 4041 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4030/72].

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) about Notifications mentioned above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4031/72].

(3) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 468(E) and 469(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th November, 1972, under section 169 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4032/72.]

COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (VANASPATI) RULES

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4034/72.]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA)—

(4) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Vanaspati) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1529 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4033/72.]

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND REVIEW AND REPORT OF M.M.T.C. OF INDIA LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1971) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Different Varieties of Jute Goods.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 16016/1/71-Text(D), dated the 12th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned at (1) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above simultaneously.

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4035/72.]

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not calling anybody. (Interruptions) Nothing is going on record because I did not call anybody. (Interruptions)** There is nothing before the House. All of you please sit down. (Interruptions)** That is not the way to do. I am not allowing anybody. May I request all of you to sit down? As I said in the very beginning, I will call you later. (Interruptions)** Why do you defy the Chair?

कुछ को तो एग्जिस्ट करना चाहिए ।
रोज दस पन्द्रह मंवर इस तरह से खड़े
हो जायेंगे तो आपका खयाल है कि नेयर
उस के लिए रोज तैयार हो जाया करेगी ?
यह बड़ी गलत बात है । इस तरह से
आप रोज करेंगे तो बात नहीं बनेगी ।
मेरे पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ रहा है ।

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I am not allowing anybody. We are on item 6 of the Agenda.

**Not recorded.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other Members then left the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता था और आप अपने दिल में जानते थे कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकती है (इंटरप्शन) किसी की गाड़ी जा रही है या किसी का प्लेन जा रहा है, तो वह जाए।

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1972.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 14th December, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971, be further extended up to the last day of the Eighty-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the

current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 8th December, 1972:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1972.

12.45 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their First Report on Audit Report (Civil) 1970—Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Industrial Development and Department of Rehabilitation.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I beg to present the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, on 'Accounting Matters'.

12.46 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, I rise to announce the...

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Government business for the week commencing 18th December, 1972.

Statement

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th December, 1972, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The National Library Bill, 1972.

The Richardson and Cruddas Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 1972.

(3) Consideration of a Resolution regarding Railway Convention.

(4) Further consideration and passing of the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee.

(6) Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1971-72 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

(7) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1972.

The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill, 1972.

The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972.

श्री नरेंद्र नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वोनस के सवाल पर डाक-तार विभाग, रेलवे विभाग और डिफेंस विभाग के हजारों कर्मचारी बाहर डिमास्ट्रेशन करने के लिए आये हुए हैं। कांग्रेस की, आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की यूनियनें भी इसमें भाग ले रही हैं। वे मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन को वोनस मिलना चाहिए और पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट तत्काल आनी चाहिए, ताकि उसको लागू किया जा सके। सरकार को वर्कर्स की इन मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You are aware, Sir, that more than a lakh of railway employees are demonstrating before the Parliament House—they have not been allowed to come here; they are at the Boat Club—against the glaring injustice done to them by the Government in the matter of payment of bonus. There is no question of railway employees alone; 28 lakhs of Central Government employees, State Government employees and all wage-earners should be paid bonus. I want the Minister to make a statement on this, in case Adjournment Motion is not acceptable.

Secondly, Sir, there has been delay in the submission of the report by the Pay Commission. It has been delayed to this extent that I doubt whether it will be submitted before this House adjourns *sine die*. The Minister is unable to make a statement assuring that the report will be submitted during this month. As a protest, I would like to walk out....

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he speaking with your permission, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain the whole position. In the beginning I explained to them that the proper stage would be under item 10 when the Minister comes out with the statement announcing the next week's business. But they would not listen to it and they were insisting. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Government may do whatever they like. But I warn the Government that in case they do not take note of this, the employees would force them to accept their genuine demand. As a protest, I am walking out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Next week is the last week of this Session. I would like to have an assurance from the Minister if they are going to bring the Anti-Defection Bill. The Anti-Defection Bill has become the biggest joke of the Century. In the meantime, defections are taking place. In the State of Orissa, defection has taken a very large proportion and under the very connivance of the Government of today. No less a person than the Governor has gone to meet Mr. Nilamony Rautray, as has appeared in the paper today. (*Interruption*) In the last Session also I requested them to bring the Anti-Defection Bill, and I brought to your notice how the Orissa MLAs were kept in the Maryana House which is

infamous for Ayarams and Gayarams and this House never took any notice of that.

13 hrs.

Taking into consideration all the factors, I would like to know the timing of the Anti-Defection Bill. In spite of the recommendation of the Committee on Defections where all Parties were represented and which included jurists like Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Seervai and in spite of their recommendations and in spite of the eloquent speeches in the Speakers' Conference that there should be an end to defection, the Government is not moving an inch. So, I would like to know when they are going to bring this Bill or are they going to wait till this Operation Tamil Nadu is over or till Shrimati Nandini Satpathy presides over a Ministry of defectors?

My second question is regarding a discussion on these Railway employees. It is a serious matter and an adjournment motion would have been more appropriate. But there has been a definite discrimination between the employees of the Central Government Undertakings and the employees of the Railways..

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever there is a dispute between the employer and the employees, there should be an adjournment motion here in this House? Tomorrow some people will have a dispute in a Department or in a firm and you come out with an adjournment motion here because it is a question of bargaining?

SHRI P. K. DEO: No, Sir. Their demand is genuine and there should be a debate on this at least next week....

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, there are other means, but not in this way.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I would like to have a categorical reply from the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs as to when they are going to accede to a discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the delineation of our border with Pakistan. Giving the information about the Lahore Pact signed between the representatives of Indian and Pakistani Armed Forces, the Minister of External Affairs made a cryptic statement in his over-zealous attempt to salvage the Simla Agreement. In his laconic statement, the Lahore Pact has been variously described by the Government spokesmen as rationalisation of the Indo-Pak boundaries and as an adjustment based on give-and-take basis. The Government owe it to the nation to clearly inform the people about the exact extent of the Indian territory given to Pakistan and the area taken from Pakistan. The Government have also agreed to draw the international boundary in Jammu and other sectors. It should be clearly stated whether this is giving and taking of territories either belonging to India or to Pakistan before the outbreak of the last Indo-Pak war and what is the basis of drawing this new international boundary.

This information is absolutely essential for the Lok Sabha to know because it involves serious constitutional issues. According to the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Indian Constitution, not even a tiny piece of the Indian territory can be given to Pakistan nor a similar tract of land can be permanently acquired from Pakistan without the necessary constitutional changes and a constitutional discussion in this House.

In accordance with a previous Indo-Pak agreement the Government of India decided to give an Indian enclave, called, Berubari in West Bengal to the former East Pakistan, but the Calcutta High Court as also the

Supreme Court struck it down as it violated the constitutional provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution.

I demand, this is such an important matter and we are going to draw the international boundaries....

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make speeches. Don't create an occasion for a speech on anything that comes to your hand. It is better if you suggest that this should also be kept on the agenda.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am submitting to you that this is such an important matter that the Government should not make a cryptic and laconic statement and the Government should come out with fuller information and a discussion should be held on the basis of that.

Lastly,....

MR. SPEAKER: You are again making a speech. This is a very bad practice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Opposition has staged a walk-out. Now, I want to take advantage of this occasion. At least, you, in your wisdom, should see that such things do not happen every day. Sir, not hundreds, not thousands, but lakhs of employees of the Central Government have come from all over the country, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Gujarat to Kamrup... (Interruptions) Sir, it involves a serious policy of discrimination between one kind of workers against the other. I urge upon you that you should ask the Government to make a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose, Prof. Madhu Dandavate—they have gone.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: My hon. friend has raised the question about the Anti-Defections Bill. I may assure you that we are very seriously examining the whole matter. But many complicated questions of constitutional law have arisen. The Bill is not yet ready and we would certainly like to take a final decision about it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: When? After the horse is stolen?

MR. SPEAKER: The horses are still there for trade.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About the matter raised by Prof. Samar Guha, I have no comments except to say that the points he has raised are hardly relevant to the statement that the External Affairs Minister has made.

13.10 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the 30th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 30th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGED BURNING OF HOUSES IN CERTAIN VILLAGES IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make the statement? You may lay it on the Table of the House. We are already late for the lunch.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the recent incidents at villages Sajni and Nonari in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Mention has been made, during the course of the proceedings of this House, regarding the incidents which occurred in villages Nonari and Sajni of District Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. According to the information received from the State Government, on November 14 and 15, a serious incident took place between two rival communities in village Nonari during which two persons were killed and some houses of a particular community were alleged to have been burnt and looted. 11 persons received injuries. The State Government are considering the question of giving financial relief to those who may be in need. Six cases have been registered in this connection and are being investigated by the C.I.D. Fourteen persons were arrested.

Another incident involving members of two different communities, occurred in village Sajni, on December 12, in which about 43 houses were partially burnt and some persons sustained injuries. Cases of arson, riot and loot have been registered and 24 persons were arrested—17 for substantive offences and 7 under the preventive provisions. The Station House Officer

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

concerned has been placed under suspension. Senior officers have visited the scene of occurrence and the situation is reported to be under control.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have instituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, an inquiry by a retired Judge of High Court, into the incidents which occurred in villages Nonari and Sajni.

13.11½ hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up further discussion on the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill after lunch. Shri R. V. Bade was on his legs. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri-mati Sushila Rohatgi on the 14th December, 1972, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. V. Bade may now continue his speech.

श्री आर. वी. बडे (आगमन) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं स्टेट
फाइनेंशियल कॉर्पोरेशन अमेन्डमेंट बिल

पर बोल रहा था और उसमें मैंने विशेष-
कर एक बात कही थी कि कोअर्डिनेशन नहीं
है। किस प्रकार से पैसा यूटिलाइज होता
है उसके बारे में कंट्रोल नहीं है। आज मैं
आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे
ज्यादा पैसा स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कॉर्पोरेशन
से महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु को मिला है
और मध्य प्रदेश को न तो बैंक से और न
सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसा मिला है। इसमें
ग्राल इंडिया इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक भी काम करते
हैं और कोअपरेटिव बैंक भी काम करते
हैं और उसके साथ में स्टेट फाइनेंशियल
कॉर्पोरेशन भी काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं
बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक लाख
70 हजार स्माल स्कैल यूनिट्स हैं जिनमें
से केवल चार हजार को ही मदद मिली है
और बाकी को कोई मदद नहीं मिली है।
इसका कोई कारण हमारी समझ में नहीं
आता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे मंत्री जी को यह
बताना है कि हमारी स्टेट में जो डायरेक्टर
आफ इंडस्ट्रीज रहते हैं वह एक आई ए
एम आफिसर होते हैं और उनको इस
बान का कोई ज्ञान नहीं रहना है कि कौन
सी इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर पनप सकती है
और कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करनी
चाहिए। इस संबंध में वहाँ से कोई डाय-
रेक्शन नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँता
हूँ कि वहाँ पर कोई टेक्निकल आफिसर
रखा जाय ताकि वहाँ पर कॉर्पोरेशन का
काम सफ़ली तरह से चल सके।

मेरे पास मन् 1971-72 की एनुअल
रिपोर्ट है इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेड एंड डेवलपमेंट

इन इंडिया जिसमें कहा गया है कि एक तलवार कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट न तो लाइब्रेरी में है और न वहीं और एवेलेबिल है ।

"In order that the SFCs may play an effective role in stepping up the tempo of industrial development by the States as well as to discuss important problems that the States were confronted with, a conference of chairmen and managing directors of the corporations was convened by the Finance Minister on November 3, 1971, at New Delhi; in pursuance of one of the recommendations, a working group under the chairmanship of Shri R. L. Talwar, Chairman, State Bank of India was set up to examine the scope for and formulate the mechanics of coordination between SFCs and commercial banks in assisting industries in the small and medium sectors."

तलवार कमेटी जो नियुक्त की गई थी उसकी रेकमंडेशन क्या है उसके बारे में यदि मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा ।

अब मैं क्लोज़ के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अब मैं क्लोज़ पर आता हूँ । क्लोज 4 में स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज और मीडियम स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते प्राविजन होते हुए भी कहा गया है :

The special class of shares so allocated under sub-section (1), shall be—

(a) divided into such number of shares of the same face value as the State Government may, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, determine;

(b) subscribed by the State Government and the Reserve Bank and they may do so in such proportion as may be agreed upon by and between them and the Financial Corporation shall make allotment of such shares accordingly.

इस में शेयर क्या होंगे क्या नहीं होंगे इस के बारे में कोई खुलासा नहीं किया गया है ।

आगे चल कर क्लोज 10 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the Board may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the managing director to undertake at the request of the Central Government or the State Government or the Reserve Bank, such part-time honorary work as is not likely to interfere with his duties as managing director."

पार्ट टाइम नियुक्ति करेंगे । साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि ऐसा पार्ट टाइम आनरेरी वर्क जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर की इण्टीज के साथ इंटरफियर न करे । इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

इस के बाद क्लोज 14 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the State Government may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the Reserve Bank, specify the class or categories of posts in respect of which appointments may be made by the Board on such remuneration and other conditions of service as the Board may determine."

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

लेकिन आगे का जो प्रोविजन है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ :

"and no regulation made under this Act shall apply to such posts in respect of matters so determined by this Board".

इसका मतलब क्या है ? ऊपर तो कहते हैं कि वह अप्वाइंटमेंट करेंगे लेकिन बाद में कहते हैं कि बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मामलों में जो इस तरह के अप्वाइंटमेंट किये जायेंगे उन पर इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कोई रेगुलेशन लागू नहीं होगा । इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

उसके बाद क्लॉज 28 में लिखा हुआ है :

"In section 48 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(3) All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि कौन से ऐसे रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट होगा । इसके बारे में पन्द्रह बीस रोज पहले पालियामेंट में सवाल आया था । जो रेगुलेशन पालियामेंट के समने नहीं रखे गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध को इन्डेंटिफाई किया गया था, लेकिन वह कौन से रेगुलेशन थे इसका पता नहीं था । बाद में आपने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से उस बाव-बिबाद को ऐडजर्न कर दिया था । इसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका आप रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट करना चाहते हैं । मेरा केवल यही कहना है कि इस प्रकार का जो प्रोविजन है यह बहुत बेज-रस है । ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये

क जो रेगुलेशन हमारे सामने नहीं हैं उनको रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट दिया जायेगा ।

स्टेट कारपोरेशनस जो हैं उनका वर्क कैसा चलता है इसके बारे में कोई स्टडी नहीं की गई है । अलग अलग स्टेट में किस तरह से काम चलता है, पूरा पैसा कितना दिया जाता है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन होता है या नहीं । जो नई स्कीम है पैसा देने की उसमें 75 परसेंट इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने कर्जा वापस नहीं किया है क्योंकि यूटिलाइजेशन पर आपका लक्ष्य नहीं है । कोआर्डिनेशन कैसा होना चाहिये इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है । आप स्नाल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देते हैं और बैंक भी कर्जा देते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में खुलासा करेंगे कि कहां इंडस्ट्री शुरू करनी चाहिये कहां नहीं करनी चाहिये, पैसा का डीक यूटिलाइजेशन होना है या नहीं और उसमें पूरा कोआर्डिनेशन होता है या नहीं । अगर वह खुलासा कर दे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

यह जो कारपोरेशन का बिल लाया गया है उसके बारे में हमारी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । बिल का उद्देश्य अच्छा है लेकिन जो बकिंग है वह अच्छी नहीं है । स्टेट कारपोरेशन के भी उद्देश्य अच्छे हैं लेकिन वह अच्छी तरह से कनीशुन नहीं हो सकेंगे, इतनी शी बात है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा वेज में जो 18 स्टेट कारपोरेशन बनाये गये हैं उनको कितना पैसा मिलेगा सेंटर से और कितना मिलेगा बैंकों से । इसके बारे में कोई फाइ-टेरियन रखा गया है या नहीं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir....

AN HON. MEMBER: You should thank them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: In the normal and correct procedure, I would have liked very much to thank every individual Member who has participated in this debate and has added to the stature and standing of the debate as a whole.

At the outset I should like to say that though many Members have made valuable suggestions, many of them were really beyond the cope and ambit of the Bill. Before I go into provisions of the Bill and reply to the points raised about them about legal and drafting points, may I take the House into confidence about the objectives and intentions of the Government in bringing forward this Bill.

If the House thinks for a moment, it will realise that three Bills have been brought before the House; they are really pioneers in a way. They have added greatly to the statutes on banking and are in consonance with the concept of nationalisation of banks. In the conference which the Finance Minister had in November last, certain important suggestions emerged and these three amending Bills are in the nature of follow-up action in respect of lending institutions as such and irrespective of party affiliations Members. I hope, would welcome the spirit of enlargement and expansion which is behind these Bills. If we understand each other better, scope for differences would become less.

Hon. Members should realise the objectives of these Bills. There are banking and financing institutions in our society. There are other sectors of society, Industry, etc. who may be big or medium or small who want to enlarge the sphere of industrial activities and want to secure more financial resources. If it is a big entrepreneur, his case will have to be

scrutinised under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and other relevant laws. If it is a core sector or heavy sector, he is entitled to loans within certain conditions. Co-operatives cater to the weaker sections of society and they need special emphasis. There may be a new entrepreneur or a technologist or an engineer and he may want to have an industry started. There are medium industries. If these people want to expand greater resources have been placed at the disposal of these lending institutions.

You rightly intervened yesterday to point out the scope of this Bill. The Bill goes to the grass roots; so to say and deals with smaller man's participation, small entrepreneurs. Money should not stand in the way of these people who have ideas and schemes. They may want a little foreign exchange to set little ancillary industries. The quantum of money guaranteed by the SFC does not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. There was an argument that SFCs cater to the big houses. That argument automatically is untenable because it goes upto Rs. 30 lakhs only. I do not know how with this limit it can serve the interests of monopoly houses. They have to go to other agencies like IDBI or whatever it is. This does not cater to the requirements of monopoly houses or big houses.

Another deterrent is that if the total paid-up capital and that reserves of an industrial concern are more than Rs. 1 crore, it is not entitled to any assistance from the SFC. That also ensures that big industrial and monopoly houses will not be able to get any assistance from the SFC. The primary task of the SFC is to look after the medium and small industries.

The break-up I will give later.

SHRI R. V. BADE: There was a complaint that the banks encroach upon the business of the SFCs. Has the Government looked into it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: If the hon. member gives any specific

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

instance, the Government would be happy to look into it because we shall not tolerate any discrepancy or overlapping or interference.

An important objective of the Bill is to bring into the ambit of SFCs a number of other concerns which so far have been precluded from the financing operations. There will be more facilities available to set up more ancillary industries. All these three Bills aim at promoting entrepreneurship, production and export and earning more foreign exchange for the country. That in itself is a very laudable object which any hon. member can take exception to, irrespective of the party to which he belongs. The three Bills form part of one entire total picture to promote industries, open out new avenues for new entrepreneurs and earn more foreign exchange for the country, which is something to be welcomed by every hon. member.

Now coming to the points raised in the debate, there was some criticism about the creation of a special class of capital by the State Government and the RBI. If we examine it, the charge is not tenable. We find that charges of regional disparity have been brought from time to time. We do know there is regional disparity and the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industrial Development, Finance Ministry and other concerned Ministries are trying to remove it some way or the other. The Planning Commission has already got the names of the backward districts in the country. A survey report has been prepared by the IDBI in collaboration with other financial institutions and they have even identified which particular industry can be started in the various backward districts. To a very great extent it is now the responsibility of the State Government, whether it is M.P., Assam, U.P. or Rajasthan, to fully utilise the resources placed at their disposal. The initiative lies in the other court. I think the SFCs can be really helpful in this matter. There has to be a greater coordination between the SFCs and the State Governments. The creation

of a special class of capital will encourage setting up of industries in backward areas because it does not involve any burden of dividend on the capital. Money can be lent at special concessional rates and this will go a long way in removing backwardness, provided full utilisation is made of it.

Another important feature is that there has been a 50 per cent increase in the borrowings from RBI. This liberalisation places more resources at the disposal of SFCs. This shows the intention of Government to make more money available for purpose of starting industries. Of course, it will depend upon how far we are able to utilise it. This increase by 50 per cent at one stroke should be really welcome.

An hon. member, who is not present at the moment, took objection to the amendment seeking to add the words "and after obtaining the advice of" after the words "in consultation with" in section 70, on the ground that it infringes on State autonomy. This is a federal structure and we realise that the autonomy of the States should be respected to the extent possible. It is not the intention of Government to do anything which in any way hurts the autonomy of States. Here we are only trying to take the expert advice of an expert organisation like the RBI in the appointment of the managing director who holds a key position. When we are placing more resources at the disposal of the SFCs and when there are greater responsibilities attached to the managing director, there is greater need for precaution and expert advice. In fact, this provision should be welcomed. In the past sometimes managing directors were appointed without taking the advice of the RBI and within a couple of months they had to go and the work had to suffer. It is in order to improve the standard of work and calibre of the people chosen, as managing directors that this amendment is being made. This should be a very healthy

sign, also keeping the autonomy of States in the proper perspective.

There is a slight relaxation about security and more importance is placed on the project approach. This is an extremely welcome feature. That shows the concept of banking after nationalisation. It is the intention of the Government that if it is a viable scheme, if it has a feasibility report and creditability behind it, the project should be allowed to go ahead and it should not be tied down by security alone, considering the urgency and need for production of that item. It means less emphasis on security and more emphasis on feasibility and viability, which is a welcome feature.

Another point raised by Mr. Panda was about the increase in the ceilings of the total assistance to a company. He also said the words "a company" have been used, which is a very general term. I would like to say that we do not want the financial assistance to be limited to a private company or a public limited company. We want to throw it open to all the industrial fields. It is upto the entrepreneurs to take full advantage of it. There are no reservations here, except that the quantum of money should not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of a limited company and Rs. 15 lakhs for proprietorship. These are the only ceilings. All companies are eligible to this financial assistance.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Out of 1,70,000 registered small-scale units, only 4,000 have received assistance from the SFC's. Why not the others?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I will come to that. I feel the Government stand is absolutely justified in so far as this provision is concerned.

Sir, most hon. members who spoke yesterday are not present, though I have got answers for all the points they raised.

A point which was raised yesterday by Mr. Chatterjee and which has been mentioned by Mr. Bade today is about section 28. Mr. Chatterjee said that this was in violation of the structures of the Supreme Court. This is not the case. The Law Ministry has not made any error while drafting the Bill. They have been cautious and there is nothing to show that they have been careless. As a matter of fact, I have the ruling of the Supreme Court before me. If hon. members want, I can quote it. It only justifies this section which we have put in here. Section 28 reads thus:

"All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

The point is, if there is any necessity for giving retrospective effect in the case of any revision of pay, allowances, etc., those people who are working here should not suffer. But it should be in consonance with the law here and it could be allowed to have retrospective effect. Therefore, what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said is not tenable and is not substantiated by the ruling of the Supreme Court. It has laid down that,

"Parliament I can delegate its legislative power within the recognised limits. Where my rule or regulation is made by any person or authority to whom such powers have been delegated by the legislature, it may or may not be possible to make the same so as to give retrospective operation. It will depend on the language employed in the statutory provision which may in express terms or by necessary implication empower the authority concerned to make a rule or regulation with retrospective effect."

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Therefore, the argument advocated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not right or in the light of the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Shri Bade would like to know the figures of the small-scale units which received assistance from these institutions. In 1971-72 about 4,700 units from the small-scale sector received assistance and the percentage works out to over 90 per cent. In terms of money, out of a total of Rs. 63 crores, Rs. 50 crores have gone to that sector, that is, about 75 per cent.

SHRI R. V. BADE: There are one lakh registered small-scale units and only 4,700 units have received assistance. Is the hon. Minister satisfied with this figure?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would say 'Yes'. The SFCs have financed 15,500 units from their own funds. Then, because they act as agents, they have assisted another 15,000 units. Then, the SFCs do not handle loans of less than Rs. 10,000 which are handled by the Directorate of Industries. Further, SFCs are not the exclusive agencies. Scheduled commercial banks also give loans to small scale units. If you add up all those units, the total may come to 30,000 or 40,000.

A question was asked about the Talwar Committee. That committee is yet to submit its report. As soon as the report is received, it will be considered and necessary action taken.

So far as implementation is concerned, there are organisations like the Director of Industries of State Governments, and the Small Scale Industries Service Institute in every State. They provide the raw material and other services. The SFC has to co-ordinate with other agencies and play a positive role in conducting surveys and identifying potential areas and potential entrepreneurs to come forward with schemes for assistance. So, I would say that the ball is in the

other court. Hon. Members who are so keen that their States should prosper should know that these financial institutions are there to serve the entrepreneurs and industries. I would request hon. Members to take more interest in these matters. These institutions are at their disposal to assist new entrepreneurs and new industries...

SHRI R. V. BADE: The hon. Minister wants to put the ball in the other court. The Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill says:

"In regard to non-recurring expenditure, the Central Government will have to contribute capital to the special class of shares referred to in clause 4 of the Bill."

I want to know why the Central Government is giving more money to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and not Madhya Pradesh, which is a backward State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have dealt with this point while dealing with the Bill to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. So far as Orissa is concerned, even though Shri Panda says that the Orissa Government has sent an application, to the best of my knowledge, no application has been received from the Orissa Government. It may be on the way. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, it happens to have a network of sugar co-operatives.

MR. DEPUT-SPEAKER.: He wants more money to be given to Madhya Pradesh. You may consider it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjannagar): To what extent has the survey of industrial potentialities progressed? Without that, help to the small-scale industries is meaningless.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The IDBI has set up a study team which has surveyed about 15 or 16 States. About 8 or 9 study teams re-

ports have been prepared on industries which are suitable for particular districts in the backward regions, based upon labour potential and raw material resources. So, it is now for the State Governments to take the initiative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. Yesterday Shri Somnath Chatterjee expressed certain reservations with regard to a number of clauses, which I thought had a certain amount of substance in them. I then suggested to him that he might seek to remedy them or improve them by suitable amendments, which he had sent in the morning. However, since he is not here, the question does not arise.... (*Interruption*). A copy of that has been given in advance to the Minister. I think she has covered them in her reply.

Now the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—(Amendment of section 26).

Amendment made

Page 6, line 16,—

after "any arrangements" insert—

"under clause (a), (ca) or (g) of" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

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The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 28, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next item...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): On a point of submission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Coutai): I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the most irregular procedure. I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I want to take a minute only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way how the House should be treated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unless there has been some extra-ordinary situation, I would not have sought your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say it is extra-ordinary, it has to be listened to. We will hear what is extra-ordinary. But at the same time, I would like the hon. Members also to speak with responsibility and establish that it is really very extra-ordinary. But under the garb of "extra-ordinariness", to say all kinds of things will be most irregular.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, since morning I could not attend the House because I was leading a procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Post and Telegraph employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I think, this question was raised in the morning also. Is it so extra-ordinary now?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question was raised in the House in the morning. It is not a new thing. I do not understand what extra-ordinary thing is there. This thing featured in the House in the morning. This is not a new thing.

What is extra-ordinary to me is that the thing which is over is being raised again.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was not present in the House in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no fault of anybody.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: A procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Posts and Telegraphs employees, Defence employees and other industrial employees of the Central Government have marched through the city of Delhi. They have assembled at the Boat Club....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing new.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Now, what is extra-ordinary is that if the Government is not going to take seriously the problem for which these employees have assembled, that is, the bonus to be paid to the industrial employees of the Central Government, really an extra-ordinary situation will arise in the country within a couple of days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not yet extra-ordinary. You say, something extra-ordinary will arise.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: More than 1 lakh employees who have spent

their own money and who have come from all parts of the country have assembled here and that is, definitely, an extra-ordinary situation. They have assembled here to put up their demand for minimum bonus to be paid to them. I want the House to take notice of it. The Government should take notice of it. I demand that the Government should make a statement on this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Why I say it is extra-ordinary is that in the morning, the hon. Speaker observed that these are daily happenings, and we contended....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, that observation is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There may be demonstrations, agitations, processions, near the Boat Club. But this does not happen every day that the employees of the Railways, the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs, the employees of the Defence and other industrial employees of the Central Government, from all parts of the country from Jammu and Kashmir, from Tamil Nadu, from country, not in thousands but nearly about 2 lakh employees have assembled....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are not the employees of private concerns....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me check the record. Mr. Guha, you made a submission on this very question in the morning. I will not allow you....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In half a minute I will conclude..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way the House should be treated. I am told, all that was not

recorded. Although it was not recorded, you did make an attempt to make a submission. It is a question of procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not made the point yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen for half a minute only. After that, I am going to order that nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why I say it is extra-ordinary is because these employees are the vital arteries of the Government. The Government should take this thing very seriously. The Railway employees, the Defence employees, the Posts and Telegraph Department employees, are the arteries of the Government and they are for the security of the country. If these people are agitated, then it may be not in the national interest. The Government should come out with a statement that they should also get bonus. They are also the workers of Government undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very unhappy about the whole thing. There is nothing extra-ordinary. The only extra-ordinary thing is that this very same thing has been brought again here in a most extra-ordinary manner.

We now take up the next item of business before the House.

14.50. hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the

augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated on 30-10-72 which the management of 46 sick textile undertakings was vested in the Central Government, pending their nationalisation.

As the hon. members of this House may be aware, from time to time, Government has had to take positive steps to overcome fall in production of textiles and resultant unemployment, arising in certain textile undertakings on account of mismanagement and other financial and technical difficulties. Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Government has taken over the management of 57 textile undertakings, which had either closed down or were at the point of closure. Thereafter, a careful assessment has been made of the need for repairs and modernisation and working capital of these units. Large investments of public funds have been made to restore the units to a stage of profitable operation. As a result, members will be glad to know that annual production of over Rs. 200 crores of yarn and cloth has been achieved, and employment has been restored to 1 lakh workers. The mills under the management of the Central Government also exported textile goods worth over Rs. 8 crores last year. In respect of 45 units, detailed modernisation programmes have been framed involving an investment of Rs. 17 crores; and a major portion of the outlay has been spent. In short, Government is acting in a very serious and purposeful manner to rehabilitate the undertakings which have come under its control, so that production of textiles, which is an essential commodity, should be augmented and employment should be maintained at normal levels.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

In addition to the above, Government has appointed a Committee to go into the problems of weak and marginal textile units and suggest measures needed to overcome the special difficulties faced by these units. Government will do its utmost to help such units to run efficiently and implement their modernisation programmes, wherever the existing managements show a genuine interest and constructive capacity to undertake such programmes.

Besides the 57 units brought under Government management under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Government had been studying the situation in respect of certain other units as well, which were either lying closed or showed symptoms of "sickness" which, sooner or later, would result in the closure of the units. There were units wherein serious fall in production had already been noticed, and the mill-companies concerned were facing insurmountable technical and financial difficulties. There were certain units wherein, the companies concerned had given the undertakings on lease to third parties, on account of their financial difficulties, and it was obvious that the lessees were only interested in short-term gains and would do nothing to rehabilitate the units concerned on a long-term basis. In some other cases, Investigation Committees appointed by the Government had clearly recommended the take-over of management by Government, in public interest, but legal hurdles had been created by the vested interests and management could not be actually taken over by the Government. In another category of cases, the mill-companies owing the undertakings were ordered to be liquidated on account of financial difficulties, and the prospect was that the fixed assets of the units would be sold off by the Liquidator, in whole or part. In yet another category of cases, Investigation Committees had been appointed to go into the problems of the undertakings, which were showing serious

signs of "sickness" and though the final reports had not been received, there was adequate evidence available to show that the units were, in fact, "sick" and could not be allowed to drift into complete failure and closure.

It was to solve the problems connected with the above types of "sick textile undertakings" that Government had to contemplate special measures, which led to the promulgation of the Ordinance, which the Bill under consideration seeks to replace. Under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, management of a sick unit can be vested in the Central Government for a period not exceeding 15 years. The question arose, what would happen to the large investments of public funds required to rehabilitate the units, after 15 years were over? Could Government afford to ultimately return the undertakings to the former managements and shareholders?

After careful consideration, it was decided that as far as sick textile undertakings are concerned, short-term remedies would no longer suffice, and nationalisation of the undertakings would have to be resorted to in the public interest. Another consideration favouring this decision was that once these units had been properly rehabilitated, a production-base would be available with the Government to augment the production of cheaper varieties of cloth needed by the common man. Government would thus be in a better position to ensure that this very important commodity is made available to the economically weaker sections of our community at the most reasonable prices.

While thinking on the above lines was in progress, a genuine apprehension arose that there might be an effort on the part of management of the undertakings whose nationalisation was being considered, to fritter away the assets of the undertakings on a large scale. This made it necessary for Government to take-over the

management of 46 sick textile undertakings on an immediate basis by promulgation of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance.

The Bill provides that the management of the 46 sick textile undertakings taken over as per Schedule 1 having vested in the Government, the individual units will be placed under the control of Custodians to be appointed by the Central Government. It is also provided that Government may appoint a Custodian General in order to exercise overall supervision over the working of the Custodians and provide necessary guidance. In pursuance of this provision, the Government appointed the National Textile Corporation as the Custodian General for all the 46 sick undertakings. It is also provided that any money advanced to the undertakings by the Central and State Government for working capital and modernisation will have priority over other debts of the company concerned.

I have no doubt that the enactment of this Bill will go a long way in strengthening the ailing part of the textile sector which, we wish to ensure, is rehabilitated. This will enable us to maintain production and employment at maximum levels and also ensure production of cheaper varieties of cloth for the common man. Steps are also afoot to make some of these units export-oriented in the long run.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for

matters connected therewith of incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Only a few minutes are left out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Use those three minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At the outset, I must that I do not know what exactly is the policy of the Government. Some time back a statement was given—I may be corrected, if I am wrong—that there is no contemplation on the part of the Government to nationalise the textile industry. This was a statement made by the Minister. Yet, it is contradictory to say that, to prepare the ground for nationalisation, they are taking these steps. This is also a political stunt. I would humbly appeal to the Minister not to mislead the people of our country. You will never nationalise the textile industry as a whole. That is your political base. You cannot charge these employers who have looted our country for so many years. After frittering away all the funds of the public, they are now sick. The whole industry is now sick because the purchasing power of the people has gone down and prices have gone up. So, how can you save this industry until and unless you nationalise the industry immediately? Do not allow these big sharks to further exploit and plunder our people. My first point is that the Government must immediately come forward with a categorical policy statement that they are nationalising the textile industry which is in doldrums. There are reasons for this. There is steel price equalisation policy; the price of steel is the same all over India. But the prices of raw cotton are not the same, on the same pattern as steel price. The West Bengal millowners have to pay more than what the Gujarat millowners pay for the raw cotton. The same is the case with Punjab. West Bengal millowners and Bihar

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]
millowners also have to pay more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will continue on Monday.

Now we take up the Private Members' Business.

15 hrs.

RIVER CORPORATION BILL*—

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of River Corporation for the regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a River Corporation for the regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha—he is not here.

15.01 hrs.

NATIONAL RIFLE TRAINING SCHEME BILL

By Shri S. C. Samanta—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Samanta to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting.

Shri B. R. Shukla.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The aims and objects of this Bill are no doubt very attractive and alluring. They are also laudable. But I am afraid I have to oppose the passage of this Bill on the ground of its practical difficulties because the Bill envisages that there should be a provision for compulsory training in rifle-shooting. We are aware of many provisions, compulsory in nature. In the Constitution itself we have provided in the

Chapter on directive principle that there should be a free and compulsory primary education throughout the length and breadth of the country. But, even after a lapse of 25 years, this basic and elementary requirement of the country has not been fulfilled because of financial and other considerations. Now, therefore, my submission is that if this Bill is passed, then the State would have to require a huge financial allocation for imparting this training because persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years are required to be compulsorily imparted training in rifle-shooting. Now, wherefrom would such huge resources come? Already we have reached the point of saturation in the matter of taxation. We have not been able to provide two square meals a day to the teeming millions of this country. We have not been able to provide sufficient clothing. We have not been able to provide primary education. So, when these basic necessities have not been fulfilled on account of financial stringency, then to say that there should be a provision for compulsory training in rifle-shooting would be an idle dream.

Now, the second apprehension which occurs to my mind is the problem of law and order. Already, when there is a training which can be designated as paramilitary drills and when the country is in a state of turmoil and disorder because of the lathi training and for which an amendment to place a bar has been brought in the Indian Penal Code during the last session, then, if the people are imparted training to handle rifles, there would be chaos in the country in the present set-up. That is my apprehension.

Therefore, my submission is that there should be a provision for increasing the number of rifle clubs and they should be voluntary in nature and there should be put restrictions on the membership of those clubs. Only desirable elements should be accepted and admitted as members of

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 13-12-72.

these voluntary clubs. We have a scheme of NCC for training the youth in the military science in the different Universities. There also, on account of the inadequacy of funds, all the student of the Universities or colleges have not been able to receive military training. Then, how can be a full-fledged scheme of imparting training to all and sundry in this country for persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years?

Therefore, while appreciating the concern of the very senior Member who has introduced this Bill and while appreciating the laudable motive behind it and the intention behind this Bill, I am afraid that we have not reached that stage of development in this country where the passage of this Bill is at all desirable and necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I notice that this Bill relates to the Ministry of Defence and also there is a letter from the Minister of Defence dated 18th July, 1972 through which he informed the House about the contents of the recommendation of the President for the consideration of the Bill. But I do not see anybody from the Ministry of Defence here. How can we go on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not from the Defence.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Part of it relates to the Home Ministry also and as the Minister of State in the Defence Ministry was otherwise busy, he asked me to handle it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): He must be present here.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There is something with which the Home Ministry is also concerned because the Rifle Training Scheme which Mr. Samanta referred to, pertains to the Home Ministry. So, this Bill pertains to the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry as well. It is not true that the Home Ministry has nothing to do with this Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We have no objection to Mr. Mohsin or any

other Minister from the Home Ministry sitting here in the House. Our objection is that one of the Ministers of the Ministry of Defence should have been present as you have rightly pointed out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not pointed out anything.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: But somebody from the Defence Ministry should be present. He said that the Home Ministry also is concerned with it. We have no objection to his being present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, we have received no information that you will be handling the Bill, although I have no objection to your handling the Bill.

But I should point out that in all cases like this it is necessary that the Chair or the Speaker should be informed that the responsibility for this particular Bill has been transferred from this Minister to that Minister.

MR. RANA.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I rise to oppose this Bill. I accept the object of the Bill that every man in India should know rifle-shooting but the compulsory part of it is the most objectionable. A thing is learnt more by voluntary methods than by compulsory methods.

Rifle is a weapon which we use now in the place of spears, arrows or swords. But everybody must know how to handle a rifle. The method of training them is not right because making anything compulsory makes it abhorrent to the people as a general rule.

Rifle training is already being given in so many fields, for example, in the Defence Services, then in the Territorial Army, the Home Guards, NCC and the Gram Rakshak Dal. Then there is the National Rifle Training Association and other clubs and they also organize civilian rifle training where elementary rifle training is imparted.

I have admired the object with which this Bill is introduced. But

[Shri M. B. Rana]

the way it is to be worked out is not right. I request that Mr. Samanta should either mend the Bill or withdraw it and leave this to voluntary organisations like the *Gram Rakshak Dal* etc. That would be a wiser course and more people will be trained in that way. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard Mr. S. C. Samanta and other hon. Members who have actively participated in the discussion on this Bill which has got a very laudable object of training the civilians in the rifle training so that they could form a second line of defence and with a view to strengthening and invigorating the youth of our country.

Sir, there cannot be any other opinion as far as the object of the Bill is concerned. Mr. Samanta has mentioned this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for this Bill. He said he has brought forward this Bill with a view to train our youth within the age limits of 20 and 30 years, so that they could form a 'second line of Defence' to be of help if an emergency arises. And, the background for his bringing forward this Bill is this. The aggression of the Chinese in 1962 perhaps still haunts his memory. In 1962 when the Chinese committed aggression of our country, he feels, we had not so much of strength to counteract the aggression.

Sir, I beg to differ from him. India never lagged behind—either in strength or in numbers—in counteracting the aggression of the Chinese in 1962. The fact of the matter is that the aggression was surprising and also sudden, which was never expected by India, and that too, from a socialist country, (An hon. Member: So-called) so-called socialist country, with whom we had friendly relations. So, that was, if I may say so, rather a surprise attack. It was a stab in the back and India was taken unawares.

If any reverses had been there at that time, it was not because of want of sufficient men or want of strength of our army.

I do appreciate the mind of the Mover of the Bill that we have to be prepared for all emergencies. But I would like to point out that at present we do have such organisations in our country to train our youth. For example, we have got the Territorial Army which trains our youth in this line. It is composed of citizens between the ages of 18 to 35. It gives training to citizens who volunteer to receive such training in their spare time. In the event of any national emergency or war, they may be called upon to bear arms for the defence of the country. The present strength of the Territorial Army is 50,000. Added to that, we have got the N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps) which imparts military training to the able-bodied students studying in schools and in colleges and also the universities and its aims are to train and develop leadership among the students and build up character and comradeship among the students and also foster the ideals of service and to stimulate interest in them for the defence of the country and also to build up a sort of reserve for the armed forces. The current strength of the N.C.C. in the senior division is of the order of 6 lakhs. In the junior division, it is 7 lakhs. Thus it can be seen that we have got sufficient number of people undergoing training in the senior and junior divisions of the N.C.C.

In addition to this, we have got 2 more training schemes under the Ministry of Home Affairs also.

Hon. Members are aware that we have got the Home Guards Scheme also. Under the Home Guards Scheme, there is a provision to train 7 lakhs of people in the country.

Hon. Members are also aware that the border areas are also given training in the use of fire-arms wherever

we have got borders with other countries. This is the position as far as Home Guards are concerned.

Besides this, we have got a Civilian Rifle Training Scheme, on which the Member has emphasised. This Civilian Rifle Training Scheme came into force in 1954 consequent on a Resolution having been passed in the Lok Sabha to that effect. This was intended to train the members of the public on the use of fire-arms. The training was to be given under the supervision of police officers at police stations. The scheme was revised in the year 1963. A Central Board of Civilian Rifle Training was constituted in 1964. The period was 3 years. The term has expired and recently a new Committee is being appointed and orders are being issued in that respect.

26,000 rifles of 0.22 bore have been imported and supplied to the State Governments for this training. Up to the end of the last year, 64 lakhs of persons have been already trained.

Therefore, from all these existing schemes, hon. Members will appreciate that there are enough training facilities to train our youth in the Territorial Army, in the NCC and in the Home Guards.

So, I feel, we need not be so much anxious about our second line of defence.

And, added to these, we have got the Border Security Force also, about which hon. Members are also aware. They indeed played a prominent role for the defence of our country in the recent conflict with Pakistan.

I need not mention about the strength of our army so much now because, as is known to everybody, they have shown their bravery in every direction, both in the east and the west during the recent conflict with Pakistan.

We have therefore got sufficient strength to counteract any attack from any country. So, Sir, the Members need not be apprehensive about the second line of defence. We are already prepared. We have got sufficient strength of the Indian Army to counteract any attack.

While I do appreciate the intention of the Mover of the Bill which is intended for the security of the country, to train our youth etc., I would like the Hon. Mover also to appreciate the point of view that there is no need as such at present. We have got sufficient strength trained personnel already. Youth are also being trained in schools and colleges. Citizens also are given training under the Rifle Training Scheme. Citizens are having scope also to join Home Guards; they can join the Territorial Army. Therefore, there are enough facilities for those who desire and there is no need for compulsory recruitment or compulsory military training.

AN HON. MEMBER: There will be colossal expenditure.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Apart from expenditure, I do not think it is necessary because I do not think that any apprehension should go round in the country to the effect that there is something ahead, that some dangers will arise for us and therefore we are preparing for such an act now and all that. Let not that impression go round because it would involve huge training in the country. I assure hon. Members that there need be no worry as far as the security of the country is concerned. As far as the defence of the country is concerned, we have got a very strong Army, Navy and Air Force. Our youth are also trained. Once they are trained in the use of rifles, we have to keep on training them. Otherwise, after many years, if they do not handle the rifle, they may forget. For example, I was myself a member of the University Officers' Training Corps in my college days, because the NCC senior division

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

was called the UOTC or the UTC at that time. But after I left the college, I have not handled a rifle, and I do not know whether I shall be able to handle it again. What I mean to say is that once a person has got the training, he has got to keep up the training. For instance, if my hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh leaves off the practice for some time, I do not think that he would be so accurate in his shooting, and, so, he will have to keep up the training so that he would be well up in it all the time. Apart from the expenditure that this may involve, it is not necessary at the present moment.

I do not dispute the sincerity behind this Bill or the spirit behind the Bill. If need be, if such an emergency arises, if any such occasion arises, we may certainly consider bringing such a Bill, but at the present moment, I do not think that it is necessary and, therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I am astonished to hear the hon. Minister asking me to withdraw the Bill. He has just now referred to the Lok Sabha resolution of 1954. That was my resolution as amended. The Government of that day under the Ministership of the Home Minister Dr. Katju had accepted it. What he said at that time and what the present hon. Minister has said are to be compared with each other. My hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh was present at the time of the debate on my resolution in 1954 and he would recall what had happened. I have moved this Bill only with the intention that some items should be codified and brought in the form of a Bill. The idea has been accepted by Government. The NCC was there, the Home Guards were there and everything else was there. And yet this resolution was passed. The resolution read as follows:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to inculcate discipline,

marksmanship, initiative, and leadership in the youth community, Government should immediately provide all proper and practicable facilities to rifle-training institutions in India."

This was the resolution passed in 1954. In 1963, the civil rifle-training scheme was renovated, as the hon. Minister was just telling us. I wanted to codify that renovated scheme and nothing else. Some of my friends who were speaking about expenditure said that there would be further expenditure and we would not have the necessary money for it. As Members of Parliament, we know how much we spend on the Defence and Home Ministries. If there be necessity, money will come as it is coming now.

My intention was to have a central board for the training scheme. That Central board and Central scheme were formed in 1954 after the resolution was passed. State Boards were also to be formed, but I think there are no State Boards.

As regards the civilian people, it is necessary that they should keep on being trained for years to come. They will be given training for six months, and after that they will know how to handle the rifle, and when emergency comes, they will be called and all at once they will join and wage the war.

With this end in view, I wanted to codify the civil rifle-training association. If Government think that the things that were mentioned in the resolution are being carried out, I shall be the first man to withdraw my Bill. If Government take the responsibility to see that civilian people will be called and they will be helped to go to the rifle-training institutions, then I shall have no hesitation in withdrawing the Bill. If sufficient assurance is given to me that the things that I have mentioned in the Bill would be taken up by Government, I am prepared to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As I have mentioned already, the central board has been formed, and we have requested the State Governments also to form such State Boards. There is no bar to any citizen being trained in the use of rifles. We do not bar any citizen from going to a rifle training institution and enlist himself as a member and get himself trained. But what we do not want is compulsory to train every youth between the ages of 20 and 30. We do not want the element of compulsion that everybody will have to get himself trained in the use of rifles. Certainly, these institutions are there to welcome them and give training to whosoever wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I ascertain from Shri S. C. Samanta whether he would like to withdraw the Bill or not, I shall first put the amendments to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House and dispose them of first.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1973."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Shri Subodh Hansda, with instructions to report by the last day of the second week of the next session." (5).

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri S. C. Samanta want to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. Samanta: I withdraw the Bill.

15.28 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider it a unique honour to have the opportunity once again to introduce a Bill to get recognition for the Rajasthani language and to have it placed on the Eighth Schedule in its rightful place. In 1967-68, I had brought forward a similar Bill before this House.

I am very happy to say that since the last time I had brought forward my Bill before the House, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised Rajasthani on a par with the other languages of India. I believe that this happened last year.

I would like at the very outset to clarify my position. I am one of those who want to see that Hindi becomes the lingua franca of India, and that each and every citizen of India learn to speak Hindi. I should like to see Hindi as the link language. When I

[Dr. Karni Singh]

bring before this House a Bill to have Rajasthani recognised I am not in any way trying to minimise the importance of Hindi or remove the cohesive language that we are trying to work out. But the fact remains that States all around Rajasthan, for that matter all over the country, have their regional languages. Punjab, our border State has Punjabi recognised; Gujarat, south of us, have their language. Maharashtra has its language. Of course South has a variety of languages and so has Bengal and Orissa and so on. It is not the intention of any Rajasthani, whether inside this House or outside, to try to do anything to bring about the disintegration of the country. Far from it. Our intention is and it has been accepted by the country that through the recognition of regional languages the cohesiveness in each State increases. Two crores or more speak Rajasthani today. For some unfortunate reason Rajasthani has not been recognised as a language and this is exactly what we want to correct. Only 34 per cent of Indians speak Hindi. I should like to see 100 per cent of Indians speak Hindi. But we have to recognise certain facts. If the argument is put forward that if Rajasthani were recognised today a great, big chunk of what may be called Hindi-speaking area will disappear, I think it is wrong, because whether you regard Rajasthan as a Hindi-speaking area or not, you have to contend with the basic fact that we Rajasthanis learn Hindi; we do not speak Hindi from our birth. We go to school or college and we have learnt Hindi. We do not object to that. One fact does remain that at the time of our birth in early school years we know Rajasthani which is our mother tongue, just like Punjabi, Gujarati or Marathi.

I believe the census figures are not out. But I was told that in the last census almost two crores of people were supposed to be Rajasthani speaking. They were scattered all over the world. I can tell you from my long

travels. I have been to Madras and Calcutta and I found people speaking Rajasthani as they were from our State. Even in Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, England, all over the place where Rajasthani people are, they generally speak in their own language. There is nothing bad about it, because after all the language that you learn from your childhood is the language in which you wish to speak.

I am no authority on linguistics and languages and I happen to be one of those lucky men who drew the ballot today to have my Bill before the House. But I will substantiate what I say by extracts from some of the world's topmost people, particularly some of our big leaders in the country whose pictures adorn the Central Hall today. I think that what they say will carry more force than what I say. If you will give me a little time I shall substantiate what I say from some of the learned quotations from our great leaders.

Mr. Nehru, the man I have always respected from my childhood, I shall quote first and foremost. At the Rajasthan Sahitya Sammelan in Jaipur, Pandit Nehru said:

"We must clearly understand that we desire the development of the provincial languages like Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannadi, Malayalam and Rajasthani".

Mark the word Rajasthani.

"In each province its own language comes foremost". "Some people talk of one nation, one culture, one language. That cry reminds me of some of the fascist and nazi slogans of old. We are one nation, of course. But to try to regiment it in one way will mean discord, conflict and bitterness".

It is often said by many persons that Rajasthani should not be recognised and then when I ask those people whether they have their own State language, they admit that they have. I should like to make this quite clear.

We Rajasthanis are prepared to make any sacrifice for our nation provided there is a time-bound programme brought before this House that all the major languages of the country, within a period of ten or 20 or 30 years, will all be put away and that Hindi will become the only language of the country. In that case I am prepared to withdraw my Bill right now. But if it is the desire that other State languages should continue, I must respectfully submit that it is my desire as a citizen coming from Rajasthan and as a proud Indian that the Rajasthani language must also have its due share and given equal status with the languages of our neighbouring States.

Often the argument is put forward that in Rajasthan there is not one language; there are various dialects. I shall go into that a little later. I can say this much. No matter what language and no matter in what country you have dialects changes will take place. They say in Rajasthan Jaipuri, Bikaneri, Jodhpuri, Udaipuri; etc. is spoken but it is true that it is the same language, the same derivation. If you go to the United States and visit the Northern States and the Southern States, the same English is spoken differently and there are dialect changes; yet it is called English.

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not sound like English.

DR. KARNI SINGH: You ought to answer that. Take England. You go to Wales. Scotland, or the London area or Southern England. They do not speak English the same way; it is still the Queen's English. Therefore to merely say that just because dialect changes have taken place and so Rajasthani is not a language, I am afraid, is not fair. You go to the villages today. Little children speak Rajasthani; they do not speak Hindi. I want to say that children in every corner of the country should learn to speak Hindi but that does not do away with the fact that Rajasthani is our

mother tongue. How the States in the South have developed because of their language and how the States in the East have developed because of their language! Because children at the smallest age are able to grasp what is being taught. I can tell you from my experience that in the smaller classes—Mr. Nahata would bear me out because we come from the desert regions—in the desert regions the school teachers have to teach Hindi by translating it first into Rajasthani and then explaining it in Hindi. That is not unusual because after all the child cannot grasp it all that quickly.

Because of the richness of its literature too it has a right to be recognised as a language; its right for recognition cannot be disputed, in my opinion. We only have to go the great Meera Bhajans which are world famous today; many of them are in Rajasthani and she came from Rajasthan; we are proud of her.

Dr. Becomfield, an eminent America Scholar has in his book "Language" also recognised Rajasthani as one of the major languages and place it as the 25th language of the world in relation to the number of people speaking it. Another great authority on languages, the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee says.

"But Bardic (Rajasthani) poems are also important as literary documents. They have a literary value and taken together form a literature, which better known, is sure to occupy a most distinguished place amongst the literature of the new Indian vernaculars."

Dr. Tessitori of Italy who visited Rajasthan 75-80 years ago, while reviewing the work 'Krishna Rukmanir-Velli' by Rathore Prithviraj of Bikaner one of my ancestors. I am proud to say—says:

Bill

[Dr. Karni Singh]

"This Veli of Krishna and Rukmani by Rathore Prithviraja of Biakaner, is one of the most fluent gems in the rich mine of Rajasthani literature."

Look at some of the published works. I have a list of 200 books here, far too many to read out. I have collected a whole lot of books here; they are all books in Rajasthani and it cannot be said that this represents a minority. There are far too many. I would like to make another quotation from another very learned scholar the Chancellor, in fact the pounder of the Benaras Hindu University, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya:

"राजस्थानी वीरों की भाषा है। राजस्थानी साहित्य वीरों का साहित्य है। संसार के साहित्य में इसका निराला स्थान है। वर्तमान काल के भारतीय नवयुवकों के लिये उसका अध्ययन होना आवश्यक है। इस प्राण-से-भरे साहित्य और इसकी भाषा के उद्धार का कार्य होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मैं उस दिन की उत्सुक प्रतीक्षा में हूँ, जब हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में राजस्थानी का सर्वांगपूर्ण विभाग स्थापित हो जायेगा।"

The picture of the great man hangs in the Central Hall. I will quote another great man, Rabindranath Tagore:

"भक्ति रस का काव्य तो भारत-वर्ष के प्रत्येक साहित्य में किसी न किसी कोटि का पाया जाता है, परन्तु राजस्थान ने अपने रक्त से जो साहित्य निर्माण किया उसकी जोड़ का साहित्य और कहीं नहीं पाया जाता।"

I underline the word *bhasha* because they say Rajasthani is only a dialect and not a language.

Bill

"राजस्थानी भाषा साहित्य में

जो एक भाव है, जो एक उद्देश्य है, वह केवल राजस्थान के लिये ही नहीं सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये गौरव की वस्तु है। राजस्थानी भाषा के प्रत्येक दोहे में जो वीरत्व की भावना और उमंग है वह राजस्थान की मौलिक निधि है और समस्त भारत के लिये गौरव का विषय है।"

Now, we have to go back a few centuries. Abul Fazil in his book *Ain-e-Akbari* writes:

"Throughout the wide extent of Hindustan, many are the dialect that are spoken and the diversity of these that do not exclude a common inter-intelligibility are innumerable. These forms of speech that are not understood one of another are the dialect of Delhi, Bengal, Multan, Marwar—what we now call Rajasthan—Gujarat, Telingana, Marhatta, Karnatik, Sindh; Afghan of Shal (between Sindh, Kabul and Kandhar), Baluchistan and Kashmir."

Coming to the yardsticks of a language, The Sahitya Academy has laid down certain requirements before a language can be recognised. They are structurally independent language, grammar, continuous history and tradition for three centuries, and a dictionary. I will go through these one by one. Regarding grammar, we have this pamphlet:

राजस्थान भाषा प्रचार सभा, जयपुर द्वारा आयोजित आधुनिक राजस्थानी गद्य के सर्वमान्य रूप-निर्धारण की समस्या विषयक विचार गोष्ठी।

This refers to all the grammar books that have been published. Every language must have a dictionary. I think very few hon. members in this House would perhaps know that we

have a huge compiled work, a dictionary, in Rajasthani language. There are three volumes but I have only two, produced by the very notable scholar, Sitaram Lalsa, from Jodhpur.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it from Rajasthani to Hindi?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I think it uses Rajasthani to explain Rajasthani. Then comes the requirements of literature. I have already exhibited to you a book list of 200 books. Then there should be periodicals. I have got here a complete list of periodicals brought out in Rajasthani from various parts of Rajasthan like Rahstra Bharti, Bikaner, Ledesar from Calcutta, Rajasthani Vir from Poona, Parampara from Jodhpur, Shodh Patrika from Udaipur, Sanyukta Rajasthan from Ajmer and so on.

Another requirement of a language is daily newspapers. Here is Marwar Times a daily published from Jodhpur in Rajasthani. There is the requirement that a language must be spoken by a very large number of people. It is my estimation that 2 crores of people residing within the State and 1 crore outside speak Rajasthani. Of course there are many people in the border areas who will be bilingual or multilingual. In North Rajasthan, Punjabi is spoken; in south Rajasthan Gujarati is spoken. In eastern Rajasthan, we have Brajbasha. These are quite natural.

Another argument put up against Rajasthani is that we do not have a script, whereas Gujarati, Tamil and other languages have a separate script. Rajasthani uses the Devanagari script. To that, my answer is simple. Marathi uses Devanagari script and still it is a separate language. The same should apply to Rajasthani also.

There is one very important quotation I must give the House and that is from Dr. Tessitori, which further strengthens the claim of Rajasthani

about structural independence, grammar and continuous history and tradition of three centuries;

"In Western India Shaurseni Apabhhransha was succeeded by that form of language which I have chosen to call Western Rajasthani and other Old Gujarati. This was in use over the whole of Gujarat and Western Rajputana and flourished till about the end of the 16th Century A.D. when finally developed into two distinct vernaculars—Modern Gujarati and Modern Marwari."

Dr. Tessitori has also said in the introduction to his notes on the grammar of the Old Western Rajasthani with special reference to Apabhhransha and Gujarati and Marwari:

"जिस भाषा को मैंने प्राचीन पश्चिमी राजस्थानी नाम दिया है और इन पृष्ठों में जिसका विवरण देने जा रहा हूँ वह शौरसेन अपभ्रंश की पहली संतान है। और साथ ही उनकी आधुनिक बोलियाँ की माँ है जिन्हें गुजराती तथा मारवाड़ी के नाम से जाना जाता है।"

तथ्य यह है कि जिस भाषा को मैं प्राचीन पश्चिमी राजस्थानी के नाम से पुकारता हूँ उसमें वे सभी तत्व हैं जो गुजराती के साथ साथ मारवाड़ी के नाम से पुकारता हूँ उसमें वे सभी तत्व हैं जो गुजराती के साथ साथ मारवाड़ी के उद्भव के सूचक हैं और इस तरह वह भाषा स्पष्टतः इन दोनों की सम्मिलित माँ है।"

What more do you want?

Then, there must be research institutions in any language. I have got here a list of 13 research institutions:

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Sahitya Samiti, Bissau; Rajasthani Basha Prachar Sabha, Jaipur, Sadul Rajasthan Research Institute, Bikaner, Bharatiya Vidhya Mandir Shodh Pratishthan, Bikaner, Prachya Vidya Pratishthan Sabha, Bikaner, Prachya Vidya Pratishthan, Jodhpur, Chopsani Shodh Prathishthan, Jodhpur, Sahitya Shodh Sansthan, Barunda, Jodhpur, Rajasthan Sahitya Akadun, Udaipur, Rajasthani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Jaipur and so on. They are representative of the whole State.

Another thing is there should be movie films in modern times in any language. I know of at least three Rajasthani films:

नानी बाई रोमायरो
रोडोड अमर सिंह
रामदेव पीर

May be Mr. Nahata will mention a few others.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : आप
राजस्थानी में बालिये ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: Sir, if I have your permission, I will speak in Rajasthani. Last time I was stopped because it is not a recognised language. I will be glad to speak in Rajasthani. If the other members cannot have a simultaneous translation, it is not my fault.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please continue in English.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Yes. Another thing, is, the modern of instruction should also be Rajasthani. When the integration of the States took place 25 years ago, the leaders, mostly Congress leaders, decided that Rajasthan would be a Hindi-speaking area and consequently the claim of Rajasthani went over board. I have before me here.

राजस्थान भाषा-प्रचार सभा ।

परीक्षावां रा नियम अर पाठ्यक्रम ।

This gives the syllabus for education. So, this is a thing which very much exists today.

All India Radio today also broadcasts programmes in Rajasthani.

I think we have fulfilled all the requirements laid down by the Sahitya Academy and I do not see why Rajasthani cannot be recognised, now that it has already received a certain amount of recognition as a result of the Sahitya Academy having recognised it as being on par with the other languages of India last year.

Take the richness of Rajasthani language. We have bardic, folk lore, historical khyats and baten, religious, drama (khyal and rammat), novel, biographies, stories, poems, translations, etc. An innumerable number of sources are available.

I cannot conclude unless I once more make reference to some great leaders. But, before I do that, will quote Shri Sukhadia, the ex-Chief Minister of Rajasthan, who wrote to me when I made a request about the Rajasthani language:

"After giving very careful consideration of the matter, therefore, we have recommended to the Government of India that the Rajasthani language should be officially recognised by the all India Sahitya Akademi and in other forums as one of the literary languages of the country."

Then the great Jawaharlal Nehru, again, at the All India Sahitya Sammelan at Dinajpur said:

"हमें यह बात साफ साफ समझ
लानी चाहिये कि बंगला, मराठी, गुज-
राती, तामिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम

और राजस्थानी आदि अन्य प्रांतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की चाहते हैं, हर प्रांत में वहां की भाषा ही प्रथम है। हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी राष्ट्रभाषा अवश्य है और होनी चाहिये, लेकिन प्रांतीय भाषाओं के पीछे ही आ सकती है।”

Having said all this, I can only say this much that we, the people of Rajasthan, are not destructive. We want to see this country become one strong, homogenous, great nation so that we can stand up with our heads high and say we are Indians. But the diversification of the various languages in the country cannot be ignored. As Shri Nehru himself has said, we want that a rightful place is given to all our languages. Then, like our neighbours in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and some other States who speak their own language, we can also proudly speak our own language. At the same time, make Hindi the *lingua franca* of India, make Hindi the link language of the country, thereby uniting the country. The Bill, therefore, seeks recognition of this language in the Eighth Schedule.

At this stage, I would like to clarify one point before anybody says anything to the contrary. It is not my desire at this stage that we should have the Rajasthani language to become the administrative language or the language for higher education. For that I would like the Central Government and the State Government to appoint a committee which will go into this question in great depth and then take their own decision whether the Rajasthani language, once it is given recognition, should be made into an administrative language or a language for higher education or not. That, I think is a decision that should be left to experts.

So, I commend this Bill for consideration and passing by this august House and I hope that Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, who I know is very fair-minded, who is the daughter of the great Jawaharlal whom I have quoted, would be sympathetic to our cause and will see that this Bill is accepted and passed.

Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

There is a motion by Shri M. C. Daga for circulating the Bill for purpose of eliciting public opinion. Would he like to move it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31 March, 1973.”

*SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill of Dr. Karni Singh on behalf of my party. The Rajasthani language should find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. But while advocating its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, Dr. Karni Singh appeared to have an apprehension that a conflict may develop between Rajasthani and Hindi. This perhaps is not unfounded but there need not be any conflict amongst various languages. Dr. Karni Singh has produced proof of the publication in various newspapers and periodicals and books in the Rajasthani languages and has also quoted from the sayings of many celebrated persons in support of his arguments for inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule. All this effort was perhaps not necessary because it is but natural that a language spoken by over two crores of Indians should

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

justly be recognised and included in the Eighth Schedule. Any negation of this will be unreasonable and unjust. Only 15 languages have been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Rajasthani language should also have been included therein long ago. Along with this, I will also say, Sir, that the Nepalese language is spoken by a large number of people in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Keeping in view the aspirations of the Nepalese speaking people and the agitations entered upon by them for a long time for recognition of their language, the Nepalese language should also be included in the Eighth Schedule. Some time back when our Prime Minister visited Darjeeling, the Nepalese speaking people there agitated before her for recognition of their language. They had also given call for a 'bandh' in this connection and that bandh was totally successful. All this goes to prove that the people speaking different languages in our multi-lingual country aspire for recognition of their own language and for gaining equal status with other languages in the country. I will further say that in addition to Rajasthani and Nepalese languages, the Santhali language should also find a place in the Eighth Schedule. The Santhali language is spoken by a large number of people in the Santhal Parganas of Bihar, in the Midnapore district of West Bengal, and in a large area in Orissa. This language should therefore be accorded due recognition. I will also like to point out that although we have accepted English as our official language, this language does not figure in the Eighth Schedule. Sir, English is the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indians and this has also been accepted in Nagaland and Meghalaya as the State language. I will therefore urge that English may also be included in the Eighth Schedule.

I am of the view, Sir, that all the languages spoken by a substantial number of people in India should be included in the eighth Schedule. The

Government should advance all the facilities and encouragement to these language to flourish and blossom. The whole of India may be visualised as a beautiful flower with all the languages forming its petals. I will conclude with a well known quotation which says "Let the hundred flowers blossom."

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whenever the demand for the inclusion of a particular language in the Eighth Schedule is raised, it is quite often misunderstood. The languages included in the Eighth Schedule are not State languages; they are all our national languages. The spirit of the Constitution must be understood very clearly. Hindi is our State language, inter-State language and link language. The purpose of the Eighth Schedule is that Hindi shall draw from and enrich itself from the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. That is the letter and spirit of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Now, why should anybody deprive Hindi of enriching itself and drawing from Rajasthani?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Could not that be done without putting in the Eighth Schedule?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: If Hindi is doing it already, then why should anybody oppose the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule?

16 hrs.

It is in the interest of Hindi to draw liberally from Rajasthani. Rajasthani is not a dialect of Hindi. You ask any linguist anywhere in the world and he will tell you that Hindi is a derivative from Apabhramsha whereas Rajasthani is a derivative from Souraseni. They are two diametrically opposite language families. Gujarati, Sindhi and Rajasthani belong to one family. All these three languages are derivatives from Souraseni. They have nothing in common with Hindi.

What are essentials for a language? They are, grammar, syntax and dictionary. As my learned friend, Dr. Karni Singh said, we have a lexicon in Rajasthani in four volumes. This dictionary contains 2 lakh words in Rajasthani language. In Hindi, for example, we have gender in verb.

राम जाता है । सीता जाती है ।

Many people, Bengali-speaking people, do not understand what is this. They often mix up masculine and feminine genders. Probably, south Indians also. If it is a small booklet, it is feminine; if it is a book, it is masculine.

ग्रंथ रखा है । पुस्तक रखी है ।

In Hindi, we have gender in verb. In Rajasthani, we do not have it.

मैं जाऊँ,

whether it is a man speaking or a woman speaking. It is a qualitative difference from Hindi language. The syntax is different from Hindi language. Sanskrit is also like that.

Sir, the sub-conscious fear is that if Rajasthani is included in the Eighth Schedule and if about 3 crore people are considered as Rajasthani-speaking people, the number of Hindi-speaking people will shrink. Now, this fear is baseless. We are champions of Hindi. In this very House, whenever the question of Hindi arises, we have championed the cause of Hindi. Even now, while I support the cause of Rajasthani, I am for Hindi. Hindi should not depend for its claim of becoming the national language only on the numbers of the people who speak that language. On paper, you may say, 3 crores additional people speak in Hindi. But, in fact, they do not.

Today, if any doctor goes to Rajasthan, in any corner of Rajasthan, in any village of Rajasthan, if he does not speak and understand Rajasthani, he can never diagnose a disease. If a judge does not understand Rajasthani, he can never record evidence. If a

politician does not speak and understand Rajasthani, he can never win elections in any part of Rajasthan. If an administrator does not speak or understand Rajasthani, he cannot administer in any part of Rajasthan. De facto Rajasthani is the State language of the Rajasthan. In panchayati raj institutions, in gram panchayats, in panchayat samities, in zila parishads, the actual deliberations take place in Rajasthani. In courts, in offices, people speak Rajasthani. It is the spoken language of Rajasthan. Therefore, it is the rightful claim of Rajasthani to get an honourable place in the Eighth Schedule.

It is true Rajasthani has many dialects. So has Hindi. Hindi spoken by people in eastern U.P. is different from Hindi spoken by people in western U.P. Each language has its dialect. That proves that Rajasthani too is independent language. These language question cannot be decided on political grounds. The linguists, the authorities on languages, have all agreed that Rajasthani is a language. That is why the Sahitya Akademi has already awarded recognition to Rajasthani language. The authorities on languages are unanimous, right from Prof. Tassitorty to Tagore, from Nehru to Shri Jai Narain Vyas. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji who was the first Chairman of the Language Commission and a few other literary figures all are agreed that Rajasthani is an independent language.

Last time when we discussed this question, Shri Gokhale said, he is not opposed to this demand but the fear is that many languages will clamour for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. What is the harm? The more the diversity, the more the variety, the more the richness we have in our cultural and literary field of our country, the more enriched, the more beautiful and more glorious our national heritage becomes. In this cultural and literary garden of ours let many flowers of different hues bloom. That will

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

enrich our national life. Therefore, I am not of the opinion that more languages in the Eighth Schedule will mean disintegration. Integration and unity does not mean uniformity. Unity in diversity is the real unity. And we are of course, for unity. But that type of unity is a fascist unity. Nehru used to speak again and again emphasizing the richness, the variety, the diversity, that is there in our country.

Lastly, I would only give you one interesting illustration of how a politician was contesting elections in Rajasthan and who did not speak and understand Rajasthani. He went to a village of Rajasthan. A loud-speaker was fitted on his jeep. He started speaking in Hindi and he wanted to explain to the illiterate people of that village the distinction between democracy and autocracy, the difference between the feudal system and the democratic system. So, in Hindi he used to say:

सलोकतन्त्र और राजतन्त्र का अन्तर
 मझना चाहिये ।

He went on explaining the distinction, the difference, between various systems. Now, *Anter* in Hindi means, difference; but in Rajasthani, it means, scent. Some youngman was listening to that. He was newly married. When he went home he found his newly-wed wife very angry. He asked, "Why are you so angry?". She replied, "That man selling scent came to the village. Why have you not brought a bottle of scent for me?". *Anter* was understood by the villagers as scent. He was explaining the difference between democracy and autocracy. But people thought that he was a pedlar selling scent. That is the story going round our various parts of the country.

Don't deprive our children from learning through their mother-tongue. All educationists all over the world

agree that the medium of instruction must be mother-tongue. You are handicapping millions of our children, you are retarding their intellectual growth, by fostering on them a language which they do not learn with mother's milk. Therefore, to do justice to school-going children, let Rajasthani be introduced as a medium of instruction so that our boys and girls also contribute their mite towards general overall national welfare.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support Dr. Karni Singh's Bill. Dr. Karni Singh has given such an interesting speech and has given so many reasons why Rajasthani should be put in the Eighth Schedule. Mr. Amrit Nahata has also supported this Bill. So, there is not really very much for me to say except that I too like the rest of Members of the House do not feel that this should be a political issue. Nobody is arguing with the fact that we wish Hindi to become our national language. As speakers before me have said, it would be a very sad day if the Rajasthani children were not taught and brought up in their mother-tongue. I myself said when this issue of Hindi was being raised, that the people in Bengal from where I come would feel it very bad if one day their children could not read Bengali and have to read the Hindi translations. The same applies to Rajasthani. There is such a rich cultural heritage all over our country, and if we are going to ignore this, very soon we will find that children in this country, in the coming generations, have forgotten their mother-tongue. Sanskrit is now a dead language. Pali is now a dead language, and there are certain other dead languages in India. Let us not be responsible for being a party to making languages like Rajasthani and other rich languages of our country dead within a few generations. That is why, I would beg of the members of this House not to consider this as a political question but realise that, if we

want the cultural heritage in India to be varied and rich, the language of Rajasthan should be included in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल (गंगानगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थानी के प्रश्न पर हमारे साथी डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। दरअसल मैं राजस्थानी में बोला था उसके बाद जो रिपोर्ट उसकी आई वहाँ पर जोरो लिख दिया। चूँकि उन्होंने कहा कि यह भाषा हमारे संविधान में नहीं है इसलिये उसको लिखा ही नहीं।

16.13 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहूँगा। इतना ही कहूँगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा में 7 लाख ग्रन्थ हैं और वह एक बहुत ठोस संजीदा भाषा है। मैं आपको राजस्थानी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ यह बतलाने के लिये कि मैं राजस्थानी भाषा जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह पास नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब वोट देने का अवसर आयेगा तब पार्टी के अनुशासन के तारते अपने दिल पर छुरी रख कर और मन को मसोस कर, आत्मा की हत्या करते हम को विधेयक के विरुद्ध वोट देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह हमारे दिल की बात नहीं होगी। राजस्थानी में कहा है कि :

गिर मोरां वन कुंजरां, आम्बा रस सुआ,

जन्मभूमि कट रचन और मायड़ भाषा विसर
सामुआ।

इस राजस्थानी में अंगार रस, बीर रस सभी कुछ है। राणा प्रताप के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की कहावत है कि :

जननी रूपा पूत जण जेड़ा राणा प्रताप
अकबर पुतो श्रीज के जाणे सिराने मांप।
राजस्थानी भाषा में एक ही शब्द के विषये अनेक शब्द हैं। मैं आप से अतन्त्राङ्ग कि

राजस्थानी में ऊंट और ऊंटनी के लिये सांड सांडनी, टोड़ियो, टोड़ड़ी और जकिड़ों करवलिया आदि शब्द आते हैं, इसी प्रकार गाय और बैल के लिये टोपड़ियो, टोगड़ी, वाछड़ियो, वाछड़ी, डूड़ियो, डडड़ा आदि शब्द आते हैं, इसी तरह से भैंस और भैंसे के लिये झोटा झोटी, कट्टा कटी, पाडिया पाडकी आदि शब्द आते हैं। चूँकि राजस्थानी भाषा में सात लाख ग्रन्थ हैं इसलिये कम से कम साहित्यिक दृष्टि से तो मान्यता दे ही देनी चाहिये। आपने पहले संविधान में चौदह भाषायें रखी थीं। उसके बाद संशोधन करके एक और भाषा को मान्यता दी है। राजस्थान में ढाई करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा को बोलते हैं और बाहर एक करोड़ राजस्थानी भाषा को बोलते हैं और बाहर एक करोड़ राजस्थानी भाषा भाषी लोए रहते हैं। इस तरह से अगर आप साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा को मान्यता नहीं देते हैं तो यह राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय होगा।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि दक्षिण में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं और हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों की संख्या में से राजस्थानी वालों को कम करके अंग्रेजी को महत्व देना चाहते हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, न किसी की मातृभाषा अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषा के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारी भाषाय देश की भाषायें हैं। अपने अपने प्रदेश में लोगों को उनको बोलने का अधिकार है और वह वहाँ सब फूले फलें। लेकिन मैं राजस्थानी भाषा की सुन्दरता आप के सामने वर्णन करना चाहता हूँ। जेठ बैसाख की गर्मी के बाद असाढ़ के महीने में जब बादल थोड़ा बरसते हैं तब तालों में थोड़ा थोड़ा पानी भर जाता है। एक बार ऐसे ही समय दो महिलियाँ अपने गिर पर पड़े रखते हुए बरसात का पानी भरने जा रही थीं। रास्ते में देखा कि एक हरिण और हरिणी जो बहुत प्यासे थे

Bill

[श्री पन्तलाल बाक्षपाल]

पानी पीने के लिये एक झील पर गये। दोनों में बड़ा प्रेम था। हरिणी ने हरिण से कहा कि पहले तू पी, हरिण ने कहा कि नहीं पहले तू पी। इसी तरह करते करते दोनों प्यास के मारे मर गये। उनको देख कर एक सहेली ने कहा दूसरी सहेली से कि यह दोनों कैसे मर गये।

खड्डो ने देख्यो पारखी लग्यो न देख्यो बाण हूँ तने रूखूं मडिइयां। किस विधि तज्यो प्राण।

तब दूसरी सहेली कहती है कि तू बावरी है।

जब थोड़ा नेहा घगा लग्या प्रीति का बाण तू पी तू पी कहतां इसां दोनों तज्यो प्राण।

यह भाग राजस्थान की है मैं हूँ य से सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों की राजस्थानी भाषा को उसको मान लेना चाहिये। यहां पर श्री पहाड़िया हैं। वह राजस्थान से चुन कर आये हैं और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बने हुए बैठे हैं, लेकिन राजस्थानी भाषा की बात की जाती है तब वह उसका विरोध करते हैं। वह उनके लिखे शोषा की बात नहीं हैं। वह गवर्नमेंट के आदमी हैं तो न्यूट्रल रह सकते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से राजस्थानी का विरोध करेंगे तो उनके लिये राजस्थान में प्रवेश करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। उनको शर्म आनी चाहिये कि राजस्थान के प्रतिनिधि होकर वह राजस्थानी भाषा का विरोध करते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, this country is a very rich tapestry in which various cultures and languages have been inter-woven to make it a beautiful whole, and among the various languages, 14 languages have got recognition and are found in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

If you trace the history of the languages, you will find that a great work has been done in 1902 by Prof. G. A. Grierson. Regarding Rajasthan

Bill

language, he has published as many as twelve volumes and those have been re-printed after independence under the auspices of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan when he was President of India. Regarding Rajasthani, he writes:

"Rajasthani means literally the language of Rajasthan or Rajwara, the country of Rajputs. The name as connecting a language has been invented for the purposes of this survey in order to distinguish it from western Hindi on the one hand and from Gujarati on the other."

So, it is quite different from Western Hindi or Gujarati. To call it an offshoot or branch or dialect of Hindi will not be doing justice to Rajasthani. If you come to modern times, the expert view on the subject is this. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the National Professor for Literature and now the President of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, has written a book, *The Languages and Literatures of Modern India*, and there he has expressed his concern that in addition to the above, Sindhi, Rajasthani, Nepali, Bhojpuri and Mythili, among the other Aryan languages, deserve special treatment. Now, Sindhi has got its rightful place and has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and that took place in the Third Lok Sabha when Shri U. M. Trivedi, the leader of the Jana Sangh, brought a non-official Bill to include Sindhi because a large number of refugees came after the Partition from Sind and they settled in this country. He wanted that their language should get a rightful place among the various national languages of this country and his non-official Bill was more or less accepted and after an assurance, he withdrew that Bill and the Government, *suo motu*, brought the Twenty-first Constitution (Amendment) Bill in which Sindhi was included among the national languages of the country.

It should be mentioned here that there is no Sind State now even though

in our national anthem we say Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, etc. There is no Sind State now.

Even then Sindhi has got its rightful place. Similarly, Rajasthani which is a very rich language and has a heritage of its own and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji has given ample evidence that it should find its rightful place.

I congratulate my colleague, Dr. Karni Singh, my distinguished colleague, for bringing forward this Bill and it reminds me that in the late 19th century, when Orissa was a part of Bengal and accidentally, Calcutta became the capital of the British empire, as a spring board for their imperialist expansion, they wanted to include Oriya as a dialect of Bengali and they wanted to introduce Bengali as the court language and a circular was also issued. But, at that time due to the unique and patriotic service of Maharaja Ramachandra Bhanjdeo of Mayurbanj and Sir Raja Bir Basudeo Sudhaldao of Bamra under whose patronage the Oriya writers flourished and Oriya had its rightful place. And, when States were carved on the basis of language, the various groups of the Oriya-speaking people who were spread in the former Madras Presidency, in Madhya Pradesh and in Bihar and in Bengal, were all put together and the State of Orissa was formed in 1936 along with Sind.

Similarly, I take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Karni Singh that he has espoused a very good cause and there should be no two opinions to support this Bill. I know it will be very difficult to get passed a non-official Bill with this thin attendance in the House. But the Government should come forward with an assurance and I request Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw his Bill so that the Government may come forward to bring their own Bill.

Unless these things are done and unless the various national languages get their rightful place in the country, fissiparous tendencies of dissension will spring up and we may become a party to it. Now, the question of Mulki Raj and Telangana are agitating the minds of my friend, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah and the M.Ps of Andhra Pradesh. We do not want that such things should happen. That can only happen if rightful recognition is made of Rajasthani language as a national language and it finds a place in Schedule VIII of our Constitution.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : राजस्थानी होने के नाते मैं बड़ी विषम परिस्थिति में पड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी जो बात मेरे मन में है और जिस को मैं ठीक समझता हूँ वही कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसी बात की चिन्ता नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी कभी हम राजस्थानी राजस्थानी भाषा को समझते हैं या नहीं समझते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी में अपने भाषण करते हैं और बड़ी बुलन्द आवाज़ में कहते हैं कि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता चाहिये। शुरू से अन्त तक यही राजस्थान वाले कहते गए हैं। मैं बड़े आश्चर्य में पड़ गया। मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या वाकई में संविधान में जो व्यवस्था भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में की गई है उसकी पूर्ति हुई है। आप आर्टिकल 344 और 345 को देखें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इन आर्टिकल्स का मतलब मेरे मित्त समझ चुके हैं या नहीं समझ चुके हैं। आर्टिकल 344 में कहा गया है कि इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के अमल में आने के पांच साल बाद और उस अवधि को पूरा हो जाने के दस साल बाद कमिशन बटेगा। आज पच्चीस साल हमें स्वतंत्र हुए हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां इस चीज़ को लाया गया है और कहां यह चीज़ आती है। आपकी स्टेट ने हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा एडाप्ट किया

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

है। राजस्थान ने कहा कि हमारी भाषा हिन्दी होगी। कालेजों के अन्दर आपने टू लैंगुएज फार्मुला रखा है। कहां उस में आपने मातृभाषा रखी है और कहां आप ने टू लैंगुएज फार्मुला रखा है। हमारे बारूपाल जी ने बड़े जोश के साथ श्रंगार रस और बीर रस की कविताएं आपको सुनाई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस कालेज या यूनिवर्सिटी ने इन भाषाओं या बोलियों के बारे में कहा है कि इनका अध्ययन होना चाहिये किस ने इनको रखा है। अगर आपको राजस्थान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना है अगर आपको राजस्थान का विभाजन करना है तो आप यह कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ हिम्मत के साथ लेकिन डरते डरते कहा है तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी बोलते हैं। मैं चुपचाप उनके भाषण को सुनता रहा हूं और सोचता रहा हूं कि शायद वह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से बात कह रहे हैं या कोई एनसाइक्लोपेडिया है। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सिरोही का सारा इलाका क्या गुजराती भाषा नहीं है? अगर आपने राजस्थानी भाषा को इस तरह से मान्यता दे दी है तो क्या वह इलाका आपके साथ रहेगा या वे लोग अहमदाबाद या गुजरात के साथ जाना पसन्द करेंगे। वे गुजरात में घुस जाएंगे। राव साहब भी विशाल हरियाणा की बात करते हैं। वे कहेंगे कि हिन्दी भाषी इलाके विशाल हरियाणा में मिलें और जहां हिन्दी बोली जाती है वे हरियाणा में आना पसन्द करेंगे। हमारे राज बहादुर जी भरतपुर के रहने वाले हैं। वहां अज भाषा बोली जाती है। वे लोग कहेंगे कि हम राजस्थानी नहीं समझते हैं और हम बड़ भाषा भाषी इलाके के साथ मिलना चाहते हैं। क्या आपने राजस्थान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करने की बात सोच रखी है?

भाषा राजस्थानी भाषा हमने कब मना किया है कि समृद्ध न हो। राजा महाराजाओं ने यह भाषा दी है बड़े बड़े कवि आते थे जोकि उनके गुणगान करते थे उनकी शोभा बढ़ाते थे राज महलों में यह प्रचलित भी थी। आप इस भाषा को तथा इन बोलियों को ग्रन्थों में रखें साहित्य की भाषा बनाएं और इसको समृद्ध करते चले जाएं। कोई मना नहीं करता है। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं इसको कहने की कौन राजस्थानी हिम्मत करेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी कोर्ट ने राजस्थानी में जजमेंट दिए हैं। आप हाई कोर्ट को देखें सेशन कोर्ट को देखें दूसरी कोर्ट्स को देखें। किस ने राजस्थानी में जजमेंट दिए हैं? जो वकील हैं वे बहस भी इस में नहीं करते हैं। बीकानेरी बोलने वाले हैं मेवाड़ी बोलने वाले हैं वे क्या राजस्थानी को अपनाएंगे? कोई मेवाड़ी बोलता है कोई मारवाड़ी बोलता है। ये भाषाएं आपकी भाषा से बिल्कुल अलग हैं। भीलवाड़ी जो बोलते हैं वह भाषा भी बिल्कुल अलग है। हर तीस कोस पर भाषा बदल जाती है.....

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : एक एक गांव और एक एक कोस पर भाषा बदलती है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : राजस्थान की अलग अलग बोलियां हैं। मेवाड़ी अलग भाषा है मारवाड़ी अलग है कुछ लोग बीकानेरी बोलते हैं कुछ शेखावटी भाषा बोलते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा बोलते हैं। कहां बोलते हैं?

यहां पर कितने कोर्ट की गई है। हम लोग यहां न्यायेरी में जाते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं सभापति महोदय, कि कौन सा पक्ष आपने वहां राजस्थानी

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में देखा है जो प्रकाशित होता है । दो चार नाम ले लिए जाते हैं । बंगाल में जो राजस्थान के लोग गए उन्होंने चूक उनकी दूकानदारी नहीं चलती थी इस वास्ते दूकान-दारी चलाने के लिए पांच दस साहित्यकारों को, कवियों को इकट्ठा कर लिया और कह दिया कि राजस्थानी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये और इसको सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं । लोग अपने जीवन में, अपनी दिनचर्या में कहीं इस भाषा को नहीं लाते हैं । इस भाषा की हिमायत करने वाले लोगों को कहते हैं, उनको सलाह देते हैं कि इस भाषा को अपनाओ । अगर किसी भाषा में दौलत है, साहित्य है, तो लोग उस को पढ़ेंगे, उस की तरफ लोगों का खिंचाव होगा । किस ने पढ़ने से मना किया है ? (व्यवधान)

कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 344 इस प्रकार है

"In making their recommendations the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India."

"The President shall at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencementconstitute a Commission...."

आज पच्चीस साल हो गये हैं । पन्द्रह साल तक तो किसी ने यह नहीं कहा है कि राजस्थान वाले यह मांग करते हैं कि हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषा राजस्थानी होनी चाहिए, हिन्दी हमारी निम्न स्तर की होनी चाहिए और तीसरी भाषा होनी चाहिए । ऐसा कोई फार्मूला एडॉप्ट नहीं किया गया है । इस बिल को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य स्वयं जहाँ फर्की भाषण देने से, वह हिन्दी में देते हैं ।

असल में बात यह है कि कुछ लोगों की यह मांग करने की आदत सी हो गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्रज भाषा को स्थान दिया जाये, बिहार में भोजपुरी को स्थान दिया जाये आदि, हमारे देश में न जाने कितनी बोलियाँ हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य कुछ ग्रन्थ भी लेकर आए हैं । वह एक भी राजस्थानी की किताब बतायें, जो किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में, एम० ए० के कोर्स में, पढ़ाई जाती हो । श्री साल्वे बड़े गौर से भाषण सुन रहे हैं । वह माननीय सदस्य से पूछें कि उन्होंने राजस्थानी की कौन कौन सी किताब पढ़ी है । माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ अखबारों के भी नाम दिये हैं । वे हिन्दी में लिखते हैं और कह दिया कि वे राजस्थानी के हैं । वे खुद उन को पढ़ते नहीं हैं ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: I don't think it is correct to make personal remarks whether any Member reads something or not. He should state his case.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कह दिया कि तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा बोलते हैं । यह सुन कर मैं बड़े आश्चर्य में पड़ गया, क्योंकि राजस्थान की पापुलेशन भी तीन करोड़ नहीं हुई है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो राजस्थान में झगड़े पैदा होंगे । अगर हम ने राजस्थान को संगठित मजबूत और अक्षण रखना है, तो उस की एक ही भाषा होनी चाहिए, और वह हिन्दी है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० कर्णी सिंह राजस्थानी के अच्छे अच्छे सालार पैदा करें, उस का अच्छा साहित्य दें । अगर श्री वास्पाल दुनिया से ले जायें, तो अपना कोई निष्पत्ती छोड़ जायें । आज सारे विश्वार्थी हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं । आज राजस्थान

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में राजस्थानी नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है। इस बिल के बड़े हिमायती, श्री अमृत नाहाटा, ने कहा है कि अगर राजस्थान में कोई हिन्दी बोलता है, तो लोग उस को नहीं समझते हैं उन के क्षेत्र में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के भाषण होते हैं, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के भाषण होते हैं, राजनैतिक पार्टियों के बड़े बड़े नेताओं के भाषण होते हैं, लेकिन वे सब राजस्थानी में नहीं बोलते हैं, बल्कि हिन्दी में बोलते हैं और लोग समझते हैं। आज हाउस में श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव नहीं हैं, वरना विशाल हरियाणा और हिन्दी की बात करते।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: While campaigning for election she travelled in the interior of West Bengal where people do not know A. B. C. of Hindi, still she spoke in Hindi there.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बंगाल के लोग सब हिन्दी जानते हैं। वे हिन्दी की पिक्चर्स खूब देखते हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभाति महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस बिल को लोगों की राय जानने के लिए सर्वेसूट किया जाये, ताकि पता लग सके कि राजस्थान के कितने लोग माननीय सदस्य की बात का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में राजस्थान की राय जान ली जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारा राजस्थान हिन्दी में विश्वास करता है और हिन्दी बोलता है। राजस्थान की बोली राज महलों तक रहे और वह आगे बढ़े, मुझे इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन राजस्थानी का हमारी भाषा होने का साथ ही नहीं है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I am very glad that my hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh has brought forward this Bill once again, for the

second time, in the Lok Sabha. Last time in 1968-69, he brought this Bill. It was debated. But now I find a marked change in the debate. At that time the Members of the ruling Congress Party were opposed to the Bill. To my surprise most of them are supporting this Bill, except Mr. Danga. All the Members belonging to Swatantra Party or ruling Congress or Independents like Dr. Karni Singh are in favour of including Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like the Members from Rajasthan, apart from taking up this Bill and advocating the cause of Rajasthani, to persuade the Rajasthan Assembly to pass a Resolution for Rajasthani to be included in the Schedule so that they can take action immediately, as they cannot say 'No' to the unanimous resolution passed by the State Assembly.

What is the position of Rajasthani? I have gone through the census of 1961 and 1971. Other language-speaking people numbers are going up. But this Rajasthani-speaking group number is coming down at a very fast rate. According to 1961 census the number of urban and rural population, speaking Rajasthani stood as follows:

Male 77,46,357

Female 71,86,659.

Total 1,49,33,016.

You will be surprised to find the position in the 1971 census. According to the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs on the 13th December 1972, only two days back, the total figure of Rajasthani-speaking people is 20,93,557. How can this be, Sir? It is nothing but a manipulation. It is connivance and conspiracy of this Government and there is subservient Government in Rajasthan. You prove it. How can you account this? It was 1,49,33,016 in 1961. How can it come down to 20 lakhs now? How can you account it? This is nothing but

manipulation, and what is the purpose? They have got ulterior motive. Some of the hon. Members may not agree with me. The motive is to inflate the figure of Hindi-speaking people, to boost up the figure of Hindi-speaking people; they manipulate and bring down the number of other language speaking people of the country. This is not good for the people of the country. For the Census Department, it is the Home Ministry which is in charge. Now, I would like to quote from Dr. Radhakrishnan and others, so that the Members who do not agree with me...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If the hon. Member would just permit me, I would like to point out that Dr. Karni Singh has absolutely no quarrel if Hindi is introduced in all the States. He has already stated it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I differ from him. The hon. Member knows that I differ from him also on this subject.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): He cannot make these baseless charges. They may be speaking both the languages.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If he disputes it, let him prove it. This was what Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

"There are no doubt some fanatical advocates of Hindi who champion its use in spheres where regional languages can very well do duty and who feel that acceptance of a single language for the whole country is necessary to intensify national unity. Such a proposal can come only from the people utterly ignorant of the great treasures of literature and tradition enshrined in these languages whose elimination will be a profound national loss. Some of our regional languages are spoken by millions of people whose cultural progress can be envisaged only in terms of their own languages and not in terms of Hindi."

Among the languages spoken by millions of people, I think about two crores of people are speaking Rajasthani, and naturally it should find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. When we have included 16 languages in the Eighth Schedule, why should we reject Rajasthani its pride of place?

I would like again to point out the position in regard to two of the languages among the 16 languages included in the Eighth Schedule. Take the case of Sanskrit. According to the 1971 census, those who had declared Sanskrit as their mother-tongue numbered 2212, and those who had declared Sindi as their mother-tongue numbered 12,04,678. A language spoken by 2000 odd people is included in the Eighth Schedule. I do not know why Rajasthani is being denied of its place. That is why I say that there is an ulterior motive.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): That is not so; Sanskrit is the mother-tongue of so many languages.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That may be so. I have no quarrel with it. But why should we reject Rajasthani? That is my argument.

I would like to quote what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, undoubtedly an authority on languages, and a famous linguist had to say in this connection. I am quoting from the Report of the Official Language Commission. This is what he has stated:

"The recommendations will, in my opinion, bring about the immediate creation, without intending to do so, of two classes of citizens in India—class I citizens with Hindi as their language, obtaining an immense amount of special privileges by virtue of their language only, and class II citizens who will be suffering from permanent disabilities by reason also of their language. This is bound to be the situation so long as non-Hindi-speakers like the Assam,

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Maharashtra and other peoples do not acquire a command over Hindi which can compare favourably with that of those persons who have Hindi as their only language of education....".

This is how we have created two kinds of citizenship in this country and this is worsening the situation.

16.44 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair).

Again, I would like to quote what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee has said. He says:

"I honestly feel that I am seeing an incipient 'Hindi Imperialism', which will be all the more anti-national as Hindi has not yet acquired any pre-eminence over the other languages of India except its weight of numbers."

Here, I have a question to ask. According to the 1961 figures and the earlier figures in 1951, they used to bracket Hindi with other languages like Hindustani, Punjabi, Urdu, Maithili and say that 42 per cent of the people were speaking Hindi. But now an awareness of the languages has come, and a revivalism has come, and according to the 1971 census even according to the inflated figures, only 27 or 28 per cent are speaking Hindi.

Again, pointing out what the repercussion would be on the other languages, this is what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says. If you are going to claim other languages as your language, what would it mean? Suppose I were to be a Hindi-speaking person, it would be a shame on me to claim somebody else's language as my language, it would be like claiming somebody's child as my own child.

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee then says:

"Those who habitually speak other speeches at home like Rajasthan

Awadhi, Bagheli, Bhojpuri and even Maithili and Central Pahari, are now taking a hand at language-making in Khariboli Hindi frequently possessing neither the true Hindi (i.e. Western Hindi) inheritance nor the Sanskrit tradition. This peculiar situation has strong repercussions on the free and natural development of Hindi; its native speakers go one way, and those who have adopted it go another way. The result is largely a linguistic chaos.

According to the inflated figures, they are creating a chaos in the country.

Again, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says:

"The situation was like this. North Indian peoples speaking different languages like Braj-Bhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Garhwali, etc. took to Urdu (wherever English schools began first to function) and then to Khariboli Hindi, as their own speeches had not developed a prose style—they took up what was presented to them by the modern schools in the towns."

I think this replies to the point made by Shri M. C. Daga. Then Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee further says:

"Now, they have persuaded themselves that because they speak and write Khariboli as the language of the school, they are a 'Hindi-speaking people' and their home languages are just 'dialects of Hindi'. Virtually, they are suppressing their home languages, the real mother-tongues, in favour of Hindi, which belongs properly to Western Uttar Pradesh, and Eastern Punjab and parts of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan."

This is the real situation, according to him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I would just like to make one correction. It is Garhwali and

not Gharwali; the term 'Gharwali' has a different meaning altogether.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Since I do not follow the language I cannot pronounce it correctly. Even now, I do not follow what he is saying. I think even my hon. friend cannot claim to be proficient enough in Hindi; I think he has just started learning Hindi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Anyway, the difference between the two is the difference between Congress and DMK.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the purpose of inflating the figures?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The difference is that between Garhwali and Gharwali. One is Garhwali and the other is Gharwali.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The purpose is to show that more and more people are taking to the Hindi language. The purpose is that they want to have a claim that the real language of the majority of the people is Hindi. If we are going to deny the rightful place to Rajasthani and other languages, then what is going to be the repercussion. According to what Dr. P. Subbarayan has stated in his minute of dissent to the Report of the Official Language Commission, I find that:

"Hindi has been proposed only as the official language of India, but its enthusiastic supporters everywhere go much farther than that. They describe it as the National Language of India and give the impression that it is far superior to other languages and more worthy of being the official language. Our Prime Minister has pointed out that India has not one but fourteen National languages—he does not give any special pre-eminence to Hindi, and rightly so. Now that people in non-Hindi areas are faced with the task of learning Hindi with the idea of

making it replace English, and they are being asked to help in the development of Hindi as something of a sacred duty they are naturally getting anxious and nervous and are reviewing their attitude towards Hindi."

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): On a point of order. Are we discussing the inclusion of the Rajasthani language or are we discussing the question of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): On a point of order. I just want to know whether we are debating the question of Hindi or the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I shall reply to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order is for the Chair to reply to.

The hon. Member is making a point in reply to what Shri M. C. Daga had said, and saying that it is not as though Hindi is all pervasive, and, therefore, Rajasthani has to be given its own place....

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: But he is bringing in the question of Hindi into this debate unnecessarily....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member might disagree with him completely, but as long as he is relevant, it is open to him to make that point.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): He is not accepting even the correct pronunciation, namely Garhwali. Still he is saying Gharwali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. Even if he makes an incorrect statement, as long as he is relevant, it is all right.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What I am trying to point out is this. Here is a language which is spoken by about two crores of people and which wants to find a place of honour as we have given to 16 other languages in the country. We have accepted the theory of linguistic States. Apart from linguistic States even languages which are not spoken, which do not have a state of their own, like Sanskrit or Sindhi—we have honoured them by giving them a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER: English is not one such language.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I may correct the hon. Member. English is the regional language of Nagaland.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We have accepted all these languages and we should give due status to Rajasthani by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

At the same time I know that merely including it in the Eighth Schedule does not serve the purpose. It is for the Government of Rajasthan, the people of Rajasthan especially the representatives of the people of Rajasthan in that Assembly to come out with a unanimous resolution declaring Rajasthani as the official language of Rajasthan and saying that it should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Listening to the discussion for the inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution gives the impression that it is some sort of a quarrel between Hindi and Rajasthani. In fact it is not and there is no quarrel. Let us set the record straight. Those who are demanding the inclusion of Rajasthani are also doing a national service. Because a language which is spoken on the soil of the country is as sacred as the country itself. The

Yajur Veda speaks of three goddesses Mother culture, Mother tongue and Mother country. Anybody who denies the sanctity of the mother tongue is as big a traitor as anybody who denies the sanctity of the motherland. Therefore let us accept the fact that mothertongue is the an object of veneration for the people who speak it and for the people who love it.

It is shameful for us that people from abroad should have come and worked on our languages and we should here decry our own language. It does not matter whether the number of speakers of a particular language is large or small. All that matters is that it is a living language. According to the answer to question No. 4173 tabled by me and answered by Shri F. H. Mohsin on the 13th of this month in the Lok Sabha Rajasthani has 20,93,557 speakers. These 20 lakhs of speakers are there according to 1971 census. According to 1961 census figure quoted by Shri Viswanathan the number was more. It is due to the reason that more and more people are claiming Hindi as their mother tongue. As a lover of Hindi I may issue one warning. The tendency to claim Hindi as the mother tongue is doing greater harm to Hindi in India than the biggest opponent of Hindi. Recently I had an opportunity of presiding over a conference of voluntary organisations of modern Indian languages organised by the Central Institute of Languages in Mysore. I could feel the pulse of the people under the impact of this tendency. The non-Hindi-speaking people were very much annoyed. If Hindi is to develop as an All India languages nobody has any objection and they would all welcome it. But the protagonists of Hindi must also realise that the development of the regional languages is a great step towards the development of Hindi. I want to quote from a book of Rahul Sanskritayan "*Prachin Nibandh Mala*" who says that the vocabulary thrown up by the regional languages of India would be for the benefit of Hindi and not for the detriment of

Hindi. Hindi would enrich itself if it calls upon the resources thrown up by the development of the regional languages spoken far and wide in India. Rajasthani would be one such language.

I would beg Members of Parliament each of whom represents 10 lakhs of people to consider the step taken by an august body like the Sahitya Academy. Is it manned by people who are ignorant in literature, who do not know the difference between Hindi and Rajasthani and the difference between a dialect and a language? It is headed by a national professor of India of the eminence of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and it had accepted Rajasthani as one of the modern literary languages of India. What harm are people like Dr. Karni Singh doing by bringing it to the notice of the House? When the literature of that language is accepted by the highest scholars and eminent linguists of the country the law makers should also accept the verdict of such an expert body. When the national professor of India speaks, when eminent literary men and scholars speak I think it is duty of every Member of Parliament to listen to them with respect and see what they said.

The number of languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy whose founder President was Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, is twenty while the number of languages recognised by our Constitution is 16. What harm or damage have the speakers of those four languages which are not recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution done, I ask? Here is a point to consider.

Our Constitution law, Government and Legislation all these are far behind the movement of literature and language. We cannot allow this to happen. The living languages of India and the speakers of these languages demand it as their right that those languages which are recognised by literary scholars and linguistic experts whom the world honours today, scholars of

the eminence of Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, must be enshrined and given their due place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. By not doing so are we doing a service or a disservice? We are reducing ourselves to the most bitter kind of mockery when we deny them the right. There are persons like Shri M. C. Daga who deny the existence of their own mother tongue (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You have not understood the point. Let me explain.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I did not interrupt you when you were speaking. I will explain what I mean.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No personal dialogue in the House

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The question is why do we clamour for this? Why do we connect language with a particular religion and the dialect with the sect? Do we know the harm we are doing in this way by demanding all sort of divisions and by threatening others that if Rajasthani is included in the Schedule, Rajasthan would be divided? Rajasthan will stand united and India shall stand united, no matter what the number of languages in India are. If we do not take it into consideration history will pass an adverse verdict on us. Your census department can declare that there are 279 languages accepted as the mother tongue by their speakers in India who read, who live and who breathe and who dream in those languages. Should you not take this reality into consideration and accept the fact? According to the hon. Deputy Home Minister there are 279 languages which are spoken by more than 5000 persons each living in the villages and cities of India. I think the people who speak those languages are justified in demanding a place for their languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I ask the hon. Minister for law one simple question.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

What is the Constitution meant for? Is it meant for reflecting the aspirations, hopes and dreams and ambitions of the people of India or is it meant to ignore those realities and facts which are reflected in the census figures voiced by the returning officers and the replies given to the questionnaires of people who went from door to door to collect informations? If you are going to ignore them what is the use of the census? If you do not recognise the reality of a living tongue mother tongue spoken in the villages of India in the postures and gardens of India you are doing a great injustice. So, I forcefully declare that Dr. Karni Singh is doing the right thing. It is an act of great service to India that he has pointed towards the inclusion of Rajasthani in the 8th schedule. There will be people in Himachal Pradesh who will claim the same thing for Pahadi and there will be claims by people speaking other languages also like Dogri in Jammu. Please make the Constitution a symbol of the aspirations and hopes of the people of India. If Russia can guarantee a large number of languages and still retain its sovereign and democratic character, India also can do it. Rajasthan would not be divided simply because we put one more language into the 8th schedule.

17 hrs.

Why should there be any demand for inclusion of any language in the 8th schedule? It is because, as the highest linguistic authority, Mr. Bloomfield has said in his Language which is called the Bible of Linguistics, a language flourishes by the support from the State. Otherwise, it will wither away. The country is witness to the fact that many languages have come and died because India did not have a government of the people belonging to this country to look after those languages. Languages have languished not because there were no speakers of those languages but because the Government was not supporting those languages. The State must support the language

spoken on the soil. Therefore, all the languages which are spoken on the soil are the right claimants for getting entry into the 8th schedule, on the attainment of a certain level of literary development regarded as sufficient by the expert body like the Sahitya Akademi and such of them as have been recognised by this august body must be included in the Eighth Schedule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to ascertain the sense of the House. 2 hours were allotted for this Bill, but there are a number of speakers who want to speak. Does the House want to extend the time?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Time is tentatively extended by 1 hour. It will go to the next session.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the most welcome move by Dr. Karni Singh. It comes to me as a surprise that even today in the 25th year of our democracy, we as a country have to take recourse to our written Constitution to deny the people what they demand. I feel that this is a legacy we have carried over with us from the British. The British were hard-pressed to rule a country which was thousands of miles away in distance and millions of miles away in terms of culture and thought from their country. For them it was basically important that they should have a language by which they could rule this country. I feel that we, after 25 years of independence, have outlived that stage wherein we have to take recourse to the Constitution to deny some people the use of their mother tongue. I feel that the fissiparousness that is latest in the demand for the mother tongue has been now a thing of the past for this country. I do not claim that this statement is true absolutely but I feel that our country as such has moved away from that stage wherein the mere question of a regional language would fling a part of our

country way from the policy of our State.

Today in the world when almost the whole of Western Europe has gradually been demolishing or dimming its national boundaries and bringing out a larger policy which is guided by economics, it seems to me that a developing and poor country like ours cannot afford the luxury of splitting up on this mere question of the languages. Therefore, I plead that it is time, and fitting time too, to do that because never before in the history of our democracy have we had a government which is more suited to look to the crying needs of our people, a government which can at the moment if it wishes, move away from that old colonial stand wherein one language would try to rule over another. We can, at the present moment, give the people their right to speak their mother tongue in their own region and I say that it is time that the government did this because, basically, the people will remain backward unless they are able to express themselves in their mother tongue.

For this I present here a very small example, but a significant one. I feel that the things that are taking shape in Bengal, the speed with which Bengal has come up before us would not have been possible but for the fact that Bengal had had immense wealth in its literary heritage, which has been augmented and helped by a few luminous people like Rabindranath Tagore and others. At the present moment, Bengal is ten years ahead of the whole nation in politics in this country because Bengal has been able to make use of its mother tongue. Therefore I commend to the government to accept this most welcome measure, which has been presented before it, by Dr. Karni Singh.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद सहाय (छत्तसलीपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, आज एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न इस सभा के सामने है और वरसों से, 1966 से हम इस पर विचार करते आ रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने अनेक प्रशासकीय कार्य

किये हैं 16 भाषाओं को कांस्टीट्यूशन में स्थान देकर देश की कल्चर और सिविलाइजेशन, सभ्यता और संस्कृति को आगे बढ़ाने में काफ़ी काम किया है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विश्वनाथन ने कन्फ़्यूजन क्रिएट करने की बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन उसमें वे विफल रहे। उन्होंने श्री पाराशर के प्रश्न को इस तरह से तोड़ मरोड़ कर रखा जिससे पता चलता था कि वह महान देश की महान भाषा को चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी साम्राज्यवाद की ओर बढ़ रही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी और संस्कृत आदि जो भाषायें हैं अगर उनको हम एक भाषाविद् की तरह देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि हम लोग किस तरह से भाषा के विकास में और उसकी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि में साथ दे रहे हैं।

अभी डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक रखा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि संविधान में संशोधन के लिये कई बातों की जरूरत होती है। जिस ढंग से उन्होंने अपने बिल में राजस्थानी भाषा का प्रतिपादन किया कि इस कारण उसको संविधान में होना चाहिये, सरकार बार बार उसका उत्तर दे चुकी है। उन्होंने अपना जो स्टैंड रखा है वह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह समझूँगा कि और भी जो भाषायें हैं, जैसे मैथिली है, राजस्थानी है, नेपाली है या जो भाषायें उत्तर-पूर्व में बोली जाती हैं, उनको भाषा निर्धारण के वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से हमको अपनाना होगा। उनकी अपेक्षा क्या है, उनकी फाइल लोजी क्या है, किस तरह से वह भाषायें निकालती हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में डा० सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्था की ओर से जो एक किताब निकली है सबेरे आफ इण्डियन लैंग्वेज उसको अगर हमारे सभी प्रेडें जो मसलिंगे कि उन्होंने किस तरह से जेनेटिक रिसर्खनशिप आफ इंडो आर्यन लैंग्वेज में दिखाया है कि बेस्ट में कौसी भाषा बोली जाती है, नोर्ब वेस्ट में

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

कैसी भाषा बोली जाती है, मिडलैंड में कैसी भाषा बोली जाती है, साउथ वेस्ट में कैसी भाषा बोली जाती है। इसी तरह से हमारी जितनी भाषायें हैं लोगों की बोलचाल की उनको हम टाल देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन राजस्थानी, नेपाली भाषा या मैथिली भाषा के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी बात नहीं है। चूंकि राजस्थानी की बात यहां चल रही है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैथिली भी बिहार में और नेपाल तक करीब 2 करोड़ लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। उसकी बड़ी सुन्दर और उत्कृष्ट व्याकरण और साहित्य है, जिसको सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या ने काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया है। 1966 से ही अगर आप साहित्य अकादमी की ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट्स को पढ़ें तो पता चलेगा कि मैथिली को बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान मिला है। पहले पहल कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय ने ही इस बात को शुरू किया था कि इन सब भाषाओं को प्रश्रय दिया जाये और स्वराज्य के पहले भी यूनिवर्सिटी ने मैथिली भाषा का प्रतिपादन किया।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी श्री डागा और श्री त्रिभुवनराय ने जो जो क्राइटेरिया रखे, उन सबको बिहार सरकार ने बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान दिया है। वहां का जो प्रादेशिक सर्विस कमिशन है उसमें उसको मान्यता दी गई है। क्योंकि 2 करोड़ से अधिक लोग इस भाषा को बोलते हैं। जो भी इस सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक आधार हैं और जो राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण हैं उन सबके ख्याल से निश्चय किया जा सकता है कि राजस्थानी पैथिनी, नेपाली या जो इस तरह की अन्य भाषाएँ हैं, उनको संविधान में मान्यता दी जाये। इसके लिए हम को अपने संविधान में संशोधन करना होगा। जो हमारे यहां की यह तीन बार प्रमुख भाषाएँ हैं उनको मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये।

इस कार्य के निम्न में अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो हमारे यहां के विविस्टम हैं, फाइना-लॉजिस्टम हैं उनकी एक कमेटी बनाई जाये

जो इस पर विचार करे। हमारी साहित्य अकादमी के विद्वानों ने सन 1966 से ही इसको मान्यता दी है और अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में देना भी शुरू किया है कि इन सब भाषाओं की प्रगति के लिये हमको प्रयत्न करना होगा। मैं श्री शम्भूनाथ से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको भाषा के मामले में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा। अगर इन भाषाओं के पीछे वैज्ञानिक आधार हैं तो हमारी बात को आपको सुनना होगा जैसा बिहार सरकार ने किया है।

मैं 12 मार्च, 1954 के दिन साहित्य अकादमी के इनागुरेशन के अवसर पर भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया था उसमें से दो या चार पंक्तियाँ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The literary artiste has not merely to reflect the world, he has to redeem the world. He has not merely to portray the experience which he has, but he has to recreate that experience...."

If you do not allow all these living languages to come in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, how can this be done?

"...He has to enter into solitude, glimpse the vision of truth, bring it down to earth, clothe it with emotions, carve it into words. That is the purpose of literature. So long as we do not recognise the freedom of human individual to think, meditate and create as he chooses, literature will suffer decline. All this demands concentration and integrity...."

Integrity of art, integrity of judgment.

"All this demands concentration and integrity, which become difficult, if not impossible, if our minds are filled with sickness and violence or if we become puppets with stereotyped opinions."

We have to give up stereo-typed opinions.

इसलिये मैं डा० कर्णी सिंह से कहूंगा कि आप इस बात को भारत सरकार पर

छोड़ दें। जिस ढंग से भारत सरकार आगे बढ़ती चली जा रही है और जिस तरह से साहित्य अकादमी की स्थापना करके और कमिश्न बनाकर भाषाओं को बढ़ा रही है, उससे वह दिन दूर नहीं जब राजस्थानी, मैथिली और नेपाली तथा अन्य भाषाय भी संविधान में आयेंगी और हो सकता है कि उसके साथ साथ 17, 18, या 25, 26 और भाषायें भी उसमें सम्मिलित हो जायें। मैं डा० कर्ण सिंह का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन को भाषा के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करने का मौका दिया।

श्री टी० सी० लाल (करोल बाग) : सभापति महोदय, आज जगह जगह प्रदेशों के अन्दर जो भाषा का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके अन्दर सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि हिन्दी को संविधान के बनते ही लागू नहीं कर दिया गया। अगर उसी समय हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा के तौर पर चला दिया जाता तो आज जिस तरह से भाषा का मामला उठ रहा है वह नहीं उठता।

आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 75 फी सदी जनसंख्या देवनागरी लिपि में ही लिखती है। चाहे मगड़ी हो, चाहे गजपती हो, चाहे राजस्थानी हो, चाहे उसकी दिल्ली की भाषा कहा जाय चाहे पंजाबी कहा जाये, उसको लोग देवनागरी में लिखते हैं। लिखने का तरीका थोड़ा बहुत अलग हो सकता है। जिस तरह से देवनागरी में अ, इ, उ, आदि होते हैं उनको थोड़ा सा बदल कर लिख दिया, थोड़ा सा, उँडा हटा दिया या थोड़ा सा मोड़ दिया यह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन जहाँ तक भाषा बोलने का सवाल है आप यह देखेंगे कि पन्द्रह मील के अन्दर भाषा में फरक पड़ जाता है। मैं आपको राजस्थानी की बात बतलाऊँ। कहीं पर फार्फे कहते हैं, कहीं पर उसको कहूँ कहते हैं। इस तरह का फरक भाषा में थोड़ी थोड़ी दूर पर हो जाता है।

यह कहा गया है कि राजस्थान विधान सभा में राजस्थानी बोली जाए। लेकिन आप देखें कि राजस्थान में ब्रज भाषी लोग भी हैं। उनका क्या होगा। वे भी कहेंगे कि इस भाषा में भी कायवादी हो। ब्रज भाषा उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में भी बोली जाती है? मेरा जन्म दिल्ली में हुआ लेकिन ब्रज भाषा हमारे घर में बोली जाती थी। कदीमी हम राजस्थान के रहने वाले हैं। भाषा को लेकर जो वाद विवाद चल रहा है यह नहीं चलता अगर हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा मान कर इसको लागू कर दिया गया होता और सरकारी कामकाज में इसका इस्तेमाल पूरी तरह से शुरू कर दिया गया होता। लेकिन आज भी 85 प्रतिशत काम अंग्रेजी में होता है। डी एम के वाले अंग्रेजी को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं बजाय हिन्दी के? लेकिन हिन्दी जानने वालों की जन संख्या 85 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन सरकार डर के मारे इसको लागू नहीं करती है सरकारी कामकाज के अन्दर। यह कैसा जनतंत्र है? जनतंत्र की भाषा को अपनाया नहीं जाता है, उसकी समस्याओं को हल करने के बजाय अंग्रेजी के पीछे हम चलते जा रहे हैं। चन्द आदिमियों से पता नहीं सरकार की क्यों डर लगत है। विधान सभा या लोक सभा का सदस्य जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है उसको बड़ी कठिनाई कई बार होती है। उनको चूँकि अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं होता है इस वास्ते कार्य करने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। वही कारण है कि प्रशासन के अन्दर भी तरह तरह की गड़बड़ होती है। बहुत से नोट अंग्रेजी में ऐसे लिखे जाते हैं कि शाम अफसर नहीं समझता है। कुछ एक लोग ही जो चालाक होते हैं उनका दूसरा ही मनलव लगा लेते हैं। जिस तरह से कानूनों के अन्दर सीधी बात न कह कर गोलमोल भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है, बलाजें आदि रख दी जाती हैं और जिग के शारे में यह कहा जाता है कि यह काम मोम की नोक जैसा है, चाहे इधर मोड़ लो या उधर मोड़ लो, उसी तरह से अंग्रेजी को

[श्री टी० सोहन लाल]

आज भी रखा जा रहा है ताकि आम - आदमी इसको समझ न सके। अंग्रेजों ने इसको इस वास्ते लागू किया था कि उत्तमोत्तम करनी थी। हम उस वक्त गुलाम थे, कुछ कर नहीं सकते थे। अंग्रेजों ने जिस तरीके को चालू किया था उसको हम आज भी लागू किए हुए हैं। उस जमाने में आई सी एस हुआ करते थे। वे सालदारों के खड़े होते थे। 25-30 हजार रुपये से कम आई सी एस करने में नहीं लगता था। यह 30-40 साल पहले लगता था। आज तो दो द्वाइ लाख से कम नहीं लगेगा। गरीब आदमी स्कूल में आई सी एस करने की सोच भी नहीं सकता था। तब सरमायेदार अंग्रेजों के साथ थे। तब खान बहादुर, राय बहादुर, दीनार बहादुर होते थे जो कि सरमाएदार और मालदार होते थे। उनके लडके ही डिग्रियां लेकर आते थे। उनको जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी यह दी जाती थी कि गुलामों के उपर राज किस तरह से किया जाता है अंग्रेज हर जगह नहीं रह सकता था। वह हकूमत कर सके इस वास्ते उसने आई सी एस हमारे लोग तैयार किए। मुझे अफसोस है कि भारत सरकार आज भी वही तरीका अपनाए हुए है, वह गुलामों पर राज करने की ट्रेनिंग आई सी एस को दी जा रही है। जनतंत्र की दुहाई दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को अपनाए रखकर क्या हम जनतंत्र को सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं? जिस को ब्यूरोक्रेसी कहा जाता है, लालफीताशाही कहा जाता है यह वही है जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में चलता था यह वही तरीका है जो उंडे के बल पर हकूमत करने का है। यह उन अफसरों का कसूर नहीं है। उनको ट्रेनिंग ही ऐसी मिलती है। काम करने का प्रोसीजर भी वही पुराना है। सब से बड़ा दोष इसमें हमारी सरकार का है जिसे यह मेरी अपनी सरकार है। लेकिन यह सब बान है। 75-80 फीसदी लोगों की भाषा में अगर काम काज किया जाए और उसी सिस्टम के मताधिक सरकार

कर्मचारियों को ट्रेनिंग और शिक्षा दी जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे और आपका काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा। तब कोई झगड़े नहीं होंगे।

आज राजस्थानी को डिमांड हुई है। कल ब्रज भाषा को हो सकता है। वे भी तीन करोड़ हैं। आपको ब्रज भाषा बोलने वाले अलवर में मिलेंगे, गुजरात में मिलेंगे, मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना, भिंड आदि में मिलेंगे। तब आपको अज भाषा के लिए भी कुछ करना पड़गा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी जितनी भाषाएं हैं ये धरोतक सीमित रहनी चाहिए और कामकाज के अन्दर हिन्दी लाई जानी चाहिए। ऐसा किया गया तो कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा।

डो एम के के भाई अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हैं। पता नहीं उनको इससे इतना मोह क्यों है? एक डो एम के मैम्बर जो पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर नहीं थे वह मेरे मित्र थे मने उनको कहा कि आपको हिन्दी से क्या दुश्मनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी ने हमारा बेड़ा गर्क किया है। वह भी मेरी तरह से जैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे। मैंने कहा कि जिस भाषा को वजह से हम गुलाम इतने सालों तक रहे, उसकी तुम हिमायत करते हो? जब गुलाम बनाया होगा तब बनाया होगा लेकिन आज तो हम स्वतंत्र हैं। अगर कोई अब हमें दबाता है तो भाषा की वजह से नहीं। इस वास्ते से इस विदेशी भाषा को छोड़ें। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम को तमिल, तेलगू और दूसरी जो भाषाएँ हैं उनको सीखना चाहिए, उन पर जोर देना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी मदर टंग अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती है, प्रादेशिक भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती है। अगर आप तमिल के लिए या किसी दूसरी भाषा के लिए डिमांड करेंगे तो हम उसका समर्थन कर सकते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं कहूँ कि जब तक अंग्रेजी देश से नहीं जाएगी, इसकी जड़ खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक देश बिल्कुल फलकूल नहीं मरूँगा है। उस जड़ को निकालने के लिए

यह जरूरी है कि सारे कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी ही ।

श्री शिव नाथ सिन्हा (झड़कु) : राजस्थानी को संविधान के आठवें शैड्यूल में स्थान देने की मांग को मैं उचित ही समझता हूँ । वैसे हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है । कहीं भी हिन्दी पर आठवें आठवीं ही तो राजस्थानी उसके आगे अपना मस्तक झुकाएगी । लेकिन राजस्थानी भाषा एक बहुत बड़ी हिस्से में बोली जाती है और उसका एक इतिहास है, उसका अपना साहित्य है जो बहुत ही समृद्ध है । पुराने जमाने से यह साहित्य चला आ रहा है और समृद्ध होता जा रहा है । हिन्दी से इसका कोई कम्पीटीशन नहीं है । हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा हो, फनैफूले, यह हम चाहते हैं । हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी की छत्रछाया में राजस्थानी आगे पनपे । आठवें शैड्यूल में आने से किसी भी भाषा को कई फायदे होते हैं । राजस्थानी उन फायदों से वंचित क्यों रहें ? राजस्थान में बहुत से लड़के ऐसे हैं जो राजस्थानी सीखना चाहते हैं लेकिन चूँकि वह आठवें शैड्यूल में नहीं हैं इस वास्तविकता को सरकार का प्रीटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है । जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कोई भी भाषा सरकारी प्रीटेक्शन के बिना आगे बढ़ नहीं सकती है । डी एम के के सोथी ने कहा कि राजस्थान में राजस्थानी बोलने वालों की संख्या कम हो रही है । लेकिन उनका ऐसा कहने का मंशा यह था कि हिन्दी का जो केस बन रहा है उसको डिफीट किया जाए । उन्होंने अंग्रेजी के लिए केस बनाने की चेष्टा की । मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में राजस्थानी बोलने वालों की संख्या कम नहीं हो रही है । राजस्थान में ऐसे लोग बढ़ रहे हैं, जो हिन्दी, राजस्थानी और अंग्रेजी तीनों भाषाएँ बोलते हैं । जो हिन्दी भी जानने वाले हैं, वे अपनी भाषा को हिन्दी ही कह देते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Experimental Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Samar Guha may raise his half-an-hour discussion. I have one request to make to him. At 6 p.m. we have to take up the discussion on student unrest. If he wants the hon. Minister to reply and he wants his other colleagues also to participate in the discussion, then he should be very brief. I would like to know how much time he wants.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): About ten to twelve minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I shall not disturb him for 12 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Today, I am not raising the issue of whether India will have nuclear weapons, tactical or strategic or nuclear missiles. Today, the whole debate that I want to raise is on the issue of the use of nuclear technology for peaceful and constructive purposes.

We are already using nuclear energy for health purposes, for preservation of food, and also for generation of power. But, of late, a new development has taken place in the international world about nuclear engineering or nuclear technology. The areas for which nuclear technology or nuclear engineering can be utilised have also been identified, as in the case of deep mining or surface-mining, particularly in our country in the case of copper, and non-ferrous type of mining such as for copper, zinc and lead of which there is a dearth, and also for Uranium finding and for exploration of underground gas and oil resources, and for the purpose of converting desert into a fertile land having cavity and irrigation facilities there and also

[Shri Samar Guha]

for diverting the course of river for irrigation and navigation facilities and also for construction of dams. It is also possible to use it in mountainous areas to have rock-melting for making our highways. It is also possible to use it for making harbour and also for having canals.

There are other areas of large-scale use for civil purposes also. I have been raising this question for the last four or five years, and I should say that fortunately, on 20th April, 1970, in the course of the half-an-hour discussion which I had raised, Government had made a break-through, I should say, in their nuclear policy. They had accepted that if required, India would develop nuclear technology in the sense of nuclear blast technology for peaceful purposes. I would like to quote what Government has stated:

"We are not at all opposed to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes when a meaningful application of real economic significance is identified. This was an important part of our opposition to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty."

This was almost, I should say, a breakthrough. That was the reason why we did not subscribe to that treaty; we wanted to preserve our freedom and our option as to whether and how we shall use nuclear technology for constructive and peaceful purposes.

This decision was taken by Government in 1970. It is almost two years since then. Why have Government not used nuclear technology or nuclear engineering for any peaceful or constructive purposes? The first reason given by Government is that the application of nuclear technology or nuclear engineering involves certain hazards, firstly, ecological hazards, secondly radio-active-fall-out which may endanger the life of the people. Thirdly, if we experiment in the rocky area, there may be rock melting or some kind of earthquake and there may be some change in the geophysical structure of that area where experiments may be made. What is the objective? For which purpose shall

we use nuclear technology? We have got to identify and see whether we can find oil reserve or metal reserves such as copper or uranium. We have not yet identified the area or objective or purpose for which nuclear technology or engineering can be used.

I quite understand the question of hazards. I have already said about identification of the objectives for which we shall use it. There is one most vital part. How would you use it? Suppose we have surmounted the problems or hazards that would follow the nuclear blast and we have identified certain objectives for which we shall use it. It is not like ordinary engineering technology, or expertise or know-how technology where we can purchase it. For our industrial development, metallurgy fertilizer, various purposes, etc. we can have our technology. But here is a case where no power in the world, Russia, China or France or any other country will give us any clue and expertise or technology, blast technology. Unless we develop our own technology for blasting its use for industrial purpose or constructive purpose does not arise. You take a decision. Two years have already passed. Why should you not try to develop the nuclear blast technology, know-how and expertise? What does it mean? If you have to develop it at least a few experimental blasts have to be undertaken. You have to design the apparatus and have fuel and also mark out certain areas where you can do it. The planning of it is known; design also is known. In Tarapur we have our own reactor; theoretically it is known. The nuclear fuel that will be required is the critical state. The minimum amount of nuclear fuel that will be required is also known. We have islands; we have deserts and we have mountainous areas where we can undertake the work. We have the indigenous know-how the stockpile of fuel and moderator and heavy water and all the necessary things as far as I could gather as a member of the consultative committee on atomic energy—all the essential requirements for undertaking experimental nuclear blasts. Strangely the Government is

not doing or atomic energy has not undertaken a single nuclear blast. What is the reason? I do not understand it. If you want to cook, even if you have all the other materials, if you have no stove or oven, you cannot cook. You cannot develop metallurgy unless you have a furnace. You cannot have propulsion into the air or sea or on land unless you have an engine. Similarly, if you are really serious about developing nuclear technology and nuclear engineering for constructive purposes, you cannot do it unless you have a series of preliminary nuclear experimental blasts.

Even today for deep copper mining, for tapping the uranium and lead reserves, for exploration of underground gas, for diverting some water channel, for converting desert into fertile land, etc., you do not have the know-how and technology. We have to develop that expertise ourselves. How will we surmount these hazards? We very badly need this technology for oil or gas exploration. Seismic surveys have shown we have got immense resources of oil and gas. Within a month or two, we have to explore them. How will you do it unless you know the technology? For that, you will have to undertake a series of nuclear blasts. Unfortunately that is not done.

If it is a question of expenditure, according to international calculations, for blasting a crude type of nuclear device, we shall require only Rs. 30 lakhs, for one preliminary nuclear testing. In our conditions, the cost will be still less. We have enough fuel—mostly plutonium and less of uranium. We have many engineering and industrial and other commitments. But we have not got the key with us to enter and implement those commitments. This key is to master the know-how and technology of nuclear engineering. For that purpose, a series of experimental nuclear blasts are absolutely necessary. I want to know from the Government why this preliminary experimentation for mastering this

technology has not been undertaken and what stands in the way.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं दो सवाल आपके मार्फत करना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल इस प्रकार है। क्या सरकार ने शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाणात्मक आण्विक विस्फोट की कोई पंच वर्षीय योजना निर्धारित की है? यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य मध्य बातें क्या हैं? यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई योजना तैयार करने का विचार रखती है?

(ख) आण्विक विस्फोट के परीक्षण को क्या उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए उपयोग में लाने का विचार सरकार ने किया है? यदि हाँ, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjangai): We are already utilising electrical and thermal power, which has become very costly and which is difficult to get during times of crisis or war. So, why not we take to generation and use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes like treatment of cancer, running of locomotives and propelling big cargo ships? For such purposes we can associate ourselves with such countries which have already produced and utilized it for peaceful purposes. What effective steps are being taken to have some such collaboration with countries like the Soviet Union, where they have already been utilizing it for peaceful purposes?

श्री विभक्ति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि यह सरकार अब पीसफुल परपज के लिए बनाने को तैयार हुई है हालाँकि इस सवाल को जवाहर लाल जी की जिन्दगी में मैंने शुरू किया और आज इंदिरा जी के जमाने में यह सरकार पीसफुल

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

परपञ के लिए आ गई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि पंत जी आज मंत्री हैं। पंत जी इससे पहले दूसरे परपञ के लिए बंकालत करते थे कि इस का इस्तेमाल दूसरे परपञ के लिए होना चाहिए। आज तो वह मंत्री हैं। मैं आशा करूंगा कि जो इन का पुराना भावण है दूसरे परपञ के लिए इस्तेमाल करने का, उस पर ये कार्यम रहेंगे। एक अभी किताब निकली है जिसे मैं लिखा है कि चाइना 15 वर्षों में अतमानक से पानक न्यूक्लियर पावर से तगड़ा हो जायेगा। यह किताब है चाइना एंज एं न्यूक्लियर पावर इन वर्ल्ड पालिटिक्स बाइ ल्यू यूह यून लियू। यह 1972 में छपी है और 25 पृष्ठ में है। अब सवाल यह है कि हमारे पड़ोस का देश चाइना न्यूक्लियर पावर में जबर्दस्त हो गया। हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए अगर उसका इस्तेमाल करें क्योंकि हमारे ऊपर कोई हमला करने के लिए आता है तो हम बचाव करते हैं तो यह भी एक पीसफल परपञ है, हम लड़ाई बचाते हैं, आप के पास छड़ी है, और मेरे पास भी छड़ी है तो न आप चलायेंगे न मैं चलाऊंगा क्योंकि दोनों को भय रहेगा, इसलिए यह भी पीसफुल परपञ है, पीस-फल परपञ नहर खोदना है, पीसफुल परपञ पहाड़ खोद कर खानों में से धातुएं निकालना भी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस का ब्लास्ट कब तक करेगी? ताकि लोगों को भरोसा हो कि यह सरकार ताकत रखती है और ताकत रखती है तो उसका सरकार प्रदर्शन करे। जब तक सरकार इस का प्रदर्शन नहीं करती है तब तक लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होगा।

एक बात यह भी है कि हमारे पास साइटिस्ट्स हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार साइटिस्टों पर गैद लगाए हुए है। साइ-टिस्ट कहते हैं कि सरकार आज्ञा दे तो हम बनायें। भाभा साहब ये, जब मैंने पूछा

तो भाभा साहब ने पंडित जी के सामने कहा कि हम को हुकम दें तो हम बनायें। अब सरकार की पीसफुल परपञ में क्या दिक्कत है? एक दिक्कत मैंने सुनी है कि सरकार को अभी जमीन का अन्दाजो नहीं लग रहा है कि कहाँ ब्लास्ट करें। चाइना को जमीन मिलती है, यू.एस.ए. का ब्लास्ट हो ही रहा है। तो हम को जमीन ढूँढने में कितना समय लगेगा? हमारे यहां कहावत है कि पुण्य दौड़े दौड़े तब तक पाप हम को खा जायेगा। जब तक ब्लास्ट की बात सोचते रहेंगे तब तक चाइना आगे बढ़ जायेगा। उस किताब में लिखा है कि चाइना साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में प्रीडामिनंस चाहता है इसलिए वह तेजी से जा रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक आगे बढ़ेगी और मान लीजिए आप आगे नहीं बढ़ें और किसी दिन चाइना आगे तगड़ा हो गया, चाइना के प्रभाव में आ गए तो आगे आने वाली जनता हम लोगों की और सारे संसद सदस्यों की कोसेगी कि ये लोक देश को चाइना के मातहत करने के जिम्मेदार हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार और कुछ नहीं तो पीस-फुल परपजेज के लिए ही कब तक ब्लास्ट करने की बात सोच रही है, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भरोसा हो कि यह सरकार कुछ करने जा रही है?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, is pleading with the Government that we should have atom bomb even for peaceful purposes. I do not know how atom bomb can be used for peaceful purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please formulate your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is whether the Government is aware that the people of Vietnam, the people of North Korea, fought the

American imperialists without atom bomb....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not strictly relevant to the discussion. Please confine yourself at least to the subject under discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want an assurance from the Government that they will not use the atomic energy for manufacture of atom bomb which is not needed in this country. We believe in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. I want to know whether any help from friendly country will be sought for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in this country.

17.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from time to time, Shri Samar Guha has raised this question of the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the House and we have also had some debates in the House, as far as I know, on the subject.

He referred in particular to what the Prime Minister said in the course of a Half-An-Hour Discussion on the subject on 20th April, 1970. That spells out the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is well known. We are not in favour of going in for nuclear weapons but we are not opposed at all to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This policy was spelt out very clearly by the Prime Minister. Now, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, quoted her, where she has said that we are not opposed to the peaceful application of nuclear energy provided we can find proper use for it. She has also said that this is one of the important reasons why we signed a Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. She went on to say that in a country like India, at our stage of development, we should examine carefully

the economic feasibility of any application we make of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to examine whether the results achieved are commensurate with the effort and the cost put in and also to take into account the hazards, the radiation hazards, etc. to which Shri Samar Guha himself referred. Taking all these things into account, she said, and I quote:

"Should we feel that it is necessary for any particular project, we should not hesitate to do. But we must see the problem from all aspects."

Then, I think, towards the end somebody asked a question as to what purposes we can use this atomic energy. I think, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri asked that. We can use it for power; we are using it, even now, for power generation. We can use it for health purposes like treatment of cancer to which reference has been made by Mr. Panda. That is already used. We can use radio isotopes for other purposes also, in agriculture, for various scientific purposes, for various diagnostic purposes in medicine; and even for scientific experimentation, radio isotopes can be used and are being used. There is a very important field, and that is the field of food preservation where radiation can be used. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre scientists have actually carried on research in this field and have done considerable amount of work, I would say, successfully. In fact, they feel they have reached a stage where they can go ahead and use radiation for preservation of food-stuffs. But we have been going a little carefully. There have been discussions between the Health Ministry and the Department of Atomic Energy. The Health Ministry has said that further experimentation is better before large scale radiated food-stuffs are permitted, and the basic reason is that the nutrition levels in India are so low and in these levels, it is necessary to carry on large

[Shri K. C. Pant]

scale experiments before one is sure that the population which consumes these radiated foodstuffs do not suffer from deleterious effects....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The discussion is pinpointed to 'experimental nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes'.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am coming to that. I should try to meet some of the other points also.

Why I said all this was particularly to assure my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, that the Atomic Energy Commission is in touch with all the developments that are taking place in the world in the progress of technology, in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, nuclear energy, along with underground explosion and underground nuclear explosion, to which his question pointedly referred. They have been in touch with all these developments, both in the theoretical and in the experimental aspects. Both the aspects have been under review. He has taken great pains to clarify that, even though one may have theoretical knowledge, unless one experiments it is not possible to be sure that the theoretical knowledge can be applied successfully. This is quite true. But the economic angle which I referred to earlier, the question of the economic value of these explosions has to be studied in respect of the particular use to which it is put and the economic benefits that will flow, and the possible effect on the environment and the ecological aspects—all these have to be studied. Particularly he referred to near surface mining as one of the possible uses. Much of the radiation that will emanate due to such an explosion may be trapped in molten mass and in the rocks round about. But, he knows, if it is near the surface, a certain amount of radio activity can be released, can escape into the environment and, therefore, that certainly has to be taken into account and the fall-out has to be measured;

one cannot take a big risk unless one is quite sure of what one is doing. So, problems like these have to be studied and it is only after satisfactory answers to all these questions have been obtained that one can go ahead with an actual underground explosion.

18 hrs.

My hon. friend knows that underground explosions have been carried out in different parts of the world, but it is very difficult to say whether an explosion is related to the development of weaponry or it is devoted purely to peaceful purposes. One cannot know this only by gathering information about a test. But, by and large, one can say that the whole technology as yet is at the developmental stage and practical technology on economic values based on such uses has not quite emerged. He knows it very well. He follows the subject. He knows what is being done in other countries and it is not as though to-day we know of any country where rivers are being moved, where harbours are being created and where irrigation has been facilitated and where high-ways are being built and where large-scale civil engineering works are being done and dams are being constructed. All these uses have been referred to as actual uses of nuclear explosion. Now, he can point out the cases where this has been used in practice, either for recovery of oil or gas or for recovery of non-ferrous metals or either for leaching purposes underground or also for creating storage capacity underground, the various uses to which undoubtedly this explosion could be put, theoretically, because a nuclear explosion is nothing but an ordinary explosion on a much larger scale. Therefore, in engineering terms, certainly all these things are possible and these things can be done. But he knows nobody actually is doing any of these things because the technology is being developed. Our scientists are certainly keeping themselves informed about developments

in the world and about the possible applications of this technology to our conditions. My friend possibly knows that India has been taking an active part in international conferences dealing with this subject. There was a meeting held in connection with the Gas Buggy Test explosion in December 1967. India was represented in that. Another test explosion called Relison, took place in September 1969. Again India was associated with that. There was a Panel meeting....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the report it is not clear. I want to know from you....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Let me finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Guha, it is very bad. Any time you get up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is very difficult....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not difficult. You get up and without taking my permission you begin to speak. This is a very peculiar thing in this House. Let him finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is our fate that we have to be guided by such, what could I say

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If the hon. Chairman takes this position, I also know (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is this type of House....*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You should take the permission of the Chair and you can put the question only when I allow you. Let the hon. Minister please continue.

You should take my permission if you want to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I seek your permission, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, now you put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a report about the meeting of the tests—Gas Buggy and Relison. There were two test explosions. When these experiments took place were we present? I want to know whether India's representative was represented at the time of the test or not.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Our representative was there at the meeting held in connection with these tests.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said, at the time of the test..

SHRI K. C. PANT: Usually countries are reluctant to allow other scientists from other countries to be present at the time of the actual explosions. But I will check up. There is an international body, the I.A.E.A. in Vienna and they held a meeting on peaceful uses of nuclear explosions and there also India was represented. This meeting was planned to ensure the fullest possible exchange and dissemination of information in this field. So, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are in touch with the situation, with the various developments in this field and we shall continue to be so and we are vitally interested in this field. And, the reason for our interest is that there are certain applications which are of interest to us. He has also spelt out a number of applications. I do not want to repeat them.

Sir, I have just got information that we were present at the site of this explosion, the Gasbuggy experiment. Some distance away; they have to be some distance away, otherwise they would be blown up!

[Shri K. C. Pant]

I was referring to the interest of India. Among all these applications the one which is of obvious interest to us is the potential use of these explosions for mining operations in non-ferrous metals such as copper, zinc and lead. Now these are of interest to us. I may say, we have been following what other countries have been doing in this matter.

I do not want to go into the question of cost. He has raised the question of cost also. On the question of cost, one has to consider, whether one considers the actual cost of nuclear explosions or the cost of plants, or the nuclear material, the kind of research and development, etc. Costing in these things is a difficult thing. Even taking that into consideration, it is a point whether this would be beneficial or worthwhile, and that is what we have to see. The economic feasibility of peaceful nuclear explosions for any specific application requires a comprehensive and careful assessment of various factors, viz.,

- (i) the comparative costs of production and manufacture of nuclear vs. conventional explosives;
- (ii) the technical problems and cost implications of emplacing, mounting and firing the explosives;
- (iii) the cost of the pre-shot geological, hydrological, and ecological surveys; and
- (iv) the prospects of economically working the rubble left by an explosion.

These are some of the aspects which have to be studied before you actually go in for experimentation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एक बात में पूछना चाहता हूँ। इंदिरा जी ने बयान दिया कि पीसफुल परपोज़ के लिए कर सकते हैं तो कितना संशय लगीगा इसकी कास्ट को फाइन्ड आउट करने में ? अनन्त काल तक तो नहीं चलेगा, कोई टारगेट होमा चाहिए कि फलाने समय में हो जायेगा ।

श्री क० सी० पंत : अनन्त काल तक तो नहीं चलेगा, लेकिन इन चीजों में तारीख देना मुश्किल है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is very difficult to say that by such and such a date, the explosion will take place, nor is it in the interests of this House to know by which date we shall carry out an explosion or not, because these are things...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was going to suggest that nothing should go to the press today about this discussion, because these are all secret matters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Secret in the head of Shri S. M. Banerjee only or in Shri S. M. Banerjee's laboratory only.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think more secrets are attempted to be given out by friends opposite than by me....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not always opposite.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am trying to spell out the difficulties in arriving at a quick decision, and I cannot really give a time-limit or a date, and I think that hon. Members who have taken interest in this subject not only understand that I cannot give the date but perhaps will appreciate it that I am refusing to give a date.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to be sure that it would not be inordinately delayed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The only point which one has to remember in this is whether we are alive to the possibilities and alive to the potential usefulness and alive to the need to keep in touch with what is happening in the world and prepared to make use of whatever technology is offered by this technique or by this process for the benefit of our developmental programmes.

I can assure the House that we are alive to all these things, and that our scientists are actively engaged in making the best use of nuclear science in all its aspects for peaceful purposes. I stress peaceful purposes because my position has been made somewhat difficult by the intervention of Shri Bibhuti Mishra who had referred to certain views of mine in the past.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri had asked about a five-year plan. There is a five year plan for everything but that is not enough; we have a ten-year plan for this. In fact, there is a ten-year profile which I think he may have seen if he were interested in this subject, which spells out in detail what the plans are and have been, and in fact, we are now engaged in reviewing the progress made under the ten-year profile and how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets which have been set out in the plan.

My hon. friend Shri D. K. Panda had asked about marine propulsion. That is again one of the subjects which we are studying and which is under study, but again it is a subject on which I would request him not to make me say anything more.

I would like to end only by referring to one other point which does need a comment on my part, and that is in regard to the point made by Shri Bibhuti Mishra that Government are not letting the scientists have their way or they are not allowing the scientists to have their head or they are somehow suppressing them and not allowing them to progress. That is absolutely not correct. Government and the very brilliant set of scientists who are working in this field have in the past years constructed a structure in the field of nuclear science of which we can well be proud, and which is one of the finest of its kind in any developing country, and I would say one of the good scientific communities and structure in the world in the nuclear field. We

have to congratulate them, and we have to thank them, and I can assure my hon. friends that they and the Government work together; they are a part of the Government. We certainly do not restrict them in any sense, any sense of the term. Our policy is to use nuclear science for peaceful purposes and within that overall policy, whatever facilities they require, if they require additional allocation of funds, etc., in all these things the Government takes as liberal a view as it can consistent with the resources of the economy and we are all very much mindful of the fact that the good start which the country has made in the nuclear field, one of the modern fields of science should be kept up and should progress and we should try to keep in the forefront of this science which has great potentialities for the future.

18.16 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 6, 1972—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on the increasing student unrest in the country, items 16 and 17 in the Order Paper today. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the front page of the Hindustan Times there is a photo which shows what deal the present students are getting from this Government. In this photo you can see a student lying on the ground, being beaten by eight constables and a magistrate is trying to stop it. This is the deal he is getting today. You get the news headline, one inch, on the front page: many hurt in police student clashes: Delhi university had been made a battle ground.

The trouble today is that they never try to go deep into the matter and this Government unfortunately lacks an analytical mind. Students have a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

bleak future, no employment and the economic crisis that surrounds us today, surrounds them also. What is the root cause, the basic cause? In a useful editorial the *National Herald* has in its issue dated 25 September, 1972 commented as follows:

"Neither the universities nor the state administration have any readymade machinery to tackle student problems as they arise. Even legitimate demands—for drinking water provision and rest rooms for boys and girls, for example—are taken note of only after avoidable violence has occurred. In most of these cases, even if outsiders can be blamed for fomenting trouble or fanning the flames, the root of the malady is the incompetence of university or college authorities concerned, as also the tensions arising from conspiracies against one another by groups of teachers.....

And there are cases as in Kanpur, of college authorities getting high-handed and provoking students....

What is happening all over this state, as also in some others, is the strongest possible indictment of the whole educational system which has become completely unrelated to needs and offers nothing to hold the interest and attention of youth uncertain about the future,....

With each passing year the demand for more purposeful education for an ever larger number of boys and girls has made itself felt, yet there has been little serious effort to take a long-range view of the problem and reorganise the whole set-up."

There is no area in the country which is unaffected: Punjab, to start with, Haryana, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, where Kalyani University is closed, Andhra, Rajasthan—in short no part of the country is unaffected and the Government is trying to look at the problems through the looking

glass of the police, posing it as a law and order situation. The Education Commission in its Report says that in their opinion no reform is more important than this and it adds:

"Judged from this point of view, it becomes evident that the present system of education, designed to meet the needs of an imperial administration within the limitations set by a feudal and traditional society, will need radical changes if it is to meet the purposes of a modernizing democratic and socialistic society—changes in objectives, in content, in teaching methods, in programmes, in the size and composition of the student body, in the selection and professional preparation of teachers, and in organization. In fact, what is needed is a revolution in education which in turn will set in motion the much desired social economic and cultural revolution."

It has been admitted in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee meeting held on December 12, 1972 that the Ministry have carried out an analysis, and it was circulated to Committee members.

The Home Ministry note states:

"According to analysis of the incidents in the current academic session, it was found that nearly a third of the instances of students unrest were related to demands for better academic facilities like posting of adequate qualified staff, admission of students in particular courses, take-over of mismanaged institutions by Government, better transport, etc. Another third of the incidents were attributable to issues like claims of failed students, college union elections, protests against dismissed staff, etc. The rest are instances of students taking up larger issues ranging from the domestic economic problems...."

Also the reasons are very clearly stated in a news item:

"Students cannot primarily be blamed for their violent behaviour on the university campus. The responsibility, if fixed, falls on teachers, university administrators, parents and the present structure of society, according to Dr. A. B. Ojha, a professor of psychology.

Dr. Ojha who is a scientific officer of the Directorate of Psychological Research, Ministry of Defence, says the student community as such may be contributing little to the rebel malady.

Unable to meet the demands which different social agencies make on them and when stirred on this account, onlookers label them as indisciplined. Things they do on the spur of the moment are mainly to take revenge from the society which has given them a tremendous load they are unable to cope with, he feels.

Dr. Ojha . . . asserts that free and frank comments on past and present issues by the student community shows that they are as conscientious as their guardians, teachers and others who take solace in blaming them for the evil taking place on the campus."

This is what one should understand. It has been stated in the Report of the Education Commission:

"Education should be an instrument in the hands of the nation to transform society to socialism. Education in private institutions is not only used against the declared policies of the nation—socialism, secularism, and democracy—but also propagate outdated sectarian attitudes which breed communalism, casteism, superstitions and obscurantism. Educational institutions and hostels are run for the benefit of particular caste or religious groups in many places."

The insecurity of teachers is another reason. They are recruited in

July and dismissed in March and Government indirectly supports it. The college and university teachers' strike in Haryana is a glaring example. When teachers lose interest in education, standards go down. In Haryana 1,000 professors were arrested and put as C class prisoners. A lady professor was murdered the other day. The students' union is banned there. I again quote from the Education Commission's report:

"Student unions represent an important way of providing student participation in university life outside the classroom. Properly organised, they help in self-government and self-discipline, provide a healthy outlet for students' energies and give the students useful training in the use of democratic methods."

Sir, you have fought for democratic movement all your life. You would be surprised to know that the student unions are banned in Haryana. Are we living in a democratic country?

The college teachers in Haryana have given a note and I am quoting from that:

"1. In Haryana private colleges are given affiliation by the university simply on political grounds which has resulted in the growth of large number of colleges which cannot provide minimum facilities to the students and leaders.

2. The set up of the University and the College Managing Committee is totally dominated by the vested interests. Teachers and particularly students lack representation on college managing committee. (Teachers representation on the university administrative bodies and the college managements is insignificant.) Thus the voice of the teachers and the students remain unheard which result in occasional strikes in the private colleges.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

3. Lack of funds with the managing committee is another factor which has led to leaders and students trouble.

4. Since the managing committee lack funds, they cannot provide minimum facilities such as library facilities, drinking water, playground, indoor and outdoor games, educational tours etc. to students which is very essential for raising the academic standards.

5. Students union is banned in Haryana which means they cannot raise their voice against the authorities despite the fact that they pay more fee than the students studying in government colleges.

Another important factor which leads to students' dissatisfaction is the quick dismissal of the lecturers on false pretexts. Teachers are recruited generally in the month of July and dismissed on 31st March next year.

Grants by the Government of Haryana to private colleges are also given on political grounds. Some managing committees are financially sound and some are badly in need of funds and when grant is given on political grounds the poor managements remain Bankrupt and therefore cannot disburse salaries to their employees for months together and sometimes they are paid in instalments and even then they are asked to sign for the full amount...."

Coming to Delhi School government aided teachers, there has to be point to point salary increase. It is a legacy of the colonialism.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I would like a clarification. Are we discussing student unrest, which will include unrest of teachers of schools also, or are we considering mainly the position in the colleges?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you can expunge that particular line, if you like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is right. The wording is:

"Further discussion on the increasing student unrest in the country.

Further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972 regarding the incidents which took place in the Delhi University on the 6th December, 1972."

So, please do not make it very wide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Education Commission has very rightly pointed out:

"In our opinion, therefore, no reform is more important or more urgent than to transform education, to endeavour to relate it to the life, needs and aspirations of the people and thereby make it a powerful instrument of social, economical and cultural transformation necessary for their realization of our national goals. This can be done if education is related to productivity, strengthens social and national integration; consolidates democracy as a form of government and helps the country to adopt it as a way of life, hastens the process of modernisation and strives to build character by cultivating social, moral and spiritual values."

There are serious genuine grievances on the part of the students and teachers, which must be dealt with by the proper authorities. Now new colleges are opened and students are enrolled without having proper facilities. Because of the system of capitulation, only the sons of the rich can get enrolment in some of the colleges, whatever their merit may be. The door of such institutions is closed for the poor. There is a terrific rise in tuition fees.

We have seen the instance of the Faridabad Medical College where 220 boys and girls have paid Rs. 20,000 each as capitation fee and tuition charges. The management of that institution has collected Rs. 44 lakhs, that money has been swallowed and the State has been patronising such people. Those students have made representation to the Government, to the Chief Minister of Haryana, but their grievances have not been remedied.

We had occasion to discuss what is happening at the Banaras Hindu University. The Yuva Congress are on the rampage. They have murdered Shri Uday Pratap Singh for political purposes.

There is foreign influence and infiltration of CIA. Delhi is an example. May I ask the hon. Minister what is the outcome of the talks with the Vice-Chancellor last evening?

For the Delhi University Students' Union elections, look how we corrupt them? Rs. 3 lakhs were spent; air flights were arranged; trips to hill stations were arranged. Still they got defeated. Some students say that the ruling party want to undo it.

There is police within the campus. When Prof. Nurul Hasan makes speeches here, at the same time, the police goes on beating up students inside the campus. The other day, on the 6th December, 1972, I am told—please correct me if I am wrong—that the Vice-Chancellor's room was filled with plain clothes' policemen long before the students came. It is the fault of the Government. I have got a note which says that the Vice-Chancellor writes a letter to Prof. Chakravarty on 8th December, 1972, "If we have not been able to set up the necessary bodies and procedures at the same, that is to say, to satisfy the student requirements the fault is of entirely ours."

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One top leader of the Youth Wing of the Congress, of the ruling party, in a meeting in Delhi, during last week of November, had suggested that the Vice-Chancellor should be attacked. A ruling party M.P. patronising one section of the unruly element, as an outcome of the Congress factional fight, one of the top leaders of the ruling party, purchased, 35 Congress votes which just went to the Jana Sangh. Parallel politics are being run in Metropolitan Council. If the Congress had won Delhi University elections, one ruling Congress leader, M.P. thinks that he would have been the Chief of the Metropolitan Council.

How low they have gone. They have spent Rs. 3 lakhs on Delhi University Students' Union elections. Even the supply of drinks was made. One young boy Kaushik at first Independent 3rd candidate, opposing the Congress got Rs. 85,000 to join the Congress and he issued a statement in praise of the Prime Minister. One Bhagwan Singh, Jana Sangh supported candidate, on the eve of elections, was bought over by the Congress.

This is the sanctity of education. Even during British days, when you were fighting British people with your blood, Sir, the police did not enter educational institutions. Today, in West Bengal, there is no educational institution where the police has not got in. May I ask the hon. Minister: Is an attempt being made to create crisis and atmosphere to supersede the Delhi University Act? We want to know that.

There is police within the campus. Jacking for which the students are being blamed was engineered by intelligence agent provocateurs. We want to know that. A high-powered Parliamentary Committee is a must to go into these affairs. The whole country is in ferment. The Professors, the school teachers and the students have all been given a raw deal by the present Government. I condemn this.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

Government and I insist that a high-powered Parliamentary Committee must be set up to enquire into this matter because it relates to the future generation of the country. The future of the country depends on students. We must give them a fair deal, a kindly deal and a fatherly deal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject that we are discussing today has wider implications and, therefore, we will have to take into consideration the wider context of the entire issue if we really want to find solution to these aberrations that we see today in the student world.

Basically after our Independence, we had hoped that we will bring about a basic change in our approach to education. Formerly, we used to criticise the foreign rulers saying that they gave education that suited them, that they wanted to produce slaves, clerks, to serve the Empire. Thereafter, our entire purpose should have been to create citizens who build a new India. That is the basic purpose of our education which ought to have been achieved.

Education, basically, has two purposes. One is to elevate the individual to give him a wider vision, a wider perspective. That is the basic purpose of education, the universal purpose of education, which ought to be there for the universities. You may recall that Sanskrit sloka which we used to learn in our school days in praise of Goddess Saraswati. It is said:

कल्पदरस्तुतमखिलं ।
वेदमूलं वेदं प्रसादतःकवयः ।
पश्यति सुकृतयः ।
सा कवनि सरस्वती देवी ॥

That is the prayer we address to Goddess Saraswati:

"Praise be to the Goddess of learning with whose blessing the knowledgeable is able to perceive the whole earth as if it were a berry on the palm of his hand."

Has our education today in university or school, at any level, this purpose? Let us ask this question to ourselves.

Another purpose of education must be to equip the educated to be a useful member of the society, a useful citizen who will be able to play his role in the society. Are we giving that education? Is our education today purposive, job-oriented? What does a boy become after the education that he gets in school? I am not taking into consideration the kindergarten stage; from the age of 6 to the age of 16, the high school education that you give him, in ten valuable years how do you equip him? For what? Can he become a member of the society which is productive in any single field, contributing to the economic growth of the country? Can he become a wage-earning worker, a worthy member of the society? Actually today's education is making him unworthy of any work, unemployable instead of employable. That is what is happening. When boys reach the age of 16 or 18, why should every one want to go to University? It is just to get a degree because that degree promises him a job, a job as a clerk; even for the post of Peon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about student unrest.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I began by referring to the basic context I am spelling out the context. Unless you understand the basic malady, unless you diagnose the disease, you cannot treat the disease.

Why is there this student unrest today? Today the university-educated boys or college-educated boys do not see any hope in playing a useful role in life. They cannot get jobs; they cannot find any work. The entire

educational system, if you do not want this unrest, must be so re-oriented that every boy getting out of the university should be able to do something productive, should be able to produce some goods. Today even if he wants he cannot get. Of course, there is the other context with which you are not concerned. But it must be coordinated with the policy of the Government of providing employment, useful employment, purposeful employment. You cannot do that because we are still slaves of the vested interests in the country who are controlling the entire productive resources of the country. Unless you do this, your education is going to be aimless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are saying about the class character of the Congress Party. I congratulate you on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am talking of the basic issues.

Another important aspect is that the majority of the students today do not want violence or unrest. Let me say this. You also must be knowing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much more time can I take?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes more.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have spoken only for five minutes. The other member took 30 minutes. Anyway, I will obey you....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may finish in two minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you want, Sir, I can sit down now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can finish your speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Another important point which I wanted to mention was this. The majority of

the students in this country do not want violence, do not want unrest. Today they see a ray of hope in the leadership of the country. You must have seen that this age group, in which the university students are there, stood massively behind the leader of the nation. Why? Because they know that here is the leadership which can help them mobilise their energy to become builders of the nation. I would, therefore, submit that even in the university campus, it is only a handful who indulge in violence, provoked by people outside, provoked by people who are interested in provoking violence. The majority of the students do not want violence. But why are the majority of the students not with us? Why are the majority of the students not with the teachers? Why are the majority of the students not with the Vice-Chancellor? As the old Chinese saying goes, if the son goes wrong, punish the father. I would say, 'Yes, if Students go wrong, punish the teacher.' He is the real guilty man to-day. The Vice-Chancellor or the teacher—why are they not able to invoke the confidence in the majority of the students? That only means that there is something seriously wrong with our Vice-Chancellors and teachers. They also do not have. ✓
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No disturbance please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ✓ The last point I want to make is that we must involve the students and the student population in some nation-building mass programmes. That would be a very good method of channelising and mobilising the energies of the students. You know there are organisations and we cannot just wish them away. They catch the boys young, poison their mind, put them in narrow grooves in the name of nationalism, in the name of national patriotism, communal or otherwise. They do this by catching the boys at the age

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

of six or earlier. Now, by simply saying that this thing ought to be condemned, we cannot wish them away. What is the alternative you are providing? Where are they? Formerly, we used to have Akharas in every Mohalla where we could imbue the students not only physically but actually with certain values. But, today, what are the avenues for our young men to go to? Today, in the colleges you will find for extra-curricular activities, there is no place and all that the boys have to do or most of them do, is to go and stand in the street corner. That is also a major lacuna and a draw-back.

✓ Lastly, in this context, you must give a feeling of belonging and participation to the students. If a student can be a citizen and even though he cannot vote today but if he is of the voting age, why cannot he be in the Senate? Why cannot he be in the College Council? Why cannot he be in the University-controlling executive or whatever body it is? Let him have that feeling of belonging and only then he will know directly where the shoe is pinching and the students' problems can be solved on the spot. That ought to be done. That is the last suggestion I would make if you want to solve this students' unrest. ✓

Therefore, I submit that we have to tackle the students' agitation that way and as far as unruly violence is concerned, I think nobody has said that they support violence—even the other side said that—or encourage them. Therefore, as far as the stand of the Government against the hooligans, against the *goondas*, against rowdies and against those who commit violence is concerned, I support entirely the stand of the Government. Don't tolerate any goondaism or any violence on the campus, at least in the precincts of the University..... (Interruptions) But those basic questions have to be considered. You cannot tackle the students and their problems unless you look at them in the larger context.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I was feeling surprised by the number of statements that are made by the hon. Minister for Education on the floor of the House. A very soft man and himself a professor, how can he take such a strong attitude of iron-rod treatment with the students?

Also I was feeling surprised how the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, coming from the teaching profession, should take the posture of a superintendent of police in dealing with the students. I got the answer to it yesterday and how the Education Minister and the Vice-Chancellor got the cue and where from. I got it yesterday.

I was simply stunned by the statement that was made by the hon. Home Minister when he said, 'Be harsh, be strict' like a bureaucrat. I think all the bureaucrats will be very pleased to hear him. What did he say? "Students' violence will not be tolerated in the University campus." They think as if the student unrest is a phenomenon of habitual criminality. The Home Minister spoke as if they were dealing with a set of habitual criminals. I am sorry to say that of late, particularly, in dealing with Delhi University and Banaras Hindu University regarding the student unrest, the Government has taken an attitude as if the problem of student unrest is a problem of law and order, a problem of political dereliction. I will firstly take up the second point. I want to get this information from the hon. Education Minister who has got cue from the Home Minister to be rigid, to be firm in their attitude to students. Let the ruling party answer this question about their political influence among the student community, by placing their hands on their hearts. Today, the revival of the ruling congress rests very largely on the active contribution of the student community in

favour of that party. The example is known to every one. There is the role of the Chhatra Parishad; there is the role of the Yuv Congress. I do not want to go into the details. If you go on harping on all these things, it will recoil on you. I do not want to use a strong language, but I wish that they should keep their house in order. I know other political parties also do it. When they started this in Delhi and Banaras Hindu University, we have pointed out, be careful; if you try to take up the active cooperation of the student community, it will recoil on you. The student community has got a general fraternity of service among themselves, a general affiliation among themselves, cutting across the party barriers. If you go on harping like this, it will recoil on you.

Secondly, about the question of violence, I want to know this from him. There is unrest everywhere; unrest is a sign of the times. If there is violence we will not condone it. If there is excess, we will not condone it. We will deplore it very much. You cannot equate student unrest and student violence with violence committed by other criminal elements. If you do that, you are committing violence against the fundamental nature of youth. Youth cannot be controlled by your iron law. That is the lesson of history.

Now, Sir, what is the basic reason for the student unrest in the country? It is known to the Education Minister. The basic reason is, the object, the ideal, and the system of education is very 'back-dated' and very 'outmoded', I should say. The whole system of education has almost virtually turned into a junk. It is not easy for me to go into the details. But I want to quote a few lines from their own words. Here is the report of the U.G.C. This has come out after the Kothari Commission Report. It says:

"Dissatisfaction has become particularly acute among students because of unemployment among the educated youth, particularly the growing unemployment of the technically trained personnel. The present system of education appears to lack any concrete aim or purpose and to be a mere ritual devoid of inner strength and reality....."

It further says that there is hence "a demand for a change in the syllabus, the structure of courses, the system of examinations and methods of teaching.....". This is to be seen:

"...in respect of outmoded and old-fashioned syllabuses or courses which do not appeal to the students. These courses are neither satisfactory in developing the intellect of the student nor in equipping him for the needs of society. The dissatisfaction of the students with society in general and with the existing academic opportunities in particular can easily be exploited by interested faction leaders within the academic community as well as those without and this leads to the eruption of agitations based on regional, linguistic or communal demands."

I would like to point out that the violence as it appears today is just a symptom; it is not the malady. The malady is deep-rooted, and the malady has been indicated by the UGC's report. If you consider the question from the point of view of students' participation, then there is a big job to be done. I do not want to quote further from the UGC's report. But I would like to ask Government what they have done with it. Have they dealt with this question? Have they been able to get students' participation? If they could have got it, then certainly, I would not say that everything would have been achieved, but at least a major part of the student's unrest could have been dealt with.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The hon. Minister had asked one question namely whether we were dealing with the teachers' problems or the problem of student unrest....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My question was in regard to the school teachers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to point out how teachers' unrest can be converted into students' unrest. The Delhi students' trouble is a glaring example of this. The whole problem started from the Engineering College. It was the teachers of the Delhi Engineering College who were on strike. You will be surprised to know that there were very few students who wanted the college to be closed. They wanted the college to be reopened. They went to meet the Chief Executive Councillor of the Metropolitan Council. He told them to wait for fifteen days. And what did he do? He said 'I am dismissing all the professors and teachers and then bringing in new teachers, and then everything will be all right.' But everything was not all right. Within the next few days, when the students went there, what did they do? I shall not call him a gentleman, but I shall call him a person with a thick-headed behaviour. I do not want to use any stronger words. That person with the thick-headed behaviour created the first trouble. The first trouble was that he was not there. When the students went to meet him, he had escaped. I have got this from the Congress friends only. I have got all the information from my Congress friends only. I do not look at this problem from the party standpoint. The students were given a good beating when they went to see the Vice-Chancellor thinking that they could have their grievances redressed. The Vice-Chancellor had escaped, and the students got a good beating. The students then came away. Again, that jittery fellow did not meet them; I should say that the Vice

Chancellor is nothing but a jittery nervous fellow. He did not do anything.

The Lt. Governor then himself took the initiative. He had a talk with the members of the Metropolitan Council, and he almost solved all the problems. He agreed that the grievances of the Delhi Engineering College teachers were very genuine, because they wanted to be on the same salary scale and they wanted to have the same status as the university teachers. All the problems were solved. He said that the other demands would be negotiated. Then, he suggested to the vice-chancellor to keep in abeyance or to withdraw the rustication order. But he did not. On the 5th this happened. On the 6th,—as you know, the students always talk of something grandiose, and they talked of grandiose and the take-over of the university. When the students were going there, there was a big grandiose, and there was a big drama there. If only the vice-chancellor would have heeded the advice of the Lt. Governor, perhaps the problem would have been solved. But he did not. When the students were going to disperse, about forty to fifty plain-clothes people who were already in the room of the Vice-Chancellor pounced upon the students. The vice-chancellor had made at least half a dozen calls to the police to come to the campus. And the police came. What did they do? I do not want to say anything on my own, but I shall only quote from the newspapers. The report is:

"Two battalions of policemen were asked to descend on the Delhi University campus. They came teargassing, chasing crowds, harassing passers-by, cane-charging, the stragglers, beating the students to blood, assaulting even the pressmen, insulting the lady-teachers, belabouring, bawling and abusing whosoever came in their way."

I am concluding. That is why I say it hurts me. The Vice-Chancellor also belongs to my profession. I always used to say about him: police superintendent. This jittery man has bungled every thing. You know this man rusticated two Jan Sangh and two Congress—perhaps he did not know—evenly balanced. He has been caught in his own mess. Yesterday four educationists, members of the executive council belonging to all parties, the two contending parties together, went to the Vice-Chancellor to make an appeal to him: make a review committee and keep the rustication in abeyance and the problem will be solved. The Vice-Chancellor said to the Lt. Governor: No, no; I will withdraw the rustication in the month of January, not now. This is his attitude to the students a man without having even a little bit of paternal affection or paternal perspective. How can you entrust such a man to deal with the students? We had our Acharya Narendra Dev. There was a teacher and the taught. The most important part is to deal with the students. I request the hon. Education Minister to give up the attitude of treating students with an iron rod and making it a law and order issue, political issue. Look not at the symptom but at the basic malady with which the whole students community is today infected.

SRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I will not take much time. There are two problems before us: One is about the general student unrest in the country; secondly, the particular incident in the Delhi University. The first question is too large to be exhaustively discussed within the compass of a one hour discussion in Parliament.

I should say that I do not feel alarmed of the much talked about students unrest throughout the country. Looking back, this is not a new phenomenon at all. If only we took a retrospective view, it will

be possible for us to recollect that throughout the very years we have lived, we have seen from year to year, place to place, era to era student unrest breaking out in some form or another in different areas in the country.... (*Interruptions*). Most of us who are here were involved in our student days in this. May be on a national issue or individual issue.

What I am saying is that the general atmosphere in the country will find its reflection on the student community also. The unrest among the students is not a feature peculiar to India. You take any country, any part of the world. You find the student community in ferment in some form or another. India is not an exception. It is not the student community alone which is in ferment; different sectors of the community in the different countries, advanced and advancing, developed and developing in different stages of cultural development are all affected because it is a dynamic process. Progress does not stop any where. It is a dynamic thing, going from stage to stage. You are in a particular stage and your horizon widens and unrest develops. Discontentment and unrest, there will always be. Different demands may be met, but still many may remain. Without that, you may take it that society is dead.

10.00 hrs.

So far as this problem is concerned, different propositions have been put forth. It is not as if Government is unaware of it. Commissions have been appointed and proposals have been made. In different universities many proposals have been implemented. In Kerala the students wanted representation in the syndicate. It was accepted. They wanted representation in different councils. It was also accepted. Not only in Kerala but in many other universities also, many demands of the students have been accepted, though there may be difference in the degree of implementation.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

But still, the student community is not perfectly satisfied and they still look forward to something more. That is inherent in the whole situation. If that is so, the major question is, how the elders are going to react to a particular manifestation. I am sure everybody will agree that the approach must not be the rule of the rod. No sensible government of police force can take that attitude. When there is a spontaneous outbreak, no body runs with a rifle or a rod. Those incidents are very few. Looking at the large number of educational institutions functioning from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the spots of unrest are comparatively few. Let us not magnify it out of its proper context and proportion. It is not national sort of demonstration. It is limited to certain developments in that particular area, but even then an analysis must be made whether the mass of the students in that particular area want their studies to be interrupted. As Mr. Sathe pointed out, it is not the mass of students who want it. I am not putting the students who are responsible for the manifestation in the dock. That is far from my contemplation. I am only saying that the mass of students do not want it. Some people susceptible to emotions and machinations do a particular thing. If a particular incident takes place, what is the attitude the elders take? If my child misbehaves, I do not take a big rod and beat the child. I tell him that what he has done is wrong. If that is the role of the elders, have we played that role?

Take the Delhi University incident. A particular students' organisation makes an advance announcement, "We are going to march to the university to take over the administration." The announcement may be justified or not. But was there any political party in the country which came out and commented on it? Is it that you have approved of it? If it was not approved by any political party, as elders, was it or was it not our duty to react to that and tell

the students, "Your grievances may be genuine, but your programme of taking over the university is something we completely discountenance. We raise our voice against it. Stop it." So, no political party, which has not discharged that responsibility as elders, has got the right to point a finger of accusation at the students. It is not the students who are in the dock. It is the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Communist Party or any other party which claims to be an adult which is in the dock. We have failed in discharging our responsibility, as elders, of mustering the moral courage to tell the youngsters that what they are doing is absolute-ly wrong. That has not been done. Let us stop playing to the gallery because this is a very delicate matter. It is the future of our children that we are playing with. One could understand that when the national movement was on, but not now. Then, it is not as if the government is not prepared to respond. The government, the mass of the people and the university, they are prepared to react, and they are reacting. But it will have to be solved stage by stage. The methods adopted for the purpose of solution also have to be different. If they do not accord with our concepts of civilisation and evolutionary process, then every party must say whether it approves of that procedure or not. Otherwise, we will not be discharging our duties and responsibilities. That is all I have got to say on this aspect.

Much was said about the Vice Chancellor. I do not know that gentleman. In my view the Vice-Chancellor should buck up moral courage and say "I am offering myself to be butchered; let the students do whatever they want". In that case, the students and also the public would have second thoughts. But when the political parties do not have the moral courage to say that their programme is wrong in the fear that the students might react against them, those political parties

have no moral right to except of a lone Vice-Chancellor to offer himself to be massacred by the students. In this case the Vice-Chancellor did not run away from the scene. He waited. But then he found that the students were on the rampage and he was in mortal danger of being attacked and killed. So, he summoned the police.

When the Vice-Chancellor summons the police, saying that his life is in danger and some students are ransacking the university building, if he seeks the assistance of the arms of the law, can the government say that it is a matter between the Vice-Chancellor and the students and that we will not interfere? Could the police react in that way in such a situation? Here the question is not whether the Vice-Chancellor is correct or not. He may or may not be correct. The fact of the matter is that the Vice-Chancellor told the police that his life is in danger and the property of the university is being damaged by the students. When the police receive such s.o.s. from the Vice-Chancellor, how should it react? I would repeat that let nobody who at different stages did not discharge their moral responsibility to the youngsters, come forward with a sanctimonious demonstration of rising on the pinnacle of moral perfection and start lecturing others who, in their limited fashion are trying to discharge their responsibility as per their contemplation and visualisation.

Coming to the students, everybody knows that there is discontent among them. But that is not a problem concerning the students alone. Neither is discontent peculiar to Indian students alone. Discontentment there will ever be, so long as dynamic life and dynamic societies go on; perfection there will never be. But the discontentment has got to be solved in a democratic and peaceful manner. If violent methods are adopted for the solution of discontentment,

you will throw the society to pieces and progress will be retarded. So long as democracy functions here and there is responsiveness, there is an avenue for solving these problems. If you are trying to by-pass that, then there will be no future for us. I can understand the emotional students functioning or behaving in that way. But if those persons who are supposed to function with a sense of moral responsibility, if they in their anxiety to get cheaply bought political applause start encouraging such behaviour, they would be doing a disservice more to their children than to the students. This is my reaction on this subject.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in any democracy if certain upheavals like the one that we have just witnessed in this very city did not happen, then I feel that that democracy is dead. It has to come as a part of the evolutionary process wherein a nation gradually evolves its methods of education to take society to that particular place where the maximum benefit accrues to the maximum number of people.

I feel that it is a legacy of democratic processes that things are tackled as they want. One person has aptly named this process as *ad hoc* crazy. What happens in our country is no exception to this rule which is almost common in all democracies.

Twenty-five years after Independence, the question of student unrest has taken on a shape and, probably, we also at this stage are having more time on our hands wherein we can really apply ourselves to questions which have so long been begging to be looked into. So, at this moment, it is a welcome opportunity that the student unrest has caused a debate in our society and in this august House apart from the fact that other solutions which have exercised the Members of this House too and which have to be decried wherein the strong

[Shri Rana Bahadur Singh.]

arm of the law has finally tried to solve the student problem by the only method known to them.

I feel that it is in the context of this debate that a few points should be studied. All this debate that has taken place here has initially revolved round one basic aspect and that is economic aspect. Every Member has tried to make out that our education fails to provide job-oriented education to our young people. I do not think that a developing country like ours is in a position for the next 15 to 20 years to provide meaningful jobs to all the students who graduate from our universities. It is impossible. Our coffers have no money for that.

To talk all the time of providing job-oriented education to the students invariably creates the problem that we are putting it into their minds that once they come out of universities, they are fit to get jobs. The total thinking of students is an end product of our educational process. What is our educational process? When we talk about reforms, we only reach the stage wherein we try to create a job-oriented feeling for the students who come out of our universities. Even when we have created job-orientation feeling in our students, that they will get their jobs, that problem is something which must be looked into now because what we are facing as a student problem today is an accumulated result of our policies for the last 25 years and what is going to be the nature of this problem 20 years from now is manageable today.

So, when we talk about reforms in education, it is time that we stop giving mammon the central place in this whole theory. It is time that a student who goes to college should come out with something more in him than the mere single-mindedness of trying to get money to achieve a certain standard of life. I do not at this moment think nor do I plead that we

use the age-old soporific to dull the minds of students. That is not my plea. But I do feel that this job orientation and worship of Mammon that is inculcated in the students by our educational process should, at this time, be somehow reduced, and when a student comes out of the university, he should not be a wage-earning machine wanting the processes of that earning, but he should have that adjustment in him which as per our present thinking and our information those students do develop in the Western societies.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: This is the last sentence.

The more affluent societies in the West are producing a type of students with whom economics is no longer the basic primary factor. I do not think that it is quite achievable in the near future by us. All that I wish to draw the attention of the Government to is that they can only solve this problem by going deep into it and by not closing their minds to the fact that job orientation is not the only answer.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Madhukar, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this debate on student unrest because I think it is very useful and necessary that we in this country discuss the problems that are faced by our young generation. This problem of student unrest is not peculiarly an Indian problem. It is a problem which is a global phenomenon and it arises out of many causes. It is also true that the university campuses all over the world today are, so to speak, *en rapport* with each other: if something happens in Brazil, it has its repercussions in Japan; if something happens in Europe, it has its repercussions in Asia. This, in a sense, is good because when students all over the place feel restless, they also know that they are belonging to

the new times where everybody thinks that he or she belongs to the new whole world. So, let us have this larger perspective in view.

Secondly, I do not think it will be right to look at this problem from any partisan or political angle. I concede that political overtures cannot altogether be avoided because this problem of student unrest is caused not only by educational factors but also by political, economic, social, cultural and religious factors—all kinds of factors have combined. But I want to view this problem from a strictly non-partisan angle; and if I may say in all humility, I have been teaching and lecturing in colleges and Universities for the last 23 years and, therefore, I may claim some knowledge of, and close acquaintance with, the problem of student unrest.

Student unrest is not necessarily bad or unhealthy. Indeed, some unrest is to be welcomed when the unrest is for change, for dynamism, for meaningful dialogue and for purposeful endeavour. It is only when unrest takes a turn towards violence and destruction that we feel that it is to be criticised and avoided. We must make a distinction between unrest and violence. It is very necessary that our young people should have a sense of law; they should respect public property and see to it that it is not destroyed. Therefore, unrest and violence has to be separated. Violence has to be punished. But I want to ask this hon. House and all concerned whether we are aware of the deeper violence, the violence which stems out of breach of promises by the elders, by the university bodies, by government leaders, by various political parties, the violence that stems from the delays caused by the machineries in the Government or University //.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want to take much time. If you allow me a couple of minutes more...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can take ~~two~~ minutes more.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was saying that we must be aware of the violence which arises from the deeper malady of the society.

Teachers also are responsible to an extent because unless there is quality and integrity on the part of the teachers, I do not think the students will be able to have the satisfaction of learning. ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. ✓

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Only two more points and I have finished.

I want to suggest that the unrest also is caused by the fact that there is a tremendous lack of communication between the teachers and the students and between the elders and the youth.

The dialogue with the students is so necessary, and, in certain respects, with the growing generation it is absolutely necessary. A very humane and a personal feeling of intense warmth and understanding for the students is required and the students must be made to feel that they are also being cared for by the elders and the educational authorities and, further, that the elders have a sense of concern for them. If all this happens, the problem of students' unrest can be, if not avoided, at least partly solved. We must also give our students a chance to participate in the various academic bodies and the various allied activities.

Let us not forget that the students are restless all over the world, not only because they are finding fault in the University matters. In fact, the youth the world over are restless because the youth of the modern times have a special interest which they have acquired and they have become hypocrisy-hunters. Wherever they see it, whether it be in the elders or

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]
in the leaders, they spot them out
and revolt against them.

Therefore, I suggest that this problem of students' unrest should not be looked at only from the point of view of partisanship or from political overtones. We must look at it from the larger angle, from the international angle. Here, I would like to quote what Prof. Arnold Toynbee says in his very fine and recent book 'Surviving the Future'. He says the youth possess two qualities which they must contrive to retain:

"The virtues of youth are disinterestness and open-uninterestness. Hold on to them."

With these two qualities, if our younger generation can be encouraged to go forward, I am sure, all will be well with India and the world.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जो कुछ दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में या दूसरी जगह हो रहा है वह बहुत ही दुःखदायक है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम लोगों में, टीचर्स में और विद्यार्थियों में सोचने की शक्ति कम हो रही है। यही एक चीज है। नेहरू जी ने कई बार कहा था कि मुल्क में किसी भी चीज की कमी हो जाए, कोई परवाह नहीं है लेकिन थिंकिंग पावर, सोचने की शक्ति अगर कम हो जाए तो बड़ी मुसीबत होगी। आज हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में सोचने की शक्ति कम हो गई है। बुद्धि जीवी जो हैं उनको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये जो नहीं दिया जा रहा है। दो ही चीजें आज प्रमुख मान ली गई हैं। विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं कि बिना पढ़े लिखे कापी करके वे पास हो जाएं और सेक्चरार चाहते हैं कि बिना पढ़ाए उनको तनख्वाह मिल जाए। यही दो चीजें हो रही हैं। बद-किश्मती से कुछ पोलिटिकल हान्ड भी उस में हैं। राजनीतिक दल और मजदूरों में, कर्मचारियों में जा कर काम करते तो कोई एतराज

की बात नहीं है लेकिन मेरी विनती है कि आप जरा इन लोगों से अलग ही रहे, इनको जरा इनके हाथ से बचाये और बच्चों को अपने हाल में ही रहने दें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि श्री बसु जी के कितने बच्चे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनके जो बच्चे हैं, जो पढ़ रहे हैं, वे उनकी तरह से ही अच्छे स्पीकर बने पढ़ लिख कर विद्वान बने। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर बच्चा हड़ताल करता है, पत्थर मारता है, दस जलाता है तो किस किस्म का बच्चा वह आगे चल कर बनेगा। जब हम इसको सोचते हैं तो जरा डर लगता है। आंध्र में बच्चे बहुत आजाद हो गये हैं, ब्रमें जलते हैं, वहां यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द होती रहती है। इस वास्ते मैंने अपने बच्चे को लाकर यहां दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिल करा दिया। पहले साल तो वह अच्छा पढ़ा लेकिन दूसरे साल यह हालत हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पालिटिक्स हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में न पहुंचे। मेहरबानी करके हर आदमी अपनी हद में रहे। यह फ्यूचर जैनरेशन का सबाल है।

कहा जा रहा है कि विश्व में सब जगह ऐसा ही हो रहा है। विश्व में होता होगा लेकिन भारतवर्ष में नहीं होना चाहिये, यही मेरी आपसे विनती है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, a very large number of points have been raised by hon. Member. I would have liked to deal with each and every one of the points, but some of them have not found it worth their while to sit here and to listen to whatever submission I have to make to you. Sir, the most important criticism was made by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi of the Jan Sangh.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERAJA (Bhilwara): I am here to represent him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If this is the Parliamentary tradition which we want to establish, I have no objection.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERAJA: He has gone for some important work; I am representing him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This kind of proxy will not do.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: I will start with the points that have been raised by those hon. Members who have taken the trouble of being present here and then, in passing, I will take up points of those who are not present. First of all, I want to take up the point of my distinguished friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): You have well used the word 'distinguished'....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The word 'distinguished' is correct and the word 'friend' is correct and he cannot deny this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I want to draw his attention to a slight inaccuracy of historical fact in what he said. He said that during the British days the Police did not enter the campus. I was a student during British days. I have seen police enter the campus. I have seen police beat us up all. In 1942 I was just a young lecturer trying to protect, to the best of my ability, the students of my university from police firing and from all the other beatings. And, Sir, there are any number of people of my generation and older in this House who could never have forgotten.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The British seldom entered educational institutions. Did you forget about Principal Dr. Erquhart refusing entry

of Sir Charles Teggard, Police Commissioner into his college? Sir Charles Teggard was later the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I don't think that my hon. friend should become an apologist for British rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not. You are following all their bad habits. You are making it still worse.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think that when such a serious matter is discussed, even for securing a debating point, factual inaccuracy should not creep in. The hon. Member made another very important reference. He quoted that one-third of the student disturbances were for better facilities, one-third were for failed students and dismissed staff and one-third for larger issues. Now, I want to crave your indulgence to refer to what is called the larger issues. These figures are tentative. No detailed survey could have been made in such a short time, but may be, it gives us some rough indication. Between the period June 1972 and November, 1972 there were 4136 cases reported of what may be called broadly, student unrest. Among these, the incidents of serious trouble because of regional, linguistic, communal, parochial and chauvinistic factors, were 1395. That is to say, more than one-third of the total incidents that have taken place have not taken place because of a demand for something which is progressive, because of any demand which has anything to do with the campus or the organisation of the university, but for issues which divide one section of our people against another.

This is a very serious matter, and I am putting forward this matter in all humility. Again, I have no intention to score debating points against various political parties. It is a matter for very serious consideration that within the short span of about six months or slightly under six months, there have been 1395 incidents where the issue is an issue which poses a threat and a

[Prof. Nurul Hasan]
danger to the advancement and progress of the country. It does not matter how we conceive of the advance, but anything which leads to a trouble on a parochial issue, or on a linguistic issue or for instance, the issue of the mulki rules has to be seriously considered. The mulki rules may be approved of or may not be approved of. But basically, what is the essence? How many of the jobs are going to one brother and how many are to go to the other brother?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is the economic crisis created by you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is not an economic crisis. Let him please try and understand. There is the role of ideology which is an important thing, and if the hon. Member has forgotten his Lenin, I cannot help him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has never studied Lenin.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I seek his forgiveness....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri C. M. Stephen is the sub-janta for the Congress party in office.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I seek the forgiveness of the hon. Member, because I should not have presumed that he had studied Lenin.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The hon. Minister has not understood Lenin properly. He has understood Lenin very wrongly, because the economic basis is the primary thing in Lenin. Let him please try to go deep into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never thought that I was going to throw pearls before swans.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can easily repeat this compliment. Once

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

upon a time I thought that the hon. Member had made a careful study. Apparently, under the responsibility of political leadership (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am unfortunately constrained to say that that is why his place is on the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never knew that I had thrown pearls before swans.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That is a very bad word. It may be expunged. He cannot use that expression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: * * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. What he has said about Shri Raj Bahadur and the way he has put it will not go on record. He has got a very bad habit of putting it. Let it not be put on record. I am not allowing that to go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not understand the English idiom. What can I do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very bad.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an English idiom, Sir. I said 'swans'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him leave it now, and let him allow the hon. Minister to continue.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would also like to draw the attention of Shri Jyotirmay Bosu to what Plekhanov has written and to what criticism of economism....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister should realise that we do not all subscribe to the economic theory of the development of either intellect or civilisation or the values of life. There are other contributions also. So, let him not harp on our ideological convictions. We do not subscribe to that theory.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Let him say so, but let him not refer to Lenin.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have also got our ideological convictions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Lenin is not the property of anyone, but it is world property.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member appears to have taken a patent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He means monopolists? They are their patron-saints.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point is that a dangerous ideology is developing, and it is necessary that we should take note of it, and we should at every necessary step put a stop to this sort of ideology for exploiting the masses of our students.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him explain it a little further. What is the ideology?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There were two specific questions which Mr. Jyotirmay Bosu asked the Government. Does the Government intend to supersede the Delhi University? The answer is: Government has no such intention. Secondly, was hijacking an act of agent provocateur? I have already made the statement, when one of the hon. Members said that it was an act of agent provocateur, that it was not in accordance with the facts as were known to us. If the hon. Member has any evidence I shall be grateful if he would let me have that evidence because I will not tolerate any agent provocateur to create disturbances.... (Interruptions). Then there is to be a 'but' also. But if these statements are made light-heartedly they could create misunderstandings and a great deal of difficulty. Therefore, the hon. Members must check up their facts before they make such statements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I said, I said with a full sense of responsibility.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Another interesting point put forward by my distinguished friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is that when he spoke he referred to lack of funds with the managing committees of private colleges. I never realised that he was such a defender of private enterprise in education. I would not like to comment any further.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not a defender of private education; I only stated facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is how it becomes difficult; you do not co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I fully co-operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the attitude? We are sitting late all the time. In the place of two hours allotted, we have taken four hours and more. Still you are not satisfied and go on giving a running commentary on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you appreciate that I have not challenged the quorum (Interruptions).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Shri S. N. Mishra pointing a finger at me asked: when Mr. V. V. John was assaulted in Jaipur did you raise your voice? My answer is a categorical yes. I immediately sent him a telegram and I did raise my voice because of the reasons I am going to discuss which I consider to be the basic and fundamental reasons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The outcome of your meeting with the Vice Chancellor?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot help yourself!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have found it out; I am in full agreement with you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not think I have enough time to deal with the points of Members who are not present; therefore I shall leave them and deal with the other points

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: He has to reply to all the points raised by the Members of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force the Minister.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: On a point of order; certainly he will have to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order... (Interruptions).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to refer to two small points before I go on to the fundamental points raised by Mr. Samar Guha. Firstly, the point which I thought in reply to the calling attention I made explicitly clear apparently has escaped his attention. On the 14th November, the students' group went to the university and for that, the hon. member used the words "the Vice-Chancellor escaped". The Vice-Chancellor had a previous lecture engagement at quite some distance from Delhi. When he returned after 7 o'clock in the evening, only then he heard what had happened. Therefore, the impression that the Vice-Chancellor escaped is factually incorrect.

I would very briefly deal with the problem of Delhi University before I take up the other problems. My colleague, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, has already discussed at length the incidents of the 8th December and therefore, I need not take further time of the House on that. But there are three or four factors which may be of interest to

the House which have happened. On the 6th December, after the students had given an ultimatum to the university that they want to take over the administration... (Interruptions).

I cannot help admiring Mr. Bosu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to keep the House amused to prevent the point of quorum being raised.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There is a line in Urdu,

‘इस सादगी पर कौन न मर जाए ए खुदा’

اِس سادگی پر کون نہ مَر جائے اے خدا

The Vice-Chancellor wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Students' Union saying that he wanted a committee of teachers' and students' representatives to discuss all the problems facing the students. That letter was, I regret to say, rejected by the student leadership which happened to be at that time present. Subsequently the Vice-Chancellor requested the President of the Delhi University Teachers' Association to intervene and try to bring about normalcy. The Delhi University Teachers' Association approached the students' union and said, "Let us form a Joint Committee consisting of the representatives of our two associations and try to look into all the problems with which the university was concerned." The student's union sought clarifications on a number of points, which clarifications were given by the President of the Delhi University Teachers' Association. Until now unfortunately the students have neither responded to the invitation given by the Vice-Chancellor to join a teacher-student committee to look into the problems of the students nor have they chosen to join the committee proposed by the President of the Teachers' Association.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Withdraw the rustication order.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am coming to that.

I will now come to the restitution order. When a delegation of the representatives of students, which included all the office-bearers met me we agreed on three fundamental points in our discussions. The representatives of the students as well as myself felt that these were basic and fundamental points on which agreement was essential, and the students in their conversation with me agreed on them. These points are, firstly, that there is no place for violence and intimidation in the university; secondly, any student who is guilty of violence and intimidation should be rusticated from the university; and thirdly, because a person happens to be the elected representative of students, it does not, for that reason, give him any immunity from the normal processes of the rules of the university; that is to say, neither should any student be punished only because he is an elected representative, nor should he escape punishment only because he is an elected representative. The students agreed there is the threat of violence and in with these three propositions.

Then I put forward before them the point of view that the issue, therefore, is not the withdrawal of the rustication order *per se* the issue is whether against whom rustication order has been passed were, in fact, guilty or they were not guilty. That is the basic issue. I then told them that the university had appointed a three-member enquiry committee which went into the evidence. The evidence was made available to the students. They could have made such representation, or put forward such evidence or arguments, before the enquiry committee as they liked. But, except one student, the other four against whom notices had been given, did not care even to present themselves there. The enquiry committee, on the basis of facts, came to the conclusion that these students were guilty of violence and of incitement to violence.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: All motivated statements.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a legalistic approach.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We know who are the politically motivated people. We know exactly the people who are, at the present moment, creating trouble, who are the disruptionist elements among the students, who are preventing them from taking a path of reasonableness, responding either to the invitation of the Delhi University Teachers' Association or to the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor. The inner story is too sordid to be related here. I will spare the House this unpleasantness.

Then I said that the statutes of the Delhi University make it absolutely clear that any representation can be made to the Executive Council, any grievances can be represented to the Executive Council, and the Executive Council has every authority to look into any grievances of an individual student or a body of students and to redress those grievances, if it thinks fit. Therefore, I said that those who feel that action has been wrongly taken against them, let them go to the Executive Council, let them give their evidence before the Executive Council, put forward their argument before the Executive Council. If they feel that they have not been given a proper chance to defend themselves, let them bring out these facts before the Executive Council. As I have said, I have no reason to think that the Executive Council would not give them a very fair deal. I had further talks with the Vice-Chancellor and he has himself taken the view that the Executive Council will not only be fair but will also appear to be fair, which are both ingredients of justice. This how the matter stands in regard to students.

I now wish to take up the more fundamental question which has been

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan] raised by the hon. Members and to which, I think, every Member has made some contribution. It would not be possible for me to recount individual names and say that these are the important points that have been made by each of them. But I would like to take up the point which several hon. Members have made and that is the question of unrest and violence.

I would like the hon. Members to distinguish between unrest and violence. Violence is not merely a philosophical concept that has to be examined in a vacuum. If in an academic institution there is violence and there is a group of individuals who say, "If you do not do this, we will break open your head or we will force you to do this or do that", then the intellectual life of that institution will come to an end. This is the basic moral question: Is the university a place where ideas are put forward, where there is a dissent, where there is a cross fertilisation of ideas, where arguments are matched against arguments or is it a place where there is going to be the threat of physical violence? If the threat of physical violence continues, then no university will be able to function. Therefore, I would like to appeal to this House to distinguish between two types of problems, the problem of unrest on the one hand and the problem of violence on the other hand.

Violence is to be condemned in any democratic society. An academic institution can just not function in an atmosphere of violence. If there is violence, that violence will have to be put down. The question that has to be answered the question the Vice-Chancellor has posed to the teachers is: What do you do when there is violence? How do you stop it?

Everyone has condemned the entry of police into the campus from the opposite side. I have myself stated that I do not by any means feel happy when the police has to be called. But what does one do? If there is violence and intimidation, if there is a

small group of people and everyone has agreed that the bulk of students do not approve of violence....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is one-sided version; the other side is also there. I can tell you that I did not meet anyone of party Members from the Opposition. But I met your party Members, a number of them, of the Metropolitan Council.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member must go deep into the problem. I could say quite a few things about his party. I am avoiding that. The people who owe allegiance to his party have not tried to distinguish it.

The question that arises is: Can a university function when there is the threat of violence and intimidation? My humble submission is, if there is the threat or violence and intimidation, no university can function. It has been said there is unemployment. Of course, there is unemployment. But on humanitarian grounds, are we going to take a view that if a person is not educated, then. If he is unemployed, no harm is done? But if a person is educated and he is unemployed, then Heavens have fallen!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who told you? We are equally concerned for both.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We do not take that view. There are the masses. Please do not forget that only 3.2 per cent of the young people in the age group of 17-24 are in any institution of higher education. The bulk of our people are outside. Therefore, as representatives of people, we should be deeply concerned with the problem of unemployment in general. The problem of unemployment is something that should cause anxiety to every representative of the people and that is quite a correct attitude. But to say that because there is unemployment among the educated youth, the educated youth has the right to do things which the uneducated youth does not have the right to

do, is not a correct attitude. They do not cease to be our children if they are uneducated. We cannot apply a different yardstick to those who have not had the privilege of going to a university. Our hearts should melt equally for the young people in general whether they are in the universities or not.

Then, Sir, a justification has been given about non-involvement. There are a few problems which have arisen. The decision that has to be taken is: are we going to treat the students as children or are we going to treat them as grown-ups? This is a basic and fundamental decision. We cannot in the same breath ask that the students should be treated as grown-ups and given a voice in decision-making in the university bodies and at the same time say that it is, after all, the buoyancy of youth. This is an argument whose contradiction worries me a great deal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Follow the traditional saying:

प्राप्ते तु बोद्धुं वरं
पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We did not prepare the UGC report. It is the erudite scholars who prepared it. They have dealt with student participation in an elaborate manner.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Another point has been made by my very good friend, Mr. Sathe. He asked, if he is a voter, why can he not be on the decision-making body. I hope, my hon. friend is not suggesting that any one who qualifies to be a voter should be on the decision-making body of a university.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That has not been well taken.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point is that I am a firm believer in the involvement of the student with the various decision-making processes

of the university. But I am wanting this not because it is going to relieve unrest—that is an unrelated problem. My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, referred to Kerala University where students had been given representation in the various university bodies any other university had given it. And yet, going back to those figures of June to November, out of 1729 cases of student violence in the whole country, 100 took place in Kerala; in the order, it stands at number three, with Andhra Pradesh 915, Punjab 187 and Kerala 109. I agree with the conclusion which many hon. members have reached that it is worthwhile associating university students with the processes of decision-making. But all that I am submitting is that this is not going to solve the problems of the student's unrest. It is necessary as an academic process.

20 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As a part of the process.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: ...and an educational process.

Some years ago, it was thought that in a university, the teacher teaches and the student learns. That theory has been completely given up. Now, it is considered to be a learning process where the teacher and the students both participate and there is a mutual give and take. Therefore, in view of this changed theory which is now universally accepted, it is necessary that the students should be involved in the process of decision-making and it is with this basic thinking that the Government have accepted and have recommended to the State Governments to accept the Gajendragadkar Committee's report which wants to involve the students at every stage with the decision making process.

I also agree with the point which many of my hon. friends have made

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

that all unrest is not bad. I think a certain degree of unrest is essential if the community of students is to be alive. I think they are impatient. I hope that they do not like hypocrisy if they see it anywhere. I hope they have ideals which they wish to achieve. I hope that they are aspiring to make their country much better than what their elders have succeeded in making. All these things are welcome signs. We should not get worried about those things. We should try to produce a mechanism in which these aspirations, this unrest, this progressive unrest of the youth is able to channelise itself for the betterment of the society, in general so that education really becomes an instrument of social transformation. I entirely agree with the point which several hon. Members have made that education must become an instrument of social transformation.

I have, on several occasions, claimed the indulgence of the House, to express my own dissatisfaction and that of my Government, with the existing system of higher education. I have used occasionally words which were stronger than what I should have used, particularly, in regard to the examination system. I even went so far as to say that though anyone else may have faith in this examination system, I have none. I know it from inside as my hon. friends here who know it from outside would bear me out. But, having lost faith in the examination system and having submitted that we are trying to do everything possible, to persuade the academic community to bring about radical changes in the examination system—only recently I have addressed letters...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the teaching system.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is also equally important.

I am just giving one example. But, what is worrying is that though the demand is not that this examination

system is inadequate, that it is not a test of the competence, and that, under the present system, people who have not succeeded in developing their intellect, manage to pass or manage to get high marks, the agitation that starts in some cases is: lower the standard of evaluation, make the question papers easier, make the pass percentage lower and things of that sort.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Just give us the degree. That is what they want.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If I may come back to figures—I do not wish to refer to these figures too frequently—there were 74 cases where this was the principal demand. This is a matter which requires very careful consideration. That the educational system deserves to be transformed so that it can contribute to the social transformation is an unexceptionable point with which I find myself, and my Government find itself, in total agreement. That it is necessary to change the examination system is another point with which we are in full agreement. That the change of the educational system would also involve making education more relevant, making education more creative, so that the energies of the youth can be properly harnessed and that they can be canalised for the welfare of society, is also a thing which I could very easily, readily and gladly concede. Nevertheless most of the issues on which the unrest has expressed itself are issues which are far from those which my hon. friends have mentioned in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have a national seminar on all these issues; it will help.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have held several seminars. Several Commissions have already reported. Several meetings have been held. More meetings will be held. I can assure my hon. friend.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: More confusion will be there.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the famous story. After the First World War, when Lloyd George was faced with this very difficult question 'Should he demand reparation from Germany' which was a very technical question, he appointed a Committee of five experts, who were all economists and Prof. Keynes was one of those, and he got six conflicting opinions. Therefore, it is one of the glories of the academic profession that every individual does independent thinking. But we cannot always accept this advice. We will have to take a realistic view. We will have to take the issue in its proper setting. We will have to look at the whole issue in proper setting. When I say proper setting, I would submit, there are two points to be taken into account.

Firstly, we must go ahead with the process of changing the educational system.

Secondly, we should not tolerate violence, intimidation and threat of violence on campuses.

Thank you. ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 A.M.

20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 18 1972/Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka).