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**Wednesday, June 2, 1971
Jyaistha 12, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



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C O N T E N T S

No. 8—Wednesday, June, 2, 1971/Jyaistha 12, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, June 2, 1971/
Jyaishta 12, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Handicrafts

*211. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian handicrafts and novelties abroad and the goods exported at present are not sufficient to meet the demand there ; and

(b) the major Government agencies engaged in the export of handicraft items and whether they have been asked to survey the foreign markets to promote the export of handicrafts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Exports of Handicrafts from India in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were Rs. 54.76 crores, Rs. 75.24 crores and Rs. 83.29 crores respectively. There is no scarcity of handicraft goods to meet export demands.

(b) Three Central Government agencies namely, the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi and Handicrafts Emporium, Madras are engaged in the export of handicrafts. Competitive position of Indian handicrafts in overseas countries has been under continuous study.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I know what are the promotional programmes for exporting handicrafts in order to earn foreign exchange ? Secondly, may I know whether there is a good demand from practically all the countries for our handicrafts because these are very popular and attractive too and, if so, whether you are going to introduce agencies by which you can ask those people to tour abroad and explore the export markets for our handicrafts in order to earn more foreign exchange and popularise further our articles ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : As regards promotional programmes, the different agencies of the Government of India are making intensive efforts for market survey and for making our handicraft products popular in all the foreign countries. Apart from this, we are making raw material available on easier terms. Also, new designs are introduced and the real effort is being made to revive dying crafts to improve tools and to improve training of craftsmen under master craftsmen.

Secondly, with a view to exploit the real potentiality of handicrafts exports in different countries, we have arranged exhibitions and other promotional programmes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I know whether the Government of India, particularly, your Ministry has assessed the potentiality of handicrafts exports, say, for five years to come and how much foreign exchange we can earn. If you accelerate your programme and introduce a sort of new method by sending agencies abroad to explore the market, by how much you can increase the exports in five years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : As my hon. colleague stated, we have a definite programme for the expansion of the export of handicrafts. The House will be glad to know that for the Fourth Plan, we had a target of exports of Rs. 100 crores worth of handicrafts and we have already achieved

the level of Rs. 95 crores worth of handicrafts. We are going to revise the target for the remaining period of the Plan. As regards making studies, etc., we have got officers who go about and organise exhibitions, etc. in foreign countries for popularising our handicrafts. The demand for our handicrafts has been increasing. There has been some shortfall in respect of particular items like carpets, etc. specially in U.K. We are trying to catch up with that. I must say that the prospect of export of handicrafts is really very bright.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What percentage of the total production of handicrafts is exported and which are the countries that are the largest consumers of our handicrafts ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I require notice for that. I can give the figures later.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : हमारे देश में हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों के द्वारा जो सामान तैयार किया जाता है, हम उस को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बाहर भेजते हैं और आगे भी भेजेंगे। लेकिन जो इस सामान को हाथ से बनाने वाले कारीगर लोग हैं, उन को जितना मुताफा मिलना चाहिए, वह उन्हें नहीं मिलता है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि उन लोगों को अपने माल का उचित और पूरा पैसा मिले ? क्या सरकार इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जिन देशों में इस सामान की मांग है, उन लोगों को वहां जाने की सुविधा दी जाये ताकि वे स्वयं देख सकें कि वहां कौन सा माल खप सकता है और उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक बनाने वालों को पैसा मिलने का सम्बन्ध है, भिन्न भिन्न जगहों में भिन्न भिन्न स्थिति है। कहीं पर उन को अच्छी मजदूरी मिल जाती है और कहीं नहीं भी मिलती है। इसका एक अच्छा रास्ता यह है कि उन के को-ऑपरेटिव बनाये जायें, जो इस सामान के विक्रय आदि का काम करें। यह बात सही है कि जब तक बीच के

लोग, मिडलमैन, रहेंगे, तब तक उनको जो कुछ मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे उन लोगों के को-ऑपरेटिव आर्गनाइज करें और उन में काम लें। जहां तक उन लोगों के विदेशों में जाने का सवाल है, मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी, अगर हमारे डेलीगेशन में कुछ लोग रहें। हम ने उन्हें भेजा भी है और आगे भी भेजने के लिए तैयार है। जो लोग बाहर जाना चाहेंगे, हम उन को सुविधा और मदद देंगे।

SHRI KADAR : May I know from the Minister concerned whether we are exporting this at the prices prevailing in the local market or that we are under-selling and exporting this item ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I don't think we are under-selling. We have made profit also. We give some incentives and encouragement to the exporters.

SHRI KADAR : To what extent ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question 'Shri Y. P. Mandal.

Maharashtra Government's Comments on Findings of Kapur Commission on Gandhi Murder

*212. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have since received the comments from the Maharashtra Government relating to the findings of the Kapur Commission on Gandhi murder ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of procuring Shri G. V. Ketkar, who was found by

the Commission to have had prior knowledge of the conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi, is under the consideration of the State Government. Those findings of the Commission, which are critical of the performance of officials, are also being examined with a view to taking appropriate action against them.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब्रिटिश साक्षी नम्बर 1 थे और तीन बार उनका एविडेंस लिया गया। इन के बारे में कपूर साहब ने कहा है :

There is evidence that he belongs to the same school of thought as Nathu Ram Godse and Apté.

कपूर साहब की इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए यह साफ मालूम होता है कि...

MR. SPEAKER : Ask a question.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या गृह मंत्री महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को लिखेंगे कि जिस प्रकार गाडसे पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था, उसी प्रकार इन पर भी शीघ्रान्तिशीघ्र मुकदमा चलाया जाये ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question refers to the comments of the Maharashtra Government relating to the findings of the Kapur Commission. The Commission's report itself was sent to the Maharashtra Government. In the first terms of reference, it was stated whether Shri Ketkar of Poona had prior information of the conspiracy of Nathu Ram Vinayak Godse to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi. On the first terms of reference the Commission came to a definite conclusion.

श्री बी० पी० मोयं : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हिन्दी का इतना अपमान न करवायें। जो प्रश्न हिन्दी में दिया गया है, कम से कम उस का उत्तर तो हिन्दी में दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आयोग इस निश्चित निर्णय पर पहुंचा कि केतकर साहब की

जानकारी में, जिनका नाम टम्जं आफ रेफरेंस में दिया गया है, यह बात थी जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, उस के बाद हम ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को लिखा। इस बीच में लिखा-पढ़ी हुई और जनवरी में उन्होंने हम को लिखा कि वे इस बात को देख रहे हैं कि केतकर साहब के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाये, उनको प्रामी-क्यूट किया जाये। दूसरा प्रश्न था अफमरों के सम्बन्ध में। कपूर साहब ने विशेष रूप से एक अफमर के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। उसके बारे में भी राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि वे जांच कर रहे हैं कि क्या कार्यवाही की जाये।

श्री बी० पी० मोयं : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि "नाइन आवर्स विद रामा" नाम की एक किताब महात्मा गांधी के कत्ल में संबंधित अमेरिका में लिखी गई थी जिस में उरा वक्ता के गृह मंत्री और कुछ और मंत्रियों के भी नाम अंकित थे, तो क्या उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? यदि गया है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant to the main question which relates only to the comments from the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Who is the official against whom the commission has passed strictures ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri U. H. Rana, who was then the DIG, CID, Poona.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : कपूर कमीशन ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उस में कुल कितने अफमरों का नाम इन्क्वाल्ड है जिन को पहले से महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के बारे में नालेज थी ? क्या उस में कुछ बड़े नेताओं का भी नाम लिया गया है जो कामपिरेमी में इन्क्वाल्ड थे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैंने उत्तर तो दे दिया है। लेकिन पहले किसी आफिमर को नालेज थी

यह तो कपूर कमीशन ने नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने यही कहा है कि जब जानकारी प्राप्त हुई तो तत्काल या जांच करने में कोई कमी रही या क्या करना चाहिए था इस पर उन्होंने अपनी टिप्पणी दी है। इसी संबंध में तीन अफसरों का नाम उन्होंने विशेष लिया है और उन्हीं के संबंध में जांच और कार्यवाही हो रही है। उन में से एक अफसर तो अब दुनिया में रहे नहीं और दो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है।

गैर-बंगला भाषी लोगो की पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत में घुसपैठ

+

*213. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री जवेजा :

श्री निहार लास्कर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष मार्च, अप्रैल और मई के महीनों में पूर्वी बंगाल से आये शरणार्थियों में से बहुत से गैर-बंगला भाषी घुसपैठियों को हिरासत में लिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained from the State Governments concerned.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि इसी तरह के जवाब मिलेंगे कि तथ्य इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं तो मवाल पूछने का फिर मतलब क्या रहा ? सेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम ऐसी स्थिति में जानकारी पूरी होने पर ही उत्तर दिया जाय ताकि हम सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ सकें। हमें मालूम है कि मंत्री महोदय क्वेश्चंस को टालना चाहते हैं क्योंकि बाद में

वह सदन के पटल पर सारी जानकारी रखेंगे भी तो हम उस पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो आप ऐसा कुछ निर्देश दीजिए कि जानकारी पूरी होने पर उत्तर दें जिस में सप्लीमेंट्री हम पूछ सकें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They get ten clear days' notice. Still, if they do not get the information, I do not know what we are to do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly allow us to ask some supplementary questions at least.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no reply. How can there be supplementary questions now ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अप्रैल महीने में जो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के पास गिलाह कोई नहीं है। आप प्रश्न करके क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : आप कम से कम ऐसा निर्देश तो दे दें कि आगे ऐसा उत्तर न दिया करें...(व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवय : सरकार को 21 दिन का समय हम देते हैं फिर भी वह जानकारी नहीं दे सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी तो जो प्रैक्टिस है लोक सभा की हम तो रख देते हैं उस पीरियड के बाद। उनकी तरफ से जवाब न आये तो उस का हमारे पास क्या इलाज है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I have your guidance in this matter ?...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the point in giving ten days' notice ? That much of time is given just for collecting the information.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो स्थिति जमीन पर है

उस पर भी जरा गौर करें। कितने लोग वहां आ गए हैं, कितने शरणार्थी आए, कितने रोज वहां आ रहे हैं, इस बात पर ध्यान इस पर केन्द्रित है कि कैसे उन की व्यवस्था की जाय ? यह प्रश्न कि कितने बंगला बोलने वाले थे, कितने गैर बंगला बोलने वाले थे... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सवाल तो स्पष्ट है।

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : सवाल तो बड़ा स्पष्ट है पर मैं आप की सेवा में यही तो निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस बात पर व्यवस्था में लगा है कि कैसे उनको ग्लोबल पहुँचाया जाय और अगर ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकारें हम को कोई तथ्य नहीं भेजें तो यह बात कुछ समझ में आती है। लेकिन हम ने तो उन को लिखा है कि वह ये तथ्य जल्दी से जल्दी भेजें और वह जैसे ही भेजेंगे हम सदन के पटल पर रख देंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हम सवाल करते हैं तो जानकारी के लिए करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि दो दिन ज्यादा ले लें लेकिन सवाल का जवाब तो आना चाहिए जिस से हम जानकारी हासिल कर सकें। आप ऐसा कुछ निर्देश तो दे सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : He should make a statement sometime later.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बड़े दुख की बात है कि यह सवाल 7 तारीख को दिया गया था और इस पर भी सरकार की तरफ से जानकारी नहीं आई।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are evading.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*215. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore committed for shipment to Japan in 1970-71 against the long-term contracts and how much was actually shipped ;

(b) in case of short supplies what are the reasons ; and

(c) whether it resulted in penalties for delayed shipments or non-fulfilment according to the terms of the contracts and, if so, the loss sustained thereby ?

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

(c) Under the terms of the concerned contracts, there is no penalty for short delivery of quantity and hence there was no loss on this account.

Statement

Taking the various contracts together, a total quantity of 10.34 million tonnes of iron ore was to be shipped to Japan during the financial year 1970-71, compared to which the total shipments were 8.24 million tonnes. Of the consequent shortfall of 2.10 million tonnes, about half was on account of the production shortfall in the Bailadilla mine. The rest of the shortfall was due to various causes, prominent amongst which were the strike in Madras Port in April last year, the prolonged strike in Calcutta Port later in the same year, and fall in the railway movement of Barajamda ore towards Paradeep Port and Calcutta about the middle of last year.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I specifically asked how much quantity has been exported against long term contracts. But in the statement all are combined together. I want a specific answer to my specific question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : In the statement, we have mentioned that taking the various contracts together including long-term contracts, a total quantity of 10.34 million tonnes of iron ore were to be shipped to Japan during the financial year 1970-71 as against which the total shipments were 8.24 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall of about 2.10 million tonnes. I accept there has been a shortfall.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The shortfall is on account of low production at Bailadilla mines. In the current year what has been the increase in production and could we completely fulfil our contractual commitments ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There has been a shortfall in Bailadilla. Then there were the strikes in the Madras and Calcutta ports. The Bailadilla mine is being operated by the NMDC. Initially, the shortfall was due to faulty planning. Last year particularly, the shortfall was due to inadequate availability of spare parts. An inquiry committee was set up and a list of spare parts has been drawn up. A team was flown to Moscow to obtain these spare parts. Unfortunately, there has been some delay in the arrival of the necessary material. That has been the main reason for the shortfall in Bailadilla.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the shortfall continue ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I explained that there has been some faulty planning.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : Regarding the export of iron ore, I am afraid we may not be able to fulfil our commitments in spite of the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour project. Is Government contemplating constructing another line connecting Bailadilla with Bhadrachalam on the banks of the Godavari, because once the ore reaches Bhadrachalam, it can be sent to Kakinada by barges ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The hon. member is very much correct that inadequate transport facility is the main reason for not increasing the export of iron ore. I cannot say at this stage about this particular railway line, but we also feel that if we have additional rail facilities, we can increase the export of iron ore.

SHRI K. LAKHAPPA : We are losing export potential to Japan because of the failure of effective port and rail facilities in the country. Also, Australia is competing with India in this line. Would Government consider overcoming these transport difficulties by constructing the requisite rail and port facilities ? Also, by what time do Government expect that these difficulties

would be surmounted so that we are able to promote our exports to Japan and effectively compete with Australia ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have already stated that we have shortage of both railway and port facilities. About Japan, there is no competition from Australia. We have got a long-term contract with Japan, and fortunately we are able to fulfil this long-term contract with Japan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it a fact that the export of iron ore to Japan from India means a loss of Rs. 15 per tonne on FOB value, which includes only mining and transportation cost, and no real value for the iron ore is included ? Is it a fact or not ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a pet subject of my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. He has raised this question a number of times. This contract was entered into three or four years back, and according to the information that I have in my possession, there is nothing to suggest that there is a loss in these exports, but it depends upon the method of calculation that he adopts. He feels that there is a loss, but the MMTC feels that there is no loss in this contract. It will be difficult for me to make any comment or give my own views on this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Speaker, we serve in your committee, and you must be kept in the know of things. In the Foreign Trade Ministry's Consultative Committee he admitted, after consulting the MMTC Director, that on each tonne we are losing Rs. 15 on FOB and that it does not include the value of the exported item, namely iron ore.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I did not admit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I regret to say that the Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI K. LAKHAPPA : He should not disclose what happened in the Committee. It is a matter of privilege.

Dearth of Post Boxes in Villages

*217. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the rural population, in villages with around 1000 inhabitants, are not even provided with a Post Box, clearance of which could be easily done by daily delivery Postman ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

According to the standards of the P & T Department, a letter box is formally provided in a village which receives on an average 2 letters a day and which is situated at a distance of one mile from the nearest post office or letter box. Provision of letter boxes to villages is thus dependent upon the letter traffic generated in the villages and the distance from the nearest post office or letter box and not upon the population of the village. In villages where letter boxes are not installed, collection of letters is even now being done by the delivery agent or village postman and the frequency of such collection depends upon the frequency of delivery in village. Therefore, the fact that the delivery postman or delivery agent can easily clear a letter box cannot be a standard for planting of a letter box in a village when collection facilities through the delivery agent are already available. It may, however, be mentioned that while there are 1,62,282 letter boxes in the villages of the country as on 1.1.1971, there are only 95,953 villages having a population of more than one thousand in the country according to the census of 1961. It can thus be presumed that most of the villages having a population of one thousand have already been provided with letter boxes. However, steps to extend the facility of collection and delivery of mail to

more villages and to increase their frequency are under constant review by the P & T Department.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister consider providing letter boxes in villages which have facilities of school or at least Panchayatgarhis, in view of the resolution from District Panchayats that such facilities should be provided ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The fixing of a letter box depends upon the number of letters received by or despatched from a village. If it is two letters received by them on an average a day, we fix a letter box there.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Without a test survey being carried out, how would it be possible to determine the letter traffic. In view of the Government's interest in the rural population and since literacy is increasing, some facility could be made available on the basis of the 1971 census of the village population.

SARI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The population of a village is no index of the need of a village for a letter box. Actually, it is the dak that goes to and from the village which determines the need for a letter box. The Government is very liberal on that, and as I have said in my statement most of the villages with a population of 1,000 are covered by letter boxes because their number is hardly 95,000 while we have 1,62,000 letter boxes all over the country. The Government is always reviewing that and the Postal Department, wherever the facility is needed or called for, does provide a letter box.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the hon. Minister consider appointing regular postmasters in the place of Branch Postmasters in the villages, taking into consideration the unemployment problem prevailing among the educated youth in the rural areas and also in the urban areas ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : My hon. friend has spoken about the post masters. The question is hardly connected with them ;

the main question is connected only with the provision of letter boxes.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे दो हजार आबादी वाले कितने गांव हैं जिनमें पोस्ट-ऑफिस नहीं है, जिनकी वजह से पत्र देर से मिलते हैं ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, यह तो लैटर-बाक्स का सवाल था, डाकखाने का नहीं है, इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

Assistance by I. F. C. for Modernisation of Jute Industry

*219. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned assistance for the modernisation of the Jute industry and, if so, the amount sanctioned till March, 1971 ; and

(b) whether the amount has been utilised by the Jute Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The I.F.C. had sanctioned loan assistance to jute mills for modernisation/diversification, to the extent of Rs. 645.95 lakhs upto the 31st March, 1971.

(b) Loans totalling Rs. 261.53 lakhs have so far been availed of by the industry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From the reply given just now it seems that the amounts which have been sanctioned are not being fully utilised by the industry. May I know from the Minister whether in view of the fact that due to the dislocation of the Pakistan jute industry at the moment, favourable conditions had been created in the export markets for selling our goods and for sometime to come there can be suspension of financing or lending for the jute mills as it is not required because they can sell easily now without any fear of effective competition ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Modernisation of the jute mills is a must for us. A special situation has arisen because of the developments in East Pakistan ; that is a fact. But we have to maintain our own market ; we cannot depend upon the difficulties of our competitor or on some other factors. Therefore, I still feel that we should go ahead with modernisation programme of the jute mills. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta knows, we have not the necessary co-operation from the jute mill owners ; they should come forward to modernise the mills if this industry has to survive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the hon. Minister aware that the benefits which are supposed to accrue from modernisation in the form of lower cost of production and therefore more competitive selling price are being offset by the fact that the owners are going in for speculation so that instead of going down the prices are being boosted up. That will lead to loss of markets in jute carpets and bags. What is he doing to curb speculation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am not likely to go into the speculative aspect ; this is mainly concerned with export of jute goods. It is a fact that the demand for jute carpet had come down considerably last year and it is picking up at this point of time in the United States market and the Western European market. For that purpose we want to provide other facilities also to this industry because this is the time when we should enter the market. I should request Shri Indrajit Gupta not to go into the other aspects, speculative activities etc. I am concerned with the export of my goods to European countries and the American market.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My point is that speculation is hindering your export potentialities. What is he doing to check speculation ? The possibility of selling goods in foreign markets is ruined because of speculation. What is he going to do about it ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : He is a member of the jute advisory committee. We were in Calcutta. I have said that speculation

is not desirable in jute industry. I have discouraged this. I have asked them not to do this. I do not know what legal powers we have. If we have, we can exercise them. I have always tried to discourage this speculative activity on the part of the jute industry ; it is not a desirable thing.

**Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant
in Western U.P.**

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*220. SHRI S. A.
MURUGANANTHAM :
PROF S. L. SAKSENA :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up an
atomic power plant in the Western U. P.
region has been approved by Government ;

(b) the estimated cost of the Project ;
and

(c) when the work on the Project is
expected to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :
May I know from the hon. Minister
whether the Government propose to set up
any other nuclear plant in the fourth five
year Plan and, if so, the number of plants
to be set up and their location ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the fourth
Plan there is an allocation of Rs. 15 crores
for advance action on new atomic power
stations. As for the location of these new
plants, the Atomic Energy Commission has
set up a new site selection committee in
September, 1970, and that is examining the
various sites and it is engaged in this work,
and it is to submit its report within one
year

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Saksena,—
absent. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply
to the question, the hon. Minister has said
that no such atomic power plant is going to
be established in Western Uttar Pradesh.
May I know whether it is not a great
injustice in the sense that we were told
that there was a committee appointed by the
UP Government to select a site for this ?
I want to know whether the Present Govern-
ment of Uttar Pradesh has again approached
the Central Government with the request
that this plant should be set up in Uttar
Pradesh because there is unemployment in
Uttar Pradesh. I want to know whether
any request has been received from them
and, if so, the reaction of this Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I never said that
a new plant would not be set up in Uttar
Pradesh. The question was whether the
proposal to set up a power plant in Western
Uttar Pradesh has been approved by Govern-
ment. I said that a site selection com-
mittee is going to different sites and the
sites it is going into include sites in Uttar
Pradesh. Therefore, there is no question
of my saying that it would not be approved.
I merely gave the present factual position.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : May I know
whether the Minister has received a request
from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
for an atomic power station to be opened
in eastern Uttar Pradesh and, if so, what
action the Government is proposing to take
on that matter ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot say
whether the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister
has made such a request to the Centre,
but I would like to submit for the informa-
tion of the hon. Member that earlier also
another site selection committee had gone
into this question. That was a committee
which was appointed much earlier, and they
had also made certain suggestions ; this is
the second site selection committee that is
going into it. The earlier suggestion did not
include any site in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
This work is continuing and various factors
have to be taken into account in determining
the site. All these factors will be kept in
mind while taking the final decision. This
is primarily a matter for which experts have
to choose the best location.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think any other question arises. Still the committee is going through it.

श्री० बी० पी० मोर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आती हैं लेकिन बिजली के सम्बन्ध में वहां की स्थिति बड़ी ही भयंकर है। वह कभी मध्य प्रदेश से बिजली लेते हैं कभी राजस्थान से लेते हैं। गढ़मुक्तेश्वर को कमेटी ने रिक्वेस्ट किया है लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। आप कम से कम प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)... यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। कई महत्वपूर्ण बातों का जवाब अभी नहीं आया है।... (व्यवधान)... मुझे अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है जब मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था... (व्यवधान)... जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां पर टयूबवेल बेकार पड़े हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप दूसरे प्रश्न पर चले गये। कम से कम सवाल का जवाब तो आने दीजिए, बिजली तो बाद में बनेगी बड़े अफसोस की बात है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any further questions. Next question.

Supply of News to Vernacular Press in Respective Languages

*222. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal that the News Agencies should supply news to the Vernacular Press in the respective languages ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). While P.T.I. and U.N.I. supply their news only in English, two other news agencies, namely, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati supply news in a number of Indian languages.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : The minister says that only two news agencies are supplying news in a number of Indian languages. In order to help the growth of medium and small newspapers, may I know whether Governments has approached the PTI and UNI to supply news in different vernacular languages ? If so, what was their reaction ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The news agencies are independent bodies and Government has got no hold over them.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार छोटे लोगों की बहुत बात करती हैं लेकिन बहुत सारे छोटे पत्र स्थानीय भाषाओं में निकलते हैं और उनको यहां से वार्ता भेजने वाली भी छोटी छोटी संस्थाएँ हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या ऐसी छोटी संस्थाओं पर ध्यान देकर उनको आवश्यक मुविधा और महायता देने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले और छोटे छोटे जिला स्तर पर जो पत्र निकलते हैं स्थानीय भाषा में उनको वह वार्ताएँ भेज सकें ?

श्रीमती नंदिनी सत्पथी : "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" और "समाचार भारती" ये दो न्यूज एजेंसीज इंडियन लैंग्वेज में न्यूज देती हैं और ये संस्थाएँ जो मदद गवर्नमेंट से चाहती हैं और जब जब चाहती हैं उस पर गवर्नमेंट बराबर विचार करती हैं और मदद भी देती हैं।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : May I know what are the languages in which news are supplied by the other two news agencies she mentioned ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Hindustan Samachar is supplying news in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Bengali, Oriya, Marathi, Assamese, Gujarati and Malayalam besides English. Samachar Bharati is supplying news in languages like Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi and Tamil.

Import of Bales of Cotton

*223. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of cotton in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to import bales of cotton from the foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, from which country, when the cotton is likely to be purchased and its terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Owing to shortage of cotton in the country, import of 10.55 lakh bales of cotton has been authorized for the cotton year 1970-71.

Cotton is imported from sources :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) UAR and Sudan : | Under bilateral trade arrangements. |
| (ii) U.S.A. | Under PL-480 agreement. |
| (iii) East Africa, Peru, Turkey, Iran, USA etc. | Under free foreign exchange re-sources. |

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Though cotton is very essential to the common man, Government of India is still depending on other countries for import of cotton. The statement of the hon. Minister does not indicate the actual shortage of cotton. What is the shortage and what are the reasons for that ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The shortfall is not only this year but it is a chronic one. Only this year because of the bad crop in Maharashtra, Haryana and Madras the shortfall in indigenous production of

cotton has been rather high. Earlier we were under the impression that instead of 62 lakhs bales we will have 66 lakhs bales. But later calculations suggested much lower indigenous production. Earlier we were thinking of importing 8.5 lakhs bales of cotton from foreign countries. Then we decided to have 10 lakhs bales and later it came to 12 lakhs bales. Now the figure is varying from 14 to 16 lakhs bales of cotton. At the moment we have decided to import 10.5 lakhs bales of cotton from foreign countries, including from USA under PL 480.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Even though there is a very congenial atmosphere for the growth of cotton in this country that is not take advantage of. At the same time, there are some affluent businessmen who want to create a good market for American cotton here. They are procuring import licences and making this country depend on American cotton. What steps are the Government taking to curb the hoarding of cotton by blackmarketeers and big business houses who want to create an artificial scarcity for the import of American cotton ? Have the Government taken any action so far as the private licence-holders are concerned ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no private licence for import of cotton. Since September last the import of cotton is through the Cotton Corporation of India. The yield of cotton per acre in India is very low. We had set up a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Agriculture Ministry, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Trade to examine and suggest ways and means as to how to increase the yield of cotton and other crops. That Committee has submitted its report and I may assure the House that we are going ahead with the programme suggested by it. We feel that assistance and facilities to the cotton growers by better seeds, pesticides, irrigation facilities etc. are the only solution for the chronic shortage of cotton in this country.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The shortfall in the case of short staple cotton will not be so much next year because of favourable monsoon conditions. But the country is still short of long staple

cotton. So, what steps do government propose to take to induce the farmers to grow long staple cotton in the country so that we can attain self-sufficiency and we need not depend on imports from other countries ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I will not say that there will be no shortage next year ; there will be shortage of cotton for a number of years to come in this country because we are in that position. We have to do something really positive to increase the yield of cotton per acre. In that regard, as I have said earlier, we have set up a committee with representatives of the Agriculture Ministry, Planning Commission etc., and a special provision is being made to give assistance to cotton growers to increase their yield.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have asked about long staple cotton.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the hon. Minister consider, for the substitution of imported cotton ; removal of credit restrictions and factors inhibiting growing of cotton and resulting in unremunerative prices to the farmers ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The Agricultural Prices Commission suggests only the support prices. There is no restriction on prices. There has been an abnormal rise in the price of raw cotton this year. So, this is not the consideration that stands in the way of increased production of cotton. The real thing is that we have poor arrangements as regards irrigation and supply of pesticides and giving other help to the growers. This year the prices have been fantastically high. The price is Rs. 3,600 per bale as against the support price of Rs. 1,300 or so.

श्री काले : देश में कौटेन की शॉर्टेज है ऐसा यह सरकार मानती है लेकिन हमारी महाराष्ट्र की मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन के पास कौटेन का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि मैंने कहा कि देश में कौटेन की कमी है और यह बात भी हमारे सामने लाई गई थी कि

महाराष्ट्र की मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन के पास कौटेन का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है। उसका कारण यह हुआ था कि हम ने क्रेडिट रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाये थे। हमारी वहाँ के मिनिस्टर से बात हुई थी और रिजर्व बैंक से बात हुई थी कि क्रेडिट रेस्ट्रिक्शंस को हटाया जाय ताकि कौटेन को बेचा जा सके और मिल वाले उस को खरीद सकें।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : A very pertinent question was asked by Shri Venkatasubbaiah regarding long staple cotton. Now it has become a very common practice to go on squandering foreign exchange by importing cotton. There are suggestions made by the Committee about the supply of pesticides, good breed and all that. When are you going to implement them ? With all this you can improve long staple cotton and stop this importing of cotton and squandering of foreign exchange.

MR. SPLAKER : I think, he has already replied to this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि काश्तकार जब मंडी के अन्दर अपना माल लेकर आता है तो उसका वॉर्ट खरीददार नहीं होता है और दाम उम की कौटेन के काफी गिर चुके हैं, यदि हाँ, तो किमान को उम की उपज के उचित दाम मिलें और उम की कौटेन की ठीक प्रकार से खपत हो उम के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि कपास की 10 लाख गांठें मंगाने वाले हैं। कपड़ा मिलमालिकों ने घोषणा कर दी है कि रूई नहीं है और मिलें बंद हो रही हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य भाषण न करके खाली प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ कि वह जो कपड़ा मिलमालिक अपनी

मिलें बंद करने जा रहे हैं उन्हें वैसा करने से रोका जा मके इस के लिए वह कौन से उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो रूई की गांठों के आयात से सम्बन्धित है और माननीय सदस्य पता नहीं कहाँ कहा जा रहे है ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मुझे बड़ी खूशी है कि माननीय सदस्य को किसानों की जो कि कपास के उत्पादक है उनके हितों की बड़ी चिन्ता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न न होकर वह तो एक भाषण था । मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न का ही तो उत्तर दे सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किमान जब अपनी कोर्टन मंडी में लेकर जाता है तो उस का कोई खरीददार नहीं है और उसे बहुत कम दाम मिलते हैं और उस पर मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ । अब जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने जा रहे थे तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन्हें जवाब नहीं देने में क्यों रोक रहे हैं ? वह तो जवाब देने को तैयार है इसलिए, उन्हें जवाब देने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मवाल मंडियों में पड़ी हुई कोटन का नहीं है बल्कि रूई के आयात का मवाल है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह जो दूसरा मवाल पूछा है कि 10 लाख गांठें मंगाने वाले हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा : आज काटन की स्क्रैमिटी के नाम पर व्यापारी अच्छी क्वालिटी की रूई ज्यादा मंगा कर और काम में लाकर ज्यादा लाभ कमाते हैं और कट्टी में शार्ट स्टेपल काटन के भाव बहुत गिर चुके

हैं । मिलें उन का माल नहीं खरीद रही हैं । इससे काश्तकार परेशान हो रहे हैं । इस से शार्ट स्टेपल काटन के कल्टिवेशन पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ने का खतरा है...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; I am not allowing it.

Withdrawal of Court Cases against Central Government Employees who participated in 19th September, 1968 Strike

***224. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to withdraw all the court cases against the Central Government employees who participated in the strike of 19th September, 1968, and

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to the various State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No proposal is under consideration of Government for withdrawal of Court cases pending against the Central Government employees who participated in the strike of September, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A decision was taken after the strike of taking back all the employees and they were taken back. Today, in respect of more than 1000 employees of the Posts and Telegraphs alone, 300 employees of Defence and an equal number of Railway employees and other employees, the court cases are pending. This is continuing since very long. There is no evidence available against them. The Government was kind enough to withdraw cases in respect of Police who participated in the agitation. I would like to know why they have taken this rigid attitude to punish Government employees by not withdrawing court cases against them. They have all

been taken back. But the cases against these employees have not been withdrawn.

* **SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** There is no question of punishing Government employees. The policy of the Government in regard to prosecutions has all along been that law should be allowed to take its own course and that there should be no interference in that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by the Home Ministry, in Delhi, either by the Lt. Governor or by the Deputy Commissioner that where there are no witnesses and prosecution witnesses are not coming forward to give evidence, the cases should be withdrawn. I would like to know whether those cases will be withdrawn.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I have said, it is not the policy of the Government to withdraw the cases. But we have been impressing upon the State Government that legal processes should be expedited and the cases that are pending should be terminated as early as possible according to law.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of clarification. Some State Governments have agreed to withdraw the cases. But it is the Central Government which is not withdrawing the cases. It has happened in Kerala, Rajasthan and other States. I would like to know, if the State Government withdraw the cases, will they allow the State Government to withdraw the cases.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The case in Kerala is of a different nature because the Government of Kerala withdrew all the cases. Since the cases have to be withdrawn by a particular procedure, we were opposed to withdrawal of cases in such a manner because those cases were about contravention of certain provisions of law. The policy of the Government has been that the processes of law should not be interfered with. If the State Government proceeds to terminate proceedings according to law, we will have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, it is now going to be 2½ years since the Strike took place. It was in September, 1968 and now it is May, 1971. I want to put one straight question to the hon. Minister and I want a frank answer to that. Are you not only guided by political considerations? Is it not a political victimisation?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of political victimisation. The interest of Government employees is much more the concern of the Government than some of the hon. Members who want to make a political issue out of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are wholly convinced!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These cases have been instituted on the basis of a variety of grounds. The charges are different. I want to ask specifically about those cases only in which the charge brought against the employees concerned is under Section 4 of what was then the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. That is the only charge that they did not report for duty on that particular day and they abstained from work. There is no other charge, for instance, like intimidation, violence or any such thing. I would like to know whether in those cases prosecutions are being continued. It was very clearly stated in the House as a matter of policy that those employees against whom there is no other charge except mere absence from duty will be taken back to work and the Government has no intention to prosecute them. Why are those cases also being continued in this matter?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Law and order is a State subject. It is not open to the Central Government to withdraw any case. Our instructions to the State Governments are very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can give a directive.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have issued instructions that if the prosecution is merely for absence from duty under Sec. 4, a very lenient view should be

taken of such cases. There is no question of persecution.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. I find that Members are absent in respect of these questions. We go to Question No. 231. Mr. Chandrappan, after all, it has come to you.

Downward Trend of Rubber Price

***231. SHRI CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rubber price has again shown a downward trend in the market and it is likely to go down further with the beginning of the tapping season ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in price ; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has a plan for large scale purchase of rubber from the planters at the minimum price fixed by Government last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The rubber price has shown downward trend due to low off-take by tyre and non-tyre manufacturers as a result of industrial disputes in some of the manufacturing units.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has already increased purchase of raw rubber from about 1200 tonnes to about 1700 per month.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister stated that the STC has decided to purchase a few more tonnes of Rubber than what it used to purchase before. Is this the big way in which Government would like to help the rubber growers in Kerala ? I doubt it very much. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government would instruct the STC to buy the entire rubber produced in India ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : As already stated, certain factories are already closed down due to various reasons. It may be

difficult for the STC to buy the big stockpile of rubber. We are doing the best and making the best effort to stock as much as possible.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : I would like to know whether the present situation in the prices of rubber is only due to the fact that certain factories are closed down. I think it is also due to the fact that Government is allowing indiscriminate import of synthetic rubber. I want to know whether Government would take measures not to allow indiscriminate import of synthetic rubber and thus to help the indigenous production of rubber.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Synthetic rubber that is now being allowed to come in is of some special chemical nature and will never replace the raw rubber produced in India.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : There is a large stock of rubber in the country. Will Government explore the possibilities of exporting it ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : There is a big variation between the prevailing price in India and the international price. Still, we may explore the possibilities of exporting rubber.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly permit me to put one question. Every time your car breaks down, you pay very heavily for your tyres, but the grower gets less money.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already declared that the Question Hour is over. We are only 3 short of the full list of questions today. Still, there are many hon. Members who have been left out. In spite of this rush, we have been able to do only 11 questions today and some hon. Members have felt unhappy that I did not allow them to ask supplementary questions. I am going to be strict again tomorrow. Let us see what progress we make tomorrow. I have been quite strict today, but in spite of it, we have

not been able to cover more than 11 questions.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have covered about 20.

MR. SPEAKER : But some hon. Members' questions did not come up. Later on, they approach me and say that their names had not come up. So many Members have been left out. Let us see what progress we make tomorrow.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

***214 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला देश के केवल कुछ भागों में ही घूम फिर सकते हैं या उन्हें देश के किसी भी भाग में जाने की स्वतन्त्रता है ; और

(ख) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शेख अब्दुल्ला को क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री : (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी): (क) जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकार ने अपने लोक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य में शेख अब्दुल्ला के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हुए आदेश जारी किए हैं। देश के इस भाग के अलावा किसी अन्य भाग में आने जाने के लिए उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शेख अब्दुल्ला को नई दिल्ली में एक सरकारी मकान आवंटित किया है। उनसे मकान तथा फर्नीचर का किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है।

Impediments in Rupee Trade with Yugoslavia

***216. SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a serious difficulties have arisen in regard to the future of the rupee trade with Yugoslavia ;

(b) if so, the various impediments coming in the way of the continuation of this agreement ; and

(c) whether any initiative has been or is being taken by India to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Yugoslav proposal to discontinue the current Rupee payment arrangement is presently under negotiations between the two Governments.

Demand for Reconstitution of Press Council

***218. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM :**
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Annual Conference of the Indian Working Journalists' Association held recently at Gandhinagar has demanded abolition of the present Press Council and Constitution of a more representative body in its place ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although there is no immediate proposal to reconstitute the Press Council which was formed recently in accordance with the amended provisions of the Press Council Act, Government have under study all the recommendations made by the Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists.

Trade Links with Cuba

***221. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any steps to improve the trade links with Cuba in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Trade between India and Cuba has always been at a low level because of the long distance involved and was confined to the export of jute goods from India. Due to the establishment of own jute industry, Cuba cut down her purchases of Indian jute goods drastically in 1964-65 and stopped it completely from 1966-67. Since then the question of development of Indo-Cuban trade has been considered a number of times but we have not been able to identify any particular product which could form the basis of trade exchanges between the two countries.

Arrest of East Pakistani Refugees for Smuggling of Gold and Ornaments

***225. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of East Pakistani refugees who were arrested for bringing gold and ornaments in large quantities during the period from January, 1971 to May, 1971 ; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The required information is being obtained from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Decline in Export of Marine Goods from Kerala

***226. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of marine goods from Kerala has dwindled considerably during the months of February and March, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) The decline was largely due to poor catch of shrimps of exportable quality along the Kerala coast during December-March.

Purchase of Railway Wagons, Equipment and Diesel Engines from India by Indonesia

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

(a) whether the Indonesian Government has evinced keen interest to purchase Railway wagons, equipment and diesel engines from India ;

(b) whether an Indonesian Delegation recently visited India and held discussions in this regard ; and

(c) whether any firm agreement could be reached and, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A delegation of senior officials representing Indonesian railways and roadways visited India in April, 1971 to explore the possibility of collaboration between the two countries in developing transportation facilities in Indonesia. The delegation led by the Director-General of Land Transportation and Inland Waterways of the Government of Indonesia visited our railway establishments and some manufacturing units in the private sector, and held discussions with concerned authorities in India. The visitors were impressed by India's achievements and expertise in the fields of railways and roadways. During the discussions, ways and means of collaboration between the two countries in the development of certain sectors of Indonesian railways and roadways were discussed. Specific items of

transportation equipment and machinery of interest to Indonesia were identified.

Rockets Launched from Thumba Rocket Launching Station

***228. SHRI S. N. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether two rockets were recently launched from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station ; and

(b) the main object of launching these rockets ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. On April 25, 1971, two Nike-Apache rockets were launched from Thumba, one for the study of the equatorial electrojet and the other for simultaneous measurement of the neutral upper atmosphere winds and temperatures and ionospheric electron number density and electron temperatures.

Demand for a Second Atomic Plant in Tamil Nadu

***229. SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project has been completed ;

(b) if so, whether the Tamil Nadu Government have requested for building another power plant in that State ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Socio-Economic and Educational Backwardness of Muslims

***230. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to inquire into the socio-economic and educational backwardness of Muslims in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government are fully alive to the problems of all minorities and have endeavoured to do all that is possible, consistent with the provisions of the Constitution for the removal of their special problems. Further, the various welfare and development programmes of Government are already specially oriented to the removal of socio-economic and educational disabilities of all backward groups of citizens in the country. Such programmes will naturally cover backward sections among the minorities too.

Setting up of a Jute Corporation

***232. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up a Jute Corporation ;

(b) if so, the total capital investment and the functions of the Corporation ; and

(c) the way the Jute Corporation is likely to help either jute production in the country or foreign exchange earning through increased exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A Public Sector Corporation known as the Jute Corporation of India Ltd. has been registered with Headquarters at Calcutta on the 2nd April, 1971, for undertaking

purchases of jute generally, and to give price support and maintain a buffer stock of jute, with a view to ensuring a remunerative price to the jute grower. The Corporation will also look after the import of raw jute, export of raw jute, and jute goods and undertake measures for promotion of export of jute goods.

(2) The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore.

(3) By its judicious purchases of raw jute, the Corporation is expected to ensure a remunerative price to the jute grower and thus help in increasing jute production. This coupled with other export promotion measures that may be undertaken by the Corporation is expected to augment foreign exchange earnings from jute goods.

Consultations with Chief Ministers on National Policies

*233. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that before Parliament passed a Resolution on an issue of national policy such as Bangla Desh, all the Chief Ministers should be consulted ; and

(b) whether there has been any correspondence between the Chief Minister and the Government of India on the subject ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

Decline in Coir Exports

*234 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether coir exports had registered a fall in 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the extent of fall registered ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to step up coir exports ?

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

(b) During 1970-71, 5,21,186, quintals of Coir goods were exported, as compared to 5,54,811 quintals during 1969-70, representing a decline of 6%.

(c) Keen competition from synthetic substitutes.

(d) The Government are considering strengthening of the industry's infra-structure and stabilise production. Measures are also being taken to modernise the industry and improve the quality of export products to generate greater demand.

Staging of a Parody of Ramayana in Trichi, Tamil Nadu

*235. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a parody of Ramayana was staged recently in Trichi in Tamil Nadu which deeply hurt the feelings of millions of Hindus throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government purpose to take to prevent such acts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

TV Programme through Satellites

*236. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the feasibility of having television programme through satellites ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U.S.A. have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on September 18, 1969 for a collaborative experiment to be undertaken in 1947 to test the feasibility of direct broadcast of television from a synchronous satellite to augmented television receivers for community viewing in isolated villages. Government is also studying the feasibility and cost effectiveness of an Indian National Satellite for communications which could provide on going service for T.V. as well as point to point communications including telephones.

Import of Man-made Fibre Yarn

*237. SHRI R. KADANAPPALLI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for the large scale import of man-made fibre yarn from other countries to meet the consumer demand and fulfil its export commitments ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Government have not chalked out any scheme for large scale import of man-made fibre or yarn because a substantial quantity of man-made fibres and yarns is produced in the country and further capacity is being created. For encouraging exports

of textiles containing man-made fibres/yarns, import of the different kinds of man-made fibres/yarns has been allowed as replenishment under the Import Trade Control Policy for registered exporters. For distribution to actual users in the art silk industry, only nylon filament yarn is being imported to the extent considered necessary to maintain prices at a reasonable level. Some quantity of viscose staple fibre is being imported to supplement the availability of cotton in the cotton textile mill sector.

कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये

*238. श्री खन्निक्का प्रसाद :

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि कश्मीर में बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये हैं जो वहां किंगी भी समय विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह मुनिश्चिन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि वहां ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न होने दी जाये ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि राज्य में कुछ घुसपैठियो के उपस्थित होने की सदैव सम्भावना है। फिर भी, सरकार सतर्क है तथा बड़े पैमाने पर घुसपैठ को रोकने के सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं।

E.E.C.'s Decision to extend Tariff Concessions for Indian Handicrafts

*239. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the European Economic

Community's decision to extend the tariff concessions, which India secured from it in 1969, for her exports of handicrafts to 5 Asian countries ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. So far as we are aware, in practice the tariff concessions are extended only to India and Pakistan although legally they are meant to be on a global basis.

(b) The steps taken by the Government of India for utilising the duty free quota for handicrafts to the fullest extent are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

- (i) By trying to remove the individual ceiling for the import of each item of handicrafts which has been standing in the way of effective utilisation of the duty-free quota scheme. If the ELC cannot agree for completely doing away with the individual ceiling, we are suggesting that they should agree for grouping of similar items (e.g. art metal-ware group, wood-ware group and leather-ware group) and prescribe a combined ceiling so as to provide for more flexibility
- (ii) By including more items in the list of handicrafts eligible for duty-free entry. During the current year, the E.E.C. have allowed 10 more items, but there are still other items like palm-leaf articles, lace goods, dress accessories (cuff-links, tie-pins, brooches) and leather printed by hand, which are of export interest to us and are at present excluded from the purview of duty-free scheme.
- (iii) For dispensing with the sub-division of quota among the member-states of E.E.C.
- (iv) A number of measures were adopted for taking maximum advantage of

the concession in India. This included giving full particulars of the duty-free scheme to the handicrafts exporters, etc., giving wide publicity to the scheme in the press, deputation of a trade-cum-study team of exporters to the common market countries to transact on the spot business and to study prospects to enhance exports to the community, preparation of designs by the Design Development Centres of the All India Handicrafts Board especially for exports to E.E.C. countries, helping exporters of duty-free goods and issuing certificates of origin and bringing out special brochures on art metalwares, woodwares etc. for distribution in the E.E.C. countries.

Decision on Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship

***240. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship ; and

(b) if so, what is the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Khosla Committee on Film Censorship is under active consideration of Government,

Setting up of Five T. V. Centres

997. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the equipment from abroad for all the five Television Centres at Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow has since arrived in India ;

(b) if not, the stages at which all the above five T.V. Stations are of present ;

(c) the amount of money spent on these five T.V. Stations till date, both on their

indigenous and foreign exchange contents separately ;

(d) whether there is any likely delay in the target dates because of construction delays at sites and procurement of equipment from abroad ; and

(e) if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The position in respect of the various TV Stations is indicated below :

(i) SRINAGAR :

The total estimated cost on this project is Rs. 306 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 53.21 lakhs—Rs. 50.18 lakhs in rupees and Rs. 3.03 lakhs in foreign exchange. Work on the construction of studios, transmitter and the road leading to the transmitter site is in progress. Equipment required for the project has been ordered but has not been received. The Station is likely to start functioning in 1972.

(ii) BOMBAY/POONA :

The total cost on Bombay/Poona TV project is estimated at Rs. 336.67 lakhs, out of which equipment worth about Rs. 113 lakhs is to be received as gift from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany under an agreement and part of it has already arrived. The total expenditure incurred on the project so far is Rs. 28.71 lakhs. Work on the studio buildings and transmitter side is in progress. Work on the erection of the 300 metre high TV tower is under way. Site for Poona relay Station has

been finalised and is being acquired. The Bombay TV Station is likely to become operational in 1972.

(iii) MADRAS :

Land for TV Station has been made available by the Government of Tamil Nadu free of land value. Building plans and estimates are under preparation. Steps are being taken to procure equipment. The total estimated cost on this project is Rs. 182.76 lakhs but no expenditure has been incurred so far. The Station is likely to become operational by 1973-74.

(iv) CALCUTTA :

Site for this TV Station is being finalised. Steps to procure equipment are being taken. The total estimated cost on this project is Rs. 190.59 lakhs but no expenditure has so far been incurred. The Station is likely to be in operation by 1973-74.

(v) LUCKNOW/KANPUR :

Sites for these Stations are being finalised. The total estimated cost on this project is Rs. 300.33 lakhs but no expenditure has been incurred so far. The Station is likely to become operational by 1973-74.

Attack on Indian Posts on Indo-Pakistan Border and Violation of Indian Air Space by Pakistan

998. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistani Forces during their attacks on East Pakistan to suppress the independence movement there, have attacked the Indian Posts on the Indo-Pakistan border thereby killing many people and destroying property ;

(b) whether the Pakistan Air Force planes, during their operations in East Bengal have many a times crossed the Indo-Pakistan border and bombarded places on the border inside the Indian territory ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet such acts of the Pakistani forces in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). Yes Sir.

On 24th May, 1971 Pakistani troops attacked the BSF Out-post at Sutarkandi. Two BSF constables were killed and four injured. According to the information received from the Assam Government, five civilians including two women were killed and four civilians were kidnapped by the Pakistani Army.

On 25th May, 1971 Pakistani troops attacked the BSF Check-post at KILAPARA near BOP DALU. Nine BSF men were killed and two are missing. According to the information received from the Assam Government, 13 civilians were also killed and 11 injured.

Damage and destruction to property in this area caused as a result of this attack is not readily available.

Lok Sabha Starred Qu. No. 998, for 2nd June, 1971.

(b) There have been 11 air space violations from 25th/26th March, 1971 upto the 17th May, 1971. There are, however, no reports of bombardment of any place on the border inside Indian territory by Pakistani aircraft.

(c) The BSF authorities have clear instructions to throw back any Pakistani force intruding into Indian territory. A serious view of the above-mentioned instances of intrusion has been taken and strong protests have been lodged with the Pakistan Government.

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा थल सीमा सम्बन्धी नियमों का अतिक्रमण

999. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री एस० आर० दामाणी :

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में पाकिस्तानी सेना ने कई स्थानों पर भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस कर थल सीमा सम्बन्धी नियमों का अतिक्रमण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जो हां, श्रीमान्, कुछ स्थानों पर ।

(ख) सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने प्रत्येक स्थिति में तुरन्त कार्यवाई की थी और घुसपैठियों को भारतीय क्षेत्र से बाहर निकाल फेंका था । उप-युक्त स्तरों पर पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों से कड़े विरोध भी प्रकट किये गये थे ।

Improvement of India's relation with Ceylon

1000. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will Minister of FOREIGN-TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve relations with the Ceylon Government with respect to mutual interest of trade ; commerce and the protection of Indian Nationals there ; and

(b) if so, the recent measures adopted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Constant efforts are made by Government to promote India's trade and economic relations with

all friendly countries including Ceylon. The following are among measures of Cooperation with Ceylon :

- (a) A Trade Agreement between India and Ceylon was concluded in October 1961, which is valid until it is modified or terminated by either country by giving three months notice.
- (b) A line of credit of Rs. 20 million was extended to Government of Ceylon in February 1966 for importing from India cotton textiles, dried fish and chillies.
- (c) In August 1967 and June 1968, two credits of Rs. 50 million each were extended to Government of Ceylon for import from India of certain types of machinery, machine tools, motor vehicles etc.
- (d) A Joint Committee on Indo-Ceylon Economic Cooperation has been constituted charged with task of formulating and pursuing continuously measures for closer cooperation between the two countries. In accordance with the decisions taken at the first meeting of the Joint Committee, the promising areas for expansion of mutual trade and industrial co-operation were examined by the Joint Study Groups constituted by the Committee. Their recommendations are to be placed before the next meeting of the Joint Committee.
- (e) The Government of India and Ceylon concluded an Agreement in 1966, for determining the citizenship status of the stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. Government of India had devised various measures to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement including simplification of visa and travel procedures etc.

पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकों तथा जवानों पर आक्रमण

100). श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सीमाओं पर स्थित उन क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ बांग्ला देश मुक्ति आन्दोलन के आरम्भ होने के बाद पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने आक्रमण किए हैं तथा किन-किन नागरिकों को ऐसे आक्रमण किये गये ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप मरने वाले तथा घायल होने वाले भारतीय जवानों तथा नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा ऐसे आक्रमणों में हमारी संपत्ति को कितनी क्षति हुई ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). 24 मई, 1971 को पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने असम सीमा पर सुतारकन्डी स्थित सीमा सुरक्षा बल की बाह्य चौकी पर आक्रमण किया। सीमा सुरक्षा बल के 2 कान्स्टेबल मारे गये और 4 घायल हुए। असम सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा 2 स्त्रियों समेत 5 नागरिक मारे गये और 4 नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया।

2. 25 मई, 1971 को पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने डालू में सीमा बाह्य चौकी के निकट किला-पाड़ा स्थित सीमा सुरक्षा बल की पड़ताल-चौकी पर आक्रमण किया। सीमा सुरक्षा बल के 9 कर्मचारी मारे गये। असम सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 13 नागरिक भी मारे गये और 11 घायल हुए।

इन आक्रमणों में संपत्ति को हुई क्षति के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Man-made Fibre Exported and Consumed at Home

1002. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity of man-made fibre exported and consumed at home since the end of Third Five Year Plan, year-wise ?

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

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

	1968	1969	1970
Exported	1.48	0.53	0.30
Consumed at Home	664.17	650.33	725.27

Export of Railway Coaches and other Goods

1003. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway coaches and other goods exported by India to other countries during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the details of the same, country-wise and the foreign exchange earned in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The table given below shows the number and value of Railway Coaches and other Railway goods and the name of the Countries to which these items exported during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Commodity and Country	Value : Rs. lakhs			
	1969-70		1970-71	
	Qty.	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5

Rly. Coaches, Wagons & Components**1. Rly. Coaches (Nos.)**

Malaysia	—	—	—	0.48
Formosa	116	21.93	—	—
Thailand	—	—	45	9.71
Total	116	21.93	45	10.19

2. Rly. Wagons (Nos.)

Ceylon	24	9.54	—	—
Formosa	—	—	104	65.93
Hungary	—	—	—	119.86
Poland	—	—	4	1.89
Total	24	9.54	108	187.68

1	2	3	4	5
3. Loco Boilers (Nos)				
Burma	5	3.14	—	—
4. Wagon Components				
Burma	—	3.26	—	7.91
Canada	—	0.07	—	—
Ceylon	—	12.60	—	—
Formosa	—	—	—	0.27
France	—	—	—	2.57
Ghana	—	0.28	—	0.26
Hungary	—	—	—	0.10
Iran	—	—	—	0.09
Iraq	—	—	—	1.26
Japan	—	—	—	0.17
Nigeria	—	0.54	—	0.30
Poland	—	—	—	0.02
Singapore	—	0.02	—	—
Sudan	—	—	—	0.13
Thailand	—	0.22	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	0.87	—	—
Total	—	17.86	—	13.08
Total of Railway Coaches wagons and Components	—	52.47	—	210.95

Surrender by West Pakistan Army Officers to Indian Authorities

1004. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of West Pakistan Army officers have surrendered to the

Indian authorities near Bangla Desh border since April last; and

(b) whether they have desired to take shelter in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Joint Ventures Abroad

1005. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for abandoning as many as 27 industrial projects with Indian participation sponsored abroad out of a total 100 industrial enterprises approved by Government ;

(b) the details of (i) the approval enterprises, (ii) the 22 projects which have gone into production and (iii) the 27 projects that have been abandoned ; and

(c) whether there are any joint ventures from Tamil Nadu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Government have so far approved 121 proposals for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad, out of which 27 projects have gone into production, 33 have been abandoned due to one reason or the other and the rest are in various stages of implementation. The main reasons for abandoning 33 proposals are :

1. Political instability in some of the countries abroad ;
2. Difficulties to raise working capital in some of the countries and also to find out suitable local collaborators ;
3. Non-competitive character of Indian capital goods ;
4. Non-availability of cash participation facility from India towards share capital ; and
5. Unfavourable investment rules in some of the developing countries.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-278/71*].

(c) Yes, Sir. The following joint ventures are from Tamil Nadu :

1. Ceylon : M/s Ashok Leylands.
2. Iran : M/s South India Automotive Corpn. (P) Ltd.
3. Malaysia : M/s Parrys Confectionary Ltd.
4. Malaysia : M/s Southern Industrial Corpn. Ltd.
5. Malaysia : M/s L.G. Balakrishnan & Bros. (P) Ltd.
6. Malaysia : M/s Murugappa and Sons.
7. Malaysia : M/s India Pistons Ltd.

Indo-Nepal Trade Agreement

1006. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade treaty between India and Nepal, which could not be signed earlier has been signed now ;

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister of Nepal, in his statement has shown keen desire to settle this issue ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to help the Nepal Government in signing the trade treaty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) to (d). His Majesty's Government of Nepal have suggested that officials of the two Governments should meet to discuss and settle outstanding issues. There have also been reports, in the press, of a statement

of the Prime Minister of Nepal giving expression to the hope of an early conclusion of a Treaty between the two countries. The Government of India have welcomed the proposal that officials should discuss and settle the outstanding issues with a view to conclude a new Treaty of Trade and Transit.

2. It is well known that India is always prepared to do whatever she can, consistent with her own national interests, to cooperate with Nepal in the development of Nepal's economy and trade. Towards this end, the Government of India are ready to resume talks as soon as His Majesty's Government of Nepal are willing to discuss the outstanding issues in a spirit of mutual understanding and within the framework of the long-term interests of the two countries.

3. Meanwhile in their desire to maintain and strengthen the most cordial and friendly relations with Nepal, the Government of India have continued to maintain supplies to Nepal, allowed imports of Nepalese primary products into India free of customs duties and quantitative restrictions, allowed imports of manufactured products on the Most Favoured Nation basis and continued to extend facilities through Calcutta for Nepal's trade with third countries.

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala

1007. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Legislative Assembly had unanimously adopted a Resolution urging immediate Central intervention to prevent the closure of cashew factories in the State ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the Resolution ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Details summarised as under :—

- (i) Necessary assistance should be provided to the State Government for financing the Kerala State Development Corporation to take over commercial run as many cashew factories as possible.
- (ii) Imported cashew raw nuts should be distributed only to Licensed Cashew Factories registered to September, 1970 i.e. the date on which the Cashew Corporation of India took over the import of cashew nuts (after canalisation of the import of cashew nuts) strictly on the basis of the workers that will actually be employed (in each factory). Imported nuts should not be diverted to unauthorised processors.
- (iii) The State Trading Corporation of India should also handle the export trade in cashew kernels. Government of India should consider the inclusion of the cashew industry in the Schedule to the Industrial Development and Regulation Act irrespective of the number of workers involved and also consider the question of fixing the national minimum wage for the cashew industry.

(c) The matter is receiving attention.

Increase in Production of Controlled variety of Cloth

1008. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a discussion took place between the Central Government officials and the Textile Commissioner and whether some agreement had been arrived at for the greater production of controlled variety of cloth so

that more cloth is available for the poorer section of the people ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) how much increase in production of cloth will be made by the Textile mills ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Under the scheme the industry has undertaken to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth during 3 months beginning from 1st June, 1971.

The mills which produce controlled varieties of cloth will be given a subsidy to the extent of 50 paise per sq. metre from funds which will be collected by the industry.

This scheme is to be implemented by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, under the guidance and supervision of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Talks with British Government re. Imposition of Duty on Indian Cotton Textiles

1009. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI ISHWAR
CHAUDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had any talks recently with the British Government in regard to the imposition of duty on the import of Indian textiles ;

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

(c) the outcome of these talks ?

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

(b) During the official and Ministerial level discussions the Indian Delegation reiterated its strong opposition to the British proposal for the imposition of 15 per cent tariff on imports of cotton textile from the Commonwealth Preference areas and the abolition of quotas with effect from 1st January, 1972.

(c) The reaction of the British Government to the points made by the Indian side are awaited.

Demand for Increase in Price of Mica

1010. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mica Traders' Association of Bihar has demanded increase in the price of mica ;

(b) if so, the basis behind such a demand ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The increase in floor prices of mica has been demanded on the ground that the cost of mining and processing of mica has increased considerably since the floor prices had been last revised in 1966. In view of the stiff international competition, particularly, in relation to prices, the Government does not consider it appropriate to increase the floor prices at this time.

पौड़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

1011. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में पौड़ी में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) पीड़ी में एक स्टूडियो स्थापित किया जायगा। वहां से नैयार किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम नजीबाबाद में लगाये जाने वाले ट्रांसमीटर से प्रसारित किये जायेंगे।

(ख) 1974-75 तक।

(ग) पीड़ी के स्टूडियो पर 19 लाख 40 हजार रुपये।

Imports from U. K. on Reciprocal Basis

1012. SHRI BHIOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 1939 Trade Agreement with the U. K. provides for duty-free entry of Chemicals, Machinery and Radio and Telecommunication parts etc into India on a reciprocal basis ; and

(b) if so, the measures being proposed to be taken by the Government of India with regard to the above and other item imported from the United Kingdom ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Trade Delegation in U. K. and European Countries

1013. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade delegation, led by Shri L. N. Mishra, visited U. K. and some other European countries during the month of May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the names of members of the delegation ; and

(c) the names of countries visited and the results achieved ?

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

(b) Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister of Foreign Trade ;

Shri H. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade ;

Shri B. N. Swarup, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade ;

Shri N. K. Singh, Official on Special Duty, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(c) U. K. and Belgium. Discussions with the United Kingdom Government were held on the British proposal to impose a 15 per cent tariff on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference area and the abolition of quotas w.e.f. 1st January, 1972. During these discussions the Indian Delegation reiterated their strong opposition to the British proposal, in view of the adverse effects this would have on our exports of cotton textiles. The reaction of the British Government to the points made by the Indian side are awaited.

In Belgium, India's trading problems with E.E.C. were discussed with the E.E.C. officials. During these discussions it was agreed that a continuous dialogue between India and the E. E. C. must be maintained and further discussions with a view to the conclusion of the commercial co-operation agreement would be resumed shortly.

Ban on Import of Certain Items

1014. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any prior consultation between the Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya and the Department of Technical Development under the Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya before 51 additional items were recently taken out of the import list and the list of items dropped were on the basis of

the recommendations flowing out of such joint Consultations ; and

(b) the reasons for variations, if any, from the recommended list if there were any such variations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). 170 items and not 51 items have been taken off the permissible list of imports during April 1971—March 1972 period. The decision to ban import of these items has been taken on the basis of the recommendations of the D. G. T. D. and other technical authorities concerned. No items recommended by the technical authorities for banning have been dropped from the list of items taken off the permissible list of imports.

Publicity to Pak Army Atrocities in East Bengal

1015. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have brought out any publications about the atrocities committed by the Pakistan army in killing civilian population of East Bengal and destroying universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, mosques, temples, libraries, news paper offices, bustees and villages there ; and

(b) if not, whether such publicity effort will be undertaken without delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गत आम चुनावों में मंत्रियों के दौरों पर व्यय

1016. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत आम चुनावों के दौरान केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के चुनाव सम्बन्धी दौरों पर सरकारी खाते से कितना धन व्यय किया गया है और

उक्त व्यय में से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने, राज्यवार, कितना व्यय वहन किया है ; और

(ख) मंत्रीवार इस व्यय का पृथक् पृथक् व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसे अनुदेश हैं कि चुनाव अभियान हेतु की गई यात्राओं के लिए मंत्रियों को यात्रा खर्च या दैनिक भत्ता नहीं लेना चाहिये। फिर भी, कुछ खर्च उन निजी कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्ते जैसी मदों पर किया गया होगा जो मंत्रियों के साथ, मंत्रियों के रूप में कार्य करने में उनकी महायता के लिए गये थे। सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जायेगी और मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जायेगी।

चुनाव अभियान में कुछ खर्च राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सुरक्षा के प्रबन्धों तथा विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए किया जाता है सरकार को यह सूचना नहीं है ऐसे खर्च की मात्रा क्या है अथवा अलग-अलग मंत्रियों तथा अन्य राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के चुनाव दौरों तथा कार्यक्रमों के लिए किए गये खर्च का उसमें अनुपात क्या है।

'May Day' as a Paid Holiday

1017. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of declaring May 1st as a paid holiday has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The question of declaring May 1st as a paid holiday for Central Government employees had been examined, and the conclusion reached was that the total number of 16 National and festival holidays given each year could not be exceeded, and

if May 1st were to be a holiday, it should be in lieu of one of the existing festival holidays. In August, 1969, this matter was placed before the National Council set up under the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees, and the Council decided not to pursue the matter.

Study Report on Unemployed Engineers Prepared by Indian Institute of Manpower Research

1018. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study report prepared by the Indian Institute of Manpower Research the figure of unemployed engineers will reach the 1,00,000 mark by 1974 ; and

(b) if so, what is the present off-take Engineers/Diploma Holders in the country at present and what steps Government propose to take to tackle the ever growing problem of unemployment in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In the working paper prepared by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in December, 1969, a surplus of engineers of the order of 1,00,000 is estimated by the end of 1973. This estimate, however, was avowedly based on the pattern of engineering employment as it was in vogue till 1964. Subsequent trends have revealed that engineers are being increasingly employed in new avenues such as small-scale industries, marketing, sales, management, consultancy etc. This trend is likely to alter these estimates materially. A working group will shortly take stock of the recent developments and make fresh projections regarding the demand and supply of engineers.

(b) The off-take during the past few years is given below :

	Engineering Graduates	Diploma Holders
1968	15,820	23,183
1969	15,686	21,751
1970	17,800	22,300

Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No 46 on 31st March, 1971, which describes the steps taken to tackle the problem of unemployment amongst engineers.

Foreign Exchange Racket Unearthed in Quilon and Kottayam

1020. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign exchange racket operating in Quilon and Kottayam Districts, was unearthed on the 10 April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against that gang ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). On receipt of information alleging that certain persons are indulging in the violation of foreign exchange regulations, the Enforcement Directorate, with the assistance of Central Excise and Income-Tax Department, searched 11 premises at Trivandrum and Varkla on the 27th and 29th March, 1971. As a result, Indian currency and some incriminating documents were recovered.

Further searches in this connection were also carried out at several premises of persons who are alleged to have received some payments in violation of foreign exchange regulations. Indian Currency and documents relating to Bank accounts etc. were seized.

So far three persons have been arrested and the matter is under investigation of the Directorate of Enforcement.

N.C.A.E.R. Report on Backward Districts of Anantapur and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh

1021. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research had submitted a report about the backward districts of Anantapur and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Report has been submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the rank indices of overall development for Anantapur and Adilabad districts are 54.3 and 47.0 respectively, as against 61.6 for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. The position of these districts in comparison to the State in respect of some of the important indicators has been shown to be as follows :

Indicator	Anantapur	Adilabad	State
1. Per worker cultivable area	4.0 acres	3.5 acres	2.6 acres
2. Double-cropped area as a percentage of net sown area	1.5%	0.7%	11.7%
3. Percentage of gross Irrigated area to gross cropped area	13.6%	6.2%	29.0%
4. Index No. of workers in registered factories	50	65	70
5. Mileage of good roads per 100 sq. miles	103	61	126
6. Percentage of literate population			
(a) men	38.5	23.1	36.4
(b) women	10.9	7.6	15.0

The programmes suggested by the NCAER for Anantapur are :

Large-scale soil conservation, afforestation, harnessing of surface and ground water resources, improvement of livestock and sheep and provision of incentives to private entrepreneurs willing to set up industrial units in the district.

The priority programmes suggested for Adilabad District include regulation of

deforestation, extension and improvement of communication facilities, large-scale construction of open wells and tubewells and the setting up of industries based on coal, limestone and wood.

(c) The development of backward areas is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments. Action on the report of the NCAER will involve the formulation of district plans for Anantapur and Adilabad in the light of the local problems, potentials

and priorities. The Planning Commission has throughout been advising State Governments to identify their backward areas and to formulate integrated local plans for their accelerated development. After the Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated its plans for the development of the two districts, those plans will be examined in the Planning Commission and will be dovetailed into the present and future Five Year Plans of the State

Non-Hereditary Sweepers Employed by Central Government

1022. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons employed as sweepers in the Central Government belonging to the non-hereditary sweeper communities ;

(b) whether Government have considered any proposal to attract persons belonging to the non-Scheduled Caste communities for employment as sweepers ; and

(c) whether Government have received any suggestions for grant of financial aid to local bodies to raise the emoluments of sweepers so as to attract persons other than hereditary sweepers for employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Information regarding the number of persons belonging to hereditary and non-hereditary sweeper communities employed as sweepers under the Government is not available.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Impact of Scientific Work Being Done in National Laboratories on National Development

1023. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the scientific work done in the National Laboratories and its impact on national development ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The scientific work of the National Laboratories was last reviewed in 1964 by the Third Reviewing Committee appointed by the President, C.S.I.R. A copy of the Report of the Committee is available in the Library of Parliament. The recommendations of the Committee by and large have been implemented

A Special Report giving the achievements of the National Laboratories and Research Associations and how the results have been harnessed for the purpose of economic development is also available in the Library of Parliament.

Per Capita National Income

1024. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita national income during 1966-67 and succeeding years for which figures are available ;

(b) the increase, if any, at constant prices and at current prices from year to year ; and

(c) the real indications therefrom regarding the trend and anticipated quantum of growth during the current Plan period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The *per capita* national income during 1966-67 and succeeding years for which

figures are available was as follows :

Year	Per capita national income	
	at constant (1960-61) prices	at current prices
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1966-67*	307.9	482.9
1967-68*	329.2	560.8
1968-69*	329.9	554.7
1969-70*	339.4	589.3

*Provisional

(b) The percentage increase at constant prices is given below :

Year	Percentage increase over the previous year at constant (1960-61) prices
1966-67*	(. .) 0.8
1967-68*	6.9
1968-69*	0.2
1969-70*	2.9

*Provisional

It is not the practice to work out the increase at current prices as it is affected by unequal movements of prices.

(c) Considering the increase in the initial year of the Fourth Plan and other indications including trends in production in agriculture, industry and other sectors it is expected that the growth rate in national income as envisaged in the Fourth Plan would be realised.

पिछड़े हुए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता

1025. श्री नरेश सिंह बिष्ट : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का

विकास करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अलग से अनुदान देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त कार्य के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई है और किन मदों पर यह राशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बा. धा.) : (क) और (ख) : जी हा । उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की सम्पूर्ण विकास योजना को पूरे राज्य के लिए कुल योजना सहायता के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता (50 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान) के द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है । राज्य की चौथी योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास की निम्न मदों (खण्डों) के लिए 65.05 करोड़ रु० की

व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है —

(₹० लाखों में)

1. कृषि और अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम	2435
2. महकागिता एव सामुदायिक विकास	145
3. मिचाई व बिजली	819
4. उद्योग व खनन	162
5. परिवहन एव संचार	1455
6. समाज सेवाएँ	1483
7. विविध	6
कुल	6505

उत्तराखण्ड के आर्थिक विकास के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता

1026. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) तीन योजनाओं, तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तराखण्ड के आर्थिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना सहायता अनुदान दिया गया था,

(ख) क्या पहले दी जा रही 24 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता अग्र बन्द कर दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तराखण्ड में अन्यधिक निर्धनता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास के लिए बढ़ा हुआ केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदान पुन आरम्भ करने का है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) उत्तराखण्ड में उत्तर काशी, चमोली और पिथौरागढ़ जिले शामिल हैं, उत्तराखण्ड के त्वरित विकास की स्कीम को वर्ष 1960 में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया। तब से भारत सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है। उत्तराखण्ड की विभाग योजना के लिए अनुदान के रूप में दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रकार है

अनुदान करोड़ रुपये में

1960-61	0 50
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	11 62
तीन वार्षिक योजनाएँ—	
1966-67	1.90
1967-68	1 97
1968-69	1 65

राज्य की चौथी योजना में उत्तराखण्ड के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से आधा अनुदान होगा। चौथी योजना के आरम्भ के तीन वर्षों में राज्य की वार्षिक योजनाओं में उत्तराखण्ड में लिए निम्नलिखित परिव्यय शामिल किये गये हैं

करोड़ रुपये

1969-70	3.50
1970-71	4 36
1971-72	4.00

(ख) जी, नहीं। तीसरी योजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता का आवंटन 24 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें

से राज्य सरकार को वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर 18.58 करोड़ रुपये अदा किये गये थे। जैसा पहले ही कहा जा चुका है उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में उत्तराखण्ड के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का परियोजना रखा गया है इसके लिए धन की पूरी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा की जायेगी।

(ग) क्योंकि उत्तराखण्ड की विकास योजना के लिए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी है अतः उसे पुनः आरम्भ करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। यदि राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड की विकास योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव हो सके तो सहायता-अनुदान की राशि तदनुसार बढ़ जायेगी।

**Fake Exchange Permit Racket Unearthed
by Reserve Bank of India**

1027. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an exchange permit racket of drawing foreign exchange by means of faked exchange permits, has come to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India and that the Enforcement Directorate is vigorously investigating into the matter.

(b) if so, the result thereof, and the amount of foreign exchange involved ; and

(c) whether any particular bank is involved in this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). It is reported by the Reserve Bank of India that they have come across an instance of drawal of foreign exchange of U.S Dollars 1,850, each through two different banks on permits bearing the same number. It is suspected that one of these drawals may be against a fake exchange permit and the matter is under scrutiny.

No such case is under investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement

**Ownership Pattern of Companies
Publishing Newspapers**

1028. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a study of the ownership pattern of the Companies publishing newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs.

In the annual publication "The Press in India", the Registrar of Newspapers in India publishes some data on the ownership of newspapers. These data are based on the annual statements furnished by the newspapers to the Registrar of Newspapers in accordance with the Press and Registration of Books Act.

**Aid for Development of Backward
Areas of U.P.**

1029 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial aid likely to be given to Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan for developing the backward areas ;

(b) whether any request has been made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to the Union Government in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The State Government have identified 15 eastern districts, 8 hill districts of Bundelkhand as the backward areas. The development plan of the hill district is financed through Central assistance (50% loans and 50% grants) within the overall Central assistance of States Plan. For the other backward areas, the Central assistance is provided on the normal pattern.

(b) A request was made by the Government of U.P. for additional Central assistance of Rs. 181 crores for outlays mainly to be used for backward areas of the State.

(c) The Central assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plans of States was distributed among the States in accordance with the formula approved by the National Development Council.

Launching of Second Space Satellite by China

1030. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether China recently launched its second space satellite ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. China launched its second satellite on March, 3 1971.

(b) The event demonstrates China's continued progress in space technology.

Kerala Government's Scheme for Development of Coir Industry

1031 SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had submitted to the Centre a comprehensive scheme for the development of the coir industry and to save the industry from the present crisis ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) the assistance offered by the Centre to Kerala on the basis of those recommendations ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 1968, the Kerala Government submitted a scheme for the development of the Coir Industry in the State. The Scheme envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 15.59 crores consisting of Rs. 13.45 crores as loans and Rs. 2.14 crores as grants. The State Government also envisaged that the entire expenditure should be borne by the Central Government. The Scheme was examined by the Government and it was decided that the Planning Commission would set up a Study Group for (a) making a comprehensive review of the development of the Coir Industry since the Third Plan period with a particular reference to export performance, and (b) making recommendations for developing the industry on sound lines. The Study Group submitted their Report in August, 1970. In the Report, the financial requirements of the Kerala Government's scheme have been re-assessed at Rs. 6.99 crores. The break-up of the expenditure as envisaged by the Government of Kerala

vis-a-vis the Study Group estimates is as follows :—

Item of expenditure	Kerala Govt. Loan	Scheme Grants	(Rs. crores)	
			Study Group's Likely requirement	Estimates Actual requirement
1. Working Capital	12.50	—	4.0	1.0
2. Subsidy on interest	0.50	—	1.0	1.0
3. Share Capital contribution.	—	—	0.45	—
4. Price Fluctuation fund.	—	—	0.50	0.50
5. Godowns and Sales Depots.	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50
6. Managerial assistance	—	1.20	0.44	0.44
7. Additional staff	—	0.35	0.10	0.10
8. Nurseries and creches	—	0.14	—	—
	13.45	2.14	6.09	3.54
	15.59			

The Study Group have also endorsed the views of the Planning Commission, earlier expressed in the discussions with the Kerala Government authorities, that working capital requirements should be met by institutional finance. State funds may, however, be provided as support during the period of switching over to institutional finance. The requirement for this period is estimated to be within Rs. 1.0 crore over the Fourth Plan period. As for the share-capital contribution of Rs. 0.45 crores (which includes Rs. 5 lakhs for the Coir House), the Study Group has recommended that the provision of Rs. 0.40 crores for the primary and central societies should be found by conversion of the working capital loans already advanced by the Government into equity. Welfare schemes for nurseries and creches should, appropriately, be financed from the State Plan provision for social services. Thus, the Study Group has recommended a total provision of Rs. 3.54 crores for Kerala's Coir Industry for the entire Fourth Plan period.

There is a total approved Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 10.43 crores for the development of Kerala's village and small in-

dustries, out of which the State Government has made a provision of Rs. 3.0 crores for the Coir Industry. A balance of Rs. 2.033 crores is still available for the implementation of the scheme during the 3 years 1971-74. It is assessed on the basis of Kerala's Plan finance spending during the past two years, that the total expenditure over the Fourth Plan period for Kerala's Coir Industry may not exceed the approved outlay of Rs. 3.0 crores. In case, however, expenditure in excess of the approved outlay became necessary for the implementation of the Study Group's recommendations, the State Government would have to adjust the excess amount within the total approved Plan outlay for the Kerala State, on an annual basis, in accordance with the Planning Commission's view on the subject.

Legislative measures to Eliminate Monopoly in the Press

1032. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether inaugurating the 15th Annual Conference of the Indian Federation

of Working Journalists, he had said that the time had now come when steps must be taken to eliminate "monopoly" in the Press ;

(b) whether in his address, he emphasized the need for a thorough examination of the entire question so as to remove the legal hurdles which came in the way of a free Press in the country ;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the measures so far taken in this regard and whether these measures helped to check the growth of Press monopoly and, if so, to what extent ; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to initiate a comprehensive legislation for the purpose and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING 'SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA': (a) and (b). The 15th Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists was inaugurated by my colleague, the Minister of Law and Justice, who *inter alia* emphasised the need for measures to prevent the growth of monopolies in the Indian Press.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House setting out the steps taken so far by this Ministry to contain the growth of monopolies in the Indian Press.

Statement

Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :—

- (i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals, and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press

in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.

- (ii) Under the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an offence under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/-.
- (iii) Under the Newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.
- (iv) On the recommendation of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation), 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% is allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).
- (v) Government's advertisement policy aim at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages
- (vi) With a view to obtaining first-hand and detailed factual information

regarding the methods of unfair competition and/or restrictive practices, if any, adopted by the larger newspapers to suppress, weaken and eliminate the smaller ones about which there are often complaints, a sub-committee, set-up by the Press Council, invited specific information and instances by a letter addressed to newspapers and periodicals in all languages having a paid circulation of 5,000 copies and above. In reply, only ten dailies and four weeklies mentioned specific cases of what they considered restrictive practices indulged in by bigger papers. The Council is currently pursuing the enquiry by collecting further information regarding instances of restrictive practices.

- (vii) Government are considering the question of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and not to big newspapers, to help the healthy growth of the former.

- (viii) (a) Government are of the view that but for the steps taken by the Government so far the growth of big chain newspapers would have been more than what it has been. It is not, however, possible to estimate the extent to which steps already taken by Government have been effective. Government believe that the best way to check the growth of big chain newspapers is to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers which are managed on healthy lines and follow an enlightened editorial policy keeping the national interests in view. Government are confident that the steps already taken and the further steps to be taken in the matter will effectively foster the growth of small and medium newspapers and

thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

- (viii) (b) As recommended by the Dwakar Committee on Small Newspapers, Government have started a slow speed news bulletin over the All India Radio which purveys important news, particularly for use by small and medium newspapers who, due to financial reasons, are not in a position to subscribe to the service of news agencies.

A departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs. The conclusions of the study are awaited.

Taking over Balarama Varma Textile Mill by Textile Corporation

1033. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any letter from the Tamil Nadu Government to take over the closed Balarama Varma Textile Mills, Shenkottai (Tamilnadu) through the Textile Corporation ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The mill has not been considered to be a fit one being taken over, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961.

Closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1034. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several jute mills in West Bengal are in a

critical condition and are in a stage of being wound up ; and

(b) whether Government considered any proposal to take over the mills which are now under closure in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GFORGE) : (a) and (b). Out of a total of 10 closed jute mills in West Bengal, 2 were re-opened in September-October 1970. Efforts are now being made to re-open yet another closed mill in the State. The remaining 7 have old and obsolete machinery and are unable to work economically. The possibility of reviving these units is remote ; however, all possible measures are being taken to see whether they can be re-opened.

Joint Ventures in Selected Industries

1035. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the response from entrepreneurs to Government's proposal to start joint ventures in selected industries ;

(b) whether Government have decided about the items and drawn up any definite schemes and sent invitations to industrialists ; and

(c) if so, the number of schemes under active follow up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). During the period 1968 till now the Government have received approximately 165 concrete proposals from the Indian entrepreneurs for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad.

The industrialists are encouraged to go abroad for participation in joint industrial ventures only for such industries where there is surplus machinery production capacity and where internal demand for the products is largely covered. These include such industries as, textiles, chemicals, engineering, pharmaceuticals, canning, confectionery, rubber products, plastics, paper and pulp,

scooter assembly, flour mills, etc. The Government have prescribed the general guidelines governing Indian participation in joint ventures abroad, a copy of which is enclosed.

A statement showing the proposal, approved by the Government so far for setting up Industrial joint ventures abroad, is placed on the Table of the House: in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1005 to be Answered on 2.6.1971.

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 partner and the foreign government are willing to accept majority Indian participation, there would be no objection. Government favours associations 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 amounts 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 structural, 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 structural, 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% f.o.b. value.
- (vii) Indian industrialists should as far as practicable propose 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.

Profits earned by S. T. C.

1036. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has failed to show corresponding increase in its profitability ;

(b) if so, the reasons responsible for not showing much profit although the Corporation has been able to widen the import and export field ; and

(c) the total sales of the Corporation in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The gross trading profit of the State Trading Corporation was fractionally more in 1970-71 than

in 1969-70 but in relation to the increased turnover its profitability was lower for the following reasons :—

- (i) Larger developmental expenditure in promoting exports of difficult-to-sell and non-traditional items to new markets ;
- (ii) Lower margins on import turnover with a view to maintaining stability in prices in the economy ; and
- (iii) Marginal increases in costs on account of higher insurance and interest and other charges.

(c) The total sales during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were Rs. 210.7 crores and 215.0 crores (provisional), respectively.

Rise in production of Fine Cloth

1037. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantum of rise in production of super fine and fine cloth during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Production figures of mill-made superfine and fine cotton cloth for the last three years are given below :—

(in million meters)			
Category	1968	1969	1970
Fine	208	177	219
Super-fine	353	324	385

Rehabilitation of Textile and Jute Mills

1038. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile and Jute mills rehabilitated so far ; and

(b) the special financial assistance granted for that purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to the renovation and modernisation of the jute industry and cotton textile industry. If so, 63 jute mills have so far partly modernised their spinning and preparatory sections. The National Industrial Development Corporation used to grant loan assistance to jute mills for modernisation till 1963. A total loan of Rs. 578.28 lakhs had been granted by them to 25 jute mills. The Industrial Finance Corporation has now been granting loan assistance to jute mills for modernisation/diversification. Till March, 1971, the Industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned loan to 16 jute mills, totalling Rs. 645.95 lakhs out of which mills had availed of Rs. 261.53 lakhs. As regards cotton textile industry, loans for modernisation have been advanced by N.I.D.C., I.F.C., I.D.B.I., State Finance Corporation and some of the scheduled banks. A statement showing the loans sanctioned/dispensed to the industry by the various financial institutions since 1960 for modernisation purposes is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-279/71*]. The number of cotton textile mills which benefited from these loans is not available.

Supply of Indian Railway Coaches to Taiwan

1039. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had received order for the supply of Indian Railway Coaches to Taiwan ;

(b) if so, the number of coaches supplied so far ; and

(c) the number of coaches still to be supplied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). An order for

113 local passenger coaches was secured in December 1969 and is being executed by the Integral Coach Factory. Delivery is scheduled to commence in July, 1971.

Tariff Mechanism to replace import Licensing

1040. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are persistent demands from various agencies in the country that import licensing should be replaced with the tariff mechanism ;

(b) if so, the arguments in support of this move ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

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

Assessment of consumption of Jute Goods

1041. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the increase in production of agricultural goods cement and fertiliser in the country, Government have assessed the likely increase in the consumption of jute goods during the next three years ; and

(b) if so, the result of assessment ?

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

(b) The internal consumption of Jute goods has been estimated to rise to about 6.9 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of a Single Board for Handloom, Handicrafts and Coir

1042. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Centre for the integration of the Boards for Handlooms, Handicrafts and Coir and to set up a single Board ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ready Made Shirt Industry

1043. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the ready-made shirt industry, there are a few Companies with brand names like Liberty, Armour and Aristo monopolising the industry ;

(b) if so, the details of the large-scale and small-scale manufacturers of shirts ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage the small manufacturers who produce utility shirts instead of the costly fashion shirts produced by the big companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There are a number of units in the mills sector as well as in the small scale industries sector which produce readymade shirts with or without 'brand' names. Some 'brands' have become more popular than the others for various reasons, including adoption of better advertising techniques, but they do not monopolize this industry. Incidentally, the units manufacturing readymade shirts under 'brand' names 'Liberty', 'Armour' and 'Aristo' are in the small scale industries sector. Information about the names of the companies,

brand names and size of the production of large scale and small manufacturers is being collected.

Less expensive readymade shirts are also being produced and government is allowing small scale units to import machines directly or through the National Small Industries Corporation. Very small units registered with the Directors of Industries are allowed to import permissible items of sewing machines and other ancillary equipment upto a value of Rs. 8,000 without any export obligation.

Safeguard against Infiltration of Fifth Columnists and Spies in West-Bengal and Bihar

1044. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps which have been taken to safeguard against the infiltration of the fifth columnists and spies from Eastern Border in West Bengal and Bihar ;

(b) whether any arrest and internment has been made so far of such spies and fifth columnists in that area ; and

(c) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA) : (a) Apart from arrangements made for screening the refugees, utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of the Government. Legal sanction is also now available for preventive detention.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सुरतगढ़ राजस्थान में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना

1045. श्री पन्नालाल बाकपाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती गंगा नगर जिले की मूरनगढ़ तहसील में एक रेडियो

स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री घमबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) लगभग 54 लाख 62 हजार रुपये।

(ग) 1974-75 तक।

Trade Development Authority

1046. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the composition and setting up of the Trade Development Authority has been completed and it has started functioning ;

(b) if so, its present functions in the country as also in foreign countries ; and

(c) the special steps being taken by this body to boost export of Indian goods abroad ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) (i) To invite buyers' missions and teams from abroad to visit this country and make contacts with competent exporting units ;

(ii) To attract international sub-contracting of engineering and other components from India ;

(iii) To promote visits abroad by technical and commercial represen-

tatives from Indian industry to make contacts with potential buyers abroad in products and markets of export promise ;

(iv) To promote export-oriented joint ventures in the country in collaboration with the Indian Investment Centre ;

(v) To import technical samples and critical raw materials for preparation of counter samples for product development in export ;

(vi) To undertake pre-investment feasibility studies and project reports for establishment of production facilities for export ;

(vii) To steer export generating production projects through the institutional apparatus of the Government where regulation is involved ; and

(viii) To operate a scheme of personalised package servicing of input into export production and marketing.

Statement

(i) To promote and assist the creation of a viable and growing export sector in the industrial field, built around technically competent and commercially capable production units, products with inherent and potential endowment factors and markets with long range growth prospects ;

(ii) To develop and operate a Central Data Bank of (a) specialised overseas market information for the benefit of exporting units through *inter alia* world-wide links between TDA and information centres abroad and (b) Indian production and export capabilities for assisting foreign buyers in coming to correct buying judgements ;

(iii) To locate and identify large department stores, importers and

industrial buyers abroad and to put them in touch with competent Indian exporting units for merchandising ;

- (iv) To assist in the creation or expansion of capacity for export ;
- (v) To undertake product development adaptation and help raise the technological levels of selected industrial exports ;
- (vi) To service the exporting units in regard to inputs into export production and marketing ;
- (vii) To organise generally export entrepreneurship and capability in particularly the medium and small sectors of industry ; and
- (viii) To coordinate the national effort for product and export research overseas and undertake original research in the country in the areas of short-term forecasting and inter-firm comparison.

Proposal to Liberalise Imports of Consumer Goods and Cosmetics

1047. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise imports of consumer goods and cosmetics which are in great demand in the country ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

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

Unsatisfactory Telephone Service in Major Cities

1048. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telephone service in major cities is becoming unsatisfactory as much as many lines remain out of order for long times frequently ; and

(b) whether Government have analysed the causes thereof and taken any steps to improve the Telephone service in the country particularly in the major cities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The telephone service is constantly being observed through service observation teams stationed at all big cities, Circle headquarters and in the P&T Directorate. The complaints and faults are analysed and corrective action taken wherever required.

Export of Electronic Goods and Machines

1049. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earned through the export of Electronic goods and machines during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) whether there is a good demand of these goods in foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to gear up the Indian Industry to produce high quality products to inherit these emerging markets in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Value of Electronic goods and machines exported during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is Rs. 23.17 crores and Rs. 23.45 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following are some of the important measures taken by the Government to develop the export of Electronic products :

- (i) The recently established Trade Development Authority has been charged with the task of promoting production and marketing of electronic equipments and components on a priority basis in consultation with the Electronic Commission.
- (ii) Export Marketing opportunities and importers in foreign countries for the range of electronic equipment produced in India have been and are being identified and transmitted to technically competent and commercially viable production units in the country.
- (iii) Establishment of a bonded processing and warehousing zone for selective exports of viable electronic equipment and components is under consideration.
- (iv) Proposals for expansion/creation of additional capacity for export oriented production of electronic equipment and components are being considered expeditiously.
- (v) Export assistance is given against export of electronic items.

Improvement in Performance of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates Appearing in Competitive Examination

1050. Shri B. K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in the past two years, there is an improvement in the performance of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in the competitive examinations ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended

through the Union Public Service Commission for the I.P.S and I.F.S. posts during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for these competitive examinations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Except in certain technical services, generally all vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and required to be filled up on the basis of the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1969-70 and 1970-71, were filled up.

(b) Service	Year	Number of Scheduled Caste candidates	Number of Scheduled Tribe candidates
-	- - - -	-	-
Indian Police Service	1969-70	6	2
-do-	1970-71	8	3
Indian Forest Service	1969-70	2	1
-do-	1970-71	3	-
-	- - - -	-	-

(c) To encourage Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to appear at these competitive examinations, the Government are at present running two Pre-examination Training Centres—One each at Allahabad and Madras—for them. These are all India institutions in which the entire expenditure on the coaching, boarding and lodging of candidates admitted are met by the Government of India

Similar Centres have also been set up for imparting pre-examination coaching to the candidates belonging to these communities appearing at the State Civil Services Exam-

nations and other subordinate services examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission of the Union and the States. Such Centres have been set up so far by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala and the Union Territory Administration of Delhi.

Setting up of T. V. Station in Bihar

1051. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a television Station in the State of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir ; but arrangements are proposed to be made for reception of T. V. programmes in certain villages in Bihar direct from the experimental Satellite when it is put up in 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Promoting Sale of Indian Goods in South-East Asia

1052 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has approached Government for necessary permission to collaborate with the Hongkong businessmen of Indian and Chinese origin to promote the Sale of Indian goods in South East Asia ;

(b) whether Government have agreed to this proposal ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The STC has submitted a proposal for setting up a joint company with Hongkong businessmen of Indian and Chinese origin for expansion of India's export trade in South East Asian countries.

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

Tobacco Corporation

1053. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Tobacco Corporation in the public sector ;

(b) if so, objects of setting up this Corporation ; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

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

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

Committee to enquire into closure of Edward Textile Mills, Beawar (Rajasthan)

1054 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was appointed for enquiry into the closure of the Edward Textile Mills Beawar (Rajasthan) and suggest ways for its re-opening ;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). An Investigation Committee was appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to enquire into the affairs of the Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar (Rajasthan). The Investigation Committee has Submitted its report recently and it is being examined, in consultation with the State Government, etc. The report is of a confidential nature and, as such, it would not be in the public interest to disclose its contents.

विदेशी व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1055. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे विदेशी व्यापार की कितनी प्रतिशतता है और आगामी पांच वर्षों में सरकार का विचार किस सीमा तक इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने का है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : अब तक की गयी व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत आयात व्यापार का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत और निर्यात व्यापार का 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक राज्य अभिकरणों द्वारा संभाला जाता है । सरकार विभिन्न वस्तुओं का राज्य अभिकरणों के माध्यम से मार्गीकरण करने की उपयुक्तता के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन कर रही है और जितना भी विदेश व्यापार, राज्य अभिकरणों के माध्यम से करना व्यवहार्य होगा उसे उनके माध्यम से मार्गीकृत (कैनेलाइज) कर देगी ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भर्ती नियमों का बनाया जाना

1056. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने कई भर्ती नियम बनाये हैं, परन्तु उनमें से अनेक

नियमों का प्रकाशन सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सहमति प्राप्त भर्ती-नियमों को अधिसूचित करने में विलम्ब के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की २०वीं रिपोर्ट के अनुबन्ध XII में निर्दिष्ट की गई है । यह सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग का कार्य है कि वे अपने अधीन सेवाओं/पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों को बनायें तथा अधिसूचित करें । आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सेवाओं/पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श लेना भी आवश्यक है । अगस्त, 1969 में आदेश जारी किए गए हैं, जिस में मंत्रालयों/विभागों से कहा गया है कि वे आयोग की सहमति प्राप्ति से 4 सप्ताह के भीतर भर्ती नियमों को अधिसूचित करें ।

गया (बिहार) में रेडियो स्टेशन

1057. श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार, गया में रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : जी, नहीं ।

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारतीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

1058. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारतीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार

किये गये भारतीय और विदेशी व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इनमें से उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था और उनमें से कितनी को बाद में छोड़ दिया गया था ; और

(ग) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में से अल्पमत और बहुमत सम्प्रदायों के व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकावत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Performance of M.M.T.C. Branches Located Abroad

1059. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of branches of the M.M.T.C. that are working outside the country ;

(b) the extent to which they have helped to increase our exports and in what items ;

(c) whether the M.M.T.C. has appointed agents in other countries ; and

(d) if so, the names of countries, the criteria for such appointment, the commission paid to them and their performance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) . The MMTC has only one Branch office outside the country This is in Tokyo and it has helped the MMTC in effectively increasing the exports of iron ore to Japan from 6.6 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 8.6 million tonnes in 1970-71

and of manganese ore from .83 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 1.3 million tonnes in 70-71.

(c) and (d) . The MMTC has appointed agents in Italy, France, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, U.K., Greece, Luxembourg and Japan. Established exporters or trading houses who are well placed with the consumers are appointed as agents or 'liaison' by the MMTC. The commission payable is dependent on the service rendered in securing orders for exports of iron ore or manganese ore. The performance of the agents has been up to expectations.

Walk out by P. T. Employees' Representatives from Meeting with P. M. G., Punjab

1060 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees' representatives of nine recognised Unions belonging to the N.F.P.T.E. walked out of the meeting with the Postmaster General, Punjab some time back ;

(b) if so, the main points of their demands ;

(c) whether the demands and circumstances that led to a walk-out have since been settled ; and

(d) the steps being taken to normalise the relations with the Unions in Punjab Circle ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The relations between the Unions and the Administration in Punjab Circle so far are normal and cordial.

Decline in India's Exports Trade

1061. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the *Economic*

Times of the 15th April, 1971 saying that India's share *vis-a-vis* the world exports trade during 1970 registered a considerable decline ; and

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

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

(b) Government are fully aware of the decline in India's share in world exports. Several measures have been taken in recent years to promote our exports and secure a larger share in world exports. These include simplification of industrial licensing procedure and liberalisation of imports for exports oriented production units as well as measures designed to strengthen the competitiveness of our export in the international markets. The compound rate of growth of export envisaged in the Fourth Plan is 7 per cent per annum. The broad guidelines for the export effort are set out in the Export Policy Resolution presented to Parliament in July, 1970.

Losses faced by Textile Industry

1062. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 9th April, 1971 regarding losses being faced by the Textile industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any initiative to help the industry to reduce these losses and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) It has been decided that the existing statutory obligation of the mills to produce controlled cloth to the extent of 25% of their production should not be altered. A scheme has recently been evolved in consultation with the industry whereby the industry has undertaken to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth during 3 months

beginning from 1st June, 1971.

The mills which produce controlled varieties of cloth will be given a subsidy to the extent of so paise per sq. metre from funds which will be collected by the Industry.

Reduction in Charges for Long Distance Calls

1063. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to effect reduction in charges for long distance telephone calls ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : No, Sir.

Export of Cement by I.C.C. to West Asian Countries

1066. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cement and cement factories have found markets in West Asian countries ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreements and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned annually ?

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

(b) M/s. ACC, Bombay have won tenders for erecting cement plants in Kuwait and Baghdad. They are also trying to negotiate erection of a cement plant in other Gulf countries. The total exports of cement to West Asian countries during 1969-70 and 1970-71 stood at Rs. 23 lakhs and 1970-71 (April-Nov.) Rs. 28 lakhs respectively.

Indo-G.D.R. Trade Relations

1067. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of expanding the Indo-G.D.R. trade relations ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government are constantly considering possibilities of further expansion of bilateral trade with GDR. Periodical trade talks, participation in the Leipzig fair, exchange of business visits and contacts at the level of enterprises and Chambers of Commerce between the two countries, are among some of the steps taken in this direction.

G.D.R. Government's Request for Additional *ad hoc* Technical Credit

1068. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of German Democratic Republic has approached India for the grant of additional *ad hoc* technical credit amounting to Rs. 20 million to enable her to tide over its present balance of payment difficulties with this country ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Grant of technical credits by the Government of India to other Governments within the frame work of bilateral commercial relationship is of a confidential nature and it would not be in public interest to disclose the details of these arrangements.

रांची में काम कर रहे डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता दिये जाने के बारे में पुनर्विचार

1069. श्री रामाबनार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री रांची में काम कर रहे डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता की अदायगी के संबंध में 1 अप्रैल, 1971 के अवरोधित प्रश्न संख्या 140 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्गीकृत नगरों में 50 प्रतिशत तक परियोजना भत्ता को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रांची में लगाये गये डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता देने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) मौजूदा आदेशों के अन्तर्गत यदि परियोजना किमी वर्गीकृत नगर में स्थित हो तो कोई परियोजना भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता ।

(ख) रांची के डाक-तार कर्मचारी परियोजना भत्ता पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

(ग) परियोजना भत्ता किसी परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने और रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को उस स्थान पर आवास, स्कूल, मार्केट, औपचारिक आदि के अभाव की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए दिया जाता है । चूंकि रांची मकान किराया भत्ता देने के लिए वर्गीकृत शहरों के अन्तर्गत आता है और इसमें उपर्युक्त सुख-सुविधाओं का अभाव नहीं है, इसलिए रांची में परियोजना भत्ता देने की यह प्रारम्भिक शर्त पूरी नहीं होती ।

Fall in Prices of Mulbery Cocoon

1070 SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of mulbery cocoons have fallen in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in prices ; and

(c) the steps Government have already taken to stabilise the Prices ?

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

(b) (i) Fall in exports of natural silk fabrics ;

(ii) Significant increase in production of mulberry raw silk in Mysore State ;

(iii) Less demand for raw silk already produced ; and

(iv) Fall in prices even in Japan.

(c) The following remedial measures are under consideration to stabilise the prices :

(i) To step up the exports of natural silk textiles ;

(ii) To establish raw-material bank by the Central Silk Board to purchase silk when flow of silk is much and to release when the flow of silk is small ;

(iii) To streamline the replenishment scheme for natural silk products ; and

(iv) To introduce bivoltine silk production in Mysore State during favourable seasons.

**Reconstitution of Advisory Committee for
A.I.R. Calcutta**

1071 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Committee for the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio has been recently reconstituted by Government ;

(b) if so, the full particulars of the personnel of the reconstituted Committee ; and

(c) how and on what basis the personnel for the Advisory Committee have been selected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR
SINHA) : (a) Formal orders constituting the Committee were issued on 22nd February, 1971.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-280/71*]

(c) Twelve non-officials representative different areas of specialisation were selected out of a panel of names prepared by Station Director, Calcutta after consultation with the Director of Information of the State Government. Two Members of Parliament were nominated in consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. These nominations were finalised early in 1970, but the formal notification of the Committee issued in February, 1971.

Now, with the reconstitution of the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly, fresh nominations of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly will be made.

Development of Telengana Region

1072. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. MELKOTE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made in implementing the eight-point plan suggested by the Pradesh Mantri for the development of Telengana region ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached

Statement

The progress of implementation of the 8-Point Programme announced by Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1969.

Points i to iv : Regional Development

Following the Bhargava Committee's recommendations and taking into account the developmental needs of the Telengana region, the Government of India decided that an amount of Rs. 45 crores should be spent for the accelerated development of this region by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. They have already released Rs. 19 crores during 1969—71.

The Telengana Development Committee appointed to identify programmes and schemes releatable to the Telengana region and review the progress has met on 26th June, 1969, 26th March, 1970 and 4th January, 1971.

The Plan Implementation Committee appointed to ensure speedy implementation has met on 21st October, 1969, 10th June, 1970 and 4th November, 1970.

Point v : Delegation of Powers

The Plan Implementation Committee has found the existing powers adequate.

Point vi : Employment opportunities

(i) On the recommendation of the Committee of Jurists the following items have been placed within the purview of the Regional Committee :

(a) Methods of recruitment, and the principles to be followed in making appointments to subordinate services and posts in the Telengana region.

(b) Securing provision of adequate employment opportunities to the Telengana people in the State Government, quasi-Government institutions, Statutory authorities and Corporate bodies in the Telengana region.

(ii) The Committee of Jurists had also recommended decentralisation of subordinate

cadres. The Regional Committee communicated their views to the State Government on the 19th December, 1970. Meantime, the Andhra Pradesh High Court held on 9th December, 1970 that Mulki Rules continue to be valid in Telengana area. Taking into account these factors, the State Government have sent their proposals for regionalisation of certain service cadres to the Government of India. These proposals are under consideration.

Point vii : Integration of Services

On 6th March, 1969, the State Government invited representations from Government servants who had any service grievance arising out of integration of services. The Central Government have passed orders on all the 3594 representations. Petitioners' requests were accepted in 565 cases, partially or wholly. The State Government have given effect to the decisions in 520 cases as on 1st May.

In 1191 cases, the requests made by the petitioners were rejected and they have been informed.

In 419 cases (most of which relate to PWD) even though orders of the Central Government had been communicated these have remained pending due to references pending in courts, etc.

1419 cases were found to be not directly arising out of the States' reorganization. Even so, a team of two Joint Secretaries of the Central Government is advising the State Government in the disposal of these cases. Only about 150 cases remain to be considered by this team. Out of the 487 cases in which the team recommended the acceptance of the requests of the petitioners, partially or wholly, the State Government have implemented the recommendations in 340 cases. The other recommendations are in the process of implementation.

Point viii : Review Meetings

The Third Review meeting was held on 11th May, 1971 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It was decided that the amount earmarked for the region for

development schemes should be utilised in time and a special development programme covering the entire Fourth Plan period should be drawn up. It was also decided that the formula for working out the fair share would be discussed by the Minister for Planning with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Chairman of the Regional Committee. It was also suggested that a regional plan for Telengana should be formulated by the State Government with reference to the State Plan as already approved by the Planning Commission.

Subsequently, the Minister for Planning had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Chairman of the Regional Committee in which it was agreed that for the current year 1971-72, the allocation of resources will be on the basis of 90% based on population, with the balance of 10% for backwardness with distribution *pro-rata* on population within the backward areas. The actual percentages of allocation for different areas on the basis of this formula has to be worked out by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Amendment of Central Silk Board Act and Rules made thereunder

1073. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Central Silk Board constituted to study the financial resources of the Board has recommended to Government to amend the Central Silk Board Act and the Rules made thereunder ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce an amending Bill during the session of Parliament ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the Central Silk Board in April, 1971. It has been recommended therein that the Central Silk Board Act and the rules made thereunder may be amended so as to strengthen

the financial resources of the Board. This report will be considered by the Board at its next general body meeting scheduled to be held in June, 1971. Thereafter the decision of the Board on the recommendations of the Committee would be forwarded to the Government for consideration. In the circumstances, it is unlikely that in the event of acceptance of the recommendations, the amending Bill would be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

National Integration Council

1074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the up-to-date progress made by the National Integration Council in its work since its inception ; and

(b) the further steps envisaged in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The reconstituted National Integration Council at its Srinagar meeting on June 20-22, 1968 made specific recommendations on the communal, regional, educational and mass media aspects of national integration. The Standing Committee set up by the Council reviews progress of these recommendations ; in view of the importance of the communal problem, it also set up a Sub-Committee on Communalism.

2. To give effect to the Declaration of Objectives, State level Integration Councils have been set up in twelve States and seven Union Territories.

3. Besides, a Committee of Writers and a Committee of Educationists and student Leaders have been set up to advise the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in regard to national integration.

work. A Committee of Trade Union Leaders is similarly functioning under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. On the basis of a plan drawn up by a Committee of experts on Mass Media the Media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are implementing the publicity plan approved by the Standing Committee.

4. To assist voluntary agencies in the task of national integration, the Ministry of Home Affairs have a Scheme of grants-in-aid for such voluntary organisations and institutions. The Scheme was started in 1969 and grants-in-aid to the extent of about Rs. 2,00,000 have been disbursed under this Scheme during each of the last two years. The budget provision for the current year is Rs. 3,75,000/-. Under this Scheme, study projects have also been assigned to reputed 'cholas/institutions' for objective examination of basic issues relating to national integration.

5. Since 1968 a National Integration Pledge Campaign is launched every year from the week starting from October 2 and the campaign is observed in all government institutions and by non-official organisations.

6. Following the Gujarat disturbances in 1969, the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council at a meeting called for joint mass campaigning by all political parties to restore communal harmony. An all party conference which met in November 1969 endorsed this approach and laid down the basis for the campaign. While official efforts were fully made to propagate the statement in as wide a scale as possible, it has not yet been possible to embark on the joint mass campaign by the political parties. The matter is still under consideration.

7. Government are constantly engaged in finding out ways as to how best to promote popular participation in the movement for national integration and to encourage greater voluntary efforts in this direction involving especially students and youth in such programmes. The question is also being examined as to how best the Central Government can show its initiative to promote national integration through the encouragement of all Indian languages in a

manner to convey the basic theme of the unity of Indian culture and so make it the basis for emotional integration.

Take over of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Kanpur

1075. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to take over Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). An Investigation Committee has been appointed, under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur. Further course of action will be considered on receipt of the report of the Investigation Committee.

Regionalisation of Services and Implementation of Mulki Rules in Andhra Pradesh

1076. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had sent to the Central Government some proposals for regionalisation of services and implementation of Mulki Rules for its approval ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposals formulated by the Andhra Pradesh Government envisage formation of separate cadres, one for the Telengana region and the other for Andhra region. However, posts in the offices of

Heads, of Departments having jurisdiction throughout the State, as also posts in the State Secretariat are proposed to be retained in a combined cadre. Certain clarifications have been asked for on the proposals from the State Government which will be examined on receipt thereof.

I D.A. Credit to Modernise Telecommunication Net-Work

1077. SHRI M. M. JOSHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any credit was recently extended by the International Development Association to the P. & T. Department to enable it to modernise and expand the country's telecommunication net-work during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) the programme chalked out by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The International Development Association has recently extended by an agreement dated 3.5.1971 a Credit of 78 Million Dollars to meet the foreign exchange requirement for modernisation and development of Telecommunications and for import of raw materials and components by the three States owned Factories, viz. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., for the last two years, viz. 1972-73 and 1973-74 of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The details of the allocation are given in Statement, which is placed on the Table of the House

(b) The development programmes to be financed under this Credit form part of the Fourth Five Year Plan and relate mainly to the last 2 years i.e. 1972-73 and 1973-74 of the Plan. The key programmes are as follows :—

Name of Scheme	Development programme for years 1972-73 and 1973-74
1. Director Exchange Lines	2,75,000
2. Long Distance Speech Channels	13,919
3. Telex Connections	2,500
4. Trunk Automatic Exchanges Terminations.	8,900
5. P.C.O.s	800
6. C.O.s	1,000

Statement

Allocation of Fourth I.D.A. Credit No. 241 In for Telecommunications

Category	Amount of the Credit Allocated (Expressed in \$ Equivalent)
1	2
I. Goods and Services to be imported by P&T :	
(a) Local Exchange Switching and transmission systems	4,300,000
(b) Cable, wire and accessories.	13,300,000

1	2
(c) Radio systems and research, training and test equipment, technical assistance	4,400,000
(d) Materials, components and machines for P&T Factories	4,000,000
II. Goods to be purchased by P&T from the Govt. Telecommunication Factories :	
(a) (i) Telephones, switching and transmission equipment other than trunk automatic exchanges, manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	22,500,000
(ii) Trunk automatic exchanges, manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	3,700,000
(b) Teleprinters, manufactured by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	800,000
(c) Cable and wire, manufactured by Hindustan Cables Ltd.	25,000,000
Total	78,000,000

Development of Trade Links with North Vietnam

1078. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any specific measures to further develop the trade links with North Vietnam in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Central Assistance to States for Financing Annual Plans

1079. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the YOJANA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the State Governments, while formulating their Annual

Plans, have sought increased Central assistance rather than mobilising their own resources ;

(b) whether as a result of this the quantum of Central Assistance to States will also increase ; and

(c) if so, the increase that will be effected for 1971-72, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A few States asked for additional Central assistance for their Annual Plans, but their request could not be accepted. The total amount of Central assistance therefore remains unchanged.

(c) Does not arise.

Thefts of Idols from Temples in Rajasthan

1080. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an increase in the case of thefts of idols from Rajasthan temples for being exported to foreign countries as curio pieces ;

(b) whether such activities are being master-minded from agents operating in Rajasthan and Delhi ; and

(c) if so, how many such cases have come to the notice of Government during the last two years and the steps that have been taken by Central Government to curb such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Special I.A.S. Examination Recommended by A.R.C.

1081. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission recommending the holding of a Special I.A.S. Examination was submitted to the Government ; and

(b) the time Government will take to finalise this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration was submitted on April 18, 1969. One of the recommendations in this Report relates to holding a special competitive examination for non-technical Class I services, including the I.A.S.

(b) The recommendation is already under examination. It is expected that it may take some time more for Govern-

ment to take a decision as it has to be studied in an overall perspective.

Public Sector Corporation for Tobacco and Marine Products

1082. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a public sector Corporation for marine products ;

(b) if so, the main purpose of setting up such a Corporation ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

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

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

Programme of Training for Officers

1083. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to reorganise the training programme for Officers to enable the public services to meet the challenge of the Seventies ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the extent to which it will help in the effective implementation of Government's economic and social policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government are laying great emphasis on the training of officers to enable them to meet the growing demand of Administration. Apart from training immediately after recruitment and some refresher courses thereafter, there is continuing emphasis on the building of proper

values and attitudes in the civil services in order to create a sense of dedication to duty and services to the people. Specific programmes are sponsored in different training institutions in the areas of Development Administration, Economic Administration, Budgeting and Financial Control. Modern Aids to Management, Administrative Behaviour, Social Policy and Administration, Project Formulation, etc.

Commission to Study all Aspects of Tobacco Industry

1084. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the appointment of a high power Commission to go into all aspects pertaining to Tobacco Industry ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be appointed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Auto-Spares

1085. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Auto-spares are being exported to some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of countries and quantity of spares exported per annum ; and

(c) the approximate foreign exchange earned during the last year in this regard and to be earned during the current financial year ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The value of export of Auto-spares during 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 5.29 crores and the export target for this item during 71-72 is Rs. 10.00 crores.

Statement

The value of the exports of auto spares during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the countries to which the exports have been made are as follows :

Name of the Country	(Value/Rs. lakhs)	
	Value of Exports 1968-69	Value of Exports 1969-70
Afghanistan	8.20	9.90
Ceylon	30.79	19.20
Iran	23.54	19.23
Kenya	8.16	12.28
Nigeria	6.70	9.78
Philippines	14.16	8.84
Singapore	23.18	29.08
Sudan	24.65	28.32
Tanzania	9.34	8.55
U.A.R.	52.20	144.42
U.K.	24.47	37.69
U.S.A.	6.18	6.61
West Germany	14.05	7.63
Yugoslavia	5.93	9.24
Others	65.05	63.17
Total :	316.60	413.94

Extension of Air Parcel Service to Foreign Countries

1086. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended air parcel service to some of the foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the country-wise details thereof and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) At the commencement of the year 1970, postal air parcel service was available to 108 countries. Since then, the air parcel service has been extended to 50 more countries so far as below :

On 30th March 1970, this service was extended to 16 countries namely :

Albania

Algeria

Bolivia

Bulgaria

Cambodia

Congo (Dem Rep)

Congo (Peoples Rep)

Iceland

Laos

Libya

Luxemburg

Morocco

Portugal

Rumania

South Vietnam

Spain

On 17th August, 1970 air parcel service was extended to 16 more countries namely ,

Ascension

Cameroon (Republic)

Cape Verde Islands

Caroline Islands

Cayman Islands

Macao

Maldiv Islands

Panama Canal Zone

Porto Rico

St Helena

Equador

Falkland Islands

On 15th April this year, air parcel service was extended to 18 more countries as indicated below :—

Cook Islands

Gabon

Gambia

Ivory Coast

Abu Dhabi

Burundi

Central African Republic

Chad

Dahomey

Guinea (Rep.)

Madagascar

Mali (Republic)

Mauritania

Muscat & Oman

Niger (Rep.)

Rwanda

Senegal

State of Qatar

Swaziland

Togo

Tunisia

Upper Volta

Criteria for Distribution of Imported Raw Cashew nuts

1087. SHRI CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on which the State Trading Corporation is distributing the imported raw cashew nuts to the Industrialists for processing ;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government for changing the present distribution policy and for preventing clandestine processing which is now adversely affecting the industry ; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made and the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE : (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Entitlement of each factory is worked out on the basis of its

past performance of imports of raw nuts, export of kernels, and processing capacity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions made by the Kerala Government are (i) the distribution of raw cashew nuts imported from outside the country should be confined only to the existing registered and licensed cashew factories strictly on the basis of cashew workers that are actually employed in each factory. The factory shall comply with the statutory commitments to labour and shall not pass on the quota allotted to it to any other factory. (ii) A suitable machinery be constituted to ensure that raw nuts allotted to a particular factory is processed there only and not diverted.

The above suggestions are receiving attention.

Representation to Central Trade Union Kerala, in the Board of Cashew Corporation of India

1088. SHRI CHANDRAPPA : Will Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to include the representatives of the Central Trade Union working in the Cashew Industry in Kerala, in the Board of Cashew Corporation of India which is now working as a subsidiary organisation of the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Training in Hindi for Central Government Employees

1089. SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any directives to the Heads of Departments about the training in Hindi for its employees

following the judgement of the Madras High Court ;

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

(c) the reaction of the employees and their organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONAL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two sets of instructions—one for Central Government offices located in Tamil Nadu and the other for officer located in States other than Tamil Nadu have been issued. These instructions are contained in this Ministry's letter No. 18/51/70—HI dated 27th February, 1971 and Office Memorandum No. 3/8/71—HI dated 13th April, 1971, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—281/71*] and these clearly bring out the main features of the directions given.

(c) No direct reference has been received from any employees or their organisations. It has, however, been generally pointed out by a few offices that enrolment and attendance of the employees in Hindi classes has been affected on account of the judgement of the Madras High Court.

Fire in G.P.O. Shillong

1090. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fire broke out in the building of the General Post Office in Shillong on the 6th February, 1971 ;

(b) the causes of the fire ;

(c) whether record papers, stamps etc , were destroyed ; and

(d) if so, the total loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Police report discloses that the fire was not caused by sabotage.

(c) No.

(d) There was no loss due to destruction of records or stamps.

Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar

1091. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar is satisfactory ;

(b) whether a number of Scientists have resigned within a period of the last two years ; and

(c) whether the post of the Director has fallen vacant for a long time ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Executive Council of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar which is responsible for the management of the Laboratory has not made any unfavourable comments on the work of the Laboratory.

(b) 3 Scientists have resigned.

(c) The post of Director fall vacant on 1st September, 1970. It is in the process of being filled up.

Autonomy for States

1092. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ex-Punjab Minister has threatened of consequences as in the Bangla Desh if the Punjab State is not made autonomous and only four subjects, viz., Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications and Currency are kept as Federal subjects ;

(b) whether the Andhra Chief Minister, in his communications to the Central Government, has also demanded greater powers for his State ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such remarks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However questions relating to Centre-State relations have been studied in depth by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Study Team appointed by the Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have come to the conclusion that "the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problem that may arise in this field". The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relations are under examination.

भारत में वैध पारपत्र पर आने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का अधिक दिन ठहरना

1093. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक वैध पारपत्र पर भारत आये, जो बीजा की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के उपरान्त भी पाकिस्तान वापिस नहीं लौटे हैं ; और

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको ढूँढ निकालने तथा वापिस भेजने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

डाकुओं के उत्पात को समाप्त करने के लिए योजना लागू करना

1094. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना का प्रारूप भेजा है जिसे उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें डाकुओं के उत्पात को समाप्त करने के लिए लागू करेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त राज्यों के कौन-कौन से जिलों में डाकुओं का उत्पात है तथा सरकार की उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वहाँ डाकुओं के कितने गिरोह कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्ड, मुरैना, ग्वालियर शिवपुरी, दतिया, सागर, दमोह, छतरपुर, पन्ना और टीकमगढ़ जिले, राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिला तथा कोटा व भरतपुर जिलों के भाग और उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, मैनपुरी, जालौन, इटावा व झाँसी जिले डाकुओं से उत्पीड़ित हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में 29 नाम दर्ज तथा 20 गैर नामदर्ज गिरोह सक्रिय हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय गिरोहों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) में किराये के भवनों में डाक तथा तार घर

1095. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना और शिवपुरी जिलों में बहुत से डाक तथा तार घर और उप डाक तथा तार घर किराये के भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दोनों जिलों में अलग-अलग, ऐसे कितने डाक तथा तार घर हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किराये के रूप में किराये की गई राशि वार्षिक रूप से ली जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मुरैना जिला शिवपुरी जिला
12 7

(ग) मुरैना जिला 12,804 रुपये वार्षिक
शिवपुरी जिला 5,760 रुपये वार्षिक

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का दिल्ली में बंध-वारपत्र
२२ दौरा

1096. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में बंध पार-पत्र पर कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक आये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बीजा की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने से पूर्व पाकिस्तान वापिस चले गये थे ;

(ग) दिल्ली में इस समय अनुमानित कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक छिप कर रह रहे हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उनको वापिस भेजने अथवा गिरफ्तार करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 17,018

(ख) 16,775

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

स्वालिशर डिबीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन मामले

1097. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के स्वालिशर डिबीजन में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मामले न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन हैं जिन्होंने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की तड़ताल में भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिले-वार उनके आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही यथाशीघ्र गभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Allocation of Cotton to Textile Mills

1098. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow higher stock limits of textile mills on the basis of their past exports ;

(b) whether the increased allocation is subject to any condition ; and

(c) whether the nationalised banks will be permitted to advance finances for the purchase of increased quota ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is subject to directions of the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) mills exporting 10 per cent or more of their total production. | 2½ months. |
| (b) mills exporting 20 per cent or more of their total production. | 3½ months. |
| (c) mills exporting 25 per cent or more of their total production. | 4½ months. |

Exports of Small Scale Industries Products

1099. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian exports contributed by the small-scale industries, in the last three years;

(b) the incentives provided by Government to increase their exports; and

(c) whether Government are considering simplification of the procedure for issue of licences for the import of raw materials required by the small-scale industries when such licences are not above a certain limit.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export figures are not maintained separately in respect of small scale or large scale sectors. However, during 1969-70 as many as 467 small scale units exported 10 per cent or more of their total output.

(b) For small scale units exporting more than 10 per cent of their output specially favourable modes of financing are provided, in addition to all other incentives like cash assistance import entitlements given under REP Policy.

(c) Hitherto, licences for raw materials and components were being issued to the actual users under different modes of financing irrespective of the value of entitlement. During April 1971-March 1972, the modes of financing have been relaxed as under:—

- (i) In the case of small scale units whose entitlement works out upto Rs. 5,000/-, licences are to be issued against free foreign exchange for the entire entitlement.
- (ii) In the case of small scale units whose entitlement works out to more than Rs. 5,000/- but not more than Rs. 50,000/-, licences will be issued against convenient sources of financing irrespective of their export performance.

Presidential Order Regarding Training in Hindi Invalidated by Madras High Court

1100. DR. SARADISHI ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the judgment given by the Madras High Court stating that the President of India's Order dated the 27th April, 1960 about the training in Hindi language is invalid; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the judgement of the Madras High Court. The Court has held that the Presidential Order dated 27th April, 1960 is invalid to the extent it makes in-service training for Central Government employees obligatory.

(b) Government have decided to go in appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Madras High Court. Suitable instructions have, however, been issued separately for guidance of the Central Government offices located in Tamil Nadu and also those in States other than Tamil Nadu.

Proposed Agitation by Kerala Telephone Employees

1101 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposed agitation by the Telephone and Telegraph PMR Employees' Union in Kerala in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, what are their main demands ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The P&T Board had received information that Kerala Telephone and Telegraph PMR Employees Union had launched an agitation for settlement of certain problems pertaining to mazdoors and casual labourers working in the Telegraph and Telephone Wing. The agitation launched was in the form of a token Satyagraha in front of the office of the Postmaster General, Trivandrum for three days from 19th to 21st April, 1971. A small group of about 25 persons collected in front of the main gate on the 19th April, 1971 and shouted slogans demanding settlement of demands of the mazdoors. The main demand of the Union was to make its members a part of the regular establishment and also grant them all the benefits of regular establishment, including security of employment, benefit of Provident Fund, enhanced allowances, etc. The above demands were of a general nature and pertain to all Departments of the Government of India. So far as the P&T Department is concerned, some of these mazdoors have been absorbed against regular vacancies from time to time.

Regional Disparities and Imbalances

1102. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the regional imbalances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Attention is also invited to paragraphs 1.38 to 1.40 (pages 17-19) of the Fourth Five Year Plan Report, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in April, 1970.

Statement

The various remedial measures undertaken to correct the regional disparities and imbalances are set out below :

- (i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan, after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir, which have special problems, 10% of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose *per capita* income was below the national average ;
- (ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) estimated to be Rs. 795.23 crores during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they can utilise all the additional resources which they can mobilise during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programmes ;
- (iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border

areas. The entire expenditure on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned ; 90% of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10% is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50% grant and 50% loan.

- (iv) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward, the development programmes of all the Union Territories, including N.E.F.A., are fully financed by the Centre. Their non-Plan gap is also met by the Centre.
- (v) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period ending on 31.3.1974 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the Plan outlays in that area ;
- (vi) A special area development programme costing Rs. 4.5 crores is being implemented in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands under the auspices of the Department of Rehabilitation ;
- (vii) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such

areas in the location of large-scale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

- (viii) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 Tribal Development Blocks under a Centrally-sponsored scheme.
- (ix) Techno-economic surveys have been conducted for the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. Surveys of backward districts of Orissa, viz. Kalahandi, Bolandgir and Phulbani, hill and backward areas of Punjab, primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh and of Basti districts in U.P. have also been conducted. A Study Team has conducted a survey of the development programmes of tribal areas. A Central Team has also studied the problems of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.
- (xi) A Hill Development Board has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh. Advisory Committees have been set up for the backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelhand.
- (xii) A Telengana Development Committee and a Plan Implementation Committee have been constituted to expedite the progress of development programmes in Telengana.
- (xiii) 209 industrially backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial

and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U. P. and one district in each of the remaining States and Union Territories.

- (xiv) Under the Border Roads Development Programme considerable investment is being made in the border areas.
- (xv) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Co-ordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. An officer of the rank of Additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency Projects, 41 projects for sub-Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought affected areas.
- (xvi) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs 50 crores per annum.
- (xvii) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for

rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास

1103. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने योजनाओं में देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए योजनाओं में कतिपय विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्रियान्विति में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की चौथी योजना में कार्यक्रमों तथा उनकी क्रियान्विति को बताने वाला विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रख दिया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—282/71]

Lowering of Retirement Age from 58 to 55 Years

1104. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for raising the retirement age of the Central Government employees from 55 to 58 years some years ago ;

(b) whether this decision has an adverse impact on the employment of educated youths ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to bring down the retirement age from 58 years to 55 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The age of retirement of Central Government employees was raised from 55 to 58 years with effect from 30th November, 1962, after a thorough examination of all relevant

factors and on the basis of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. The circumstances have not changed to warrant reconsideration of this decision.

Radio Broadcast of Development Plans

1105 SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether in view of the increasing importance of propaganda for development plans in the rural area, Government have prepared any plan for radio broadcast from new centres in different States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : The following measures have been taken with a view to providing radio support to development plans in rural areas :

(i) A number of new stations are being set up in the Fourth Plan in those parts of the country which were not covered by medium wave service. The relay stations (auxiliary centres) which were set up in these areas earlier are being upgraded as full-fledged programme originating stations according to a phased programme. This will extend radio coverage of rural areas.

(ii) Support to development plans is one of the main objectives of radio programmes.

(iii) Farm & Home Units are being set up at all stations. Twentyseven such centres have been set up and 19 more will be set up during the Fourth Plan. These Units pay particular attention to programmes for agricultural development and health and nutritional education and rural development.

Mizo-Sankrak Raids in Tripura

1106. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Mizo-Sankrak raids that had taken place in border areas of Tripura during the last 2 years ;

(b) the total estimated loss suffered by the Government and the public ;

(c) the number of Mizos arrested in connection with these raids ; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the border areas from such raids ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (d) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tripura.

Places Raided by Mizo-Sankrak in Tripura

1107. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places raided by Mizo-Sankrak in Tripura border during the last two years and the number of families affected ; and

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given to those affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tripura.

Setting up of Spinning Mill and Jute Mill in Tripura

1108. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have recommended setting up of a Spinning Mill and a Jute Mill in Tripura ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have since given necessary permission for the setting up of these mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received for setting up of a cotton spinning mill in Tripura. However, Tripura Administration have proposed that a Jute mill should be set up in Tripura. This will be taken up after Government have consi-

dered the Report of the Committee set up to examine the feasibility of establishing new Jute Mills in certain Jute growing areas including Tripura.

Uneconomic Tea Estates in Tripura

1109. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of uneconomic Tea Estates if any, in Tripura ;

(b) whether some of these Estates remain closed most of the time ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to keep them running ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Out of 55 tea gardens in Tripura, about fifty per cent could be said to be uneconomic. Government are, however, not aware of any of these tea gardens, remaining closed most of the time, being uneconomic.

(c) Does not arise.

Detenus in Tripura under Orissa Preventive Detention Act as Extended to Tripura

1110. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any person in Tripura now under detention under the Orissa Preventive Detention Act as extended to Tripura ; and

(b) if so, what are the grounds of their detention against each detenu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Tripura Administration, six persons are in detention in Tripura under the Orissa Preventive Detention Act, 1970, as extended to the Union Territory of Tripura. They have been detained for activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

Super Express Telegraph service

1111. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the first time in the country a "Super Express Telegraph Service" between Delhi and Bombay was recently inaugurated ;

(b) if so, the reason for taking up Delhi-Bombay service alone ;

(c) the additional cost involved in the project and how much will be charged from the sender ; and

(d) how it compares with the "Lightning" Call charges and timing in Telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. This is limited to telegrams addressed to telephone numbers.

(b) Delhi-Bombay route was selected to begin with as an experimental measure

(c) No additional cost. Senders are charged only the usual express telegram charges

(d) Lightning telephone calls are charged 8 times the basic charge of an ordinary call for the same duration, whereas in case of super express telegraph service only express charges are levied.

Overhauling of Intelligence Bureau

1112. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire Intelligence Organisation is being overhauled to make it function more effectively and that as a first step, the present top officials of the Intelligence Bureau are under orders of transfer, and

(b) whether important wings of the Bureau will hereafter be headed by civilians unconnected with the Police or the Army ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government keeps under review the working of its various organizations including the intelligence Bureau with a view to improving their efficiency. It is not a fact that the present top officials of the Intelligence Bureau are under orders of transfer.

(b) No, Sir,

Additional Credit Sought by German Democratic Republic from India

1113. **SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has sought an additional credit of Rs. 2 crores from India ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which this credit has been sought ; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Grant of technical credits by the Government of India to other Governments within the frame-work of bilateral commercial relationship is of a confidential nature and it would not be in public interest to disclose the details of these arrangements.

Resignations given by Scientific and Technical Personnel of Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar

1114. **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY :** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the period of absence of the Director of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar from the Laboratory before resigning his post ;

(b) the number of Scientific and Technical Personnel who resigned during the absence of the Director ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the work done by the Laboratory ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-283/71*].

(b) Eight.

(c) The Executive Council of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar which is responsible for the management of the Laboratory has not made any unfavourable comments on the work of the Laboratory.

Introduction of 5-Day Week for Government Employees

1115. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government have introduced 5-day week for its employees ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to adopt the same policy ; and

(c) whether Government propose to recommend the adoption of uniform policy of 5-day week by all State Governments and public and private business organizations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRISONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) : Yes, Sir, on an experimental basis.

(b) and (c). There are no such proposals under consideration,

Programme for Scheduled Tribes over A.I.R., Calcutta

1116. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Weekly programme for the Scheduled Tribes over All India Radio, Calcutta has been improved upon since its introduction ;

(b) whether objections have been raised by different Scheduled Tribe organisations and individuals to change the mode of programme ;

(c) whether representations were made to make it bi-weekly and also to increase the time ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The weekly Santhali programme from Cuttack station of AIR has been broadcast for a number of years and improvement in its quality is a continuous process.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Suggestions for increase in the duration and frequency of this programme have been received from time to time.

(d) It has not been possible to accept these suggestions because of other demands on available broadcasting time.

Yojana Mantri's Trip to U.S.A.

1117. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the MINISTER of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made a trip to the U.S.A. after he took over the charge of the Yojana Mantralaya ;

(b) whether this trip was in connection with seeking U. S. aid for the Plan ; and

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the trip ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of Cross Bar Exchange at Coimbatore

1118. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Cross Bar Exchange at Coimbatore , and

(b) if so, how soon it will be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAIJUGUNA) (a) Yes, there is a proposal to install a 1000 line cross-bar Exchange at Coimbatore.

(b) The installation would be taken up as and when capacity of existing exchange is likely to get exhausted and demand justifies relief through a second exchange.

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relations

1119. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what decision has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relationships is under examination.

Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu to Implement Recommendations of State Police Commission

1120. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought financial assistance for implementing the recommendations of the State Police Commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance for implementing some of the recommendations of the Police Commission set up by the State Government.

(b) The Government of India is examining the matter with a view to assisting the State Government to the extent possible under the scheme, initiated two years back, of providing loan-cum-grant assistance to States for the modernisation of their police forces.

Change of Raj Bhavan in Madras

1121. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought permission of the Central Government to change the Raj Bhavan in Madras ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did write to the Prime Minister suggesting a change in the official residence of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister has sent a reply to the Chief Minister saying that ways of effecting economies in Raj Bhavan have to be devised, but any policy regarding this matter must be an all India one, so that whatever decision is taken it could apply to all Governors. The Chief Minister has also been informed that this question as well as that of effecting economies in other areas is being one into by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli

1122. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Telephone Exchange at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli ; and

(b) if so what ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal for immediate expansion of the exchanges at these two places. The existing capacity of these exchanges is adequate to meet the existing and likely telephone demands for a few years. The position as on 31-3-1971 was as follows :

Exchange	Capacity	Working Connections	Waiting List
Madurai	7,200	5,942	133
Tiruchirappalli	4,800	3,843	Nil

Absence of English Version in Money Order Form etc used in Delhi Post Offices

1123. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Money Order forms, Savings Bank withdrawal forms etc. used in Delhi Post Offices do not contain English version for the benefit of persons not knowing Hindi/Urdu ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Money Order forms printed bilingually in Hindi and English are available in post offices in Delhi for supply to the members of public Savings Bank withdrawal form is printed separately in Hindi and English for supply in Delhi Circle. The stock of this form in English had been exhausted temporarily in some post offices in Delhi Circle

(b) Steps have been taken to keep sufficient stock of the forms printed in Hindi and English in all the post offices in Delhi Circle.

T.V. Net-Work Based on Satellite Communications

1124. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since formulated and examined any further Schemes to expand the T.V. net-work in India in addition to the five T.V. Stations during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether these new Schemes are being co-ordinated with the Scheme of the Atomic Energy Commission, which is also planning a T.V. net-work for India based on satellite communications ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The question of development of T.V. net-work in the country beyond the Fourth Plan schemes is still under examination.

(b) An experiment on T.V. transmissions from satellite and direct reception on augmented community sets will be conducted in 1974 according to an agreement between DAE and NAS Plans for development of T.V. net-work for the country will be prepared taking into account the results of this experiment and it will be coordinated with Atomic Energy Department's plans for establishment of space communication facilities.

(c) It is premature to say anything at this stage.

विशेष डाक टिकटों का जारी किया जाना

1125. **श्री सुलचन्द झा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने अवसरों पर विशेष डाक-टिकटें जारी की गई थीं ; और

(ख) इस कारण सरकार को कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ा था ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा)

(क) वर्ष	अवसर
1968	19
1969	21
1970	24
(ख) 1968	2,26,545 रुपये 19 पैसे
1969	1,86,262 रुपये 3 पैसे
1970	3,07,167 रुपये 36 पैसे

Documentary Film on the Late Lal Bahadur Shastri

1126. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend producing Documentary Film on late Lal Bahadur Shastri's life ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter is at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The following documentary films on the late Lal Bahadur Shastri were produced and released by the Films Division :—

- (i) The Search for Peace
- (ii) A Man of Peace

(iii) **Homage to Lai Bahadur Shastri.**

Setting up of Indian International News Agency

1127. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a full-fledged Indian International News Agency ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Recognising the need for effective dissemination of news from and to India, Government are interested in the formation of a well-equipped and adequately-staffed Indian International News Agency. While Government will encourage the formation of such an Agency, it is not their intention that it should be owned or managed by Government.

Advisory Boards of A.I.R

1128. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sittings of Advisory Boards of A.I.R. that took place during the last year ;

(b) the recommendations made by the Boards ; and

(c) the suggestions accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-284/71]

Conversion of All India Radio into an Independent Body

1130. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some political parties have approached Government to make the All India Radio an independent body ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no change in the decision conveyed to the Lok Sabha on the 12th November, 1970 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 681 that Government have decided not to constitute All India Radio into an autonomous Corporation for the present.

Changes in Administrative set up of Government

1131. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs while addressing the Annual Day Function of the Secretariat Training School, Delhi, on the 19th May, 1971, said that the pattern of administration will in many spheres undergo a sea-change ; and

(b) if so, the changes contemplated and the department involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The statement was made in the context of the need to ensure that norms and ideas of administration keep pace with the fact changing pattern of society. There is a continuous process of innovation and reform within Government itself seeking to adjust the content of administrative

activity to the needs of society. Coupled with this is the comprehensive review of the public administration of the country done by the Administrative Reforms Commission and this has thrown up a number of fresh ideas on how the administrative system should be streamlined. Government have already taken decisions on a number of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. These and other changes which will be initiated as a result of a continuous review of the administrative arrangements will lead to significant changes in the pattern of administration.

S.T.D. Scheme between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad

1132. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether advance action for planning and ordering the equipment for direct dialling between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad had been taken in 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the time Government will take to commission the above Subscribers Trunk Dialling Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes sir, advance action for planning direct dialling between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad was started in 1968.

(b) It is hoped that this Scheme will be commissioned by 1973.

Bad Telephone Service by Sonari Exchange, Assam

1133. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the subscribers of Telephone in Sonari Exchange, Assam had disconnected their phones as a mark of protest against (i) continuous bad service, (ii) wrong and inflated Telephone Bills, (iii) non-response to the complaints ; and

(b) if so, the steps he proposes to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Enquiries made do not reveal what is suggested in this part of the question. Some telephones at Sonari were recently disconnected by the Department due to non-payment of outstanding bills.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के जाओरा डाकघर में प. प. त्त सुविधाओं की कमी

1134. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में जाओरा स्थित डाकखाने में, जो निम्न ग्रेड के अन्तर्गत आता है, न तो पर्याप्त सख्या में कर्मचारी हैं और न ही वहाँ अन्य सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) उक्त ग्रेड के डाकखानों में कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने की मंजूरी दी जाती है और स्वीकृत सख्या के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त डाकखाने में पर्याप्त सख्या में कर्मचारियों के न होने के परिणामस्वरूप साधारण जनता को प्रतिदिन कुप्रबन्ध और कार्य में विलम्ब होने के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) उक्त डाकखाने में पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा)
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जाओरा निम्नचयन ग्रेड उप डाकघर के लिए मंजूर किए गए कर्मचारियों की सख्या इस प्रकार है :

निम्नचयन ग्रेड नायब पोस्टमास्टर

कलक

अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाक टिकट-
विक्रेता

1

प्रधान डाकिया

1

मेल ओवरसियर

1

डाकिये तथा ग्राम डाकिये

7-1

संदेशवाहन

2

मेल पियन

3

अतिरिक्त विभागीय संदेश वाहन

1

अतिरिक्त विभागीय चौकीदार

1

अंशकालिक धोबी

1

अंशकालिक झाड़ूवाला

1

मंजूर किए गये सभी पद भरे हुए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जनता से वृत्तबन्ध या विलम्ब की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयात लाइसेंस कार्यालय

1135. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ आयात लाइसेंस कार्यालय स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई कार्यालय नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में आयात और निर्यात के उप-मुख्य

नियंत्रक का एक कार्यालय खोलने का मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें विभिन्न

राज्यों में स्थित लाटसेंस कार्यालयों के नाम और पते तथा उनका क्षेत्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र दर्शाया गया है मभा पटल पर रखा गया है [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या I.T. 285/71]

ये लाटसेंस कार्यालय अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में स्थित आयातकों से संबंधित लाटसेंसों हेतु आवेदन पत्रों पर, ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर जहाँ लाटसेंस देने के कार्य का केन्द्रीयकरण कर दिया है, कार्यवाही करते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है।

Review Re. Continued Posting of C.R.P. and Army Units in West Bengal

1136. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of the continued posting of C.R.P. and Army units in West Bengal in order to assist the West Bengal Government to maintain law and order in the State has been reviewed by her Ministry and the new democratic Coalition Government in the state after assumption of power by the latter Government on April 2, 1971 ;

(b) whether any request has been received by Government from the State Government of West Bengal for withdrawing the C.R.P. and the Army from the State and for keeping them at convenient points outside the State so as to be available in case of any emergency ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Deployment of the Armed Forces of the Union in aid of civil authority is constantly reviewed and the Armed Forces of the Union are so deployed only where the situation requires such assistance to be provided.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Radio Station at Silchar

1137. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when Government propose to start the Radio station at Silchar ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Radio Station at Gauhati do not broadcast in all the languages such as Bengali, Manipuri, etc ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures, if any, taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) In 1973

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Gauhati station caters to the listening need of its service area. Broadcasts in Bengali language are made from Calcutta, Agartala, Siliguri and Kurseong stations and in Manipuri from Imphal station.

मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के लिए अखबारी कागज का कोटा

1138. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले प्रत्येक दैनिक, साप्ताहिक और अर्ध-साप्ताहिक पत्र, पत्रिका को अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा प्रतिवर्ष दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) इन पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का कोटा किम आधार पर दिया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक, साप्ताहिक तथा अर्ध-साप्ताहिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को लाइसेंसिंग वर्ष 1970-71 के लिये दिए गए अखबारी कागज के कोटे को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण 'अ' सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । | ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए सख्या LT- 26/871 |

(ख) दैनिक, अर्ध-साप्ताहिक तथा अन्य पत्रों को अखबारी कागज के आवंटन का आधार प्रत्येक लाइसेंसिंग वर्ष के शुरू में घोषित अखबारी कागज आवंटन संबंधी नीति में दिया जाता है । इसका मुख्य रूप से संबंध समाचार-पत्र की औसत परिचालन संख्या उसकी औसत पृष्ठ संख्या और पृष्ठ साइज तथा प्रत्येक लाइसेंसिंग अवधि में नीति के अन्तर्गत उसके अखबारी कागज के कोटे में की गई वृद्धि से होता है । 1971-72 के लिए अखबारी कागज आवंटन संबंधी नीति की एक प्रति 26 मई, 1971 को मदन की मेज पर रख दी गई थी ।

12:02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THREAT OF CLOSURE OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATF (Rajapur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported threat of closure of cotton textile mills in the country which is

likely to cause unemployment of thousands of textile workers".

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, As the House is aware, the cotton textile industry has been facing difficulties since 1965, for one reason or the other. The accumulation of heavy stocks as a result of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in 1965, the cotton crisis in 1966, the drought and consequent depression in 1966 and 1967 and the difficulty regarding cotton again in 1970-71 have all affected the industry adversely. While steps were taken from time to time deal with the specific situations, as and when they arose, all these factors have resulted in the closure of many mills from time to time. For the last three years, the number of closed mills in any month has ranged between 40 to 60. In the first half of 1970, the position was somewhat better and the number of closed mills on an average remained around 40. In March, 1971, it rose to 56, while in April, 1971, according to the figures available, it was 55. In May, 1971, 4 closed mills are reported to have re-opened, but the figures of fresh closures have yet to come in from the different States. However, reopening of a few closed mills and closures of a few weak running mills has been a fairly common feature every month during the past few years.

I do not know whether the Honourable Members have based this Calling Attention Notice on a Press Report of a Bombay daily in their issue of 23rd May, 1971. The position with regard to the five mills mentioned in the Press Report has been checked, through the Textile Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner of Maharashtra. It is understood that while these mills are facing financial difficulties, there is no immediate threat of their closure; nor has any notice of closure been received from any of these mills. In fact, the paper appears to have already published a contradiction.

Apart from this reference, I have had no reports of any imminent closures of any large number of mills. It is, however, true that the sharp rise in the prices of cotton during the current cotton year and

the credit restrictions accompanied by accumulation of stocks have adversely affected the liquidity position of the cotton textile industry in general. To meet the situation, substantial imports of cotton and staple fibre have been authorised and suggestions regarding credit relaxation have been made to the appropriate authorities.

The only instrument available to Government till 1967 for dealing with the closed mills was the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The management of a number of mills was taken over, under that Act, but it was found that this Act did not permit effective Government management. The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967, was, therefore, enacted and the National Textile Corporation was formed in 1968. This Act provides for the effective management of mills by government and, simultaneously, for their liquidation as running concerns, or for reconstruction of the mill-companies. As a result of this, and of the activities of the National Textile Corporation, as also the State Governments or State Textile Corporations, 27 mills are being managed today by Government.

In spite of the serious situation caused by the steep increase in the price of cotton, creating special difficulties particularly for weak mills, Government have tried to deal with the situation by providing special relief to such mills by financial assistance, by preferential credit limits and allocations of foreign cotton and other measures. The Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, are constantly watching the situation and are not hesitating to take prompt measures to avert threatened closures by any mill or groups of mills. It will be seen that effective action has been taken to arrest the closure of any large number of mills, and there is no reason for apprehension on this account. The National Textile Corporation as well as the State Textile Corporations, wherever they have been established, have been specially charged with the responsibility on this account. I hope the Honourable members will appreciate that Government are taking all necessary measures to deal with this important problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, is Government aware of the fact that the recurring crisis in places like Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta and elsewhere with the consequent threat of unemployment is not just an accident but a calculated conspiracy on the part of the millowners to pressurise the Government to disproportionately increase imports of cotton so that artificially the prices of indigenous cotton are brought down and with the availability of cheap cotton, the margins of their profits are increased. Not satisfied with this, last year the millowner, had demanded from the Government the upward revision of prices of controlled varieties of cloth. On the plea that the entire issue of prices has been actually referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, the Government did not yield to the pressure of the millowners. But again pressure is being mounted on the Government. Will the Government take firm steps to see that it will not be further pressurised by millowners and there will not be any further increase in the prices of controlled varieties of cloth ?

The millowners have been playing another game. For instance, under the pretext of non-availability of cheap cotton, inadequacy of capital for replacing old machinery, either wholly or in part, lack of credit facilities and stringent restrictions on them and many other considerations they have been indirectly compelling the Government to take over the sick mills. They manage to get compensation when the State takes over the sick mills. When the machinery is replaced, new machinery is brought in and the mills are rehabilitated and placed on a sound footing, by the State, the mills are handed back to the millowners. Thus they find in Government some sort of a sanatorium or a health centre where their sick mills can be treated and brought back to health and normalcy after which they could take them over. This is the type of health insurance they get from the Government.

Will Government take some positive steps to see that the millowners are forced to change this attitude with regard to the sick mills ?

Then the problems of cotton growers, consumers and textile workers have to be

tackled in a very effective manner. Will it be possible for the Government to extend and widen the scope of the present National Cotton Corporation so that all the three important aspects, namely, providing necessary seeds to the cotton growers, supervising the activity of production of yarn and ensuring its equitable distribution among the textile units, will be taken over by the Corporation ?

Is the Government aware that in places like Bombay the trade union organisations have advised the workers that in the event of closure of mills, they should resort to sit down satyagraha in the mills and refuse to leave the mills ? Is Government aware of the gravity of the situation throughout the country. According to the Report of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, let us not forget that the millowners belonging to the federation are the very people responsible for bringing about the closure of the mills—by April, 1971, 81 mills have been closed down and 81,000 textile workers have been rendered unemployed. Probably the Government is not counting those 23 mills which they feel deserve to be scrapped. That is how their number of the closed mills and the number given by the Federation do not tally. This is a grave situation.

Since the crisis in textiles has been of a recurring nature, rather than tinkering with the problem and trying to solve it in a piecemeal way by taking over the sick mills only, will it be possible for the Government to have a more comprehensive review, overhaul its policy and move in the direction either of nationalisation of the textile mills, or putting the textile mills under co-operative agencies ?

The Sakseria Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay was taken over as a sick mill by the Government in 1967. The matter went to the Bombay High Court, and they sanctioned a reconstruction scheme under which actually the Government had to give up the charge of the mill. It was transferred to private management, and ultimately the mill went into liquidation and the workers have been thrown out of employment. Such a situation is developing. Therefore, will the Government now take a firm stand, taking

into account the over-all picture of the textile industry, its problems, difficulties and the pressures exerted by the textile magnates, and see to it that some policy of nationalisation or socialisation—the form is unimportant—is introduced? Will some positive steps be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): My statement was exhaustive and we have said that we are aware of the situation obtained in the textile mills. It is a fact that the situation in many of the mills is not good or healthy or heartening. The N.T.C. has been taking over the sick mills. There are 27 with them now and the cases of 13 more are under consideration. It is just possible that we will be able to take over these mills also. The question is this, that the State Governments have also to agree to make an investment of 50 per cent when the N.T.C. takes over a mill.

The hon. Member also raised the question of yielding to the pressure of the textile mill-owners, for higher prices of controlled varieties. There is no question of yielding to any pressure. We are going to increase the prices of medium, coarse and other controlled varieties of cloth. This I have made clear on a number of occasions in the past, and I make it clear today also.

As regards unemployment of the working class. It is a fact when mills are closed, a number of workers are unemployed, and this is a very unfortunate position. The main reason for the closures is that we have mills which are out-dated and old and cannot compete with others. These mills have to be either modernised or scrapped. The N.T.C. is doing that job, and it deserves our compliments for whatever it has been able to do in the last two years. I must say they have done a good job.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the cotton textile industry there are a set of people who are exploiters, who are exploiting the cotton cultivators, the mill workers and the consumers at the same time, of course with the collusion of the Government. In March, 1971, the number of closed mills has risen to 56 from the previous figure of 40, and the N.T.C. has

been a silent spectator. In West Bengal 18 mills closed out of a total of 41, six during the President's rule. Unemployment in West Bengal alone is 24,000 textile workers. The owners swallowed all the reserves, even the Provident Fund contributions of the workers were misappropriated, and the Government has been a silent spectator. The Bombay and Ahmedabad tycoons want to continue their grip over the West Bengal market which produces only five per cent of the total requirements.

For example the Bengal Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills had not opened for quite a long time. I should like to know what steps are the Government going to take and how soon they will come to a decision? NTC has taken over 7 mills in Maharashtra, 5 in Gujarat, 4 in Tamil Nadu, two in U.P., 4 in M.P., one each in Rajasthan and Pondicherry. How many out of the 24 mills in West Bengal have they taken over? The hon. Minister Shri Mishra has assured in the Rajya Sabha on 24 November, 1970 that he was going to take some quick steps to examine the matter. What specific steps have been taken with regard to the taking-over the closed mills, especially in West Bengal, in view of his assurance. In West Bengal the distress is mainly lack of working capital and I am told that due to that only thirty per cent of the built-in capacity of the mills are being utilised at the moment. Another thing is that the textile mill owner in West Bengal is required to pay Rs. 100 per bale more than what his counterpart in Gujarat or Bombay pays. Will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion to have a national retention price as he has done in the case of steel? The Bengal cotton mills have been paying Rs. 5 crores to the Central revenue. The first mill was opened in West Bengal in Bauria about 100 years ago. Here the textile mills are really in great distress. What specific steps have been taken to tackle the problem and also to improve the position of unemployed workers in West Bengal.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am in full agreement with Mr. Bosu. A number of textile mills in West Bengal are closed and workers are unemployed. I had discussions with officers of the West Bengal Government; perhaps the Chief Secretary was also here. I had suggested to him that the West Bengal Government should agree to the proposal of

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

the NTC to takeover some of the mills which could be run. There were a number of mills which were to be scrapped, very old mills. There were five or six mills which we can take over profitably provided the State Government agrees. Later when the popular Government come into power I wrote to the Minister concerned that the State Government should agree to fifty per cent of the capital required for the purpose and that the NTC will then take over the mills.

With regard to the support price to cotton, at the moment we have got support price for cotton. It will be difficult for me to say anything about the retention price at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many cotton mills have you taken over in West Bengal ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have suggested the names of six or seven mills which we wanted to take over and for that we need the co-operation of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The reply is nil. Why should he mislead the House.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I say : none ; I myself say so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : According to information available with me, 22 textile mills in West Bengal and 13 in Coimbatore alone are closed ; 19 mills are closed in U. P. , two mills are under threat of closure. The Labour Commissioner of Maharashtra might have contradicted the statement but my friend Mr. Dandavate has already stated the position. Workers were asked to squat in the mills and do *dharma* and some mills were closed. It appears that Government is going to take over certain mills after detailed investigations. That is exactly what is delaying matters. Textile mill owners have the maximum profit till the machinery is turned into a junk and when it becomes sick or because of mismanagement it is handed over to the Government. After sometime it is given blood plasma and everything and the mill is again handed back to the mill-owners.

I am happy to know that some of the mills have been taken over recently in Uttar Pradesh on a permanent basis ; they will not be handed over to the millowners again. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any policy has been evolved. Now, detailed investigations under the industries (Development and Regulation) Act take considerably a long time. I want to know whether any other method has been evolved to take over these mills without such a detailed investigation which is delayed by the employers. The employers do not produce the documents and they do not tell the Government what their assets and liabilities are, and these things take a very long time in many places.

Another solemn promise was made in this House and outside also that in Kanpur, the Lakshmi Ratan Mills headed by Shri Ram Ratan Gupta—I am sorry to mention his name—would be taken over. This gentleman does not pay any tax : neither the sales-tax nor the income-tax nor the wealth-tax or any other tax as payment to Government revenues. The hon. Minister was kind enough to appoint a team consisting of the Textile Commissioner, the managing Director of the National Textile Corporation of India and one of the very able Joint Secretaries in his ministry. They visited Kanpur recently and saw the horrible, wretched conditions of the workers in these two mills—Atherton West Mills and Lakshmi Ratan Mills.

I want to know, firstly, what positive steps are being taken to take over the closed mills in West Bengal, Bombay and Coimbatore. In Shencottah, the Balavarme Textile Mills, employing about 600 workers, closed in 1969 and was ordered to be taken over on 11-3-1971 by State Government, but it still remains closed. Another mill in Rajapalayam, employing 400 workers, closed on 18-7-1970 and there is no more for opening it in the near future. Both the State Government and the Central Government are not taking action on it ; it is a sad commentary on our taking over the mills.

So, I want to know whether in West Bengal, Bombay and Coimbatore, what positive steps have been taken and how many mills are going to be taken over immediately and what steps have been taken to place a

ban on the closure of the textile mills. Many laws have been passed and many ordinances have been passed, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any ban on the closure of textile mills, that they should not close the textile mills.

I would like to know whether there is any order or ban that the Government would like to make to the effect that no textile mill should be closed without prior notice or without adequate reasons for closure. The millowners cannot close the mills according to their whims and declare the workers as surplus. I want to know whether any final decision will be taken to take over the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton mills and Atherton West Mills in Kanpur and, if not, the reasons for the delay in taking them over. The hon. Minister must know that the workers of the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills in Kanpur are on strike since the past four to five days, and they are determined to remain on strike until the mill is taken over by the Uttar Pradesh Government, until the Uttar Pradesh Government takes a decision to take over this mill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the decisions of the Central Government; whether they are going to take over this mill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The hon. Member has asked about a number of individual mills. It would be difficult for me to give any categorical answer about individual mills. But as a general principle, the position is like this. If in the case of any individual mill, if it has to be taken over and a decision is to be made about it, a team for investigation is set up and it is only after such an investigation that a decision regarding the taking over of the mill is taken. The hon. Member said that we should take over the mills without any investigation. It is not possible. There are some methods.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, kindly hear me. I have not suggested that. I asked whether there is any other method by which the delays can be avoided; whether there is any other method by which these mills can be taken over immediately, and whether they will ban the closure of a mill. These are the two questions; the third question is about the Lakshmi Ratan Mills.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said, without detailed investigation, mills cannot be taken over. If it is not in national interest and if it is difficult for the textile corporation to run the mills how can we take over such mills which are not working at all or which cannot be made to work? About Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, I have discussed it with him on a number of occasions and also with the officers of U.P. Government. We had appointed a team of officers for investigation and their report is before us. We are in correspondence with the State Government. The moment the State Government agrees to invest 50 per cent of the capital required, we will take it over. In principle, we have agreed to take it over.

He said, no textile mill should be closed without prior notice. There is a provision that proper notice should be given to the workers before closure is done. So far as workers are concerned, he may take up the matter with the Labour Ministry. But my advice to the textile mills has been if they are in difficulty, they should come to our ministry and we shall help them with credit facilities, funds for modernisation of machinery, etc. But there are a number of mills which have not been co-operative in this respect. But the main reason why a number of mills had closed was that they felt that it would not be profitable for them to run the mills.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Most of the points have already been answered. Only one thing remains. Since this problem is coming up from time to time before Government, may I know what specific steps Government have taken to see that the mill-owners try to modernise their machinery because one main reason for closure is, the machinery is out-dated?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our mills have to be modernised. This is the problem in Europe also that the textile mills have to be modernised. Our mills are very bad and they have to be modernised, but the mill-owners are not coming forward. We have made a provision in the plan for modernisation of mills, but that amount is not being utilised. I would request the hon. member to prevail upon the mill-owners to take advantage of this facility.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Krishna 12 30 hrs.
—absent.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I know you have admitted a calling attention notice on this tomorrow. But may I say, one former M.P., Mr. Badrudduja and Dr. Yazdani have been detained under the Preventive Detention Act. The Chief Minister has all along been saying that they will prosecute them. But they have not been prosecuted. It has been done with a political motive, because the bye-elections are coming. Let them make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted that calling attention notice. I am not allowing anybody to raise it now.

श्रीवीरभद्र सिंह (मंडी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने आज अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि हरयाना सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश की वसों के ऊपर बैन लगा दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह विदाउट नोटिस कैसे लिया जा सकता है? अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, रेडियो में भी सुनते हैं। लेकिन बिना नोटिस यहाँ कैसे ले सकते हैं?

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हरयाना सरकार ने एक तरफा कार्यवाही कर के हिमाचल प्रदेश की वसों के ऊपर बैन लगाया है, उन के हक्याने में आने के ऊपर बैन लगा दिया है ..

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot get up abruptly without notice.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The Himachal Pradesh Government has asked the Central Government to intervene in the matter, because it is the constitutional duty of the Centre to intervene in the dispute. They should intervene in this dispute between Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Punjab also was mentioned in that.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: You can add Punjab also.

ANNUAL REPORT AND MEMORANDUM
RE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION
AND NOTIFICATION UNDER
ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg
to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library See No LT-268/71*]
- (ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report [*Placed in Library. See No LT 268--A/71*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2022 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 2050 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1970.
 - (iii) The Nineteenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 126 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th

- January, 1971 constituting for the State of Himachal Pradesh a State cadre of the Indian Administrative Service.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 127 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 120 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 131 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971, constituting for the State of Himachal Pradesh a State cadre of the Indian Police Service.
 - (ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 132 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (x) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (xi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 134 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
 - (xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1971.
 - (xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 166 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February 1971.
 - (xiv) The Second Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 167 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1971.
 - (xv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971.
 - (xvi) The Second Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971.
 - (xvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 534 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1971.
 - (xviii) The Seventh Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1971.
 - (xix) The All India Services (Provident Fund) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Notification No. G.S.R. 536 in *Gazette of India* dated the 17th April, 1971.

- (xx) The Fourth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 537 in *Gazette of India* dated the 17th April, 1971.
- (xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 538 in *Gazette of India* dated the 17th April, 1971.
- (xxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618 in *Gazette of India* dated the 1st May, 1971.
- (xxiii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (xxiv) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (xxv) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664 in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (xxvi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 665 in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (xxvii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 667 published in *Gazette of India* dated the 8th May, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification Nos. G.S.R. 413 and G.S.R. 414 dated the 27th March, 1971.
- (xxix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707 in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th May, 1971.
- (xxx) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 708 in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th May, 1971.
- (xxxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710 in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th May, 1971.
- (xxxii) The Eighth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 711 in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th May, 1971.
- (xxxiii) The Sixth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. S.O. 1592 in *Gazette of India* dated the 17th April, 1971. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-269/71.*)
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (xiv) of item (2) above. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT 270/71].*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : He should explain the reasons for the delay.

MR. SPEAKER : I think in future Ministers should be prepared for such questions. Previously, this was one of the few items which was unassailable.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am laying on the Table a statement showing the causes for the delay for most of the items which the hon. Member has mentioned. As regards item No (1), the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, it is true that the Report was received by us some time back but since in the report there was mention to some recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission to which the government did not agree, we prepared a memorandum giving the reasons for our not agreeing with the CVC. That is also now being placed before the House along with the Report.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INTER-STATE CORPORATION ACT AND MANIPUR LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS FIRST AMDT. RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporation Act, 1957 :—

- (i) The Punjab State Pharmacy Council (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1971 published in Notification No. S. O. 1739 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1971.

- (ii) The Punjab State Dental Council (Reconstitution and

Re-organisation) Order 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 1740 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1971.

- (iii) The Punjab Nurses Registration Council (Reconstitution and Re-organisation) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 1741 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1971. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—271/71].*

- (2) A copy of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Allotment of Land) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. 7/1/71-R in Manipur Gazette dated the 31st March, 1971, under section 169 of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—272/71].*

CINEMATOGRAH (CENSORSHIP) AMDT. RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPAHAY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 478 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—273/71].*

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT AND EXPORT OF CAST IRON SOIL PIPES AND FITTINGS (INSPECTION) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1755 (Hindi and English versions)

[Shri A. C. George]

published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1971 regarding management of the Sri Bharathi Mills Limited, Pondicherry, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-274/71]

- (2) A copy of the Export of Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings (Inspection) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. S. O. 1916 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-275/71].

CIVIL DEFENCE (AMDT.) REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Civil Defence (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 520 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1971 under section 20 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-276/71]

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present to First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re*: APPOINTMENT
OF ONE-MAN COMMISSION OF
ENQUIRY BY THE SSP-LED
GOVERNMENT IN BIHAR

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

Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to say a few words relating to the issue of a Notification by the former SSP-led Ministry of the Government of Bihar establishing a One-man Commission of Enquiry to look into certain allegations against me in connection with the working of public co-operation work of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in the Kosi Project.

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। जब एक मामला किसी न्यायकर्ता के मामले विचाराधीन है तो क्या उसके संबंध में यहां पर कोई बयान दिया जा सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. The statement was sent to me earlier I have seen it from that point of view and afterwards I have allowed him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I was out of the country when the Notification was issued, and with out prejudice to further steps in connection with the said enquiry, I have been anxious, since my return, to place before the House a general account of the facts of the case.

I might mention, Sir that it is little odd that even the principles of elementary justice of seeking my explanation, much less consulting me, was not followed by the SSP-led Government of Bihar, before setting up this Commission of Enquiry.

Perhaps, if they had consulted me, looked into their papers a little more carefully, gathered some preliminary evidence, they would themselves have come to the conclusion that a Commission of this kind was uncalled for and infructuous. It is nothing but an act of political vindictiveness.

Within day or two on my appointment as parliamentary Secretary in the Government of India some time in May, 1957, I resigned from the Convenorship of the Kosi Section of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. This is not a matter which is unknown to this House. This was discussed on Shri Madhu Limaye's allegation in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 1968 and the replies furnished by me are available in the proceedings of this House.

The Notification issued by the Government of Bihar mentions mainly three allegations against me :

- (1) It has been alleged that accounts for a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 withdrawn from the Community Savings Fund some 12 or 13 years back have not yet been rendered by me to the Government of Bihar.

I might mention that the Bharat Sewak Samaj Community Savings Fund was not created from the money of the Government of Bihar nor the project authorities. It was entirely the result of deductions from the wage bills of the workers engaged by the local agencies of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. In other words, this fund represented the accumulation of a part of the money to be paid to the workers for the earth-work already done by them for the Project and for which regular bills were made and passed for payment by the Project officers concerned. This was hundred per cent workers money, Government having no right or claim over it.

Government having no connection with either the creation or the accumulation of this fund, naturally was not competent to enquire into the use or the disbursements of this fund.

The Community Savings Fund was started with the objective of raising local resources for local developmental work. These savings were left in deposit with the Project authorities on a clear understanding that the Bharat Sewak Samaj will be free to withdraw this money as and when it likes.

For disbursement of this fund, two different committees were constituted by the Bharat Sewak Samaj for Western and Eastern sides of the Kosi and these committees were authorised to withdraw money from this fund for community works like, construction, repairs of schools, hospitals, panchayat ghars, community halls and provision of tube-wells for drinking water.

I was authorised to withdraw from this fund for the various construction works on the western side of the Kosi. A sum of Rs. 2,10,000 was withdrawn in two instal-

ments sometime in the years 1959 and 1960 and not Rs. 23 lakhs as publicized by SSP leaders. This amount was sent to the various people concerned for the purposes it was meant on the recommendation of the committee fully constituted for the purpose.

I can categorically state here that no money drawn from this fund remains unaccounted for. Full accounts were submitted by me to the Convenor of the Western Embankment Community Savings Committee sometime eight years back and these accounts were duly accepted.

The Convenor of the concerned Committee, in accepting the accounts, submitted by me, in his letter dated June 15, 1963, addressed to me said : "As directed by you, your letter along with the statement of account was placed before the meeting of the Community Savings Fund (Western Embankment) held yesterday and it was accepted unanimously. The Committee has directed me to convey to you our sense of gratitude for your help and guidance. The Committee feels that you have acted not only as a treasurer to further the cause of the Community Savings but have also provided the leadership and we have been able to do justice to our work only because of your able guidance. Now that you have decided not to continue as the treasurer, we confirm that no balance of this fund is left with you. You are the leader of the people of this area and they would continue to have the right to look to you for guidance and help."

Before I go to the next point, I would like to reiterate here that the Government of Bihar had no claim or right over this money. It was neither a grant nor a loan ; it was not even an advance or a subsidy. This was hundred per cent Bharat Sewak Samaj money which has been fully accounted for as I have started earlier.

On my return from London, and on hearing about this Commission of Enquiry, I got in touch again with the concerned Organisation, and I have been re-assured that the accounts for this period have been checked and certified by the chartered Accountants.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

(2) The second allegation is about the outstanding dues lying with the Unit leaders (Chiefs of the village panchayats and labour co-operatives).

This is a strange way of assigning responsibilities and liabilities to individuals. There was a well-defined procedure for allotting work, and hundreds of public spirited men were allotted specific areas of work on their entering into individual contracts in the areas of the Executive Engineers concerned.

These Unit leaders worked in a hierarchy of organisation, and were under a direct contractual obligation with the project authorities. For all practical and legal purposes, it was a relationship between a contractor and the authority awarding the contract between the Unit leaders and the Project authorities.

I was neither the guarantor, nor did I stand surety for the amount drawn by the Unit leaders for the construction work. Bharat Sewak Samaj too was only a catalytic agent for generating the spirit of public cooperation and involvement of lakhs of local people in gigantic work of immense local significance.

If any amount has been left unrecovered from the Unit leaders the Kosi Project is fully competent and free to take legal action against the defaulting parties as they are in the case of other private contractors. This is a bilateral question between the Project authorities on the one hand and the Unit leaders on the other.

I am informed that in some cases, the Project authorities have instituted certificate Proceedings under the Public Demands Recovery Act for the realisation of the outstanding amounts from some Unit leaders. This is, as you know, the normal procedure for dealing with the defaulting contractors,

It is, therefore very unfair and strange that I should be held concurrently responsible for the default of third persons in the contractual obligation between them and the Project authorities.

You will appreciate that I cannot be held responsible either legally or morally for such acts of commission, if any, on the part of Unit leaders who had direct relationship with the Project authorities.

(3) The third change is still more amusing—the Commission of Enquiry has been called upon to report on my assets and liabilities before the commencement of the works in the Kosi Project and for the period thereafter. I am not sure how far the Government of Bihar is competent in setting up a Commission of Enquiry to look into questions of this kind.

You are aware, Sir, that like my other colleagues in the Government, I have been submitting my Annual Statement of Assets and Liabilities to the Prime Minister.

I will be the last man to shrink from any investigation for comparing my assets and liabilities before and after I entered public life. Why should it remain confined to the period of my association with Bharat Sewak Samaj alone?

However, you will appreciate that this should not be confined merely to me or to the Members of the Treasury Bench. Should not such an enquiry include all those involved in public life including the former SSP Ministers of Bihar.

About myself, I say this with some feeling. I entered public life as a young student in 1940 and today, after 31 years, I am left with not even one-tenth of the assets that I inherited from my father prior to my joining public life.

I do not wish to inflict these personal details on this House, but I seek your permission, Sir, to raise before this House an issue of far-reaching importance, arising out of this unilateral action of the former SSP-led Government of Bihar.

In a federal structure and in a free democracy, the type of Government and the Ruling Party at the Centre and the states may often vary. Would the different States have the freedom to politically blackmail Ministers of the Union Government by unilaterally setting up Commissions of Enquiry against their conduct and that

too without prior consultation with the President or the Prime Minister of the country ?

श्री राम देव सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर रोज किया था लेकिन जब हम बोलते हैं तो आप कह देते हैं कि यह बात मामले से सम्बन्ध रखती है तो क्या किसी मन्त्री को यह अधिकार है कि जब मामला न्यायालय के सामने विचारणीय हो तो उसके ऊपर यहाँ सफाई दे।

MR SPEAKER I have already explained it. There is no need of repeating it. He has raised very important issues and, before raising all these issues, I think, all this background was very necessary as to whether, where in the State and at the Centre different parties are ruling, any action against a Minister here should be unilateral without any proper code or procedure or without any reference to the Prime Minister or the President and whether we can do it in respect of a State Minister without any reference to the Governor or the Chief Minister. These are very important issues and he had to give the whole background.

12 41 hrs

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) CARDAMOM BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) I beg to move

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER. The question is.

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from

among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(ii) COFFEE BOARD

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

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

12 44 hrs.

GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL

MR SPLAKER. Item 11—Maharaja Marland Singh—absent

SHRI Y B Chavan

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) I beg to move

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of general insurance business pending nationalisation of such business, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Item No. 11 and No. 12 have been taken together

MR. SPEAKER : No. In regard to item No. 11, the Mover is not here ; it is not moved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Maharaja has walked out of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : You have relied on them for this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no disapproval Motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The Mover is not there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is one difficulty. We have 4 hours. We really wanted to move certain amendments though we have discussed very exhaustively with the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right ; now we will accept them on the main motion. Shri Chavan. He has already moved the motion.

SHRI CHAVAN : This Bill really proposes to convert the Ordinance into an Act. This has to be done within a limited period and hence this Motion in the early part of the session. This question was debated for many many months, perhaps, many years. There was a growing demand for nationalisation of general insurance along with nationalisation of banks. There was certainly different thinking at different times. Some people possibly thought that this Government itself had taken a certain position in 1968 and made certain statements but now in 1971 we have come forward with proposals to take over the management and, ultimately, to take over the ownership of the entire structure of general insurance.

I am trying to anticipate the arguments that might possibly be made although the hon. Member who wanted to move that motion of disapproval is not here. It is much better that I cover his arguments.

There is one point which has been made that there is not much of funds available in

general insurance business. The other point is that there is not much of profitability in this business. The third point is that there is so much scope of discretion and so many cases calling for the use of discretion, and that there will be much more risk in this matter. Therefore, the argument is advanced that not much of public interest is likely to be served by the taking over of general insurance. This argument has been advanced by those who wanted to oppose the Government's move.

In reply I would like to say that the volume of funds depend upon the volume of activities. I quite concede the point that the volume of funds available at the present moment is comparatively small. But I find that it is small because the general insurance business had confined itself to very limited fields of activities, only to Commerce and Industries. They could go and expand their activities to other social purposes. It may certainly take more time. Therefore, the argument that there is a small volume of funds and therefore we should not go in for it does not stand the test of logic.

The second argument is that its profitability is low. If the profitability, was not high, I do not know why the companies were agitating and opposing the proposal for nationalisation. If there is no case of profitability where is the cause for opposition to its nationalisation ? Really speaking, it is not merely the question of profitability alone that matters. That certain assets are becoming available more and more for social purpose is the most important factor which we have got to take into account in this particular case.

Personally, I feel that there is more justification to take it over, because after nationalisation, under the directions of this Parliament, and under the direction of public opinion in this country possibly, the general insurance business as such will break some new grounds, see some new horizons and try to serve more social objective. The investment policies also will have to be more socially oriented, and we can achieve some new objectives by nationalisation. So, this was the main ground on which we took this decision. Certainly, it was one of our major commitments to the electorate. When

we went to the electorate, this was one of our major planks, and I am glad that I am in a position to come here and say that we have fulfilled at least one of the important promises that were given to our electorate,

I would like to give certain information which would be useful for discussing this Bill and the general scheme of the Act. As you might be able to see, at the present moment, we are not taking over the ownership, but we are merely taking over the management. But for taking over the management, we have decided to give them certain compensation per month. This formula is included in the Bill itself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
 Compensation for what ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 Hon. Members will see in clause 6 that we have provided that every insurer shall be given by the Central Government compensation for the vesting in it under article 3 the management of the undertaking of the insurer.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan) :
 When Government are not taking over the ownership, why should they pay compensation ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 This is only the first step. Ultimately, we shall have to come before the House to take over the ownership. The first step is being taken now, and we shall have to take the next step also...

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Compensation is to be paid only when the ownership is taken over. Why is he paying compensation just now ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 We shall come to that just now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But why compensation now ? Compensation for what ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 For vesting the management.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : But the ownership still remains with them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 We have to act according to the present legal position. It is no use merely having some political views in this matter. This is the present legal position, and we have to act according to the legal advice, and this is what we are doing.

The general gross assets are worth Rs. 240 crores. I think the compensation that we shall have to pay to these companies will be about Rs. 28 or 30 lakhs per month varying according to the formula prescribed.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Per year ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 Per month. The basis that we have taken for paying compensation is the average annual distributed profits of all Indian insurers during the last three years, namely 1967, 1968 and 1969. It works out to about Rs. 2.03 or Rs. 2.04 crores. The profits of the foreign insurers is not known ; it might be about a crore of rupees. I find that the total premium written by the Indian insurers in 1969 was about Rs. 108 crores, and by the foreign insurers in 1969 was worth about Rs. 23 crores. This is just by way of information.

The House would be interested to know the number of insurers whose management has been taken over. There are 64 Indian, (including three subsidiaries of the LIC) and 42 foreign insurers who are covered by the Ordinance. The three subsidiaries of the LIC are the Oriental, the Jupiter and Indian Guarantee companies. The employees involved in this whole business number about 25,000.

I have given a general outline of the organisation that we are taking over, the purpose of taking it over and I have also expressed our further intention to bring forward a Bill. When we take over the ownership, naturally, that matter will have to be gone into very carefully and considered fully. I know some members want this Bill to go to a select Committee. Actually, there is a motion also tabled to that effect. That

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

will defeat the very purpose of this Bill and this Bill may not then become an Act within the stipulated period. I cannot afford to entertain that idea. Certainly when we come to the House with a Bill for full-fledged taking over of the ownership, it can be referred to a select committee.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : How soon is that Bill coming ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As early as possible. I do not think I will be able to introduce it this session. This much I am clear. But certainly I would like to finish the whole process as early as possible.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Half work has been done.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think I need take any more time at this stage. According to me, this proposition is non-controversial. I think it is in fulfilment of the demand of the people that we have taken this step. So I hope without much of a controversy it will be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of general insurance business pending nationalisation of such business, be taken into consideration."

There is a motion for reference to select committee. It is from Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I am told he has not mentioned the names of the members who have agreed. Moreover, he is not present. So it is not moved.

We have four hours for this. I think we can have 2½ hours for general discussion and 1½ hours for clause by clause.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They have made it abundantly clear that they are not going to accept any amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Actually there is no amendment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said you would accept amendments. What is the position ?

MR. SPEAKER : He said he had certain amendments concerning the disapproval of the Ordinance. On that, there cannot be any amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only wanted to move an amendment that no compensation should be paid. I can move it orally.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is very difficult for me to accept that like that.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Members are entitled to move amendments.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Government have said that it is due to the persistent general demand of the people that they are now taking over general insurance, but at the moment it is said they are taking over only management. Although it is a stop gap measure, we, of course, support it. But our demand is that the general insurance business should be nationalised as a whole in all the its aspects. We would like to impress upon Government the necessity of fixing a timelimit within which Government should come forward with a proper Bill for outright taking over of the business as a whole. However, we do welcome the Bill as a small step in the hope that it will help check the power of individual monopolists in this country. As we are opposed to all forms of private monopoly, we welcome the measure as a step in the right direction, although at the moment a somewhat halting step.

There is a fundamental point on which we have to disagree with the proposal which has been mooted. That is what is put in clause 6 of the Bill, that is with regard to payment of compensation. The hon. Minister said that the legal opinion that has been received by the Government seems to suggest that it is necessary to pay compensation even for taking over the management. We beg to disagree with that and we would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain provisions of the Constitution the meaning of which is now well

settled. Judicial construction is now available. There is no provision under the present Constitution to make payment of compensation for taking over of management only.

Article 31A (1) reads :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law providing for—

* * * *

(b) the taking over of the management of any property..."

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch.

13.01. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL—Contd

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given notice of an amendment for referring the Bill to a select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were called but you were not here. We have been following a certain procedure. At a particular stage a particular thing has to be done. It was not done and therefore it cannot be done now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had to go out for a minute to attend to a phone call.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know the procedure. The hon. Minister has moved the motion for consideration. Now an hon. Member has started speaking on that. How can I upset all the procedure now ? It is not possible. Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Before the recess, I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to certain relevant provisions of the Constitution, article 31A (1) (b), with regard to taking over of managements :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law providing for the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property.. shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14, article 19 or article 31 "

Therefore, when the management of the general insurance business is being taken over not for an indefinite period, inasmuch as the Government has already come to a decision ultimately to nationalise it, when therefore, the management will be taken up for some definite period, if the Government can decide as to the period during which the management will be taken over and if a law was passed without making any provision for payment of compensation, such a law could not be challenged under article 31A of the Constitution of India, even on the ground that such a law violates article 19 or 31 of the Constitution. This amendment was made in the Constitution through the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act 1955. This Act was challenged before the Supreme Court in the Golaknath case, and the Supreme Court has decided that although fundamental rights could not be amended, that is, the provisions relating to the fundamental rights could not be amended, so far as the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955 is concerned, it has been held to be a valid piece of amending legislation, as it has been established and incorporated in the Constitution for a long time. Therefore, if article 31A is referred to, then, it is clear that no payment of compensation need have been made for taking over the management of any of the properties by the State.

It has now been well-established that an industrial undertaking is a property within the meaning of clause (b) of sub-article (i) of

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

article 31 A of the Constitution. Therefore, as the Government has already decided and as the hon. Finance Minister was referring to the point, at the time of moving the Bill, that in public interest nationalisation will come but we cannot fix a date, we could have taken up for three years or five years the management of the general insurance business; then that would be for a definite period, and if taking over was for a definite period, no compensation would have been payable. In the meantime, the Government could have come with an appropriate Bill for the nationalisation of the entire general insurance business.

Therefore, when in our country we are told by the Government that we cannot find adequate resources to implement all our nation-building projects or public welfare schemes, and even when we are to tax the common people for their necessities of life including bread in spite of the astounding discovery by the Finance Minister that it is only the affluent who take bread, to provide for a legislation to pay Rs. 33 lakhs a month to these business-houses only for the purpose of taking over the management, I submit, is a surrender to big business, and a betrayal of the common people of the country. We are taxing the poor people of this country for the purpose of payment of compensation to these big business-houses. We all know that these insurance companies are owned by or controlled by big business-houses. For what purpose they will get this compensation? They will be out of actual management only. There is neither acquisition or requisition. In our Constitution, as it is framed uptill now, compensation is payable for acquisition or requisition of property but here we are neither acquiring nor requisitioning any property. Therefore, there is no necessity, under our Constitution, to pay any compensation. Why then is this large sum of money, Rs. 33 lakhs a month, to be given for these big business-houses for the purpose of payment of compensation only?

Therefore, so far as clause 6 of this Bill is concerned, we have our fundamental objection and we request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether any amendment could be moved by the Government for deleting clause 6 and for taking over the

management of the insurance business for a definite period of time, which will be within the constitutional provision as contained in article 31A.

In the Bill, there is no indication as to for what purpose this money will be given. Clause 7 says:

- “(1) compensation referred to in section 6 shall be paid by the Central Government in cash to every insurer.
- (2) The compensation received by an insurer under section 6 shall be dealt with by him in such manner as may be prescribed.”

So far as the utilisation of the money is concerned, the Bill does not make any provision. It is very much in doubt whether the Government can provide for any legislation as to the actual utilisation of the money given by way of compensation. The management is being taken over until there is nationalisation. The entire management will be in the hands of the Government, except, I think, the Board of Directors, all other in management will continue. For what purpose is the money given, until and unless there is acquisition and vesting of property in the State? So long as the Bill does not provide why compensation is to be paid and how it is to be utilised—we do not know what provision will be made about the actual utilisation of the amount—we feel it is liable to be challenged if any restriction is sought to be put later on by means of subordinate legislation or rule-making power about the actual utilisation of the money by the insurer. In view of the financial position of the country and in view of the fact that there is no vesting of property in the State, there is no justification either financial or political or any other justification to make any sum available to the insurer during the period of management by the Government.

Hon. Members are aware that the Oriental Gas Company was taken over by the West Bengal Government in 1961. That Act was challenged before the Calcutta High Court. No compensation was provided there for taking over the management. Justice Ray, who is now a Judge of the Supreme

Court, expressly held that in view of article 31A, you cannot challenge it, although no payment of compensation is made. Similarly, when the management of the Calcutta Tramways was taken over, no compensation was paid. In this case alone why is the Central Government so anxious to put Rs. 33 lakhs every month into the pockets of big business houses, unless the reasons are otherwise? There is no constitutional requirement for payment of compensation, unless it is a return for the contribution that was made during the elections by these big business houses to the election fund of the ruling party. But we cannot really achieve socialism in this country by pampering big business houses or by pleasing them by doling out public money in the fashion that is sought to be done under this Act. I would request the Finance Minister to really go into the legal aspects and decide whether law requires payment of compensation as provided in this Bill.

There are two other points I want to raise. One is the question of future management. Clause 3 of the Bill says :

".....the persons in charge of the management of such undertaking immediately before the appointed day shall, on and from the appointed day, be in charge of the management of the undertaking for and on behalf of the Central Government."

No time-limit has been imposed as to how long the same set of managerial personnel will continue to manage these undertakings. We know these have been the persons who have so long served the interests of big monopolists. We will be perpetuating the same mistakes, the same outlook, the same policies, which so far have governed these undertakings, if we continue the same management. Therefore, unless there is a total, radical change in the entire management pattern, we will not achieve the purposes for which we have been asking for nationalisation of general insurance.

The other point which I wish to emphasize for the consideration of the Finance Minister and this House is that the resources may be, initially large resources may not be available—the resources that

would be available in the case of management of the insurance companies should be utilized for diversifying the types of insurance. We ought to consider and take up insurance like unemployment insurance, crop insurance and insurance for providing social security which has never been undertaken by the companies so far. These are the types of insurance which we should consider and the government should very seriously take up this proposal so that the common man can really derive some benefit.

Then I come to the question relating to employees. So far as the employees are concerned, I submit that the government should consider laying down definite terms and conditions for the employees of those insurance companies and to provide for their security of service. There is one organisation called the Calcutta Claims Bureau, which is a non-official organisation. This Bureau was set up by a large number of insurance companies with the object of acting on behalf of the insurance companies in connection with the settlement of claims arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. So far as the management of the Bureau is concerned, it was and still is under a committee consisting of the representatives of the member insurance companies and the payment of their wages and other expenses is borne out of a levy on the premium of the member insurance companies. There are 75 members in the staff of the Calcutta Claims Bureau. Unless they are recognised as servants of some undertaking, unless the government recognise their service and absorb them, 75 persons will lose their jobs with 75 families suffering. Therefore, I would request the government to consider giving recognition to the Calcutta Claims Bureau and to absorb their employees so that they may not be thrown out of employment for no fault of theirs. Let them be not the victims of nationalisation.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister deserve full credit for bringing in a measure which will put the nation on the march towards socialism and for ushering in the great socialist society. The funds of these insurance companies were previously used for the benefit of a few. Now these funds would be used for the

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development activities of the country. in removing unemployment and in putting the nation on the road to progress.

There were many malpractices indulged in by the insurance companies. To give a few examples, the business houses used to put certain defective goods in their godowns and then set fire to the godown and recover the full money from the insurance company in collusion with some of the officers. Similarly, a car would be insured. When it had some minor accident, in collusion with workshops and the inspectors, the entire amount for the repair of the car engines even would be recovered from the insurance company though that is not permissible under the rules. Let us hope that all such malpractices will be curbed in future.

One of our friends suggested that clause 6 need not find a place in the Bill and he has cited an article of the Constitution. Article 31A (1) (b) reads :

"the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property."

The emphasis is on 'a limited period.' If any corporation or a company is taken over for a limited period then you need not pay compensation. So, this clause does not apply here.

The present Bill, if one reads it carefully, does not envisage the taking over of the management for a limited period; this is, in fact, a step towards the taking over of the complete ownership. So, if you are not taking over the insurance companies for a limited period, you have to pay compensation unless you do not want the present Bill to go through or you want to see that this Bill is struck down by a court of law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Take it over for a limited period and do not pay compensation. Afterwards come out with the nationalisation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : When

you mention a specific period, the concept behind it is to return it. Here, we are taking over the insurance companies with the definite intention of not returning them.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : My learned friend is making the point that you should take them over for a limited period and then take over their entire ownership. That would be colourable exercise of power which would be struck down by the Supreme Court on the ground that you are exercising your power *mala fide*. When you have the power to do a thing and you do it in such a way as to cause a loss to the party, the question of *mala fide* comes in and the Supreme Court will strike it down. You cannot circumvent the powers given in the Constitution to the detriment of the public in general. Therefore, this clause had to be introduced and a limited compensation had to be paid as you are acquiring the management permanently and subsequently you are going to take over the ownership. You cannot take it over for a limited period and then jump to taking over the ownership merely because that may help you. That will be struck down on the ground that you have exercised your power colourably or *mala fide*. Therefore, I submit that this clause had to be introduced, to save the Bill from being struck down.

The second attack was that the present management would be allowed to continue and they would go in for the same malpractices or they would not be going in for helping the weaker sections of the society in using the funds but would be helping monopolies and so forth. Obviously, you need trained hands and, therefore, you have to work with the existing management. When you get new hands, you can replace them. At present we do not have trained hands for the purpose of running the insurance companies. Therefore, we have to do with the existing staff. If and when a bad fish is found out, the person concerned would be turned out. Therefore there is no justification for attacking the Bill on that ground also.

Now I would like to submit a few points which may be considered while the final Bill is prepared. Firstly, the workers in the insurance companies should be given some

share in the management ; that is, in the board of directors they should be given some representation.

Similarly, policyholders, that is, people who go in for insurance policies, should also be given some representation on the board of directors so that their interests are protected.

Thirdly, there is a trend with the State Governments to take loans from the nationalised banks, State Banks and so forth. I hope, the Finance Minister would introduce a clause in the case of insurance companies that they would not give any loans to State Governments for overcoming their deficits in their budgets.

Again, I congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Bill and I hope that the Government would come forward with proposals for the implementation of the other ten points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I, no doubt, support the Government and I must congratulate them on bringing forward the legislation for nationalising the management of general insurance. But my support, unfortunately, is limited to certain clauses of the Bill, because the word "compensation" has completely upset me. Nowhere, when the management of a particular concern was taken over, was compensation paid. I have before me a glaring instance of the Calcutta Tramways. When the management of Calcutta Tramways was taken over the United Front Government—it was not ownership but management—it was not paid any compensation. I do not know whether the Government is suffering from a fear complex from the various verdicts of the Supreme Court. I know, the Supreme Court is trying to undo whatever is done in this House.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
 It is a very unfair aspersion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If I had the power, I would have abolished the Supreme Court before long.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No aspersion on the Supreme Court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it is a fear of an adverse judgement or pronouncement which seems to have prompted the Government to pay compensation, let me refer to article 31 of the Constitution which requires payment of compensation only in cases where ownership rights of property holders are affected. I am not a lawyer like Mr. Mahajan. But I should say that this fear is unfounded and baseless. Let them go without compensation. If the Supreme Court comes out again and upsets the Bill, I say, this Government is committed to the people of this country to change the Constitution, to suit the convenience of the people of this country and not those 11 Judges who are sitting in the Supreme Court.

The total annual premia of this nationalised industry the management of which has been taken over amount to Rs. 125 crores ; the total assets of the industry amount to Rs. 240 crores and the total paid-up capital of the General Insurance Companies including the capital by way of issue of bonus shares are to the tune of Rs. 12-13 crores. It was also raised in a meeting yesterday that the question might be raised whether the Government is going to gain anything out of this and that whatever revenue is derived out of it is very meagre. It is true the Government is not going to get more than Rs. 4½ crores to Rs. 6 crores by nationalising the general insurance industry. The amount may be very little. But at least we must learn a lesson from what happened in the case of those private Companies, the New Asiatic and the Ruby General Insurance. We have been raising the question about that. We have been asking for the audit reports of these two Companies owned by Birias to see as to what extent falsification of accounts, defalcation of accounts, misappropriation of funds and mismanagement and mal-practices were being indulged in. Still these reports have not seen the light of the day. Even the late lamented Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, refused to lay them on the Table of the House. Now that these Companies have been nationalised, we would like the Finance Minister to lay the Audit Reports of the New Asiatic and the Ruby

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General Insurance on the Table of the House to prove to this House and outside as to what mal-practices were being indulged in by these two private companies.

Another question has been raised about the appointment of Custodians. I fully support the views of my hon friend Shri Chatterjee who initiated the debate. Why have the same people who do not believe in nationalisation as the Custodians of the nationalised concerns? I do not impute any motive to anyone. Without imputing any motive, I say, the Custodian of the New India who is going to be made the Custodian of nationalised concern has very clearly said that he does not believe in nationalisation. Still he is one of the heads of these nationalised concerns. It surprises me and it surprises the country at large.

I remember the story when Shri Vaidyanathan was put as the Managing Director of the nationalised Life Insurance Corporation. Before nationalisation, 3 or 4 days before nationalisation, he made a scathing criticism of nationalisation and he wrote an article in the *Statesman*. He went all way to condemn nationalisation of life insurance and the day it was nationalised, he was made as the head of the nationalised industry, that is, of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Can we not possibly nationalise the personnel, those persons, before they are put in-charge of the nationalised industry. It will be better to do that. Otherwise, I do not know whether the people will have any faith in this nationalisation. So, Sir, it is my view that those custodians should not be there.

If the difficulty is that the present managers who are at the helm of affairs or who are the heads of particular Insurance Companies should *suo motu* become the Custodians, that is a different matter altogether. But, I do not think that there is any hard and fast rule like that. You can possibly change them and it is my view that the earliest opportunity should be taken to remove them.

Then, Sir, as far as Compensation is concerned, it has been argued by my hon. friend (Shri Mahajan) that this has to be done. Well, Sir, if there is difference of opinion between the Barrister and the Advocate,—Mr. Chatterjee is barrister and he is advocate,—this question should be referred to the Attorney General. This is a fit matter which deserves to be referred to the opinion of the Attorney General. The point is whether, without taking the ownership, without acquiring anything, without acquisition or requisition of any concern, whether such a compensation can be paid or should be paid—not for taking over the management. This is a very limited question. I would therefore request you, Sir, and through you, the Finance Minister to do this. None of us are repositories of legal wisdom. So, let this question be referred to the opinion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General is considered to be the greatest legal luminary in the eyes of the Government at least though it may not be so in the public eye. Therefore this question should be referred to him. Let this Bill be passed after 2 days. Let the Attorney General address this House. Let the lurking fear in the minds of many of us that this Clause has been brought about as a pressure from those magnates controlling these Insurance Companies, be removed. We want to clear ourselves of such doubts. So, I request that this question should be referred to the Attorney General.

The hon. Law Minister is here. I would like to hear his views. I want to know from him whether they have taken legal opinion and if so, from whom. Who were the Law Officers who gave opinion that this amount of compensation to the tune of Rs. 33 lakhs has to be paid to them every month?

There was a statement in the Press and we have had some discussion with the hon. Minister, in regard to the statement that Government wants to have 4 corporations. The All India Insurance Employees Association (the only recognised representative organisation of the Insurance employees) are of the view that this is not feasible and this should not be done.

When the Life Insurance Corporation was ushered in and the life insurance was nationalised, the then Finance Minister (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) said no, there should be only one Corporation to avoid extravagance and more expenses. If there are 4 corporations, what would happen? Government will have to pay more. If the Government feel that a monolithic organisation like this one Corporation will result in inefficiency, let them decentralise them. Nobody in the country can say that LIC is not efficient because it is under one Corporation. Of course there were some difficulties in the beginning, some teething troubles and certain troubles created by big and vested interests and all those who did not want Nationalisation. Fortunately for us, we have overcome this difficulty and the work of the Life Insurance Corporation is going on extremely well.

What is to be done is that there should be only one Corporation, but there should be decentralisation. There should not be any centralisation because centralisation results in delays. That is exactly what happens. When some of these companies were closed some people were declared surplus only because there was centralisation. We do not want centralisation, but we want decentralisation.

As regards the employees, there are 34,000 employees who are there. There are many disputes pending, and I would request the hon. Minister to find out a way how these disputes should be settled.

Then, there are certain temporary employees. The custodians are trying to terminate their services. I would request the hon. Minister to protect the interests of those employees, and the services of no employee should be terminated without a reference to Government. Since the management has been taken over by Government, and management means all personnel right from the custodian to the ordinary peon, the Government are solely responsible for this.

I am happy that the hon. Minister met some of the representatives this morning and he said that such instances could be brought to his notice.

Another question which has been raised by my hon. friend is about the claim assessors. The Calcutta Claims Bureau is one such organisation, and there are about 75 employees there, some of whom met the respected Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi and gave a memorandum to her and explained their difficulties. She was quite sympathetic, as she is sympathetic to everyone of us, and she gave them a patient hearing. I would request that those employees also should be regarded as employees in one of the concerns, so that their services also could be saved. The fire brigade and claim assessors are actually running the risk of losing their jobs. Their services also should be protected.

While supporting the Bill, I would request the hon. Minister that if he can possibly get the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, this question may be delayed. Let us also have an assurance that when the comprehensive Bill is brought forward, the All India Insurance Employees Association and the general insurance employees and also the council which has been formed, comprising of both, will be consulted.

I hope also that when the corporation is formed, the employees' representative will be taken on the management, not as in the case of banks where the employees' representative has still not been taken on the board. When we are talking of socialism, and of participation of labour in management, and we are talking so loud about it, and we want to get the co-operation of the employees, this is very necessary. Just as the bank employees have co-operated with Government after nationalisation, and the insurance employees have co-operated with Government after nationalisation of life insurance, likewise, the general insurance employees also will co-operate with Government. So, it is very necessary that they should have a share in the policy-making body, and I hope the hon. Minister will give favourable consideration to these suggestions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support this Bill. As everybody knows, the nationalisation of general insurance was among the items in the ten-point programme of our party, which has received the massive support of the people. It is that massive

[Shri S. R. Damani]

support to this programme which has resulted in this measure.

My hon. friends from the Opposition who had spoken had opposed the reappointment of the managers as custodians. I think that Government have taken a very wise decision, and I do not agree with what my hon. friends from the Opposition have stated, purely on practical considerations. Firstly, the general managers or the managing directors are experts...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Exper in what ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Experts in general insurance business. Insurance business is not a simple business. It is a very complicated business to decide what the premium should be, what the risk involved is and so on...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is complicated. That is why I have not insured for myself.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It is not like working out the cost price and the selling price of a commodity. But the insurance business is very complicated. Therefore, it is necessary that we should retain the services of those experts who have been in the field for five to ten years. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister on his having retained, with some modifications, the existing experts ; he may have changed one general manager here or there but he has kept the experts in the industry so that the business will not be disturbed. I believe that the hon. Minister has done a very wise thing by retaining them because the working of the general insurance business will not be affected very much thereby, and they would be able to serve better. Therefore, I support this action of the Government, and I do not think that what my hon. friends from the Opposition. I have stated is correct ?

General insurance is like a state servicing industry. It covers risks of many kinds, fire, marine, motor and so on. It is a business the management of which requires expertise of a high order. It has also

contributed to developing industries. Ours is a developing country ; so many new industries have to come up. We have to have more production, more employment and surplus. In this matter, general insurance will be of great help. I think the measure taken by Government will help further the development of industry in the country. In one way, general insurance is already helping industry by underwriting capital. Thereby, the general insurance business has also benefited. If we see the investment portfolio of general insurance, you will find that it has been done very wisely. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this aspect of their business is continued and expanded so that they can be more useful and their capital can be more useful in the further industrialisation of the country. We have to go ahead and in this matter, the under-writing of equities or debentures of good companies coming in the market will help considerably.

These insurance companies are doing one more service. They issue guarantee policies. This is issued to small industries, and big industries and so on that their money is not locked up in this way. They are secured and they can proceed ahead with their business. This aspect of business should be expanded so that small businessmen can secure loans from financial institutions on the strength of the guarantee policy issued by the general insurance companies. It is a continuous process and can be expended. General insurance companies will also be benefited because they charge a commission on the policy. The public will also be benefited, and industrial development is also given a boost. So I hope Government will give guidance to the general insurance companies to take to such business more and more and issue guarantee policies in greater number. Already the L.I.C. is doing it. So it is not a new thing. But I think Government should see to it that this aspect of the business is explained in a big way.

My hon friends have spoken about compensation. In a democratic set-up we have to go by the law of the land and we have to pay compensation. As the hon. Minister said in his opening speech, we are now only taking over the management ; when the comprehensive Bill fo

nationalisation comes, this aspect can be fully discussed. Now the decision of Government to give compensation for taking over management is a welcome feature and when the comprehensive Bill is brought, I hope it will cover all these aspects I support the motion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL. (Dhandhuka) : I rise to oppose the Bill. I do so because I think it is unnecessary and is also undesirable. I say it is necessary because I cannot see what purpose it is going to serve except to serve the purpose of having fulfilled one of the election pledges, or if you like, of achieving nationalisation in yet another sphere. If that is so, I think they are going against what the Prime Minister said in her reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. She said that they were not going to nationalise for the sake of nationalisation, that there would be a purpose behind it, and that purpose, as she mentioned it, was that the public sector may dominate the economy. The public sector in this case was already dominating the economy.

It is not worth arguing this matter. It is a decision. A pledge has been taken and so they nationalise. But it seems to be unnecessary because from Government's point of view it does not necessarily add greatly to their sources for development purposes.

The Finance Minister said that they could always enhance their resources by extending their activities. What are the directions in which he would extend the Government's activities ? As he rightly said, new directions. But those are precisely the directions in which it would be for the Government to undertake the insurance business, and it should not be entrusted to general insurance, in which the kind of duties to be performed would be very different. For instance, war risk, unemployment insurance etc., are things which only the Government can undertake. Social security is another item, for which the Government should set up a separate organisation.

General insurance is concerned with insuring risks of a certain nature necessary

for business and industry and ordinary individuals also for accidents and so on, and these are all contracts from year to year. It is a business in which servicing is of the greatest importance, and in performing that service efficiently, a considerable amount of discretion has to be exercised. If that discretion is to be exercised wisely and well, so that the business may run at a profit and to the advantage of the insured as well as the insurer, it has to be absolutely wide, and yet such discretion is impossible in the public sector by its very nature because of public accountability. There are necessary unavoidable limitations and restrictions to which all enterprises publicly accountable are subject. I hope that this is an aspect to which the Finance Minister is devoting some thought, to set up some kind of body, may be a body consisting of Members of Parliament, who may be entrusted with the general over-all review of the working of general insurance when it is taken over, and whom the House can trust. But some such thing is necessary, so that it may not be open to question as it would be under the present arrangement. Then perhaps a general insurance can continue to give even the limited profit which it is bringing in today.

The Finance Minister made light of the point that it brings in a small profit, and asked if that was so, why was there opposition. I am not talking about it now. The profit is small, and the reference to the smallness of the profit is not from any other point of view except to ask this question. Is it worthwhile for the Government to make it liable for so much unnecessary and avoidable criticism, something for which they may not themselves be responsible but for something for which they will have to be responsible merely because the employees have had to exercise their discretion and use their initiative in order to make the business prosper. In doing so they may have to give discounts and rebates and so on which are absolutely unavoidable in the running of this business. They have to take risks ; it is their business. I can only warn that this is unnecessary and undesirable.

We heard just now one of the hon. Members say : let a clause be inserted so that the State Governments will not get

[Shri H. M. Patel]

any advances or credits. In his Budget speech the hon. Finance Minister said that with the nationalisation of general insurance we shall be controlling all the financial institutions in the country. Undoubtedly the moment you do that, the State Governments are going to be very vitally affected. It will be the Central Government which will dictate national priorities and the State Governments will accept them provided they have been determined in consultation with them.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is normally done.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Nevertheless we know there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the way in which credit facilities are available at present. You are aggrieved with them and they are aggrieved with you ; this feeling will increase. I have no doubt that the Finance Minister is devoting some thought to the establishment of some type of council wherein the representatives of the States will always be there and would be consulted before the national priorities are determined.

I do not wish to take any more time. To my mind the nationalisation of general insurance was unnecessary and undesirable. Since it has been done, I hope that the Finance Minister and the Government will take care, when the Bill is brought forward finally taking over all the companies, to guard against some of the risks. Believe me when I say that what I said about discretion, etc. was not said in any other spirit except to see that the Government guards itself against being unnecessarily criticised. To get over that some very special machinery will have to be devised. This is a suggestion which should not be considered lightly.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री का सदन की ओर से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, इसलिए कि सदन में इस मत के लोगों का बहुमत है। इस मत में राष्ट्रीयकरण की परिभाषा और उस की परिकल्पना है। एक समाजवाद की ओर हमें

बढ़ना है। अब अगर इस में श्री एच० एम० पटेल हम से सहमत नहीं हैं और इस बिल को अन्नेसेमरी कहते हैं तो हम क्या करें ? उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कई बार कहा कि इस विधेयक में राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो परिकल्पना है वह अनावश्यक है, इस लिए कि इस में सरकार के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा दायित्व आ जाता है, जिस का कोई लाभ नहीं है। उन्होंने कई बार अन्नेसेमरी, अन्नेसेमरी कहा। हमारा काम अन्नेसेमरी को नेसेमरी बनाना है और उनका काम नेसेमरी को अन्नेसेमरी बनाना है। यह हमारी और उनकी परिकल्पना और विचार में अन्तर है।

आखिर कैपिटलिस्ट सोमायटी हे क्या ? परम्परागत कैपिटलिस्ट सोमायटी का व्यवहार देखिये। उन को कैपिटलिस्ट सोमायटी में कैपिटल चाहिए, उस के बाद बैंक चाहिए, उसके बाद उद्योग चाहिए, पब्लिक चाहिए, ईक्विटी और प्रिफरेंस शेअर्स में पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए। उसके बाद हर चीज को मारगेज करने के लिए जनरल इंश्योरेंस चाहिए। साधारण बीमा उनके पास है, जीवन बीमा उन के पास है। इस सब का प्रचार करने के लिए उनको समाचार-पत्र चाहिए। समाचार-पत्र किम के हैं ? विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए समाचार-पत्र चाहिए, पूजीपति को पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए बैंक चाहिए, बीमा कम्पनी चाहिए। यह सब कुछ चाहने के बाद अगर हम ने जरा भी हाथ डाला सर्व-सुखाय और सर्व-हिताय, तो वह अनावश्यक हो जाता है।

श्री पटेल कहते हैं कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा सरकार का काम है, नौकरी देना सरकार का काम है, वेलफेयर सरकार का काम है। मुताफा खाना उन का काम है बाकी सरकार का काम है। यह तो उसी तरह से है कि दो भाइयों में झगड़ा हुआ। जैसे आप उपाध्यक्ष हैं। आप के पास दोनों भाई अपना केस ले कर आये। जब छोटे भाई का केस आया तब आप ने कहा कि

दोनों भाइयों का आपस में झगड़ा है, तुम लोग आपस में बटवारा कर लो। आप ने उस छोटे भाई से कहा कि तुम छोटे भाई हो बतलाओ कि मोटर कौन लेगा, उस ने कहा कि मैं ले लूंगा, मकान कौन लेगा, उस ने कहा मैं ले लूंगा, खेत कौन लेगा, मैं ले लूंगा। उस के बाद आप ने पूछा कि दो करोड़ रु० की लायबिलिटीज हैं, इन को कौन लेगा ? तब छोटे भाई ने कहा कि आखिर सब कुछ क्या हम को ही दे दीजियेगा, अरे कुछ भैया को भी तो दीजिए। तो सामाजिक सुरक्षा देना हमारा काम, नौकरी देना हमारा काम, वेलफेअर हमारा काम, लेकिन ढाई तीन करोड़ रु० के प्राफिट के नाम पर कहा जाता है कि यह बीमे का राष्ट्रीयकरण अनावश्यक है। यह अनावश्यक नहीं है। 120 करोड़ रु० का प्रीमियम आता है। यदि 64 कम्पनियां भारत की हैं तो इस में 42 कम्पनियां बाहर की है। बाहर क्या कैपिटल फारमेशन है इस का पता नहीं, मगर हमारे कैपिटल फारमेशन पर 120 करोड़ का प्रीमियम आता है। क्लेम सेटल करते करते कभी गोडाउन में आग लगा दी, कहीं दंगा फंगा हो गया तो खाली कन्स्टर रख लिया प्रीमियम देकर और लगे क्लेम करने, बोले आग लग गई, मैं तो लुट गया। सब कुछ हो गया। कंकाक्टेड फर्म कितना एक्स्प्लायटेशन करती हैं पब्लिक मनी का, इस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। 120 करोड़ के प्रीमियम में ढाई करोड़ का प्राफिट। इस बीच में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, बड़ी बड़ी तन्स्वाहें दी जा रही हैं और क्लेम सेटल हो रहे हैं, गोडाउन्स में आग लगाई जा रही है और उसका फायदा उठाया जा रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा में आप का कमिटमेंट है जनता के साथ। उस के कुछ प्रैक्टिकल सोल्यूशन के सन्दर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के विस्तार को आप को बढ़ाना है। इश्योरेंस कम्पनियों का फंक्शन बहुत सिकुड़ कर रह गया था, अरबन एरिया से इंडस्ट्री में बंध गया, ट्रेड में बंध गया, कामर्स में बंध गया। उस का विस्तार होना चाहिए

और वह सर्विस ओरिएंटेड होना चाहिए। आप प्राफिट ओरिएंटेड की बात करते हैं और इस लिए आप कहते हैं कि इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब यह प्राइवेट हाथों में था तब प्राफिट की बात होती थी। हमारे सामने प्राफिट कमाने का कोई कंसेप्ट नहीं है, हमारे सामने समाजवादी समाज की परिकल्पना रही है। समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचने की हमारी परिकल्पना है। जितना हमारा अपरेटस है, जितना व्यवहार हमारे पास है, जितनी पैसे की एजेंसियां हमारे पास हैं, सेवा के जितने माध्यम हैं, वह अन्तिम जनता के पास पहुंचना चाहते हैं। एक इंटेंग्रेटेड मिल है, हर चीज उस में मारगेन्ड है, इंड्योर्ड है। आज एक किसान है जिस के पास बीस पच्चीस बीघे जमीन है जिस पर वह खेती करता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस के पास आज तक साधन हैं ? उस के पास बचाव के साधन नहीं हैं। कभी फ्लड में उसकी फसल चली गई, कभी ड्राउट में उस की फसल चली गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के माध्यम से हम देहात की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। हम क्राप इश्योरेंस करेंगे, तब हम को इस बात का खयाल होगा कि कौन सी एरिया ड्राउट की है, कौन सी एरिया फ्लड की है, सीजन कौन सा खराब है, कौन सा अच्छा है।

15.00 hrs.

कमर्शियल प्वाइंट आफ व्यू को हम इंट्रोड्यूस करके देखेंगे कि जिस का हमने प्रीमियम लिया है, उसको कैसे हम प्रोटेक्ट करें। इस सर्विस का हम विकेंद्रीयकरण भी करना चाहते हैं और इसको देहात की तरफ भी ले जाना चाहते हैं। जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया है, समाजवादी समाज की रचना की जो हमने परिकल्पना की है उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह जो सिकुड़ा हुआ व्यवहार है, इसको हम आगे बढ़ायें, इसका हम विस्तार करें और यह हमें करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा करते समय हमारा ध्यान केवल प्राफिट की

[श्री राम महाय पाडे]

तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए। इस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए कि वह कम होता है या ज्यादा होता है। मैं कहूंगा चव्हाण साहब से कि अगर उन को दस करोड़ रुपये अपने खजाने से भी देना पड़े तो वह भी वह दे ताकि इस देश के नागरिक यह समझें कि इश्योरेंस क्या चीज होती है।

पुरानी दलीलें जो बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के मिलमिले में दी गई थी या लाइफ इश्योरेंस का जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, तब दी गई थी, अब भी दी गई है। आप देखें कि लाइफ इश्योरेंस का क्या इतिहास था? आदमी मर जाता था लेकिन उसका क्लेम सैटल नहीं होता था। क्या कारण था इसका? कारण यही था कि वह धंधा प्राइवेट हाथों में था। लाइफ इश्योरेंस का हमने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि नौ सौ करोड़ या एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का उसका बिजिनेस हो गया है, उसके बिजिनेस का बहुत ज्यादा विस्तार हो गया है। हर व्यक्ति को विश्वास हो गया है कि यह हमारी समस्या है। हमारी समस्या की जो कल्पना है, इस परिकल्पना में हमने सारी जनता को जोड़ दिया है। सुदृढ़ परम्परा के माध्यम से, सरकार के माध्यम से अब उसको चलाया जा रहा है। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का उस पर अब स्वामित्व नहीं रहा। इस सब का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि गांवों का आदमी भी आज लाइफ इश्योरेंस के महत्व को समझने लग गया है और उसने भी बीमा करवाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। इसी तरह से वह जनरल इश्योरेंस का भी स्वागत करता है। इसका आपने नेशनलाइजेशन किया, इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए और आपको बेहोती की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि कस्टोडियन वही लोग हैं और इन कम्पनियों का प्रबन्ध उन्हीं लोगों ने अब भी सम्भाल रखा

है जिन्होंने पहले सम्भाला हुआ था। उनको बदल देना चाहिए। हमारे दामानी साहब ने कहा कि वे ठीक हैं। यह अनुभव की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सर्विस में जिन को रखा जाता है उनका एक सैटल एटीट्यूड होता है, उन में कुछ खासियत होती है, जिन की वजह से उनको नियुक्त किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने के बाद इन्हीं लोगों को आप रखें और छ महीने के बाद पूछिये कि राष्ट्र के हाथ में आप इसको रखना चाहते हैं या फिर उमी रास्ते पर चले जाना चाहते हैं जिस पर पहले चल रहे थे, तो वे कहेंगे, लोग कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत अच्छा है। इस वास्ते जिन को रखा गया है, उनका स्टेक इस में अधिक है। कस्टोडियन एग्वाइस्ट करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन की सर्विस को हम बहाल रखना चाहते हैं या उनकी रोजी रोटी, ब्रेड एण्ड बटर का हम दत्तजाम करना चाहते हैं। अब उन के ऊपर एक सामाजिक दायित्व आ गया है। अब सामाजिक दायित्व की तुला पर उनको तोला जाएगा पब्लिक सर्विस का जो एटीट्यूड है वह उन में किस हद तक है और कैसे क्लेम सैटल हो रहे हैं, इसको देखा जाएगा। जैसे पहले हुआ करता था कि राकैच लग गये या गाड़ी को रग किया जा रहा है और पाच सौ की जगह तीन हजार का क्लेम पास हो रहा है, क्या अब भी वैसा ही हो रहा है, इसको देखा जाएगा। आग लगने पर जिस तरह के जाली क्लेम पहले सैटल हो जाया करते थे, वैसे अब नहीं होंगे। वे लोग अपनी एक्टिविटीज के लिए, कार-गुजारियों के लिए जबाबदेह होंगे। अब उनका सम्बन्ध जनता के पैसे के साथ जुड़ गया है और इस कारण से उन पर एक बड़ा दायित्व आ गया है। उनको अपना एटीट्यूड बदलना होगा। जो टाप पर बैठे हुए हैं उनके इशारों पर अगर कोई कहे कि वह नाचता रह सकता है, तो वह नहीं होगा। अब टाप पर सरकार बैठी है, जनता बैठी है। जनता और सरकार पर इसका अब उत्तरदायित्व आ जाएगा। हमारी पी०ए०सी० है तथा दूसरी कमेटीज है। किनी

चीज का आप नेशनलाइजेशन कर लेते हैं तो उसके लिए पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग कमेटी बैठती है। क्यों घाटा होता है, क्यों एफिशेंसी कम है, इस सब में वह जाती है और उन से पूछती है। इसको सब जानते हैं। एक दिन आया जब हमारी सरकार अच्छी तरह से काम करेगी और जो घाटा हो रहा है, उसको नफे में बदल देगी। वह प्राफिट जनता के काम आयेगा। सरकार जनता की विश्वासपात्र बन जायेगी।

जहाँ तक कम्पेंसेशन का सम्बन्ध है, कभी तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमारे रास्ते में आ जाता है और कभी काम्पटीट्यूशन आ जाता है उसका 31वीं धारा आ जाती है। अभी बताया गया है कि टैम्पोरेरीली अगर इसको किया जाता है तो मुआवजे का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है और अगर परमानेंटली किया जाता है जैसा चव्हाण साहब ने बताया है हम ने इसको वापिस करने के लिए नहीं किया है तो इस में कम्पेंसेशन का सवाल आ जाता है जो बड़ा पेचीदा सवाल है। अगर तेरह चौदह करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कम्पनियों को हमें 70-80 करोड़ रुपया मुआवजे के तौर पर देना पड़े तो यह मरी हर्ष बल्लिया ब्राह्मण के हाथ देने की बात हो जाएगी। इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। हमने बैंको के एसेट लिए और 27 करोड़ देने का निर्णय किया लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया कि नब्बे करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा। यहाँ आपको कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा और ऐसा न हो कि एक अच्छे काम के लिए आपको अधिक कीमत देनी पड़े। कीमत अगर देनी पड़ेगी तो वह जनता की तरफ से दी जाएगी। हम समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की ओर बढ़न चाहते हैं लेकिन उस में जो मुआवजा दिया जाता है उसका मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सरकार की थैली खोल दी जाए और अधिक से अधिक पैसा मुआवजे के तौर पर दिया जाए। कोई न कोई हल आपको इसका निकालना पड़ेगा। उनका जो इनवैस्टमेंट है उस पर जो उनको रिटर्न मिल चुकी है, उस

को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। पचास या सौ बरस तक वे लोग रुढ़िवादी आर्थिक परम्पराओं से लाभान्वित होते रहे हैं, करोड़ों रुपया उन्होंने कमाया है लेकिन दिखाया नहीं है। दिखाया यही है कि घाटा है। ठाई करोड़ भो होना है तो भी कहते हैं कि अननिसैमेरी है। जितना भी प्राफिट होता था सारा उनकी जेबों में जाता था। कम्पेंसेशन वे काफी खा चुके हैं, काफी लूट कर चुके हैं। अब तो उनसे निजात दिलाइये। तेरह चौदह करोड़ कम्पेंसेशन दे दीजिए...

एक माननीय सदस्य बिना कम्पेंसेशन खत्म कराइये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे कम्पेंसेशन की बात फडेमेटल राइट में आती है। लेकिन आप इसको शेयरहोल्डिंग के आधार पर कर सकते हैं। मान लो एक जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी है। उसकी शेयरहोल्डिंग पचास या पच्चीस लाख है। जब आप सीलिंग फिक्स कर देंगे और फडेमेटल राइट और प्रापर्टी राइट को आप चेंज कर देंगे तो अपने आप वह नीच आ जाएगा। ऐसा करना आपके लिए आवश्यक है। कहाँ तक आप कम्पेंसेशन दे सकते हैं? किस चीज के लिए कम्पेंसेशन? कौन दे रहा है इसको? यह जनता का पैसा है और जनता के हित के लिए खर्च होना चाहिये। जनता के लाभ के लिए आप उस चीज को लेते हैं तो कम्पेंसेशन क्यों? लेकिन चूंकि संविधान में इसका प्रावधान है उस वास्ते यह अदा तो करना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन आप को देखना चाहिए कि वह कम से कम हो, मिनिमम हो। संविधान का भी हमें कुछ इतजाम करना पड़ेगा। जनता का पैसा अच्छे काम के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। अधिक से अधिक मुआवजे की बात हास्यास्पद है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको इस कदम को उठाने के लिए साधुवाद देता हूँ। जिस दिशा में आप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं इसमें हम समझते हैं कि प्राइवेट लोगो का नहीं बल्कि जनता का

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

भला होगा। प्राइवेट लोग नहीं बल्कि जनता, व्यक्ति नहीं बल्कि समाज इसका मालिक होगा और समाज के हित और उसके सुख और उस की समृद्धि के लिए जो आपने कदम उठाया है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। जो खराबियां हैं, उनको हमें दूर करना है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के माध्यम से ही यह सम्भव हो सकता है और वह आप ने किया है। उसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप है, उनके अनुरूप है, जिन को हमने घोषित किया है। यह पहला कदम है, जो हमने अपनी घोषित नीति के बाद उठाया है, चुनाव के बाद उठाया है। साग देश इसका स्वागत करता है। इसके लिए मैं विच मनवी जी को देश की जनता की ओर से और अपनी ओर से भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

यह विधेयक अपने आप में इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि जिस समाजवादी समाज की रचना का हमने इरादा किया है, उस में पूँजीवादी मनोवृत्ति पर एक नियंत्रण लगाता है पूँजीवादी समाज के जो साधन हैं, उनको नियंत्रित करना चाहता है। पूँजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग समाज में आर्थिक साधनों का केन्द्रीयकरण करके उन पर जो कब्जा करना चाहते हैं, उस पर यह अंकुश लगाता है। यह सही है कि जनरल इनशोरेंस का काम बहुत छोटा काम है और उसकी प्रीमियम की आय भी बहुत अधिक नहीं है और जैसा कि पटेल साहब ने कहा कि उससे जो मुनाफा होता है वह बहुत टनसिगनिफिकेंट है। लेकिन इसको हम इस वास्ते नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं कि जनरल इनशोरेंस का दायरा बहुत संकुचित रहा है और चन्द लोगों के लाभ के लिए ही इसको इन्वेन्माल में लाया गया है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में जनरल इनशोरेंस का धंधा रहा है उन्होंने

ही इसका मुनाफा उठाने की कोशिश की है, उन्होंने उसका इन्वेस्टमेंट उन्हीं सैक्टरों में किया जिन में उनका अपना व्यापार चलता था, इंडस्ट्री थी। हम चाहते हैं कि जनरल इनशोरेंस देश के सभी वर्गों को, देश के सभी क्षेत्रों को कवर करे। किसान और गांवों में रहने वाला पशुपालक इससे लाभान्वित हो। हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा तादाद में लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। गांवों में फलहूज आने हैं, सूखा पड़ता है, अकाल पड़ते हैं और वहां लोगों की फसलें इन तथा हमारे कारणों से खराब हो जाती हैं। कभी कभी ओलावृष्टि से भी खराब हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनकी वर्ष भर की कमाई नष्ट हो जाती है और उसकी सुरक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जनरल इनशोरेंस के जरिये उग की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जैना आदमी जेनेरल इनशोरेंस को जरूर उस दिशा में ले जायेंगे। अगर जेनेरल इनशोरेंस का मीजूदा स्वरूप कायम रहा और उस का कार्यक्षेत्र केवल व्यापार और इंडस्ट्री तक ही सीमित रहा, तो भूखे बहुत निराशा होगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस स्थिति में जेनेरल इनशोरेंस से देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला है। लेकिन अगर जेनेरल इनशोरेंस देश के सभी क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच सके और अपनी एक्टिविटीज को डाइवर्सिफाई कर सके, तो निश्चित रूप से देश का बड़ा लाभ होगा।

विदेशों में जेनेरल इनशोरेंस का बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार है। यहां तक कि मिनेमा एक्ट्रेसिज अपने बालों का दस दम हजार डालर का इनशोरेंस कराती है। (व्यवधान) मेरे मित्र टाँगों की बात कर रहे हैं। शायद उन को इस का ज्यादा अनुभव होगा। हमारे देश में जेनेरल इनशोरेंस बहुत सीमित क्षेत्र में काम करता है, लेकिन विदेशों में बिल्ली और कुत्ते का भी एक एक लाख डालर का इनशोरेंस होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां भी इनशोरेंस डाइवर्सिफाई हो।

जेनेरल इनशोरेंस को लेते वक्त कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन सम्बन्धी फैसले में प्रापर्टी की डेफिनीशन को इतना विस्तृत कर दिया गया है कि उस में होने वाली आमदनी को भी शामिल कर लिया गया है। उस का परिणाम यह है कि जो एमेन्स मौजूद हैं, केवल उन्हीं का कम्पेंसेशन नहीं देना पड़ता है, बल्कि होने वाली आमदनी का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में जल्दी कोई उचित कदम उठाये। असल में राइट आफ प्रापर्टी का अन्त किये बिना इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार इस तरह से नेशनलाइजेशन करने लगे, कम्पेंसेशन देनी पड़ेगी, तो देश का लिए एक बड़ा समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। इस लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस जजमेंट को बदलवाना निहायत जरूरी है। उस के बिना हमारे देश की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। मेरे ख्याल में शाहद इसी लिए मंत्री महोदय ने सारा बिल एक साथ नहीं लिया है। शायद नेशनलाइजेशन करने से पहले उनका ऐसा करने का इरादा है और यदि वह ऐसा करेंगे, तो यह देश निश्चित रूप से उनका आभारी रहेगा।

सरकार के इस कदम से एक बड़ा फायदा यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में फारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत बड़ी बचत हुई है। विदेशी कंपनियों की मार्फत हमारा जो करोड़ों रुपया बाहर चला जाया करता था उस को रोक दिया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, की इस बात से मेरा मनमोद है कि जेनेरल इनशोरेंस के लिए एक सिंगल कार्पोरेशन हो। हम चाहते हैं कि नेशनलाइज्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन एफिशेंटली काम करें। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में कमिटिड सब्सिज नहीं हैं, ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं, जिन की आस्था नेशनलाइजेशन में हो। हम जिन लोगों को काम का जिम्मेदार बनाते हैं, वे बिसे-पिटे दकियानूसी ब्यालात के लोग होते हैं। उनकी वजह से हमारे काम में असफलता होती है।

इस लिए जिय तरह का यह काम है, उस को देखते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने चार कार्पोरेशन रखने और उनमें काम्पीटीशन की स्पिरिट पैदा करने का जो प्रावधान किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह काम विभिन्न तरीके का है, टाइमिंगफाइंड नेचर का है। इस लिए उस में काम्पीटीशन हो, एफिशेंसी हो और लोगों को अलग अलग जगह पर अलग अलग तरीके से उस में लाभ उठाने और एफिशेंसी को तोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं मुझाब का स्वागत करना हूँ और मिलेक्ट कमेटी के मुझाब का विरोध करना हूँ।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves to be complimented for using a sledge-hammer to kill a fly. He claims that it is a part of the measures to fulfil the pledges made in the election manifesto to the people by the Congress Party. It is known that the nationalisation was one of the main points of the 10-point programme of the Congress Party. This particularly indicates that the nationalisation of general insurance is essentially a political decision and has got nothing to do with the economic considerations.

We have to see as to how the common man in the country will be benefited by the nationalisation of general insurance. There is a wrong impression that we as the party are opposed either to nationalisation or expansion of the public sector. But it is equally true that nationalisation is not the panacea of all economic ailments. At this moment, we have to go into the question and analyse the arguments that the Government is advancing for nationalisation of general insurance.

The first argument is that the Government will get more funds for investment purpose. One of my friends just argued that they will help in eradicating poverty and unemployment in the country. Recently, we had nationalised the commercial banks, but we have seen that during this period of one year to what extent poverty in the country has been eliminated. We also know to what extent the employment

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

opportunities have been created through this nationalisation process.

The Government can expect only about Rs. 109 crores as total annual premium in this nationalisation sector. The annual profit in the industry as a whole would be about Rs. 2.5 crores. These are the basic factors which give a clear idea as to what benefit the common man would have by the nationalisation of general insurance. What is the guarantee that this profit of Rs. 2.5 crores would continue to come out of the nationalised industry during the next year or this profit of Rs. 2.5 crores would not be reduced to a huge loss because of mismanagement and inefficiency as we have seen in other public sector undertakings.

The second argument is that private insurers, as a general rule, have indulged in all sorts of mal-practices. In a way, I agree that it may be true. But I would like to know from the Government whether it can guarantee that the nationalised general insurance would not indulge in similar mal-practices. We can say and we believe that even these mal-practices may go on to the extent of finding the election expenses from the premium of insurance companies for ruling Congress workers.

Thirdly, the Government expects that the nationalised sector would be run efficiently. If you see the past experience of the nationalised sector and the way in which the industry or banks have been nationalised, I would just ask three things, namely, as to whether these institutions have accumulated heavy bad debts or not, secondly what services they have rendered to the common man and whether living conditions of the employees have improved in any way. Let us also analyse whether the nationalised sector, in any way is helping the consumers and the employees of these institutions.

Sir, general insurance is essentially a service organisation. Insurance is a type of institution and nature of business of extraordinary complexity, requiring great promptness, and considerable exercise of

discretion on the part of the insurer is absolutely essential.

Whenever an institution is taken over by the Government we have to see whether the Government can really run these institutions effectively and efficiently.

General Insurance is a complex type of business. I will give one illustration. If a car is damaged of course the inspector has to settle the claims. But here he has to employ a great deal of discretion and if his discretion is subjected to scrutiny by Parliament he would shirk his responsibility, and the functioning of the entire General Insurance would suffer greatly. General Insurance is a peculiar and a different type of business in which really effective service has to be rendered and if the Government officers are incapable of rendering the proper service, naturally, the whole organisation will run into losses.

I would like the hon. House to appreciate and understand the record of life Insurance Corporation. We should know the way in which the various claims in the LIC are being settled and how much time is taken, and to what extent the policy-holders are satisfied with the claims made. These are the different aspects which should be looked into before we go into the different aspects of general insurance. The philosophy which we have heard in this House is the philosophy of loot and grabbing. What we want is an efficient economy and the entire structure must be based on decentralisation, competitiveness and a little profitability. This is the essential virtue of any economic organisation. If General Insurance is to be run on proper lines, we have to take care of these points.

At present these organisations suffer a great deal from bureaucratic delays, excessive concern for rules and a pathological fear of Parliament which would ultimately jeopardise the growth of General Insurance as well.

With these words, I propose that if General Insurance is nationalised, its Board of Directors should be so constituted as to include not only representatives of the

employees and insurers, but also economists. Only then the functioning of the General Insurance would be carried on satisfactorily to bring inspiration to the common man.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Whenever the Government comes forward with any progressive measure, it is being opposed by some persons. This happened at the time of the nationalisation of Life Insurance also. If we take the experience of the service of the Life Insurance Corporation after nationalisation, we see that the business has increased now several times.

The LIC has also taken the life insurance business to the rural areas. Further, the LIC is also financing the development of industries in the villages and in the rural sector. In general insurance also, we can go in for a similar increase.

It has been said that the gain to the exchequer will be very small in general insurance, because the amount involved is only very small. To start with, it would be small, but later on, we can increase it by taking up other types of insurance which we do not have at present, such as cattle insurance, crop insurance etc. Government may explore the possibility of introducing these types of insurance business as well.

So far, the main objective in general insurance has only been to earn some profits or to gain some personal benefits. But hereafter, Government should come forward to emulate what other countries are doing in general insurance. For each and every thing, we want to compete with other countries and we want to compare our conditions with those elsewhere. In the field of general insurance also, why should we not adopt their policies and their methods?

My hon. friend Shri Mukerjee had criticised about the appointment of custodians. General insurance business is not an easy business in which anyone and everyone can be appointed. But it is a technical job, and only technical men should be appointed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no Mukerjee, but only Ghattejee or Banerjee has spoken in this debate.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I do not mind what interruption the hon. Member is making. I am only presenting my views by way of reply to the points that he had made.

I think I may safely say that all the Members who had spoken before me had no personal experience of general insurance business. But I can claim to have some personal experience, because I have been a principal agent. I was with late Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who had started two insurance companies in Andhra Pradesh, and we were maintaining the political workers' strength, and I had been trained to work in the field by him, so that we could maintain the workers' strength and also our political status among the public and not merely strive for some personal pecuniary benefits. By working in the field of insurance, we were maintaining our status among the people; besides, I was also earning some little income out of it, in order to maintain myself. That was how I was having my political life there. I do not think that other MPs could claim to have had that type of living or experience.

It was last year that I had to give up my business, because after having heard about nationalisation and other things, I thought that I had to settle the accounts etc. because then only I could invest my savings or my earnings in my field or something like that. Having worked in the field of general insurance, therefore, I can claim to have some technical experience in this field.

The business of general insurance is more complicated than life insurance. In life insurance, one may get the policy after thorough scrutiny of the proposal, but in the case of general insurance, the policy must be obtained immediately after the proposal is presented and the loans etc. from the banks as such must be settled in the quickest possible period.

At present, general insurance is confined mainly to industrial areas and urban centres where there is big business, and it has

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

not yet extended its activities to the rural areas. They are not insuring thatched sheds or tiled sheds, and if they do, they are charging greater premia amounts. So far as towns are concerned, there is some element of safety there because there is the fire brigade to quench fires etc., but these are not available in the villages, and, therefore, if the housing properties etc. are insured in the villages, they have to charge 25 per cent premium in some cases. After all, villages are also the responsibility of the Government, and it is their duty to save the village people also from the risk. In my village, for instance, there is no fire brigade, and if we have to get a fire engine, we have to run 10 miles away. I would submit that Government should extend the activities of general insurance to the rural sector also without any extra premium.

Recently, I came across a statement made by Shri Ranga, the leader of the Swatantra Party at Vijayawada, in connection with the nationalisation of general insurance. You know, Sir, that when he was a Member here, he always used to oppose all proposals for nationalisation. I was very heartened and glad to read his statement which appeared in *The Times of India* dated 15 May, 1971, which read as follows :

"The Swatantra Party leader Mr. N. G. Ranga said at Vijayawada that the take-over of general insurance was another step towards social insurance, strengthening the business demand for crop, cattle, famine and flood insurance. Such social insurance to be constructive and progressive should result in lowering premia, more benefits and higher efficiency."

This is the change that has come about in the thinking of people. So what is the use of opposing measures like this at this time ?

When nationalisation of life insurance was undertaken, some experts expressed doubt about the desirability or the usefulness of such a step. They have had many years experience in such matters. But once

the policy was decided upon and the decision taken, those experts who were in service sincerely accepted it and implemented it. There is the case of Shri N. V. Naidu who was in one of the private insurance companies before nationalisation; he has become now the Managing Director of LIC. Initially, he was opposed to nationalisation. But now he himself has become one of the top executives of the state insurance corporation. This is the way in which people can render service to the country. Technical people have no doubt their value and it is in this direction that they should serve the country. We know these ICS officers. During the British days, they were faithfully serving them. They have even seen to it that we were beaten up when we were engaged in our freedom struggle. But now times have changed. Why should there be any doubt or hesitation expressed now ? The Custodians are there. Why should there be any doubt cast about their bona fides ? If there is any malpractice or any grievances, Government is there to check it up. But now there is no reason to doubt their integrity. For technical posts, technical people only should be appointed.

Lastly, Sir, when the comprehensive Bill comes, I hope it will contain provisions covering all sorts of insurance like crop insurance, cattle insurance and so on. People will be quite willing to pay one per cent or two per cent. We insure the manufacturers' properties so that if they lose, they are compensated. But the poor farmer or agriculturist has no such cover or protection. People come to my doors and ask for relief on this score. I am not able to do anything for them. We have to look to the common man's interest in these things. There are grievances of the workers also in these companies. They have also to be attended to. The old days when things used to move on slowly or not at all in these matters are gone. All that suspense is a thing of the past. The experience of the technical people should be utilised ; at the same time the grievances of the common people and workers in the institutions should be attended to.

I welcome this Bill as the first progressive measure brought forward after the election and also welcome it as a progressive measure of insurance.

SHRI KADAR (Bombay-Central South) :

The long awaited step has at last been taken and general insurance has been nationalised. The speech of the Finance Minister shows that this is the first measure which we have been asked to pass so that the continuity of the step taken by the Ordinance may be maintained. But the comprehensive Bill which is to be formulated later will come and then all these suggestion that are being made today may be taken into consideration.

So much has been said about compensation. But Government cannot ignore certain rulings of the court. As long as we work under the present Constitution, we have to take note of this fact. Hence the clause for compensation introduced in the Bill. But let us hope that before the Bill comes the Constitution will be so modified that the compensation clause, though not entirely done away with, will be in tune with the actual investment of the industry, and not based on the market value, the present income value etc., which are under consideration.

This general insurance after nationalisation has to go a long way to re-organise itself and pull itself out of the morass of the private sector. In the private sector today the real insurance work is done by the field officers and the agents, but even there many agents and the field officers are merely in name. There are vested interests which put in fictitious names as field officers and draw salaries and allowances. Also, anybody can be enrolled as an agent provided he or she pays the fees. There should be some qualification laid down as to who should be the insurance agent and who should be the field officer. If this is done, it will help promotion of general insurance business in our country. Today I am told that some of the field officers on the list are the wives of well placed persons in different industries who are thus getting insurance commission indirectly which otherwise they would not get. People taking indirect advantage of general insurance by using fictitious names should not be allowed and only those who are genuinely interested in general insurance should be allowed to work in the field. This aspect also should be taken into consideration while framing the Bill.

There is a difference between life insurance and general insurance. In life insurance you just receive the money for giving a policy, though the risk is there. In general insurance you insure for one year and take a risk which may happen at any time and you have to fork out a handsome amount if the tragedy is great.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
Life insurance is also like that.

SHRI KADAR : Not to the same extent, let us be very clear about it. I hope my hon. friend understands that they have two different duties to perform. Here when a person comes for insuring his good or his property or his merchandise, the insurer must see that the risk has some safety margin. Otherwise it will result in a total collapse of the whole insurance system. Therefore, specialised personnel is necessary and in nationalising this business, we should try and take the cream of the insurance experts and press them into service. This is the crux of the whole thing.

This is not nationalisation merely for the sake of nationalisation. My hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel who has been in the civil service and who has held high positions in government departments has a certain outlook which is called a bureaucratic or narrow outlook. It is not mere nationalisation, we have to see how much it is utilised for the benefit of the society as a whole. Nationalisation of the Life Insurance Corporation has proved beyond doubt that it has been truly beneficial to the society as a whole; not only has the LIC increased its income but it has also reduced its premium thus enabling people to get themselves insured. If the general insurance business is to be sound and socially oriented in the long run it will be an asset to the common man. We have to work for it and we are trying to do our utmost.

With these words I welcome this Bill and congratulate the Government and the powers that be and our Finance Minister especially who has taken this important first step after the last general elections.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I welcome this Bill as the fulfilment of a generally accepted

[Shri Sezhiyan]

principle of nationalisation of general insurance. Those who spoke welcomed the Bill in general terms. The Swatantra and Jana Sangh Members offered some criticism but they did not oppose the Bill; I take it that they do not oppose the principle. The main criticism of the Swatantra Party spokesman was that this measure was unnecessary and undesirable. Referring to him, the previous speaker said that he belonged to the bureaucracy and he was narrow-minded. I do not think so. He is a broadminded person; he had been associated with the Government in 1956 when life insurance was nationalised; he was in fact instrumental in putting it in good shape and giving it a good start. Afterwards it might have gone astray.

Now his whole concern is that the Government should not be open to any criticism. He has still the paternal or maternal care for Government machinery which he nourished and therefore he does not want it to come for unnecessary criticism. Perhaps in principle he accepts this Bill.

Our Andhra friend Mr. Suryanarayana quoted Prof. Ranga himself welcoming the nationalisation of general insurance; Vasishta himself has given the blessing to Viswamithra. Therefore it augurs well.

Criticism from the Jana Sangh side was that one should not use a sledge hammer to kill a fly. That he wants to kill the fly is clear; it is the method which he objects.

Private enterprise in insurance is playing havoc. It is not the amount of funds that are involved. The principle is involved. We implemented the principle by nationalising banking. In Banking or insurance it is not the private entrepreneurs' money that goes into the entire working but it is the small man's money, small amounts collected by way of premium and deposits which are involved. Mr. Banerjee pointed out that the total paid up capital in the general insurance field in the entire country was only Rs. 11 or Rs. 13 crores while their total assets were worth Rs. 240 crores. That does not mean that those who started

those companies contributed Rs. 240 crores; this amount has been collected from the public and therefore the Government is responsible in seeing that Rs. 240 crores or whatever the amount that has been collected is used for the good of the general public. A gentleman in Madras once said: "If you want to do temporary fraud, start a bank; if you want to do permanent fraud, start an insurance company". He was himself banker as well as the managing director of an insurance company. When the public funds come to the care of the individuals, if the individual takes it honestly and runs the business well, it is all right; in the hands of unscrupulous and fraudulent people there will be misappropriation. Whether the amount involved is Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 10 crores it is immaterial. The principle is that it should be nationalised because the entire assets have been built not by individuals who own the company but by contributions from the policy holders and the general public; so the Government is very much responsible to bring this under its care. By nationalising and welding together all these 106 companies, we are going to make a great saving also in the reinsurance transactions. If we take the total gross profits for the year, say 1968, for the entire general insurance in the country, both Indian and non-Indian, the figure works out to about Rs. 17,43,00,000; out of this as much as Rs. 8,11,00,000 have been drained out of the country towards reinsurance transactions abroad in respect of Indian business of non-Indian insurers. Therefore, to a certain extent, when a bigger company is formed and is competent to take bigger risks, then to that extent, the reinsurance quantum will be reduced and the drain of Indian money going abroad will be stopped. That is one of the incidental advantages in having a bigger Indian corporation.

I would like to sound a note of caution, because some of the Members were saying that when you appoint the custodians, only those persons who are in the know of things should be appointed; only technical persons should be appointed. I agree there. But that alone should not be the consideration. Why the Life Insurance Corporation went astray was because for a long time we began to depend on those persons who did

not have any faith in nationalisation or in the nationalised industries. I can understand this as a stop gap, arrangement, but this should not be perpetual. Unless you train a cadre of people who believe in the nationalised sector, who believe in the nationalised insurance, they will not be able to deliver the goods for which task they have been entrusted with this work.

There is a scare in the minds of the employees that the surplus employees will be retrenched. I do not want the public sector undertaking to be burdened with all the surplus employees, but they should make an assessment and give a guarantee for those employees. Now, you can make an assessment and find out the surplus. In the course of a few years, the surplus can be absorbed. I do not want to extend the guarantee to all you can have a margin up to Rs. 1,000. Beyond that we cannot give a guarantee. If you screen all the employees on the higher brackets, say, on Rs. 1,000 and above, you will find that there are many benami appointments or bogus appointments. All these things should be scrupulously screened and we cannot give a guarantee. You can put a screening committee. If they are satisfied with the qualifications and the emoluments paid to them, well and good, you can keep them, otherwise, you cannot have a guarantee, but up to Rs. 1,000, that would be the margin. Those who are below that could be protected, because we are not going to throw them out of employment.

Regarding the assessment of Rs. 33 lakhs, I feel that it could have been avoided. I do not know what the Minister is going to say in reply. If it is possible to reduce it, please do that at the earliest time possible. Here, some time has been required, because even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said that since the preparation and introduction of such a Bill would take some time, it is necessary to ensure that this Bill should be passed. I do not believe this, because for the past two decades, the Government and the Law Ministry have all been at this work. If you ask them probably they will give you not one version but a dozen versions of how to nationalise general insurance. Therefore, at the earliest opportunity, the Bill should also be introduced, so that not much time is allowed to pass by. This compen-

sation of Rs. 33 lakhs could have been avoided, if you had introduced a Bill on nationalisation of general insurance taking into account all these aspects.

Unless we take the nationalised sector and the general insurance in all seriousness, the benefit that could be derived for the farm products by way of crop insurance, cattle insurance and the agricultural sector in general will be delayed. All these things can be brought only if the nationalised sector comes into full operation.

With these words, I welcome this measure as a step in the right direction towards nationalisation of general insurance.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (ममरनीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, जब दो साल पहले देश में बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और उसके बाद गांवों में एक नई लहर आई गांवों के कुछ छोटे किसानों का भी ऋण दिये जान लग तब लोगों में राष्ट्रीयकरण और सोशल कंट्रोल की बात हर जगह फैली। उस समय भी जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात बराबर बही जा रही थी। जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण पन्द्रह साल पहले हुआ था और उससे जो करोड़ों रुपये प्राप्त हुए उससे देश का बड़ा फायदा हुआ। ठीक उसी लाइन पर, पन्द्रह साल के बाद जनरल इन्श्योरेंस की बात को लेकर हम लाग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। देश में आज काफी जागृति है और उससे काफी फायदा होने वाला है। यहाँ पर पहले भी साधारण इन्श्योरेंस फायर इन्श्योरेंस आदि का काम चल रहा था लेकिन क्राफ्ट इन्श्योरेंस नहीं होता था। गांव की ओर लोग जाते नहीं थे, और यही कारण था कि जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म्स होती थी, और अभी भी है, वही इस काम को ज्यादा आगे बढ़ाती थी और उसमें पैसा प्राप्त होता था उसको अपने काम में लगाती थी।

15.52 hrs

[SHRI SELZHIYAN in the Chair]

गन चुनाव में हम लोगों ने कहा कि जनता के धन को जनता के काम में आना चाहिए। अब

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मटल]

तक जो 240 करोड़ रु० जनता का लिया जाना था वह जनता के काम में सचमुच नहीं लगता था। वह केवल मुट्ठी भर लोगों के काम में लगता था। इसलिए जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कुछ साल पहले से चल रही थी। वह कांग्रेस के 10 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में भी है। यही वजह हुई कि एक साल की देरी की वजह से से बहुत सी मालप्रीक्रिमेंज उसमें आई।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसके खर्च को साधारण बीमा प्रबंधक ने किस तरह बढ़ाया। उसका एक्स्पेंडिचर 1971 में 31.8 करोड़ था। उसकी बचत 35.3 करोड़ बना दिया गया। अभी जन मध के श्री अग्रवाल वह रहे थे कि वह मानते हैं कि इसमें मालप्रीक्रिमेंज है। जब मैं साधारण बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चली तभी से लोगों ने 'रचना' रचनी शुरू की, और अपनी अकाउंट बुक्स को गलत तरीके बताना शुरू किया। इसको श्री अग्रवाल स्वयम् मान रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि जन साधारण के लाभ (कामन मैन) के लायक नहीं है। उन्होंने इसके लिए बहुत से तथ्य प्रकट किये और बतलाया कि कामन मैन के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है। जब कामन मैन के लिये इसकी लेकर आगे चलना है तब साधारण बीमा को सरकार के लिये अपने हाथ में लेना जरूरी था। उन्होंने एक बात यह भी कही कि यह बड़ा काम्प्लेक्स बिजनेस है। काम्प्लेक्सिटीज तो हर बिजनेस में होती है और जब कैपिटलिस्ट लाइन्स पर बिजनेस किये जाते हैं तब इन्फ्लेटेड अकाउंट्स दिये जाते हैं तथा और तरह से धन लेने की बात होती है, यह भी शायद उन के दिल दिमाग में रहा हो। इसलिए और भी जरूरी था कि जिस जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के बिजनेस में 240 करोड़ रु० लगा हुआ है उसको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। यह बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही थी कि इसको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले।

साधारण बीमा के अन्दर 108 करोड़ का काम जो हमारे देश की कम्पनी है वे करती है,

उनके अलावा 23 करोड़ का काम जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ है वे करती है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुये यह सोचा गया कि इस काम को कामन मैन तक जाना चाहिये। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सेशन 15 में इस तरह की आशा दिलाई गई कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में यह लागू नहीं होगा। जहाँ पर एग्जेंप्शन दिये गये हैं वहाँ लिखा गया है कि

Act where not to apply

उसमें कहा गया है कि

any scheme of insurance which might be exempted by the Central Government relating to—crop and cattle, etc

यहाँ पर कृषि करीब सर्वा वस्तुओं को माना है कि क्राप इन्श्योरेंस बहुत जरूरी है। मैं सदन को बतलाऊँ कि उसी साल गत अप्रैल मई के महीने में जो असामान्य वार्षिक हुई है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। उस वर्ष में बिहार में गेहूँ की फसल को 125 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ। उसी तरह देश के और स्थानों में भी हुआ इस प्राकृतिक प्रकोप और वर्षा में। लेकिन जिस तरह इस जनरल इन्श्योरेंस को जाना चाहिये था, उधर वह गई ही नहीं, अर्थात् साधारण व्यक्ति की ओर, साधारण किसान की ओर। मैं आप से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में और दूसरी जगहों में गर्मी के महीने में मैकडों गांव आग लगने से ध्वस्त हो जाते हैं,

Hundreds of villages are reduced to a heap and these general insurance people do not want to go there, God knows why

जब यह सब बातें हमने सामने रखकर दवा तो लगा कि यह काफी जरूरी है कि जनरल इन्श्योरेंस देहात की तरफ जाने। जैसा मैंने बतलाया, सारे देश के लोग जानते हैं कि वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद किस तरह छोटा किसान भी दो, चार या पांच एकड़ वाला किसान, उसके फायदा उठाकर अपनी खेती को आगे बढ़ाता है। उसी तरह से जनरल इन्श्योरेंस का जो काम

है वह अब सरकार के हाथ में आया है। अभी तो मैनेजमेंट को लेने की बात हो रही है, मैनेजमेंट को लेने के साथ साथ हम उनको प्रति माह करीब 28 लाख रुपये देना चाहते हैं। चूंकि उनका स्पेशल मैनेजमेंट को देना पड़ेगा उस लिए बार बार सदन के हर माननीय सदस्य ने टंगरा विरोध किया है। आप देखिए कि उन लोगों ने जिस तरह से तीन साल तक श्रवण 1967-1968 और 1969 तक पीने तीन करोड़ रु० का प्राफिट बनलाया है। मैं गमनाता हूँ कि जब से इसकी जानकारी में चली है तभी से वह अपने हिस्साब किताब को बदल रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता, उधर से आवाज आई है जो लोग जनरल इन्श्योरंस का चलाते हैं वही कहते हैं और उम्मान माना है कि यह मालप्रैक्टिसेज होनी रहती है। हमी नाउत में इस बिल का आना बहुत जरूरी था खासकर प्राप इन्श्योरंस जो कि फामस के लिए है। प्रायर इन्श्योरंस आदि के काम तो बहुत ही है। शहरों में लोग अपने बच्चा के इन्श्योरंस करवाते हैं तबकि अगर सभी खेलन बूदत बोर्ड दुर्घटना हो जाय तो वह पैसे पा जायें।

अगर इस तरह से देखा जाये तो यह बिल बात महत्वपूर्ण है और हर तरफ के लोग इसका स्वागत करते हैं। समापति महोदय, आप स्वयं अभी बोल रहे थे और आप जानते हैं कि देश के हर हिस्से के लोग इसका स्वागत करते हैं ताकि इससे देश का भला हो। इस बिल के पास होने से जन-साधारण का भला होगा, उनका काम आगे बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का महर्ष स्वागत करता हूँ।

PROF S L SAKSENA (Maharajganj)

Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill in the hope that our government will see to it that we make it a success. Unfortunately, most of our nationalised concerns are losing concerns and we have to hang our head in shame when we see their performance. Only yesterday the Railway Minister told us during his reply to the budget debate how much loss the railways are incurring in their working. I hope general insurance will not meet with the same fate. General Insurance is a

very intricate subject and a very delicate one to handle. Therefore I want the hon Minister to see that it is very carefully nursed.

16 00 hrs

Once, when I was in the Soviet Union, I asked the Chairman of the Planning Commission there, "How is it that in our country our nationalised concerns are generally losing?" He said, "Perhaps, it is because you do not have a specialised economic service to run them, you entrust everything to IAS and ICS people who do not know anything of the job." I hope, in running this intricate business, we will see that there is a specialised service which can manage it properly and well.

I do not agree with the amount of compensation that has been provided in the Bill. About Rs. 33 lakhs a month comes to about Rs. 4 crores in the year. I do not think it is proper when they are not taking over the ownership of the companies. Compensation should have been given only when the companies were taken over. Then we could have given suitable compensation. But it is too heavy a compensation that we are giving. I think, the hon Minister will see to it that the amount of compensation that is given is reduced. I think, one fourth of it would have been sufficient.

Crop and cattle insurance are a very big necessity for our country. I hope that this Government will evolve a scheme by which crop and cattle insurance are made possible and our farmers, who gamble with the rains, are also provided with some security if the crops fail. I hope a scheme for crop insurance will be worked out so that the farmer could be made to feel that he also got some benefit from the nationalisation of general insurance. We have nationalised the banking industry but the farmer still does not feel that he gets any benefit from it. We still hope that he will be benefited by it. But general insurance can benefit the farmer very easily if we can provide him with crop and cattle insurance. I hope, the hon Minister will try to see, when it is nationalised, that crop and cattle insurance are made a very important part of this business.

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

With these words I support the Bill in the hope that it will be made a profitable concern, compensation will not be given to the extent it is provided and crop and cattle insurance will certainly be introduced.

श्री काले (जालना) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है इसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी राय जाहिर की है। लेकिन मैं इसके सैकशन 15 के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ और अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सैकशन में काश्तकार की फसल को छूट देने की बर्चा की गई है। अगर इसको इसी तरह से रहने दिया गया तो अगला जो बिल आयेगा, तब बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायेगी।

श्री फून्बन्ध बर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now there is quorum—The Hon'ble Member may continue his Speech.

श्री काले : किसानों ने जनरल इन्श्योरेंस का बहुत अच्छे तरीके से स्वागत किया है। लेकिन स्वागत करते समय उनको ऐसा लगा कि क्राप का भी इन्श्योरेंस इसमें हो जायेगा। लेकिन इसमें बहुत ज्यादा रिस्क है, ऐसा कुछ मेम्बरों का ह्याल है या आपका भी ह्याल हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रिस्क लेना आपके लिए बहुत जरूरी है। अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और उसमें से पचास प्रति किमान हैं। अब अगर उनकी क्राप के बारे में यह कदम नहीं उठाया गया और उसकी इन्श्योरेंस की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो बड़ी मुश्किल की बात होगी। उन पर इसको लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस पर आप अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

इसमें कुछ और भी छूटें दी गई हैं। आपने कहा है कि चार कारपोरेशन बनाई जाएंगी। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कोओ-

प्रेटिव इन्श्योरेंस सोसायटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में एक कोओप्रेटिव इन्श्योरेंस सोसायटी की स्थापना हुई थी। उसको अगर उससे छूट दे दी जाती तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। काम अच्छा हो, इसके लिए भी यह जरूरी था। कोओप्रेटिव आधार पर जो कम्पनियां चलती हैं वे भी करीब करीब सरकारी ढंग पर चलने वाली कम्पनी के समान होती है। श्री धनन्जय राव गाडगील ने बड़े उत्साह के साथ उसकी स्थापना की और उसको चलाया था। इसको न लिया जाता तो अच्छा होता। इससे कम्पीटीशन की भावना रहती और पता लगता कि कौन अच्छा काम करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठाने के लिए आगे जो बिल आप लायें, उसमें इसको रखें या अभी छूट दें। इन शब्दों के माध्यम में इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this General Insurance Bill. This is the first step towards the promises which the Congress Party under the present leadership gave to the people at the time of elections.

The Bill has been criticised by the Swatantra Party as well as by the Jana Sangh Party. It has been criticised on the ground that it is unnecessary. My submission is that from their point of view, only the continuation of the capitalist structure of society is essential and necessary. It has also been criticised by Member belonging to the Communist Party (Marxist) on the ground that it provides for payment of compensation. Let to myself, I would have agreed with the legal aspect of the matter as contended by my hon' friend because a certain provision in the Constitution has been made that it is not necessary to make payment of compensation in order to acquire certain property as belonging to a certain sector of the economy. But it has been said that the Supreme Court has been striking down these socialistic measures on the ground that the payment of compensation is necessary, and, therefore, it has been provided in this Bill that certain contr-

pensation to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs per month should be given to these companies which are being taken over.

Sir, the basic idea of compensation is this that whenever property belonging to a certain individual is taken away by the Government, then that person should be compensated, that is, some value in the shape of money should be given to that person so that he will not be deprived of his right to property. But when a certain individual or a group of individuals, whether they may be in the shape of limited companies or they may be individual holders of property, when they are unjustly enjoying and exploiting the fruits of others, then they should not be compensated.

Now, these persons who are the custodian of the finances of the public in general insurance are not the real owners of property. They are exploiting the accumulated earnings and savings of the people. Therefore, if they are being deprived of their opportunity of exploiting the public, they should not have been given any compensation. But however up till now we have not been able to bring in the necessary Bill for the amendment of the Constitution which is a great hurdle in the path of bringing social legislation in this country.

Therefore, for the time being, we have, in order to avoid these legal complications and difficulties, rightly provided that some type of compensation should be given. Otherwise, just as we have the experience with respect to the Bank Nationalisation Bill which was struck down by the Supreme Court on the ground that the principle of payment of compensation was not laid down, this also will be struck down in a similar manner. Therefore, in order to avoid all these difficulties and complications it has been found necessary that this provision about compensation should be made.

There are criticisms made that this Bill is not going to solve any economic problems of the country. Well, this is a criticism which is coming from those who are wedded to a certain way of thinking and that is thinking on capitalist lines.

On the other hand we, who are wedded to socialism, and for which got the mandate

of the people in the recent election, have got to take all progressive measures for the benefit of the people.

Even at the time of Bank Nationalisation, all those types of criticisms, stock criticisms, were offered. There is nothing new in these types of criticisms, which are now being advanced in respect of this Bill relating to General Insurance.

Since there is not much time either at the disposal of the House or at my disposal, I would conclude by saying that I fully welcome the features of the General Insurance Bill and that I would extend my fullest support for its passage in due time. I hope that this would be only a milestone in the long march on the path of progress towards socialism and that the Bill would be replaced by more comprehensive enactment in due course of time.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए श्री चव्हाण और श्री गणेश को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल को पहले आना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह अब आ गया, यह खुशी की बात है। जिस दिशा में हम अपने देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, यह उस ओर एक कदम है। लेकिन जिस शकल में इस बिल को आना चाहिए, वह बिलकुल उस शकल में नहीं आया है। सरकार के सामने कुछ संविधानिक और दूसरी मजबूरियाँ हो सकती हैं। उनको पूरे तौर पर दूर करना चाहिए। जब तक संविधान में सम्पत्ति का मौलिक अधिकार मौजूद है, तब तक हम तेजी से जो कदम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं बढ़ा पाते हैं।

जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा रहा है, वह मेरी समझ में तो नहीं देना चाहिए। ये कम्पनियाँ बहुत अधिक मुनाफा कमा चुकी हैं। उन्होंने जो शेयर लिए हैं, उनके मुनाफे से उन्होंने इतना फायदा उठाया है कि अब उनको कम्पेंसेशन देने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो विदेशी कम्पनियों को गिरफ्त में लिया गया है, वह एक बहुत बड़ा और जरूरी कदम है। इससे हम सरकार की और भी नई दिशाएँ देख सकते हैं। ये विदेशी जेनेरल

[श्री शशि भूषण]

इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनियां देश में कुछ हद तक करप्शन फैलाने में कामयाब रही है। हमारे देश में दुबई वगैरह से तीन गौ करोड़ रुपये का जो मोना चोरी से आता है, ब्रिटिश इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी उसको इनशोर करके भेजती है। इसलिए सरकार ने इन विदेशी कम्पनियों पर हाथ डालकर बहुत अच्छा किया है। उसी तरह उमे विदेशी बैंकों पर भी हाथ डालना चाहिए। उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण भी बहुत जरूरी है। ये विदेशी कम्पनियां हमारे देश का एक्सप्लायटेशन ही करती रही है। सरकार ने उनके प्रति जो रुख अपनाया है, हम चाहेंगे कि विदेशी बैंकों के प्रति भी धीरे-धीरे उसका यही रुख हो, क्योंकि उन्होंने भी हमारा स्क्सप्लायटेशन किया है। जब भी हमारे देश पर मुसीबत का वक्त आता है, तो जिन बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों की ये कम्पनियां हैं, वे हमारे विरोध में खड़े हो जाते हैं। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि ब्रिटेन हमारे खिलाफ क्या कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। उसे जब भी मौका मिला है, उसने हमारे हितों के खिलाफ काम किया है।

इन कम्पनियों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, ख़ाम तौर से बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से वे लगातार यह प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाये। आज उनको अपने मकसद में कामयाबी मिली है। अच्छा हो, यदि इन कम्पनियों के मैनेजमेंट में कर्मचारियों की यूनियन्ज को रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिले, जैसा कि एल० आई० सी० में किया गया है। उस वक्त ये कस्टोडियन अपनी आदतें बदलेंगे और कर्मचारियों के साथ मिलकर काम करना सीखेंगे। इस वक्त तो उनकी यह आदत नहीं है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी बहुत से रास्ते रोकती है। इन कम्पनियों में जो कस्टोडियन आये हैं और हमारे आमपास जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, उन दोनों की शकल में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्ज को मैनेजमेंट में रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जाये।

जिम तरह रूबी इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी की जांच हुई थी, उसी तरह सरकार दूसरी कम्पनियों के बारे में एनक्वायरी करने के लिए एक कमीशन बनाये। और भी ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा बंगलिया किया गया है। एक कमीशन बनाकर उसको जनता के नोटिस में लाना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसी कम्पनियों की एनक्वायरी न कर ली जाये, तब तक उनको कोई कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाये।

इन कम्पनियों के कर्मचारी बहुत आशायें लगाये हुए हैं। वे सरकार की हर तरह से मदद करेंगे, जैसे कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने की है। उनको आशाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार छोटी और बड़ी कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों की तन्स्वाहो के भेद को कम करे। बड़ी कम्पनियों को तो कम्पेन्सेशन देना ही नहीं चाहिए। अगर छोटी-छोटी कम्पनियों को थोड़ा बहुत दे भी दे, तो कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं फिर सरकार और श्री चव्हाण को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I rise to support this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his having brought forward this long-awaited measure. This Bill and the spirit underlying it have received general acceptance and approval from this House.....

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha) : I take it that the hon. Member is definitely against compensation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The demand voiced not only in this House but throughout the country has been for this measure so that, if I merely say that I support this Bill and that I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his having taken this step, I would not be making any fresh contribution to the debate which has been going on. Understandably, certain reservations have been expressed by certain friends in this House, because they have been taking a line which is in tune with their general line of

thinking, namely that nationalisation is bad, if things are to go on well the private industries alone can do it, Government or the public sector cannot do it, things cannot function in that way and so on. That sort of pessimistic approach has become ingrained in the minds and in the thinking of a certain section in our country. It is time they fell in line with the general trend of thinking in the country.

The question that has been in the minds of the common men is this. All round nationalisation has been taking place. Life insurance was nationalised 15 years ago. Banks have been nationalised. Sectors of industry are being nationalised. The present total investment in the public sector is about Rs. 3,500 crores. We are aiming to expand it to Rs. 6,400 crores by the close of this five year period. So nationalisation is accepted. If all round nationalisation is accepted and the entire credit system has been brought under the control of the nation, the question in the mind of everybody is why general insurance should remain apart. The question is not why we must proceed to nationalise it but it is why we should not have done it earlier, because in the whole canvas of all round nationalisation, if a small patch of general insurance remains isolated and in the hands of a few, it presents an anachronistic picture which is difficult to understand or appreciate.

In all these measures, as you pointed out when you spoke, the question is not how much money we are getting, how much advantage we are getting, but one of principle, whether any citizen in this country have the right to handle another man's money with a view to make a profit out of it for himself.

Banks were nationalised. That step has a basic validity in the context of the development of our economic structure. But apart from that, the fundamental principle which appeals to the imagination of the common man in this country is this : my small deposit is being handled by a few people ; they have no business to do so ; therefore nationalise it. In regard to life insurance, I pay my premium month to month but it is handled by a few who have no business to do so. Therefore nationalise

it. If this principle is accepted, nationalisation of general insurance fits into the pattern of our structure and there is no escape from nationalisation.

Even as the private sector has managed it, the record, so far as general insurance is concerned, is not very creditable. Take the figures for 1950 and 1970. Have they expanded to the extent they should have ? Industrial expansion has taken place ; there has almost been an explosion in certain sectors. Our national income has gone up ; economic activity has increased. But has general insurance kept pace with this ? In 1950, the gross premium income was Rs. 20 crores and in 1968, it was Rs. 112 crores. It should have been much more.

Also the conventional and conservative method of general insurance as handled by the private sector will not meet the needs of the nation today. As has been pointed out from different quarters in the House, the question of profit or loss is not so material. What we have to consider is how many varieties and types of cushion can be provided, how many different areas have to be covered and how cover can be provided to the people who have to face new hazards in their day to day life as a result of the developments and innovation that are taking place. All of them must get the advantage of insurance protection. The private management will certainly not be equal to these challenging tasks. So this measure was long overdue. The Finance Ministry and the Finance Minister have only responded to the demand of the country. He has only demonstrated by bringing this measure and the others proposed by him in his Budget, which are coming up for discussion tomorrow, that the party to which he and I belong, and which he leads means what it says and in terms of the mandate we have received at the elections, we are seeking to implement our election promises. One by one they are being implemented.

As far as compensation is concerned, I do agree with Shri Shashi Bhushan and others, but it is no use ignoring certain hard facts. Enough has been said and enough number of times has it been said by the Supreme Court that the constitution being what it is, compensation has got to be paid

[Shri C M Stephen]

in certain cases. We on this side do not believe in bringing forward a measure for the purpose of demonstration and for playing to the gallery, irresponsibly unconcerned as to what the measure will come to ultimately. We do not want to fasten a child to be cut down by somebody else. Therefore, as the father of the child we believe in taking enough precautions so that the child may survive the birth and carry on. So, it is necessary that compensation should be provided.

I do not think anybody is happy to have to pay compensation and the voice is certainly loud on this side of the House that steps should be taken early enough to the extent possible to amend the particular provisions of the Constitution which will enable us to nationalise without compensation wherever compensation is not legitimately or righteously payable. This is an instance where it may not be righteously payable but the question is whether we should wait until the proposed amendment to the Constitution takes place or bring forward a measure paying compensation and proceed to the other measure ultimately. The national urge is there for nationalisation and therefore, the first step is being taken the management has been taken over. Nationalisation will come later on as the Finance Minister has assured us.

I was certainly pained when I heard certain observations from a very valued friend on the other side. He was saying that this has been done because we were subjected to a certain pressure from some quarter that because somebody had paid election money or something like that we bowed our heads to them. Is it not too late to say this? Has not sufficient happened in this country which will prove to anybody that this party which is sponsoring this Bill has mustered enough strength, enough moral courage enough strength of backbone to stand up to any pressure that may come up? Do you think that this party which could nationalise the banks, this party which could stand up to the Princes, this party which could nationalise life insurance, this party which is going ahead with the nationalisation of industries, this party which has defied the tallest of men and the tallest of forces in

this country, is bowing to what you call the pressure of the small fry which is represented by general insurance? It would have been better if my friend had argued without that insinuation. *(Interruptions)*

I am very much amused at the interruption by Mr Joytirmoy Bosu. I have seen enough of the performance of his party in my State. I have seen his party fostering Bills deliberately to get them butchered at the hands of the judiciary. I have seen his party fostering a Bill playing to the gallery, taking it to the court and getting it butchered and then saying that it is the Constitution that has done it, that they are all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You paid an excess compensation of Rs 40 crores to the bankers by injecting two contradictory clauses.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Mr Bosu must have been in Parliament for quite a long time but may I teach him the elementary lesson of not interrupting a speaker unless he yields. He has mustered a great lot of undigested data which he is giving out from time to time, data absolutely uncoordinated, and like a school boy he is saying these things now and then. *(Interruption)*

I am not yielding. I am addressing the Chairman.

MR CHAIRMAN: I request you to come to the subject.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: What I said was that his criticism should have been more charitable. Not that it is going to affect us, not that it is going to wound us at all, but the hon. Member who made that criticism should not have allowed himself to be exposed to such cheapness. That is all that I say.

As for the four corporations that are contemplated, I say that it is the best sort of set up that could be thought of. Let there be some competition between the different corporations which will certainly be better than one monolithic corporation. On that also I compliment the Finance Minister for this particular provision which has been

brought in. I am happy that the long awaited Bill has been brought in and I support the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN : Mr. Chairman, the Bill has had perhaps with the only exception of the hon. Member H. M. Patel, the fullest possible support that it deserves. Even Mr. Patel did not controvert the issue, he merely expressed his ideological attitude towards the question, though he accepted it as a reality and tried to make some constructive suggestions which I consider more important. Two points were debated here. One has legal implications and the other has political implications. I am sorry that Mr. Chatterjee of the CPM who made a very good contribution to the debate is not present here now. I should like to take his point first. He referred to article 31A(1)(b) : taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either for public interest or in order to secure proper management. The basic point is that the management is to be taken for a limited period. It is to be taken for a limited period either in public interest or for proper management, but ultimately the intention is to return the management. We have got some history behind this law. I find that there was some Supreme Court judgement in 1964 in the Dwaraka Das Srinivas versus Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. After this judgement article 31A was substituted. It is after that that the Life Insurance Corporation Bill was introduced. The present Bill is modelled on that Bill. There management was taken over and arrangement for compensation was made.

16.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The reason was that when the management was taken over it was not taken for a temporary period or for any definite period. The intention is to take over the management and ultimately to take over ownership also. We are not making any secret of it. That is our commitment and it is the direction in which we want to go. Hon. Member Mr. Mahajan very competently pointed out the circumstances when it can be considered as a sort of a malafide action. We have to take the fact as it is. The Hon. Member Mr. Stephen pointed out that we have to function at the present moment

within the Constitution as it is, and the interpretation given to it. When we pass a legislation today we have to take these facts into account. Whether one agrees with it or not, it is a different matter. I am not going into the question of compensation for acquisition. That is a matter which is completely different and which will be debated and considered on merits when it comes up for discussion. I have no doubt that politically speaking it is quite essential that we go into the question of amendment of the Constitution. As for the right of property we want to regulate it so that there would not be any disparity or concentration of wealth. These are two basic commitments which we have made in our manifesto.

In the light of all that, certainly certain amendments to the Constitution are called for. But that is a different matter. At the present moment, when we frame a law and when I commend any legislation here, we must take into consideration the present legal position as expounded in the judgments of the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is very difficult to accept the interpretation given by Mr. Chatterjee. It will be making fun of ourselves if we have to take some chance interpretation and bring in a legislation on that basis and get it reversed. It brings unnecessary conflict between the judiciary and the legislature and it creates unnecessary tension in the country. We do not propose to do that sort of thing.

The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, made a reference to a certain law that they had passed in West Bengal when the State Government took over their tram service. I would like to read the section under which they had taken it over. They had taken it only for a definite period ; not only for a definite period but this is what they have said. It is very interesting. In section 3 of the West Bengal (Calcutta Tramways Company) Act, they have said :

"Provided that the State Government may with the approval of the State Legislature cancel such an order at any time before the expiry of the said period."

So, in the legislation that they had passed, they indicated their intention, not only of returning the management at the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

end of the period but also with the approval of the Legislature, to cancel the take-over even earlier than the due date. This is not our intention when we are taking over the general insurance business here. We do not propose to do so. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No compensation was paid. *(Interruption)*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We helped you to take over. You do not know. We had helped you to take it over. I know. At that time, previous sanction of the President was necessary for that Bill and I was in the concerned Ministry to facilitate that. I know Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. *(Interruption)* You can certainly have your own differences. But do not suppose that you have got the monopoly of progressive economic philosophy as far as this country is concerned. We certainly believe in that philosophy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you not talking to a Marxist ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am talking to a fellow Member of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We do not pretend ; no display. *(Interruption)*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : What I am telling you is, do not try to think that you have the monopoly of progressive ideology. We have got our own ideology. It may be different from yours ; it is different from yours. I do not want to hide that also. We have got our approach to our economic problems and we claim that this is the right approach, a progressive approach, which alone will solve the real problems of this country. I have no doubt about it in my mind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Go to the people.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The people have already judged it very well. Where is the question of again going to the people to judge it now ? The people have already judged it. That is why we are here, and you are there. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You will see what happens.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, you are trying to prophesy. Do not try to become a jyotishi. I can understand your being an ideologist, but do not try to become a jyotishi.

The main point is this. Politically, as I have said, our approach to this matter is what it is. Coming back to the question of management, etc., some Members raised the question of certain employees connected with the Claims Bureau, etc. This is a point which we will go into sympathetically. I do not want to make any final commitment. That is an aspect which deserves to be gone into, and we will certainly discuss this matter amongst ourselves and, if necessary, with the leaders of some of the Opposition parties also, those who are interested in the problem. Mr. Banerjee came and discussed it with me this morning. We ourselves have already started thinking about it, but I cannot make any final commitment on this issue, because this is a matter which needs to be gone into very carefully.

Some hon. Member raised the question whether it is right to put the same people in charge of this, the people who never had any faith in nationalisation. Well, yes and no ; the answer is both ways. Certainly we should not have such people as are so prejudiced against nationalisation that they are likely to subvert the whole thing. But there are some people who have got experience and who are committed to insurance, whether nationalised or not. If we can make use of such experts, there is nothing wrong. When Mr. H. M. Patel was a leading officer—Secretary in the Finance Ministry—as Government servant, I think he did excellent service in constructing the nationalisation law. When his capacities were nationalised, he did good work. Now when he is a Swatantra, he is quite different. If we can make use of honest, capable, experts for constructive activities in the nationalised sector, we should do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Their antecedents should be verified before putting them on the job.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If there are certain people whose antecedents are such that they are likely to prove harmful to the working of nationalised general insurance, certainly we will have to take action. The appointments we have made are provisional. There were some people who had opposed nationalisation. I must say some of them are very honourable persons. When we offered them this new responsibility, they said, "Let us think about it. We do not want to say 'yes' immediately." They thought about it and said, "We have been committed life-long to this insurance, and we are prepared to give our best to nationalised insurance also." When such people offer themselves, we should not refuse them. Ultimately, they are also Indians. If we can make use of the expertise and dedication of Indians for nationalised insurance, we should certainly do so. But if later experience proves otherwise, we will not hesitate to get rid of them. When we nationalise something, it becomes a pragmatic, practical proposition to implement it properly. In the transitional period, we will have to be very careful. In the atmosphere of criticism and doubt that is being created by very powerful forces in the country, when we are undertaking the responsibility of nationalisation, it is our duty to see that it succeeds. We have to see that we make a grand success of it. Therefore, we want the co-operation of all, of the employees and even of those who have opposed it. We find people are flexible. Prof. Ranga opposed any move for nationalisation when he was here. When he is outside the House, he is supporting nationalisation. People are liable to change their views. Certainly we want cooperation from every sector to see that general insurance becomes a success.

I do not want to reply to Mr. H. M. Patel's argument. He has merely put on record his general ideological attitude towards nationalisation. He quoted our Prime Minister saying, "We do not believe in nationalisation for nationalisation's sake". Certainly it is so. We are not making a dogma of nationalisation. But when nationalisation is a powerful instrument to strengthen the social forces in the country, certainly we do believe in it. I do not want to go into ideological questions. In his entire speech, his attitude was one of constructive co-operation and I welcome it. When we

construct the new Bill, if he can give suggestions, they would be welcome. In the meanwhile if he has other suggestions about running the management in a more efficient manner, certainly we will welcome those useful suggestions from him.

Sir, I do not want to say anything more. I thank the House for the very splendid support it has given to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of general insurance business pending nationalisation of such business, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.47 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MY DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up general discussion of the General Budget.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget placed before the House by the Finance Minister, he claims, will carry forward the mandate the ruling party has got three months ago in the mid-term elections, and the mandate, he has told us, is a mandate for socialism and economic growth matched by social justice. This budget, according to him, is an orientation towards that socialism.

But even a very superficial study of the budget placed before us makes it quite clear that it is the continuation of the same policy pursued by the Congress Government for the last 24 years. Even in the last interim budget the same policy was implemented. When the mandate was *gairhi hatao* the budget has imposed a heavy burden of taxation on the common people. By placing a heavy burden on the common people, will the *gairhi* be removed or will it be further strengthened? The objective that has been placed before us here is that the disparities in incomes should be gradually removed. But this very budget is based on a policy which further increases disparity.

As the result of this Budget is the further increase of the burden of taxation and the increase in the disparity of incomes, it cannot be called a budget oriented towards socialism. Just reverse is the position. It is a budget for developing capitalism in the same old way. It is not a pro-people Budget; it is an anti-people Budget. So, there is no socialism in this Budget; it is pure and simple capitalism.

As regards taxation, already the Railway Minister has imposed a new burden on the common people by increasing railway fares and also freight. Everybody knows that ultimately the burden will be placed on the consumers by the business community. In this Budget a heavy tax burden amounting to Rs. 220 crores has been placed on the people. But out of that Rs. 220 crores, the tax from wealth and incomes amounts to only Rs. 27 crores; the rest comes from other taxes and generally the major portion comes from indirect taxes. It is the policy of the Congress Governments gradually to turn the burden on the common people. That is why the percentage of direct taxation has gradually, year after year, been reduced and

indirect taxation has gradually been increased.

I am citing certain facts. In 1951 direct taxation was 49.9 per cent and indirect taxation 50.1 per cent; in 1955-56 direct taxation was 39.8 per cent and indirect taxation 60.2 per cent; in 1960-61 direct taxation was 33.5 per cent and indirect taxation 66.5 per cent; in 1965-66 direct taxation was 27.6 per cent and indirect taxation 72.4 per cent; in 1968-69 direct taxation was 24.6 per cent and indirect taxation 75.4 per cent; in 1970-71 direct taxation was 19.1 per cent and indirect taxation 80.9 per cent and in this Budget direct taxation is only 27 per cent and indirect taxation is 73 per cent. Where is the change in policy? This reduction of the percentage of direct taxation means that it is helping the big monopolists to concentrate more and more wealth into their hands and pass on the major burden of taxation to the common masses. That is why during the course of this Congress administration of the last 24 years this big monopoly capitalism has grown in India, there has been so much concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and economic disparity has developed to such a big extent.

About how monopolists have grown I am giving some figures. In 1963-64 the assets of Tatas were Rs. 418 crores; in 1966-67 they were Rs. 551 crores, an increase of Rs. 133 crores during this short period from 1963-64 to 1966-67. Coming to Birlas, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 290 crores and in 1966-67 it was Rs. 510 crores, that is, an increase of Rs. 220 crores. In the case of Mafatlal, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 46 crores and in 1966-67, it was Rs. 127 crores, that is, an increase of Rs. 81 crores. So, this is the policy pursued by the Congress Government. Whether it is capitalist policy or pro-monopolist policy or pro-people's policy everybody can judge from these figures.

Coming to the question of burden of taxation, each year, heavy amount of taxation has been imposed on the common man. I have got detailed figures but because of the shortage of time I will not place them here. But this heavy burden of taxation, each year, is becoming so much that it has become absolutely impossible for the common man to bear the burden of taxation. Due to the heavy

burden of taxation, the standard of living of the common people has gone down rapidly to such a low level as you can see from the figures of poverty line in the rural areas. According to the National Sample Survey, in 1960-61, the proportion of rural population under poverty line was 52 per cent; in 1967-68, it had risen to 70 per cent and since then it has further risen to nearly 80 per cent. So, the disparity in income and the standard of living is growing very rapidly.

Again, as to how the burden has been imposed on the common people, you can see it from the figure of inflationary rise in prices. In 1949, the price index was 100 and in September, 1970, it had gone upto 220. Due to this inflationary pressure, the purchasing power of rupee has declined to 44 p. by 1970. So, the common man's pocket is being robbed and the big business is accumulating huge amounts of profit due to the policy pursued by the Congress Government.

Then, our Finance Minister expressed a desire that price stability will be achieved due to the measures suggested in the Budget. But it is a fact, and it is an admitted fact, that this rise in prices is not an isolated thing. When the tax burden increases, that results in rise in prices. When there is inflation, it causes rise in prices. When there is deficit financing, it causes rise in prices. When there is black money in operation, it causes rise in prices. When the grip of monopoly over the whole economy becomes stronger then they manipulate prices so that they can squeeze the common people through price manipulations.

17.00 hrs.

In this Budget, out of a total deficit of nearly Rs. 400 crores. Rs. 220 crores are left mainly for Deficit Financing. This Deficit Financing will not be only of the order of Rs. 220 crores; but we apprehend that there will be greater Deficit Financing because of the recent developments in Bangla Desh and the huge influx of refugees.

So, the question of price stability being achieved, is impossible due to the measures suggested by the Finance Minister in this Budget. Price is bound to rise. Government cannot control the big monopolists.

From the way in which the taxation measures have been imposed, it is quite clear to us that the Corporate sector has virtually been exempted. Though there have been some taxes, they are virtually of a very marginal nature. So, these white elephants have been saved. That is why, the next day after the Budget was placed here, I saw in the newspaper report that there is buoyancy in Lyons' Range. This is the heading which we saw in the paper and the share prices have shot up.

So, the reaction of the big monopolists to this Budget is quite evident. That shows that this Budget is to defend their interests and that is why the prices have shot up.

The Government have started pursuing now policies and they call it, new licensing policy. By this licensing policy of concessions and incentives, they have contributed to a huge amount of profit being amassed by this big business. I can give some figures which I have got from their organ, *The Economic Times*. According to a study made by the Research Bureau of *The Economic Times*, the net profits of 422 companies, whose results were published during August, 1970 to April, 1971, have been increased by 27.5 per cent to Rs. 162 crores, whereas the sales have gone up by 13.6 per cent to Rs. 3111 crores. From this you can see, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, how the big business is making huge profits under the new policy pursued by this Government. And, if you call this policy to be orientation towards socialist economy, it is nothing but plain deception on the masses and done to hoodwink them.

So, by the policy of developing capitalism, socialism cannot be brought to India, and the people cannot be saved from poverty, and the employment potentialities cannot be developed.

In the new licensing policy Government piously express the hope that they have the objective of reducing disparity, but actually, there are such loopholes in it as help the big business to accumulate such huge profits. In the Economic Survey, at page 20, para 65, it is clearly stated:

"Although the delineation of sectors under the new industrial licensing policy

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imposes certain restrictions on the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns, these restrictions may be relaxed in case the interests of the economy so requires."

So, there are really no restrictions.

So much has been talked about the green revolution, and it has been stated that food production has increased. That is good. But who are being helped by the methods by which this food production has increased? In the Economic Review Survey, it has been stated :

"The question of the rich farmers becoming richer and of growing income disparities in rural areas cannot be solved in the existing background of techniques which favour those groups which have adequate land together with the complementary physical and financial resources."

So, disparities are growing by the way this green revolution has been conducted. It has also been accepted by others that the way our agriculture is being conducted, it is leading to disparities. It is sufficient if I quote from the ECAFE report. It says :

"The green revolution has primarily benefited the farmers with large holdings, good quality land, better irrigation facilities, higher educational levels and better financial standing."

The other part is that in the rural areas, there have been more landless labourers, and the poor peasantry's economic standard has gone down, and the crisis in their life has been far more accentuated.

In the case of industrial workers and employees, the slogan is raised that productivity should be increased. Actually, production has increased, and the productivity per labourer has also increased, but their wages have not increased. I would like to quote what the National Commission on Labour has stated in this regard. It says as follows :

"The production per worker has increased by about 63 per cent between

1952 and 1964, but real earnings have remained almost static during this period."

That is also the case even now, because the price rise has become so steep and phenomenal that even if there is some nominal increase in their wages, the real wages have not increased but have gone down. So, these economic facts clearly prove that under the Congress regime, due to the policy pursued by the Congress Government, of developing capitalism in India in co-operation with the feudal forces and foreign imperialism, the economic life of the common masses is going down further and further, and the concentration of wealth and money has become so huge that this Government does not have the courage to attack them. That is why many friends have raised the question of nationalisation of foreign banks and foreign concerns. We have repeatedly pointed out those things, but Government have no courage to take action along these lines. They have allowed the Indian economy to be virtually mortgaged to the foreign imperialist forces. The foreign aid India is getting is a colossal figure. Its debt servicing has been so heavy on our economy that it is difficult to come out of it unscathed. In 1950-51,—foreign aid was Rs. 32 crores ; in 1955-56, it was Rs. 113 crores, in 1960-61, it was Rs. 761 crores, in 1965-66 Rs. 2,590 crores and in 1970-71, it was Rs. 6,659 crores. Now it is more than Rs. 7,000 crores. Under Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership, foreign aid has been of the order of Rs. 4069 crores and the debt servicing on that comes to nearly Rs. 450 crores per year. It is due to this drainage of money from our country that heavy taxation has been imposed on our people. It is not only due to foreign aid but also private foreign capital which has found a favourable soil in India. This amount has increased nearly 4 times under the Congress regime. In 1948, the amount was Rs. 256 crores, in 1970, it has become about Rs. 1,000 crores and more collaboration schemes are under way. The annual drainage on this account consisting of profits, interest, dividends, royalties etc. is of the order of Rs. 200 crores. Add to it the debt servicing amount of Rs. 450 crores and you have a huge amount going out of India each year into the hands of the foreign imperialists. In such

a situation, how can the Indian economy be considered to be oriented towards socialism? It is nothing but an attempt to bluff the common people. That is why I say the white elephants go scot-free.

They are proposing to increase the outlay in plan projects so that employment opportunities can be extended. I have reports to suggest that there is huge tax evasion. Arrears of tax in 1970-71 are of the order of Rs. 731 crores. All these are due from big business houses. There is an enormous racket in operation, but no stern measures are taken against them to unearth and mop up the black money. There was a committee headed by Shri Wanchoo. It came to some startling conclusions which people could not believe. The report here says :

"Surprisingly enough, the authorities have not said a word about it. The Committee's estimate of the black money would startle even the worst pessimists. The Committee estimates that the Indian economy generates Rs. 2,000 crores of black money every year"

The total of the black money is more than Rs. 10,000 crores. In 1966, in the Durgapur AICCC session, the then Home Minister, Shri Nanda, circulated a paper in which he mentioned that the total amount of black money at that time was Rs. 2,400 crores. Since then add each year Rs. 2,000 crores and we have a colossal amount of black money untapped. The Wanchoo Committee called it a parallel economy.

But this Government is not laying its hands on them. We are only told in the Budget that some machinery has been set up. So, if there is huge black money which is operating as a parallel economy, there is no chance of any price stability, and if these white elephants are left scot-free, there is no chance of any reduction of disparities in incomes among the people.

Because of concentration of economic power in the hands of a few and the vast masses getting more and more poor, the internal market is getting limited and the production coming out of our industries

and factories is having limited scope of expansion in the internal market. So, the Government is now insisting on too much of exports. For debt servicing a huge amount of export is necessary. For importing important raw materials, the shortage of which is creating a crisis, export is necessary. For developing competitiveness in the export market, the slogan is given that there should be reduction in the cost of production and for this the burden will be mainly placed on the labourers.

It has been said that the economy is picking up, that it is poised for revival, for growth. It is true that since the recession there has been some revival, but everybody knows that in a capitalistic economy there are periodical crises or recessions and there are periodical revivals. So, after the recession there is a revival but it will be followed by a bigger crash if the economy is not basically changed.

Our competitors have performed better than ourselves in the export market and our relative position as an exporting nation has worsened. India's position as an exporter was 15th in 1960-61, but by 1969 it has slid down to a low 23rd. Over the past 20 years India's share in world trade has steadily declined from about 2.1 per cent to about 0.7 per cent, one third of previous figure. There may be some temporary revival, but this general trend is there. Unless there is a basic change in the economy, we cannot improve our position in the export market.

In the matter of development and industrial production, our position is the lowest in the world not only in relation to the highly developed capitalist countries, but even in relation to the newly developing countries of Asia and Africa. This is a shameful position which India is occupying compared with other countries due to the policies pursued by the Congress Government in the last 24 years. I say that there is no way out from this mass unemployment, from this mass poverty and rise in prices unless this whole economy is basically changed.

It is not socialism. Even nationalisation of banks is not socialism. In England and

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America also banks are nationalised, but every body knows that they are imperialist countries. It is State capitalism, and not socialism because you are pursuing capitalist policy. In France, Belgium and other capitalist countries also nationalisation is there. To say that this is a step towards socialism is to deceive the masses. We have said repeatedly that real socialism means a total abolition of capitalism, the entire means of production must be owned socially; individual ownership will be taken away and the means of distribution also must be owned by the society. That cannot be done by a party which is pledged to develop capitalism. That is why in my last speech I said that India would become socialist, not under the leadership of the Congress but under the leadership of the party of the proletariat. That is the experience of the other socialist countries and that is the lesson of history. And the whole world is advancing towards that. I am not going to talk about that now because that take a long time. Due to the policies pursued by this Government, social contradictions are bound to develop both in industrial and rural sectors. There will be class struggles because people are being thrown out of employment due to closure of the factories. Only today there has been a discussion on the closure of 81 textile mills and more than 81 thousand workers have been thrown out of the jobs. What is the way for them? They will have to fight back and get their jobs back. In all the States factories are being closed and thousands of persons are being thrown out of employment. I do not want to mention the figures to show how unemployment has grown.

My point is that this Budget helps further unemployment, further poverty and further rise in prices. Though symptoms of revival are there, though the rate of production has increased to some extent a basic change in the policy is necessary to remove disparities among the people to give employment to the masses and to remove poverty. The State must have sufficient resources. In other words there must be bigger investment. That is why nationalisation of foreign concerns and monopoly concerns is very essential.

There is then the questions of land reforms. Everybody knows how land reforms have been sabotaged. The Prime Minister posed that she was very serious about implementing land reforms which have been adopted by the different State Legislatures. That is why a meeting of the Chief Ministers was convened. It is known to everybody that that meeting sabotaged the execution of the land reforms. Though the resolution or Bills on land reforms were passed by the legislatures—they were not full land reforms—even those measures were not at all implemented. Mr. Chavan stated that he had a different ideology and we had a different ideology. Yes, when there are different classes ideologies will be different and no ideology is free from class interest. This is the basic thing. The ideology of the capitalist class is the ideology of the ruling Congress party. We represent the proletariat. Our party is the revolutionary party of the proletariat and it is only under the leadership of the proletariat socialism had been established in all the countries of the world. It is a historical fact and nobody can deny it. But still, India is in a stage where that form of socialism will take a long time. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Is there any communis' party in the world which will accept you as a proletariat party ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes ; ideologies are not free from class interests. It is an objective fact. Nobody can deny it. So, the ideology and outlook of the Congress, the ruling party, is an ideology to defend capitalism in compromise with feudalism and foreign imperialism, and that is the real fact which is developing in India. Unless this is basically changed, no solution of unemployment problem or removal of poverty is possible. That is why we suggest some immediate measures ; long after, socialism will be established not under your leadership but under the leadership of the Indian proletariat. But before that, even within this framework, you can take certain measures which I shall suggest here before I conclude my speech. Declare a moratorium on export of profits and repatriation of foreign private capital while negotiating for rescheduling of repayment of past loans, etc. Nationalise all foreign companies ; nationa-

lise the entire import-export trade. Impose a ceiling on profit and wealth of all big industrial and commercial undertakings. Take over profit in excess of the ceiling as a compulsory loan. Create a national development pool out of the compulsory loans formed out of excess profits and the reserves of big companies. End deficit financing. Rigorous tax enforcement and deterrent punishment to evaders and corrupt officers should be resorted to. Impose a steeply graduated personal income-tax. Impose a prohibitive tax on luxuries and comfort to discourage conspicuous consumption. Exempt basic necessities from taxation and subsidise them if necessary. Impose heavier taxes on corporate profits, personal wealth, estates and on capital gains.

There are growing disparities, and the discontent among the people is also growing. There is a growing necessity of fulfilling the basic necessities of the masses, but the ruling class feels only the necessity of suppressing the people's movement. That is why each year the expenditure on defence is increasing hugely and the expenses on the police, particularly the CRP, have increased in the budget. The military expenditure has increased by nearly Rs. 59 crores. The expenditure on CRP has increased from Rs. 89 crores to Rs. 100 crores. It shows that more and more this Government is developing the entire State machinery as a machinery of bitter repression and suppression, and in any way, they are out to suppress the people's movement, so that the people cannot defeat the reactionary policies of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Are not the socialist countries preparing for defence?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They are suppressing big capitalists; you are defending the capitalists by suppressing the workers. There is a big difference between these two, and that is why you must be denounced by us. This expenditure must be reduced. You can create an illusion for some time to get votes. The total average votes you have earned throughout India is

44 per cent; that is less than 50 per cent. *(Interruption)*

More people come to learn through their own experiences and in course of time they will see the real character of your Government. That is why I oppose this budget totally.

***SHRI F. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance has presented this year's Budget to the House and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the General Discussion on the Budget. The Budget for the year 1971-72 shows a deficit of Rs. 397 crores and new taxes have been levied to the tune of Rs. 177 crores, leaving an unfilled financial gap of Rs. 220 crores.

It is a matter of great regret that all these proposed taxes will affect the poor people and the middle class people. I accept and appreciate the fact that a Government cannot run the administration without resorting to taxation. But it should be axiomatic that such taxes should be levied on those who can bear the brunt and the poor people should not be subject to heavy taxation. As all the hon. Members are aware, this year taxes have been levied on the commodities generally used by common people. There is already steep rise in prices and with the proposed additional taxes the prices of essential commodities like foodgrains, cloth and so on are bound to go up.

The people of the Indian sub-continent are fully aware that this Government is wedded to the welfare of common people. In the recent General Elections, crores of our countrymen, reposing full faith in the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and realising the need for a strong Central Government, gave their massive support to the ruling party. They exercised their franchise in favour of the ruling party with the hope that the Government under the able leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi would banish poverty from the soil of this country, would work untiringly for the upliftment of the poor and down-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

trodden and would endeavour earnestly to eradicate unemployment. Before casting his vote, everyone searched for the symbol of Cow and Calf in the ballot paper and put stamp on it. They gave their unqualified verdict in favour of the ruling party. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam unreservedly offered their felicitations and proffered their hand of cooperation willingly so that the Government at the Centre can function effectively and fruitfully.

I regret to say that this Government, which is committed to usher in an era of socialism in the country and to work for the prosperity of the poor, has in this Budget chosen to impose taxes which would directly hit hard the poor and middle class sections of our society. Maida has been taxed at the rate of 10 paise per kilo. Bread which is made of maida is consumed mostly by the common people of our country. If there is one common factor of diet throughout the length and breadth of the country, it is this bread. In South, when a rikshawpuller, a porter, a stone-cutter or for that matter any worker, earns eight annas as his wages, he rushes to a tea shop and buys a bun and a cup of tea. In fact 90 % of the working class in our country depends on bread for sustenance. In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister stated that bread is a rich man's diet. Perhaps in Maharashtra, the home State of the Finance Minister, it may be so. But I can say that for millions of poor people in our country bread is the mainstay. I get the feeling that perhaps the Finance Minister has mocked at the suffering millions of our country. I appeal to him to withdraw at once this tax on maida.

We find that 10 % tax has been levied on ready-made garments. Being cheap and readily available, the poor people purchase them. I would have no objection to any taxation on ready-made garments of superior and fine varieties of cloth. In my view it is totally unjustified that ready-made garments should be taxed. Similarly, toilet soap has also come for taxation. Common variety of toilet soaps are used by the masses to reduce the rigorous of certain skin infections. If tax is imposed on superior quality toilet soaps, we will have

no grievance. It is not proper to have taxed all varieties of soap irrespective of quality. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to revoke this tax proposal on soaps commonly used by the masses. Again, kerosene, a petroleum product, has come for additional tax at the rate of 3 paise per litre. Who is using kerosene? It is used by the poor to light their huts at the time of taking their food. There is absolutely no justification for increasing the impost on kerosene. Coarse cloth has also been taxed. The consumers of coarse cloth are the poor and middle class people. We would not protest if superfine cloth is taxed heavily. But, since it is the other way, I appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw this impost.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

There is no tax on kerosene.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : In Tamil Nadu we have seen newspaper reports that the price of kerosene has gone up by 3 paise per litre because of the new tax on petroleum products. Petrol has been taxed heavily to the extent of 23 paise per litre. During the last two decades, petrol had not been taxed so heavily. Some may argue that petrol is mainly consumed by rich people owning cars. But, in India there are millions of taxis and auto-rikshaws. The main users of these vehicles are poor and middle class people of our country. The fares of taxis and auto-rikshaws will naturally go up, which in turn will effect the poor and the middle class. If you impose heavy taxes on imported cigarettes and other costly cigarettes smoked for pleasure by the richer sections of the society, it is all right. But, cheaper cigarettees like Charminar and Berkely, generally smoked by the labour and working class, have been taxed heavily. This, I feel, is rather unjust.

With a view to stopping food imports and to attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains, even as early as 1952, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while formulating the First Five Year Plan gave agriculture the pride of place and started a vigorous "Grow more Food Campaign". He said that agricultural implements and machinery must be made available at low prices. Many river-valley

projects were taken up. Though the country as a whole has not attained full self-sufficiency in foodgrains, many States are in the threshold of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. At this stage, 10 % tax has been levied on tractors, as a result of which the price of a tractor may go up by Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000. The D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu, with the twin objective of achieving self-sufficiency and augmenting food production considerably, during the last four years have sanctioned crores of rupees as loans to agriculturists. Throughout the State, the Government have met in full the farmers' requirement of electric connections and pumpsets. In consequence, the food production in Tamil Nadu has gone up considerably. In 1967, when the D.M.K. took over the administration, the food production was about 40 lakh tonnes. Under the wise and sagacious leadership of our late-lamented Anna and later under the dynamic and illustrious guidance of our present Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi, the Government of Tamil Nadu have given loans and grants to the farmers for digging thousands of wells and for installing millions of pumpsets throughout the State. The Government have also ensured timely supply of fertilisers and improved variety of seeds in sufficient quantities to the farmers. Electricity has been brought to the door-step of every farmer in the State. As a result of these multiple steps, in 1971 the production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu is estimated to be of the order of 72 lakh tonnes. When we have tried to augment food production by nearly 32 lakh tonnes in a short span of 4 years, we are afraid that the present levy on tractors is bound to hamper our efforts. I take this opportunity to stress that the Finance Minister should re-examine the proposed levy on tractor. I am of the view that the agricultural machinery and implements, whether imported or manufactured indigenously, should not be taxed so heavily.

As I had earlier pointed out, we accept and we have no hesitation in accepting that, whichever party may be in power, the Government cannot but levy some taxes. During the last four years, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu did not take recourse to rigorous taxation which would hit hard the toiling millions and in fact

revoked certain taxes of that nature. On the other hand, they did not vacillate to levy taxes on those who can bear the burden. On account of the discerning taxation policy followed by our Government, the D.M.K. has been returned to power in the recent General Elections with the massive majority of 183 seats in Tamil Nadu Assembly. Everyone acknowledges ungrudgingly that we have the best Government in Tamil Nadu, which has given primary importance to the welfare of the people.

I wish to submit that the policy of taxation should be discriminatory. Taxes should be levied on those who can bear the brunt. Many a time we have suggested to the Centre a few measures for raising additional resources without resorting to taxation which would hit the common man. I am firmly of the view that the entire import and export trade of the country should be taken over by the Government at the Centre. In the recent past, the ruling party at the Centre had indicated their inclination to do so. I am sure that by implementing this proposal, the Government would be able to raise substantial revenue. Besides, the income tax arrears run into astounding figures. If vigorous and effective measures are adopted to realise these arrears, there will be no need at all for the Government to levy heavy taxes. In the context of steep rise in prices, I would suggest that income tax exemption limit should go up to Rs. 10000 from the existing limit of Rs. 6000. I am sure that the Finance Minister with his liberal approach would show this generosity to the middle class people.

Sir, the Government is compelled to levy taxes when the expenditure is mounting up. We are all aware that the expenditure of the Central Government has gone up by leaps and bounds. There is great and immediate necessity for economising the expenditure at the Centre and I would suggest that a Committee be appointed to go into this question and suggest specific measures for this purpose.

I wish to state that the Central Government have treated Tamil Nadu in a step-motherly fashion. In the recent session of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, our Chief Minister

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

has clearly pointed out that the Report of the Fifth Finance Commission has adversely affected the financial interests of Tamil Nadu. For the period 1969-74, the *per capita* central assistance on all India basis is 98.5 rupees. But if you take Tamil Nadu alone, the *per capita* central assistance comes only to 87.5 rupees. Because of this the Tamil Nadu has been deprived of central assistance to the tune of Rs. 44 crores. Is it proper and just? If you take the totality of central schemes for financial assistance for the States together, you find that *per capita* assistance of Tamil Nadu is 142.5 rupees, while the all India average is 115.5. Is it fair? It is the duty of the Central Government to treat all the States on par. Why then this discrimination against Tamil Nadu?

The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for Tamil Nadu was Rs. 250 crores. But it has been cut down to Rs. 202 crores by the Central Government. Is it just to reduce the plan outlay by Rs. 48 crores? How can the Government of Tamil Nadu formulate developmental plans for the welfare of 4 crores of people of that State? How can they solve the problem of unemployment? How can they produce more food and other essential commodities? I would like to ask: why should there be this reduction in the plan outlay for Tamil Nadu?

This Budget has not made any provision for schemes to solve unemployment problem, which has assumed grave dimensions in our country. The Central Government should engage itself in formulating worthwhile schemes to solve this problem. One of the grand schemes being talked about in this country for so many years now is the linking of Ganges with Cauvery. Recently, a Central Minister referred to this scheme in some detail. If this scheme is taken up for implementation in right earnest, it will give job opportunities for thousands of Engineering Graduates, Diploma Holders and other skilled and unskilled workers throughout the country. 7 States will get continuous water supply enabling them to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Many technical experts are of the view that this scheme could be completed in 15 years time. It

may be asked that this scheme would cost Rs. 1500 crores and how to find that huge amount. I would say that in India the unaccounted money alone would run into several crores of rupees. If the Government gives a guarantee to the people that after 15 years the money would be returned to them without interest, I am sure that they would come forward to lend the money to the Government. The hon. Minister may retort that the Government knows all these things. It would suffice to point out here that only three years ago a Minister here held out the olive branch to the people possessing black money that if they came out in the open, it would be shared between them at the ratio of 60 : 40.

By adopting such methods, if you implement this project of linking Ganges with Cauvery, then India would be not only self-sufficient in foodgrains but would also be exporting foodgrains to other countries. Today the United States of America is in a position to offer to the 300 crores of people all over the world any amount of foodgrains. By implementing this scheme, India will achieve the same level of prosperity.

On behalf of the D.M.K., and as a representative of lakhs of poor people, I would request the Finance Minister to withdraw the taxes on maida and coarse cloth. I would plead with him that this question should not be treated as a prestigious issue. You will recall that last year, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, the then Railway Minister, proposed an increase in the third class passenger fares. But, when there was persistent demand both inside and outside the House for its withdrawal, he readily conceded the demand and gave up the proposal to increase the third class fare.

The Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, has been a champion of the poor and down trodden all through his public life. He has done yeoman service to the people of Maharashtra. He has rich administrative experience, and it is fortunate that we have such a pre-eminent person as our Finance Minister at the Centre. I appeal to him in the name of millions of poor to revoke the taxes on commodities consumed by the common people. I would request him to come to the rescue of the poor.

If he does it, I am sure that the people will hum the hymn of praise and chant the slogans of long Live Chavan and Long live Indira Gandhi.

To examine the question of Centre-State relations and the long standing demand of Tamil Nadu for State autonomy and more powers to the State, the Tamil Nadu for State autonomy and more powers to the State, the Tamil Nadu Government six months ago appointed a Committee of eminent experts under the chairmanship of Justice Rajamanner. After going into the question in all details, the Committee last week presented its report to our Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi. I am sure that a copy of the report would have been forwarded to the Central Government and I think the hon. Members of this House also would get a copy each. If you study this report and implement the recommendations made by the Committee, then the State Governments will get the powers which should be with them. Then, the expenditure at the Centre would also go down considerably, enabling the Government at the Centre to effect the much-needed economy, which in turn would result in less taxation. The State Government also will be in a better position to run their administration smoothly and effectively because they will be in a position to raise the requisite resources, without dependence on the Centre. This will pave the way for establishing a real and meaningful cooperative federalism in the country. The country will emerge stronger and more united and integrated. India will become a prosperous country. Some may doubt the *bona fides* of this demand and say that the D. M. K. once stood for secession. It is true that we demanded secession but that was before 1963. Our Great Leader Anna, who has carved for himself a niche in the hearts of four crores of Tamil People, dropped that demand unequivocally. Instead, he gave the clarion call for a prosperous, united and strong India. That is what we stand for today. We have unassailable faith in the integrity of the nation. We do not harbour any bad intentions or ulterior motives when we raise this question. Our Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi, has clarified this issue in no unmistakable terms.

India is a nation of diverse cultures, languages and traditions. They should all not only co-exist but develop side by side. This will be possible only if the States are granted more powers which legitimately fall under their purview. If the Central Government accepts this legitimate demand of the States and act accordingly, then, I am sure that for centuries to come India will remain strong and united and will be a beacon light for the nations of the world.

Socialism is the bed-rock of the policy of this Government. We do not doubt for a moment their intention to help and uplift the poor of this country. We also accept and share in their desire to eliminate capitalism from the soil of this country. The people have faith in the Government which is wedded to the welfare of the people. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I appeal through you to the Prime Minister and other Ministers, who have got to their credit a long record of self-less public service and who are committed to the establishment of egalitarian society in our country, to heed to the demand of States for more powers. I also appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw the taxes that affect the common man.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a budget which seeks to redeem the promises given in the election manifesto.

I have heard the speech of the hon. Leader of the Communist Marxist party very carefully, and I wonder whether he has read the budget speech carefully or whether he has tried to analyse the taxation proposals with that open mind or with that attitude which he claims to possess while dealing with the interests of the proletariat. I shall presently come to the figures showing to what extent the working classes are affected or what extent the articles of mass consumption are taxed. I must advise the Members of the Opposition to start reading the budget speech from page 2 and especially from the heading 'reorientation of policies'.

[Shri R D Bhandare]

If they do so, I think they will go to the extent of praising the budget presented to this House, whether they be protagonists of capitalistic society or whether they claim to be the champions of the proletariat

Page 2 of the speech deals with reorientation of policies. What are these reorientations of policies, and with what purpose and with what effect has the speech dealt with the reorientation of policies? What are the aims and objects of these reorientations? If they would read the speech with an open mind and not with a closed mind, they will appreciate the first point that deals with the reorientation of policies namely bringing about some socialism, or in other words, implementing the principles of socialism under the present economic conditions with which our country is faced

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
Socio-economic conditions. I am trying to help the hon Member.

SHRI R D BHANDARE I am thankful to him for his help, but let him not help me. I require no help from him

The second point is that it deals with economic growth coupled with increasing social justice. These are the three objectives which are being aimed at by the reorientation of policies?

Now, what are the proposals? I am dealing with the proposals adopted for the achievement of these three objectives. The first is the measure adopted for creating gainful work for the urban unemployed, and the second is the measures for creating gainful work for the rural unemployed. That is precisely the first point that you will see when you scan through the speech and the budget proposals.

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member may continue his speech tomorrow

18.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 3, 1971/Jyaishta 13, 1893 (Saka)