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**Friday, July 2, 1971
Asadha 11, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

(Fifth Series, Vol. IV, 2nd Session, 1971)

No. 30—Friday, July 2, 1971/Asadha 11, 1893 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 871, 872, 874 to 877, 879 to 882, 884 and 885	.. 1—30
Short Notice Question No. 4	.. 31—37
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 873, 878, 883 and 886 to 900	.. 37—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3679 to 3686, 3688 to 3727, 3729 to 3740, 3742 to 3775, 3777 to 3779, and 3781 to 3844	.. 48—166
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported notice of termination of Indo-British Trade Agreement	.. 166—82
Papers Laid on the Table	.. 182—84
Assent to Bills	.. 184—85
Statement correcting reply to S. Q. No. 736 re. Cultivation of Opium—	
Shri K. R. Ganesh	.. 185—86
Re : Bangla Desh Refugees	.. 186—87
Demands for Grants, 1971-72—	
Ministry of Steel and Mines	.. 187—217
Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam	.. 187—215
Ministry of Foreign Trade	.. 217—33
Shri M. K. Krishnan	.. 217—22
Shri C. Janardhanan	.. 222—27
Shri S. R. Damani	.. 233
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Third Report	.. 233—34
Resolution re. Recognition to Bangla Desh	.. 234—85
Shri H. M. Patel	.. 234—37
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	.. 239—41

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri Indrajit Gupta	.. 241—46
Shri Nimbalkar	.. 246—48
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	.. 248—51
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	.. 251—54
Shri Krishna Menon	.. 254—58
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi	.. 258—61
Shri Jambuwant Dhote	.. 261—63
Shri Shashi Bhushan	.. 263—65
Shri Phool Chand Verma	.. 265—66
Shri Murasoli Maran	.. 266—68
Shri R. N. Sharma	.. 268—69
Prof. S. L. Saksena	.. 270
Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao	.. 270—71
Shri Swaran Singh	.. 271—79
Shri Samar Guha	.. 279—84
Resolution re. Recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam etc.	
Shri A. K. Gopalan	.. 286—89
Half-an-Hour Discussion re.	
Test Breeder Reactor	.. 289—300
Shri Samar Guha	.. 289—94
Shri K. C. Pant	.. 295—300

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 2, 1971 (Asadha
11, 1893 (SAKA))

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Foreign Debt

*871. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's net debtor position (Internationally) has increased from Rs. 7,118 crores at the end of March, 1968 to Rs. 7,625 crores by the end of March, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to reduce this burden ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The outstanding foreign debt liability of India increased from Rs. 6133.18 crores at the end of March, 1968 to Rs. 6822.35 crores at the end of March, 1969.

(b) Efforts are constantly being made by the Government to reduce dependence on foreign aid by increasing exports from India, encouraging import substitution and by mobilising internal sources.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In the reply the Government have stated that efforts are constantly being made to reduce dependence on foreign aid and to increase exports and to mobilise internal resources and encourage import substitution. I would like to know specifically what steps the Government have taken so far in these directions because the position is that our debts are going up every

year. The Government should not take it so casually. I would like to know specifically what steps Government are going to take.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I told you, naturally I will have to go into other details which we have given. As far as the exports are concerned, we are taking steps constantly to increase them. For example, I can give you the figures. Our exports in 1968-69 were Rs. 1358 crores. In 1969-70, they rose to Rs. 1413 crores. In 1970-71 the estimates are Rs. 1531 crores. This is the way we have to go. Naturally, we are making efforts also in the field of import substitution. That also is another way of doing it.

SHRI N. E. HORO : No doubt, you seem to adopt various ways to liquidate our debts. But the net result is that at the end of each year, instead of liquidating the previous debt, it is increasing. So, my question is : what new steps you would take specifically because I want that the Government should take it quite seriously as Government have started a campaign of *Garibi Hatao*. So, I would like to know, what serious steps the Government are going to take.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We are very serious. The hon. Member seems to be rather frightened. I would certainly ask him not to take that sort of pessimistic view in the matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't pay the debts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Don't pay ? We can't take that course. When we have debts, naturally we want to repay them and we are repaying.

The question of servicing of debts is getting difficult. To an extent this is so because during the Second Plan period and during the initial period of the Third Plan, the loans

that we got were on hard terms. But, after that, we started getting softer loans and that helped us and improved the repayment position. This is the third year we are getting some sort of debt relief. There are certainly two advantages. The net debt that we get after repaying the debts is increased to that extent. Again, on the new loans we get softer terms. As a matter of fact, the position is not so frightening as the hon. Member seems to view.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister has suggested 3 ways of meeting this challenge regarding debt payment. In respect of whatever we have undertaken, in a period of time, our exports will account for 45% of the debts repayment. Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, while working out the foreign debt of India, they have worked out any schedule to see that by 1975-76, this comes down gradually....

MR. SPEAKER : Still your question is going on....

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister what specific programmes Government has in view so that by the year 1975-76 at least our foreign debt is reduced to at least 20 per cent or 15 per cent.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can refer him to the Fourth Plan document where certain projections in this matter have been given. Of course, these are based on certain assumptions. It depends upon many assumptions, in the ultimate analysis on the rate of saving being increased, the rate of export being increased, the rate of agricultural production being increased, etc. and also pegged our imports being kept at a certain level. Certain projections in this regard have been made in the Fourth Plan document. I don't want to take your time and the time of the House by quoting them. But one thing is clear that we feel that by 1980-81, things would be much more comfortable.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you help me ? The longer the question, the shorter should be the reply and the shorter the question, the longer should be the reply. This is one way.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What is the amount

which we paid in foreign exchange as commitment charges, that is interest paid ? Money is not utilised and we are obliged to pay the commitment charges or interest on them. I don't know whether you have got the figure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I don't understand what he means by commitment charges.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You borrow money for particular project. Work is not done. You have not utilised the money. You are obliged to pay commitment charges

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got those figures. They get utilised quickly. We don't keep them pending. Some money is certainly in the pipeline. If you put a specific question, I will give the answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know what is the annual servicing charge of the loans that are still outstanding.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can give you information about it. This is the information about the interest charges that we had to pay. During the First Plan period, the amount paid back was 22 million dollars but the interest we paid was 28 million dollars. During the Second Plan period we repaid 116 million dollars but the interest was 135 million dollars. This is the period which was rather difficult period. The loans that we had taken in the initial years of our planning were on hard terms. Things started changing later on. I have explained this question at length because, as you said, Mr. Speaker, the shorter the question, the longer the reply, because I have to give more information.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to discourage Mr. Panigrahi.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am seeking permission of Mr. Speaker to give a longer reply, nothing more. If you see the figure, during the Third Plan period, the principal repaid was 642 million dollars while interest was 498 millions. During 1966-67, annual plan period, 213 million was the principal and 153 million was the interest. During 1967-68, 281 million was the principal and 163 million was the interest. During 1968-69, 315 million was the principal and 185 million was the interest

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Increase in Air Fare by Indian Airlines

+
*872. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

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

(a) whether any rise in the Air fares has been sought by the Indian Airlines recently ; and

(b) if so, the extent of rise sought and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have, with the approval of the Central Government, announced a fare increase of 15% on all domestic routes except those in the eastern region where the increase will be limited to 7% It has taken effect from 1.7.1971.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Why is there such a discrimination in respect of fare increase between the eastern region and the other parts of the country ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : This is only on account of the fact that the transport facilities in the Eastern region are very much less and it is also a mountainous terrain. No other means of transport is convenient. Therefore, in order to give better facilities to the people of the Eastern region, the fare is kept considerably lower as compared with the fare in the other parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Member absent. We go to Question No. 874.

Writing off of States' Debt

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

(a) whether Government have considered the demand to write off the debt of about Rs. 8,000 crores which is outstanding against the States at present ; and

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No specific demand to this effect has been formally received nor is Government of India in a position to accept it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since overdrafts have an inflationary effect on the economy, what the Government are going to do to prevent the States from resorting to overdrawing from the Reserve Bank ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have said earlier also that it is very essential that we try to impress upon the State Governments to observe certain financial discipline. I have made reference to this problem in both the Budgets this year. I will seek the cooperation of hon. Members to impress upon the respective States of the urgency of this matter. It is really a very serious financial problem. Regarding this question of the repayment of the overdrafts, we have certainly helped the States to find a way out. I think the day before yesterday was the last day for payment. We have helped the States by making advance payment out of the Central Grants and loans and the share from Central taxation, etc., which are due in July. That part-payment is made. We have made certain arrangements for giving them some loans as ways and means advances. I would like the House to realise the significance of the whole impact of the overdrafts which were more than Rs. 300 crores. For example, the ways and means advance for clearance of overdrafts of nearly 8 States comes to nearly Rs. 197.45 crores. This we had to give as ways and means advance to clear the overdrafts. This certainly will have to be adjusted in the remaining period of the year.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : The previous coalition Government of Orissa have incurred unrestrained overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India in a very cavalier fashion. It is not a good thing. I would like to know what outstanding amounts are there upto date in respect of Orissa and the steps already taken or proposed to be taken by the Centre to ease this situation of the State.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would not say that Orissa's position is as

alarming as for instance of certain other States. Orissa has certainly observed certain financial discipline, I must admit, because it is one of the States which is not in my list here. The States will have to raise their internal resources, they must not exceed the plan provisions which are sanctioned and they must not go in for more non-plan expenditure. These are the three directions in which they can exert.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister, may I know which are the States to which advances were made, and also whether any State has made representations to the Government of India for re-scheduling the payment of loans so that they can get some relief?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Individual States do make requests for re-scheduling of debts, but what specific information do you want?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : About Tamil Nadu.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In the case of Tamil Nadu the position was such that we had to make an advance payment of about Rs. 27.75 crores and for residuary overdrafts up to 29th June, 1971 we had to make a provision of Rs. 43.68 by way of ways and means advance, which is naturally expected to be adjusted in the remaining part of the year.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : May I know the names of the eight States the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply, which have to pay overdrafts?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether some of the State Governments have been pressing upon the Central Government to see that the funds are released soon so that they may not be put to this difficulty of taking overdrafts from the Reserve Bank, which is not of their making?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The States have their own difficulties. I do not want to be unsympathetic towards them, but the whole problem arises out of three things as I see it. Firstly, they are not making the promised effort for raising their own resources.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : You are wrong. They are sincerely trying.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am always wrong, you are always right. That is the difficulty. I am not discussing any particular State and I am not taking a high-brow position. I want to be sympathetic and understanding about the States' problems because ultimately the States' problems are our problems. But I wish the States also realise that our problems are their problems. It is only in that spirit that we can go ahead.

These are the three ways in which to face the difficulties. Firstly, necessary efforts to raise their own resources according to the Plan which they agree to while discussing the outlay of the Plan with the Planning Commissions. They make certain commitments which are not fulfilled. Secondly, they exceed on what is agreed to outside the Plan. Thirdly, the expenditure on non-Plan items goes on increasing. On these some care will have to be taken. In order to find a way out, we had made a provision of nearly Rs. 800 crores for special assistance for the Fourth Plan period. You must have seen that in this year's Budget I have made a provision of Rs. 120 crores for special assistance.

The day before yesterday I had a detailed discussion with the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Planning Minister as to how to face this problem, because this problem is getting more difficult not only for us but for the States themselves. Ultimately, the resources of the Centre are not unlimited. For raising resources I have to come here and listen to your criticism. The national resources are the same. So, we discussed this question and we propose to have discussions with the States individually about their difficulties and problems. We would like to advise them and take some advice from them. This is the only way in which we can go about it.

Agreement signed between the Management and the Employees of Indian Airlines

†
*875. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI RAMKANWAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between the management of Indian Airlines and the Air Corporation Employees Union was signed recently :

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

(c) what would be the economic impact of the said agreement on the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). An agreement was signed on the 2nd June, 1971 in full and final settlement of the Union's charter of demands covering the majority of categories of workmen numbering about eight thousand. The agreement which comes into effect from 1969-70 provides for revision of certain scales of pay, increase in emoluments subject to a minimum of Rs. 60/- p.m., payment of transport allowance varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, increase in washing allowance, flying allowance and meal allowance with certain measures for improvement in productivity and efficiency, etc.

(c) The expenditure to the Corporation consequent on the agreement would be as follows :

1969-70	...	107 lakhs
1970-71	...	112 „
1971-72	...	154 '
1972-73	...	164 „

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is really good that sound steps have now been taken for improving the industrial relations between the employees and the management. I would like to know whether there is any guarantee now that the public will have a safe journey and will not be subjected to harassment by strikes etc.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : All these things do go to ensure efficient service by the Indian Airlines. This agreement will continue up to March, 1972. All these categories of workers, from Grade I to Grade VI, have given an assurance that they will be giving the fullest co-operation in discharge of their duties to the airlines.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : This accord involves some financial liability to the Corporation. Was it because of this that the fares were increased ? Could it not be met by improving efficiency ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : This is one of the factors leading to a rise in the air fare. There are other factors also. The aircraft are now required to take a circuitous route between Calcutta and Agartala, and the time taken has increased to 7½ hours, from 2½ hours. The additional cost of insurance on account of the additional risk of hijacking has gone up to Rs. 1 crore, and it is costing Rs. 3.7 crores in all for the aircraft.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I know why the Government took about two years to finalise the settlement ? Because of this long delay there was a disruption of the Bombay Avro-748 service. May I know whether that will continue as it used to be in the past and whether the Government will see that another settlement is reached with the employees so that there is no stoppage of these flights ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The demands were submitted in May 1969 to the management tried to have some negotiations with the unions. Negotiations were held in September-October 1969 and also in the month of January 1970. But no agreement could be arrived at. Subsequently it was submitted to conciliation and conciliation proceedings also failed.

Subsequently it was submitted in November 1970 to NIT, National Industrial Tribunal but talks were going on outside the industrial tribunal also between those categories of workers and the management. Finally the management could come to certain understanding on 2nd June 1971 and the court approved of the same thing.

Therefore no time was wasted in this matter and continuously negotiations were carried on. At certain stages, negotiations and conciliation could not be successful and hence time was taken. Because the management also had got certain productivity terms in addition to the demands the workers had placed before the management. The workers did not agree for these productivity demands also earlier. There-

fore they had to take a long time in coming to a certain understanding.

The case of Avros in fact has nothing to do with this particular thing. That was altogether a different thing connected, according to the pilots, with some defects in the engine parts.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The whole question of the revision of the pay of the Central Government employees has been referred to the Pay Commission. May I know whether this agreement and pay revision will be affected by the Pay Commission or is it independent of the recommendations of the pay Commission, or it is subject to that ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Since it is a bilateral agreement it is independent of that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know if there is any clause in the agreement and as a result of that agreement Government will have any inspection in its own department on the working of the Indian Airlines, where due to the intransigence of the big officers who came for Rs. 1200 but are now drawing Rs. 3,000 within two months the Indian Airlines had to incur a very heavy loss ? Will their mismanagement be subject to scrutiny ?... *(Bell rung)* Mr. Speaker, what is the meaning of this bell. I shall be grateful if you say that for future guidance. I do not want to be disturbed like that. I should not be treated like a school boy. What is the meaning of this bell ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall let you know the meaning of the bell. This is not a supplementary question ; it is a suggestion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I asked whether there was any clause in the management as a result of that...Let the hon. Minister say yes or no. Where have I digressed from the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are suggesting something.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : No, Sir ; I am asking whether there is any clause in the agreement ; they can say yes or no ; I am not making a suggestion...*(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like Members to react in this manner. This is a very bad way—putting a counter question to me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I speak from personal information and want to give out to the House so that it can use it. Therefore I am asking this question from the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I am bound by the rules though your personal information is so welcome.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I am thankful to the hon. Member for his additional personal knowledge which he has brought to bear in this matter. There is a clause in the agreement it is supposed to be there, it is presumed to be there, it is supposed to be implemented also. There may be cases where lack of implementation of this particular clause might have created certain disturbances but there is still that inspection right from the lowest employees to the highest employee ; they are subject to this sort of inspection.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : May I know whether the air services which were there before the settlement will be resumed now, after the dispute has been settled ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whether all the services have been resumed or will be resumed.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : All the services have been resumed except one or two which are going to be resumed by the 10th of July.—*(Interruption)*

Several Hon. Members rose—

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Let me complete my sentence.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : All the Services have been resumed—*(Interruption)*

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No disturbances in the House please.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I hope the hon. Members will bear with me.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In

Kerala, out of the five services to Cochin, there is only one now.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : All the services have been resumed except Patna.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : Almost all the services on the trunk routes have been resumed. On the other routes, between Delhi and Kanpur, while it was thrice in a week, it will now be a daily service. The other services will also be there. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you talking, all of you, at one time? Let the hon. lady Minister answer the question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : May I know whether, after the agreement, the percentage ratio of the wages bill to the total operation cost has gone up or down? Not in terms of rupees, but the percentage ratio.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : The operation cost has gone up.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Percentage ratio?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : Yes; the cost of operation per air kmt was 1.50; now it has gone up to 1.90 in 1970.

बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

*876. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य को भारी वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए भारत सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAWAN) : (a) to (c). In the context of a request made by the Reserve Bank of India to arrange the clearance of their overdraft by the end of June, 1971, the

Government of Bihar had recently approached the Central Government for necessary assistance. A ways and means advance was accordingly given to the State Government on the 30th June to clear their overdraft on that date. The advance will be recovered within the current financial year.

I think I gave all the information about this entire question for all the States including Bihar when I was answering the question last time.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। इसकी आर्थिक स्थिति सबसे खराब है। स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनखाह देने में भी दिक्कत होती है। तो यह तो ओवर ड्राफ्ट को अदा करने के लिये उनको कर्जा दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार को आपने कुल कितना कर्जा अब तक दिया है और क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार सरकार समय समय पर आप से इस बात का अनुरोध करती रही है कि आप उनमें जो सूद लेते हैं कर्जों का उम सूद को माफ कर दीजिए? अगर यह बात सही है तो इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAWAN : I answered this question. Sometimes, certainly they raise the question of assistance, etc. When cases of natural calamities, etc., come in, we do consider them and we do send central teams and we give them central grants and loans and so forth. As far as the complete relief of debt is concerned—(Interruption)—it is not merely writing off the interest on the loan. Repayment of loans means the principal and interest. But at the present moment Government is not thinking in those terms.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार किसी इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने को तैयार है कि जिन राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है उन राज्यों को जो आप केन्द्रीय टैक्स का पैसा देते हैं उसके परसेंटेज में आप कुछ इजाफा कीजिए ताकि उससे वह अपने राज्य की स्थिति को संभाल सकें और संकट का हल निकाल सकें?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : It is a general question. I discussed it only the day before yesterday—this entire question of the States finances, particularly arising out of the overdraft position. Really speaking, we have very intimate and sympathetic discussions with the States. So, we have decided to invite the State officials in the first instance, so that we can go into the details of the problem. Then, later on, we propose to invite, if necessary, the Chief Ministers or the Finance Ministers of the States concerned and to go into the problems and see how to tackle them. That is the only way in which we can meet the situations. That process will start after the budget session is over.

अपनी आय से अधिक व्यय कर रहे राज्यों को विशेष सहायता

*877. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार किन किन राज्यों का व्यय उनकी आय से अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या चालू बजट में राज्यों के लिए विशेष सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध 175 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को केवल उपर्युक्त राज्यों में ही वितरित किया जायगा ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि की विशेष सहायता दी जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). According to the preliminary assessment made by the Planning Commission last year, seven States, viz. Assam, more Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan were expected to have inescapable gaps in their resources during the current financial year. Government have agreed in principle to provide special accommodation (by way of loans) to these States out of the provision of Rs. 120 crores made in the Central Budget of 1971-72 for this purpose. The exact amounts which may have to be given to individual States have not yet been finalised.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो 175 करोड़ का अनुदान दिया गया है क्या यह पिछले वित्त कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार ही वितरित किया गया है ? अगर नहीं तो उसका क्या आधार है ?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : This whole problem arose because when the decisions about central assistance and other matters were taken, the Finance Commission's report was not available. After the Finance Commission's report was made available—they certainly went into the special problems of some States—it was decided that in the case of some States, special assistance was necessary. Therefore, a scheme for payment of nearly Rs. 800 crores in the fourth plan was arranged for some States. In the first year, some amount was given. In the second year, Rs. 175 crores was given. As a matter of fact, this ultimately rose to nearly Rs. 198 crores. This year we have made provision for Rs. 120 crores to be given to the 7 States I mentioned.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : जो वित्त कमीशन ने सिफारिशों की हैं उन्हें क्या वेद वाक्य मान कर उस पर अमल किया जायगा या आदिवासी राज्य जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा यह तीन राज्य जो मुख्य रूप से हैं उनको इस अनुदान में से अधिक धनराशि देने पर शासन विचार करेगा ?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : These are some of the suggestions. I have given the present basis of the decision and I have indicated what we propose to do in the present budget. About the other States, naturally it depends on my discussions with them.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for any special assistance to implement their schemes, particularly schemes which are essential to step up our food production ?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : Naturally, Andhra Pradesh Government press for their essential demands ; there is nothing wrong about it. It is a question of finding money for our essential demands here also.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी भाग पूरे देश से पिछड़ा हुआ है। तो आने वाली इस योजना के अंतर्गत जहां आप पैसा देने जा रहे हैं उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए भी कोई खास व्यवस्था की गई है? यदि हां तो कितना रुपया उसके लिए रखा गया है?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : Of course, the problems of eastern UP are more important and that is why more and more attention is being given to it. But certainly that has to be done through the central assistance and by having a proper plan. Priority to the problems of eastern UP will have to be given by the UP Government and we will have to see that they do it. That is all I can say now.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Is there any proposal to give special financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh to improve the Rayalaseema districts, which are subject to frequent drought and famine?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : So far as famines and natural calamities are concerned, wherever they occur a Central team is sent which makes a report and on the basis of that report we give assistance. I know the problems of Rayalaseema are important. So also the problems of Telengana. I am sure the Andhra Government is looking into that.

Inclusion of two Ports of Gujarat for development as Major Ports

*879. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to Government by the Nawanagar Chamber of Commerce sometime ago to include two ports of Gujarat for development as Major Ports;

(b) whether a sub committee of International experts has certified the port of Sikka as a natural port; and

(c) what are the obstacles before Government to include two ports of Gujarat for development as Major Ports?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of the findings of such a body.

(c) Gujarat has already a major Port in Kandla. The development of a second major Port which involves heavy capital outlay can be considered only if the traffic projections and the overall economics of such development justify the investment.

SHRI JADEJA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Bedi group of ports in Jamnagar handle more than 65 per cent of the traffic in Gujarat area and still only 35 per cent of the amount spent in ports in Gujarat are diverted to Bedi group of ports? If Government is not keen to develop this port, would the government allow a port trust to be formed in this port?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think the hon. Member is aware of the constitutional position. So far as major ports are concerned, they are the responsibility of the Central Government. Intermediate and minor ports come within the purview of the State Government. But we do assist them in the development of ports by way of loans.

SHRI JADEJA : The hon. Minister has stated just now that the major ports are the responsibility of the Central Government and intermediate and minor ports that of the States. Now even though 65 per cent of the trade is handled by Bedi group of ports, still they are not being developed. Would they be allowed a port trust?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is a matter for the State Government. We shall certainly be agreeable to give assistance in case the traffic potential and traffic obtaining warrant that conclusion.

Fixation of pay of Government Employees on their Permanent Absorption in Public Undertaking

* 880. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions were issued by Government regarding fixation of pay of Government servants in Public Undertakings consequent upon their absorption in Public Undertakings and if so, what were those instructions; and

(b) whether the above orders were later on withdrawn and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b). Government's present policy with regard to the absorption of deputationists from the Government services in Public Enterprises has been finalised, pursuant to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings". As regards the pay on absorption of the deputationists in a public enterprise, Government's policy has been that this has to be mutually negotiated between the individual and the Public Enterprises concerned. With regard to top posts also, it has been decided that the salary ceilings for the relevant post can be relaxed in individual cases, according to merit. Necessary introductions to this effect had also been issued.

Certain general orders were issued in January, 1970, prescribing a set formula for fixation of pay of Government officers on their absorption in ex-cadre posts in quasi-government organisations, autonomous bodies, etc. It was mentioned in these orders that the same will also be applied to absorption in Public Enterprises. But most of the Public Enterprises are companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. Having regard to this, and also the Government's policy, with regard to absorptions in Public Enterprises, crystallized following ARC's recommendations, the matter had to be re-examined, in so far as Public Enterprises are concerned, and the general orders issued in January, 1970, had to be modified. The amending orders were issued in March, 1971.

श्री राम गोखर प्रसाद सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में यह स्वीकार किया गया है

कि जनवरी, 1970 में एक इस्ट्रक्शन ईशू की गई थी, लेकिन उसके बाद मार्च महीने में फिर उसको एमेण्ड किया गया। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनवरी में जो इस्ट्रक्शन ईशू की गई, उसी समय उस पर पूरे ध्यान से क्यों विचार नहीं किया गया, ऐसी कौनसी आवश्यकता पड़ी कि उस इस्ट्रक्शन को मार्च में फिर ईशू किया गया, दोनों इस्ट्रक्शन में क्या मतभेद था, वे कौन सी इस्ट्रक्शन थीं, जिनको पहली जनवरी में ईशू किया गया, लेकिन बाद में मार्च में बदल दिया गया?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Government order was issued with regard to officers working in autonomous bodies and such like organisations fixing their pay and other concessions when they opt to be absorbed in these organisations. This order was made applicable also to the public enterprises when this order was issued in January 1970. Later on when the whole problem of personnel of the public undertaking was considered in the context of the decisions on the report of Administrative Reforms Commission. Out of these considerations it merged that since the public undertakings are to have their own managerial cadre and since officers working there have to opt by a specific time, certain incentives would continue to be necessary for those officers who will opt permanently for this and as a result of this the amending orders relating to them were issued in March 1971.

श्री रामगोखर प्रसाद सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि वह कौनसी गाइड-लाइन्ज हैं, जिन्हें पहली जनवरी में ईशू किया गया, लेकिन बाद में मार्च में बदल दिया गया?

दूसरा प्रश्न—आपने उत्तर में बताया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन के आधार पर उनमें सुधार किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब आई, जनवरी के पहले आई या जनवरी के बाद आई? अगर पहले आई थी तो उसी पर उसी समय विचार क्यों नहीं किया गया?

SHRI R. K. GANESH : The Administrative Reforms Commission did not lay down the service condition of the officers who were to be permanently observed in the public sector undertakings. These had to be fixed by the Government. The main rationale of the second order is that there are number of officers who are working in public sector undertakings, the Government having decided that these officers if they want to continue in the public sector undertakings and were found suitable then they should be permanently absorbed and they should give option upto a particular point of time.

The second point is every public sector undertaking have their own scale of pay and service conditions of one public sector undertaking differ from the service conditions of another public sector undertaking. So, the modified order could not be applied because if these officers opt for permanent absorption in public sector undertakings then that must be on the basis of negotiating their own service conditions because they are leaving a secure job and opting for the public sector undertaking.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : देश के अन्दर बहुत सी पब्लिक एण्डर-टेकिंग हैं, सबके लिए इन्सेन्टिव की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज के लिए गाइड-लाइन्ज बनाने में सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दोनों प्रश्न पहले ही हो चुके हैं।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : प्रश्न तो पूछ ही चुका हूँ, अगर मिनिस्टर साहब जबाब देना चाहें तो दे दें।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस व्यापक समस्या की ओर गया है, जो बार बार देश में उठती रही है, कि केन्द्र और राज्य के कर्मचारी, जिनका काम एकसा है, उनका वेतन भी समान हो ? यदि नहीं गया है तो इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें नहीं उठता है।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : उठता है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जबरदस्ती डाल दीजिए।

Report of Enquiry Commission on N. F. C. Organisation

*881. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a one-man Enquiry Commission was appointed to go into various allegations pertaining to the National Fitness Corps Organization ;

(b) whether the Commission submitted its report long back ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the said report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission submitted its report on 24th February, 1971.

(c) and (d). The recommendations made in the Report are under examination. A summary of recommendations made and the Government's decisions thereon will be supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या यह ठीक है कि सैकण्ड-पे-कमीशन ने जो ग्रेड इन एम्पलाइज के लिए रिकमेण्ड किया था, अब तक महकमे ने वह ग्रेड इन एम्पलाइज को नहीं दिया है ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The Government is examining the report of the Commission and a decision will be taken in the matter.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : 4 महीने हो गये हैं,

कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक उस पर डिस्मिशन नहीं लिया है। अगर दो-तीन महीने डिस्मिशन नहीं लिया गया, तो जो प्रमोशन रिकमेंड की है, क्या वे पोस्टे रहेंगी या एबालिश कर दी जायगी ?

दूसरा—क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई स्कीम है कि इन एम्पलाइज को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया जाय और स्टेट्स में इनको एम्बाई कर लिया जाय ? अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो कब तक किया जायगा।

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The examination will be over very soon and we will make available the decision to the Secretariat very soon. With regard to the question of transfers being made to the States some representation has been made by the employees' association to the Government and they are being negotiated upon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are 7,000 instructors and under the decentralisation scheme they were to go to the State Governments. Most of the State Governments have refused to take them. When we are confronted with aggressive designs both from Pakistan and China and there are 7,000 militarily trained persons, would Government try to keep this organisation under the Centre instead of decentralising it ; if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : These employees are already working in the States. It was decided to decentralise this organisation and get them absorbed in the States. This decision is in the process of implementation. Meanwhile, a representation containing certain demands has been received and that is being examined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Most of the State Governments have refused to take them.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Some State Governments have accepted to take them ; some others have not yet replied.

Policy for Pricing and Subsidy on Ships built by the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

*882. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the policy evolved for pricing and subsidy on ships built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : Hitherto, ships built at the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam have been made available to Indian ship-owners at international parity prices. But as the cost of construction in the Hindustan Shipyard has been higher than the sale price, the difference between the two has so far been paid by Government to the Shipyard in the form of subsidy. However, a fresh policy for pricing and subsidy on ships is under consideration and a final decision in this regard is expected to be reached shortly.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the capital base of the Hindustan Shipyard has been unduly inflated due to the policy of Government and whether the collaboration agreements with the foreign countries to make components have also led to the increase in the cost or price of the ships.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Yes, Sir ; the prices of components have increased and this also has led to the increase in the price.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : I would like to know whether it is also a fact that the inflationary policies of the Government and the increasing prices made the indigenous production, that is being used in the shipyard, more costly escalating the prices of the ships.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I am afraid, I cannot agree with the hon. Member, because there is no question of inflationary policies at all. The policies are very well considered policies. So far as the shipbuilding industry is concerned, I think, the hon. Member should realise that the cost of shipbuilding

has been mounting up in recent years not only in the case of our shipyard but in the case of shipyards all over the world.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि जो पुर्जे बाहर से मंगाते हैं उसके लिए अधिक पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इन पुर्जों का सम्बन्ध है, यहाँ पर उनकी आवश्यकता किननी है, कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं और उनका इस देश में ही निर्माण हो सके इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई विशेष कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि अगर हमें पूरी मात्रा में, पूरी गिनती में पुर्जों की आवश्यकता नहीं है उस स्थिति में यदि हम उन्हें बनायेंगे तो वे सस्ते नहीं बनेंगे बल्कि महंगे बनेंगे। उत्पादन अर्थ-व्यवस्था का एक बड़ा भारी मौलिक सिद्धांत यह है कि अगर आवश्यकता के अनुसार हम सब चीजों को बनाने लेंगे लेकिन पर्याप्त मात्रा में अगर उनका उत्पादन नहीं होता है तो वह महंगी बनती है। जब तक कि पूरी मात्रा में उनको न बनाया जाय तब तक उनका मूल्य घट नहीं सकता है—मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा था कि यहाँ पर कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना आप मंगाते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तो बहुत विस्तार की चीज है।

Loan to Tamil Nadu by World Bank

*884. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently between the World Bank and the

Government of India about the loans to be given to Tamil Nadu Government ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of India signed an Agreement on the 11th June, 1971 with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a credit of \$ 35 million (Rs. 26.25 crores) for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project.

(b) The main features of the Agreement are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project

The I. D. A. Credit of \$ 35 million is intended to assist the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project, which consists of :

(a) A two and half year programme to finance investments in minor irrigation, land levelling, land drainage and improvement and farm mechanisation (including procurement of about 1500 tractors) for Beneficiaries through Primary Land Development Banks and participating Commercial Banks, which loans will be refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(b) The provision of spare parts for tractors.

(c) The provision of well-drilling equipment and earth-moving machinery.

(d) Consultancy arrangements for State Ground Water Directorate.

2. Out of the credit amount of \$ 35 million, a sum of \$ 24.8 million (Rs. 18.6 crores) will be given as a certain percentage of the rupee expenditure, incurred on loans for minor irrigation, land levelling and drainage. The remaining amount of \$ 10.2 million (Rs. 7.65 crores) will be utilised towards payment of the foreign exchange cost of imported tractors and their spares, well drilling equipment and earth-moving machinery, and consultancy services.

3. The I. D. A. Credit is repayable in 30

years including a grace period of 10 years with only a service charge of three-fourth of one per cent per annum on the principal amount outstanding from time to time.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उससे यह साफ है कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके मुताबिक 1500 ट्रैक्टर आयेंगे, उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स आयेंगे और मशीनें आयेंगी और इस पर एक हिस्सा हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज का जायेगा और रुपी में भी कुछ एक्सचेंज होगा। यह बातें हुई हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर तो फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है लेकिन जो सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज हैं जिनके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज का कोई सवाल नहीं है वहां से अगर कम दामों पर यह चीजें मिलती हैं तो उनसे भी आप इसी तरह का एग्रीमेंट करेंगे? अगर नहीं करेंगे तो उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : सबके साथ करेंगे, जहां जहां से भी मिल सकता है।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : यह तो तमिलनाडु का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है इसी तरह से जो हमारे देश की और स्टेट्स हैं उनको भी इसका अधिकार रहेगा या नहीं?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक ट्रैक्टरों का सवाल है उनको अपने मुल्क में इंडिजिनस वे में तैयार करने की भी कोई स्कीम है या नहीं?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : जरूर है। अपने देश में भी ट्रैक्टर बनाने का काम जारी है, नए लाइसेन्सेस भी दिए जा रहे हैं और यह कोशिश चल रही है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत बहुत आवश्यक चीज है। अगर देश में खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो नये ढंग का काम हाथ में लेना होगा और उसके लिए कोशिश चल रही है। लेकिन जब तक यहां की डिमाण्ड ज्यादा है और उसका यहां पर इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता है तब तक बाहर से कर्जा

लेकर इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने का ही दूसरा रास्ता रहता है। इसके लिए वेस्टर्न पार्ट और ईस्टर्न पार्ट, जहां से भी हो सकता है वहां से कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : अगर दूसरी स्टेट में इस तरह का सवाल उठा तो उसके लिए आप तैयार हैं?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : बिल्कुल तैयार हैं और हमेशा रहेंगे लेकिन अवेलेबिलिटी की बात हो सकती है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The statement made by the hon. Minister says :

"The I. D. A. Credit is repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years with only a service charge of three-fourth of one per cent per annum on the principal amount outstanding from time to time."

I would like to know whether it is to be paid in any foreign exchange or in rupees by the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think, it will have to be paid in foreign exchange as well. If the hon. Member looks at para 2 of the statement, it says :

"Out of the credit amount of \$ 35 million, a sum of \$ 24.8 million will be given as a certain percentage of the rupee expenditure....,"

If he goes through that particular paragraph, it will be clear to him.

श्री के० डी० भालबीर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यह जो रिवाज नया कायम हो रहा है प्रादेशिक सरकारों का विदेश से कर्जा लेने का इससे यह सम्भावना नहीं है कि जो हमारी मौलिक नीतियां हैं, आर्थिक नीतियां हैं उनमें गड़बड़ी हो सकती है और क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इस प्रथा का फिर से निरीक्षण किया जाये कि यह चालू रहे या न रहे?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I certainly share the view that one must naturally go on reviewing the position constantly. One cannot keep one's mind closed. So far the World Bank projects were particularly related to non-agricultural sector. We have persuaded them to look into the agricultural sector now. They are taking interest in certain agricultural projects. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, for example, we are trying to get loan for Pochampad project. In view of our new policy, naturally, one will have to be constantly vigilant and review the position from time to time.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Why should not the initiative be left to the Central Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think, the initiative is with the Central Government. It is not that something is imposed by anybody on us. It is on our own initiative. Even if the State Government shows interest, they prepare the project and then we approve it. Then alone the things are taken up. It is not that somebody has imposed certain schemes on us.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य की परियोजनाओं के लिये धन एकत्र करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुमति की मांग

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की परियोजनाओं के लिये खुले बाजार से धन एकत्र करने हेतु ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक से अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी धनराशि के ऋण प्राप्त किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) to (c). The borrowing programme of Uttar Pradesh Government, as also of other State Governments, is under consideration of the Reserve Bank in consultation with the State Governments concerned and the Government of India. The details of borrowing programmes of the States will, as usual, be announced by the State Governments and the Reserve Bank near the time of floatation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आपसे बहुत अधिक राशि मांगी थी और आपने बताया था कि विचार कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप वहाँ की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वहाँ पर सिंचाई का विकास और कृषि का विकास हो इस बात को देखते हुए उनको अधिक छूट देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : साहब यह तो कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ मांगें हैं, आवश्यक मांगें हैं। लेकिन यह देखना पड़ता है कि देश में ऋण कितना ले सकते हैं। फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्य के लिये कुछ ज्यादा कोशिश हो सकती है क्या, यह देखने का प्रयास करते रहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लौटरी टिकटों की योजना बनायी लेकिन उससे उतना धन नहीं मिल रहा है जितना अपेक्षित था। तो इस प्रकार की योजना और लगा कर जनता से पैसा लेवें इसके लिये कोई वहाँ की सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है और आपने अनुमति दी है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Normally I don't deal with the lotteries.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over now.

We take up the Short Notice Question of **DR. V. K. R. Varadana Rao.**

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Setting up of Hospet Steel Plant

S. N. Q. 4 DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether foundation stones have been formally laid and work already started on the construction of Steel Plants in Visakhapatnam and Salem ;

(b) when similar action is proposed to be taken regarding setting up of Hospet Steel Plant in Bellary District ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to be taken by way of advance action for training local people and giving them employment opportunities both in the construction as well as in the operation of the proposed Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHANKUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The work on Salem and Visakhapatnam Steel Projects has been formally inaugurated. The work on Hospet Project will be formally inaugurated after the current monsoon season.

Parallel work on all the new Steel Projects at Salem, Hospet and Vizag is in progress. There has been no delay in relation to taking preliminary steps at the Hospet Steel Plant site,

(c) No difficulty is anticipated in the recruitment of personnel during the construction stage and preference will be given to the local people, in accordance with the policy of Government on this subject.

Suitable training programmes will be organised in due course to meet the requirements of personnel during the operation and maintenance stage.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I must thank the hon. Minister as far as the reply to parts (a) and (b) of my question is concerned. The people of Bellary are anxious that just as the Salem and the Vizag steel plants have been inaugurated and their foundation stones laid by the Prime Minister, they hope that the Prime Minister would also be

good enough to lay the foundation stone of the Hospet Steel plant and I hope the Minister will be able to give us an assurance when we make a request in that regard.

When we come to the third part of my question; I feel rather disappointed because, to be frank, we did not expect that the Minister would give me what I would call, a routine answer. Sir, great expectations have been roused..

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : According to the Institute of Applied Man Power Research, the Bhilai Steel Plant gave employment to 32,317 persons of whom 25,000 were on the works, 2,000 on Administration and 4059 on the Township. I won't give similar figures for other steel plants.

QUESTION NO. 1 : whether any estimate has been made by the Ministry of the employment potential of the Hospet steel plant and if so, what is the estimated number of people who will get employment and much more important, what is the estimated break-down of employment potential by statistics because people are anxiously looking forward to knowing what they would get out of this steel plant.

QUESTION NO. 2..

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it later on.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : This is my first question, Sir. Every member is asking a series of questions....

SHRI PILOO MODY : You may say '(a), (b), (c)'.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am grateful to the hon. Member for guiding me.

MR. SPEAKER : They must be inter-linked—(a), (b), (c).

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : (b) From what little study I have made of the employment pattern in the Bellary Steel Plant—I have had the occasion to see the study which has been made by a team sent by the Andhra University about the employment pattern in the steel plant in Bellary—I find that the staff

employed are engineers, diploma-holders, people with qualifications from industrial training institutes, ordinary matriculates, skilled people and unskilled people. All of them require different kinds of training. I thought that instead of saying that suitable training measures would be taken, the hon. Minister, because he knows the amount of time that it takes, would tell us what his Ministry is doing in regard to advance action for setting up a training institute. As he knows, in Bhilai there is a training institute already. In Jamshedpur there is a training institute in the private sector, and it is a first class training institute. So far as Bellary is concerned, we do not have any engineering college there. Would the hon. Minister think of establishing an engineering college in Bellary with suitable courses and training programmes appropriately tailored to the requirements of the Hospet steel plant so that the local people and the people in the neighbouring areas get the opportunity?..

MR. SPEAKER : This is an innocent way of asking a supplementary question. Let the hon. Member kindly ask a straight question now.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Sir, you must be a little patient with a new Member, as far as this part is concerned. I am playing the role of a representative of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : I treat both Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao as new Members.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am not a Member. I have gone from this side to the Treasury Benches and from there I have come back again as a Member. But my hon. friend has only been there as a Minister and it is only now that he has come to our side.

MR. SPEAKER : So, he is the only new Member.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his Ministry is thinking of establishing, in consultation with the authorities concerned, an engineering college in Bellary with courses and training programmes appropriately tailored to the requirements of the steel plants. Would he

also consider reorienting the existing courses in the polytechnic and the industrial training institute that are already there in Bellary? Then, I would also like to know this. This is part (d) of my question, and this is about the construction..

MR. SPEAKER : When the hon. Member was a Minister, he was protesting against such type of volleys of questions.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : If one were to remember all of one's past history, I do not know....

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not protest.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I shall ask part (d) of my question and then I shall wait for my second question.

Is the hon. Minister aware that the previous Education Minister had initiated a joint intensive educational development project in Bellary district, which is now in operation, with the specific purpose of linking up education with economic development? It is very important, the whole question of the steel plant, ancillary industries, training programmes, man-power, employment and so on all have to be linked up with this educational project. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of this project and what steps he is taking in conjunction with the Education Ministry to see to it that there is proper dovetailing between the intensive educational development project and the man-power planning and training programmes for the Hospet steel plant.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Four questions have been asked during the last five minutes. The first is in regard to the categorywise requirement of personnel, and he has asked whether we have made any assessment till now. The assessment is being made by the consultants, the Central Engineering Design Bureau and they will be able to give us the figures in their feasibility report which I expect in November, 1971.

Secondly, regarding the question of establishing a training institute or engineering college in Bellary, particularly for training persons who have specialised skills needed for a steel plant, this matter would be taken up after we have

got the feasibility report, because according to our understanding there is yet some considerable time before we shall need all those persons to come to work.

Regarding the construction programme, the initial steps are being taken, but naturally they are of a very preliminary character, because until the feasibility report is made available, we cannot proceed further in the matter.

Then, finally regarding the excellent proposal of the previous Education Minister—naturally, it must be excellent, considering that it came from my hon. friend himself—I can assure him that I have read the correspondence, because the officers naturally anticipated that I should read the correspondence and so on—and I have read it—between himself when he was occupying that exalted position, and my predecessor, Shri B. R. Bhagat, and the steps that he wanted should be taken are being taken. The officer whom he deputed is on the job, and I think that he is aware of the rest, and I need not tell him.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the second, third or the fourth question is concerned, hon. Members should wait for their next turn. But I find that the rule of permitting two questions is being exploited, and hon. Members are asking four or five questions in one turn. I think that we shall have to amend the rules.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : It is nice to be disciplined after having disciplined others for about 35 years. I am grateful to you, Sir, for this.

The only question that I wanted to ask the hon. Minister was this. Since he has referred to the considerable amount of time that will be taken, I would like to ask him whether he has made some kind of preliminary study of the time-pattern involved, when the plant is expected to be started, when it will be commissioned how long it will take to train the people, in what way he will see that maximum possible opportunities are being given to the local people. I am not being parochial when I ask this question. I want this thing to be done not only for the steel plant in Bellary but also for the steel plant at Visakhapatnam or the steel plant in Salem.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the question of having time-bound

targets at different stages is concerned, I think the hon. Member will appreciate that it is difficult to fix time-bound stages until the feasibility report has been brought out. It is dangerous to make promises here without actually bringing them down to earth. Therefore, what we are trying to do is not to make wild promises but to keep ourselves to definite statements based on accurate and concrete studies. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to appreciate that not only in relation to Hospet but also in relation to Visakhapatnam and in relation to Salem, we have put certain broad targets, namely that by some time like 1978-79, we should be able to bring these plants into operation, 2 million tonnes for Visakhapatnam, 2 million tonnes for Hospet,—both are mild steel plants—and 250,000 tonnes so far as Salem is concerned because it is an alloy steel plant, which has certain specialised equipment and products also are of a certain specialised character. So, I can only assure the hon. Member that it is our intention to keep to that target. As regards how the steps are going to be taken between November, 1971 when the feasibility report will be in our hands and the actual production of mild steel in 1978-79, I think that it is better that I do not make any commitments but I will come before this House after the feasibility report has been examined and we have taken decisions in relation to it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Have the Government of Mysore fulfilled their part of the obligation, namely that of acquiring land, and if so, could we have an idea of the extent of land that has been acquired by them for the Hospet steel plant, and have the Government also finalised the spot or the site where the proposed steel plant is going to be set up in Mysore ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question about the exact extent of land acquired and I shall give him the information available to me. So far as the question of site is concerned, after some considerable debate and discussion, the site of the steel plant has been fixed, and as has been mentioned in the answer to the main question, we hope to have the inauguration soon after the monsoon is over.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I am sorry to say that while the former Minister Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao had a national outlook, we find that Mr. Varadaraja Rao, the present Member is very parochial and gerrymandering in the sense that he wants an engineering college for recruiting personnel for Bellary alone. While there are thousands of unemployed engineers, what necessitates the setting up of an engineering college in Bellary alone?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member will have appreciated that I have made it clear that no decision has been taken as yet on starting it, that is, on whether it is necessary to start a new college in Bellary at all. But I think the hon. Member also knows that there is a regional engineering college in Salem also. So, so far as Salem is concerned, I think that job is done already.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure Incurred on Hangar Complex at Bombay

*873. **SHRI M. M. HASHIM :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hangar complex at Bombay has been completed ;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the number of aircrafts to be accommodated in the hangar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) The hangar complexes of Air India and Indian Airlines under construction at Bombay Airport are expected to be ready by December 1971,

(b) The cost of the Air India hangar complex is estimated at Rs. 153.8 lakhs while that of the Indian Airlines complex (excluding the cost of adjoining apron and connecting taxi-tracks) at Rs. 124 lakh.

(c) The Air India hangar will be able to

accommodate one Boeing 747 at a time. The Indian Airlines hangar will be able to accommodate up to 10 aircraft of all types including a few Caravelles, even.

Increased Assistance from France through Aid India Consortium

*878. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether France has agreed to raise its share of aid to India through the Aid India Consortium ;

(b) if so, whether France was the only member of the Consortium which had indicated an increase in the share of aid this year ; and

(c) what is the extent of increase in aid offered by France to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Increase in aid by France to India for 1971-72 amounts to Rs. 2.70 crores (FF 20 million) as compared to the level of her aid for 1970-71.

Apart from France, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, UK, USA, and the International Development Association have indicated increased assistance to India for the year 1971-72 as compared to the year 1970-71. The indications of aid by members of the Aid India Consortium are, however, tentative and are subject to necessary approvals by respective Governments. The increased aid by the International Development Association is subject to timely replenishment of its resources by Member Countries.

Taxation Commission

*883. **SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to have a Taxation Commission in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There is at present no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

Installation of Metal Detectors at Palam and other Airports

*886. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are installing metal detectors at Palam and some other airports as part of anti-hijack measures ;

(b) whether the present method of searching the passengers before they board the aircraft would continue after this new-device is installed ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Metal detectors are essentially electronic devices which assist in quickly identifying persons carrying metallic items but cannot be substituted for frisking or searching. In order to ensure 100% security check against carriage of fire arms, explosives, etc. by passengers, the physical check is essential.

Lead Bank Scheme

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

(a) what is the 'Lead Bank' Scheme ;

(b) how much money Government propose to spend on this scheme and where ; and

(c) the likely outcome of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Salient features of the Lead Bank Scheme were explained in the course of the answer given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2541 on 18th

June, 1971. However, these are again indicated briefly in a statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under the 'Lead Bank Scheme' formulated by the Reserve Bank in December, 1969, all the public sector banks and a few banks in the private sector have been allotted districts in the country, mostly in a cluster or clusters, in which they are expected to play the lead role to bring about intensive development of banking on a planned basis. The Scheme was formulated in the wake of the recommendations of the Study Group of the National Credit Council set up in October, 1968 under the Chairmanship of late Dr. D. R. Gadgil for adoption of an "area approach" to development

2. The banks are expected to act as catalytic agents to initiate and promote developmental activity in the districts allotted to them in collaboration with other financial institutions and agencies. For this purpose, they are first required to conduct quick and broad surveys of the districts identifying centres where bank offices could be established and locating areas and sectors urgently in need of bank services. The lead bank would have no monopoly of banking service in a district and the opening of few branches is expected to be done by all banks acting in concert.

3. The responsibility of taking up the lead role for development of banking under the Scheme is primarily that of the banks concerned. There is no proposal for any expenditure by the Government on the Scheme.

Strike Notice Served by Gujarat Port and Dock Workers' Federation

*888. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Port and Dock Workers' Federation has served strike notice on Government ;

(b) if so, what are the main demands put forward by the Federation ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 'No, Sir.

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

Tax Evasion by Birlas and others in 1969-70

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

(a) whether there was an allegation of tax evasion against the Birlas in the year 1969-70 ;

(b) the names of other monopoly houses against whom similar allegations were made ; and

(c) the specification taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the year 1969-70 some allegations of tax evasion by assessees connected with Birlas have come to the notice of the Income-tax Department.

(b) Allegations of tax evasion are received in respect of individuals, firms and companies and not in respect of any group as such. Compilation of information in respect of various individuals, firms and companies connected with various groups mentioned in the Monopolies Commission Report will require considerable time and labour. If information is required in respect of any specific group the same can be obtained and furnished.

(c) The specific allegations in the three cases at (a) above are being investigated under the supervision of the D. I. (Inv.). The investigations are in progress.

Facilities for Passengers at Kanpur Airport

*890. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the airport at Kanpur needs complete renovation ;

(b) whether the present airport can hardly

accommodate the passengers ;

(c) whether minimum facilities do not exist for passengers there ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The existing terminal building built by Indian Airlines in 1964 at the Kanpur (Chakeri) aerodrome belonging to the Ministry of Defence is inadequate for present day requirements.

(c) Fans, lights and chairs and a toilet have been provided.

(d) Provision has been made in the current Five Year Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for construction of a new passenger lounge for 200 persons at the aerodrome.

Response for Group Gratuity-Cum-Life Insurance Scheme

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

(a) the response that group gratuity-cum-life insurance scheme has evoked so far and how it differs from the traditional scheme ;

(b) the areas already covered or proposed to be covered by it ; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise this scheme in all establishments employing organised manpower ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme was introduced by the L. I. C. in the year 1962 and as on 31st March, 1971, Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme has been introduced in 179 institutions. The Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme is a scheme of insurance designed for the purpose of funding retirement gratuity and provision of insurance protection to the employees in the event of premature death. While the normal gratuity benefit payable on death is related to the actual service put in by the employee upto the date of death, L. I. C.'s Group Gratuity-

cum-Life Assurance Scheme enables employers to provide not only gratuity on retirement but also higher death benefit based on the anticipated total service of the employee upto the retirement date and thereby provides an element of insurance protection even while in active service.

The Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme has been introduced in 179 commercial industrial and other institutions both in the private sector as also in public sector all over the country. In particular the schemes are in operation in large public sector institutions like Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Canara Bank, Bangalore Municipal Corporation, Gujarat State Finance Corporation and Hindustan Antibiotics. L. I. C. is taking steps to popularise the Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme among the employers and to introduce it in as many institutions as possible. Recently, the L. I. C. has substantially reduced the premium rates, liberalised the terms of profit-sharing and simplified the underwriting procedures under group schemes thereby making the Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme more attractive.

Study on Tax Structure and Distribution of National Income

*892. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study is being made to measure the effect of tax structure on the levels of distribution of income and its efficacy as an instrument to bring about a shift in the distribution of national income ; and

(b) whether there is any cell in the Ministry for a study of this kind ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). While the efficacy of progressive taxation as an instrument, which brings about changes in income distribution, is not in doubt, the inadequacy and the limitations of tax data however, inhibit drawing any precise conclusions about the extent of redistribution effected due to the operation of the tax instrument.

Despite this handicap, periodical studies are, however, undertaken by official as well as private research organisations to measure, even if approximately, the effect of tax changes on income distribution. In the Ministry of Finance, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the Economic Division in the Department of Economic Affairs are mainly responsible for carrying out such studies.

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में नये विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

*893. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितने अनिरिक्त विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ; और

(ख) ये विश्वविद्यालय कहा स्थापित किए जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). इस समय भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के हेतु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

Punishment to Income-Tax Officers for Accepting Bribes

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

(a) the names and designations of Income-Tax Officers in each State, who were arrested and punished for taking bribes during the last one year ; and

(b) the total amount of money involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There is no case of any Income-Tax Officer who was arrested as

well as punished during the last one year. However, Shri B. R. Sant, Tax Recovery Officer (Income-Tax Officer), posted at Agra, was arrested in New Delhi on the 11th May, 1971 while accepting a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as illegal gratification from the Manager of a foreign Bank. Further investigation into the matter is in progress.

National Rayon Corporation, Bombay

*895. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the serious differences between two groups of Directors led by the Kapadia on one hand and the China is on the other in the context of impending annual general meeting of the National Rayon Corporation of Bombay and that of the order passed by the Company Law Board under Section 409 (1) of the Companies Act ; and

(b) whether Government have kept a watch over the situation and contemplate taking any action open to the Government under the Companies Act or any other Act to stop such unhealthy State of affairs in big Private Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An order under Section 409 of the Companies Act has been passed and is to remain in force upto 31-12-1971. The Company Law Board has also since appointed two Government directors on the Board of the Company under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 for a period of 2 years.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा राज्यों को ऋण

*896. श्री घुलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के राज्य, विकास कार्यों के लिये विश्व बैंक से स्वयं ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में विकास कार्यों के लिये किन-किन राज्यों ने

विश्व बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त किया है ; और

(ग) राज्य किन आधारों पर ऋण ले सकते हैं तथा क्या इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

विश्व बैंक या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, या विदेशी सहायता देने वाली किसी अन्य स्रोत से विदेशी सहायता के अनुरोध केवल भारत सरकार द्वारा ही किये जाते हैं । किन्तु जिस प्रायोजना के लिये सहायता मिले, वह केन्द्रीय प्रायोजना भी हो सकती है और राज्य की प्रायोजना भी । जिस मामले में किसी राज्य की प्रायोजना के लिये सहायता मांगी जाती है, उसमें स्वभावतः प्रस्ताव के प्रत्येक स्तर पर राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी सम्बद्ध होते हैं ।

(ख) असम, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित प्रायोजनाओं के लिये विश्व बैंक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं । बहुत से मामलों में विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ ऋण करारों पर पहले ही हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं । अन्य मामलों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) हम केवल आयोजना में शामिल प्रायोजनाओं के लिये ही विदेशी सहायता के बारे में बातचीत करते हैं ।

Unpaid and Unclaimed Dividends of Joint Stock Companies

*897. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any estimate of moneys accumulated every year in the hands

of Joint Stock Companies as "unpaid and unclaimed dividends";

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

(c) whether it is proposed to take steps for canalising this amount into the coffers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

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

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

Inadequacy of Facilities to Check Smuggling in Cochin Customs Department

*898. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that facilities in Cochin Customs Department to check smuggling effectively are inadequate;

(b) whether any proposal has been received to improve the facilities in Cochin Customs Department for effective functioning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In the Cochin Custom House facilities for checking smuggling are reasonably adequate.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Service to Link up Important Towns in various States

*899. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Civil Aviation is planning to provide air services to link up important towns in each state; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). Indian Airlines hope to provide air services to Jodhpur, Muzaffarpur, Raipur and Nasik during the winter of 1971. Air services will also be provided to Shillong, Calicut and Tirupati when airfields at these places are constructed.

Road Bridge Across the Sea from Mandapam to Rameshwaram

*900. **SHRI DHANDAPANI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the target date by which the road bridge across the sea from Mandapam to Rameshwaram is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The project for the construction of a road bridge across the sea from Mandapam to Rameshwaram which is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan is under active consideration of the Government of India.

As this project is still being processed for sanction, it is not, therefore, possible to indicate the target date of its completion. However, it is expected that the construction of the bridge will take about four years after its commencement.

Valuables Belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

3679. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the valuation of the so-called heirloom jewellery belonging to the Nawab of Rampur in the State Bank of India, New Delhi has been undertaken by approved Government Valuer ;

(b) if so, whether any tampering with or replacement of the whole or part of the aforesaid heirloom jewellery has been noticed or found out ;

(c) the item-wise valuation made by the approved Government Valuer on the aforesaid so-called heirloom jewellery ; and

(d) whether the aforesaid jewellery is still in Government custody or has been released and if released, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The jewellery continues to be kept by the Nawab of Rampur in a box in the State Bank of India, New Delhi. This box has also been sealed by the Tax Recovery Officer.

Functioning of Central Road Transport Corporation

3680. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of transport vehicles owned by the Central Road Transport Corporation at present ;

(b) the earnings of the Corporation for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, State-wise ; and

(c) the total profit or loss made by the Corporation during the above period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The number of transport vehicles owned by the Corporation at present is 278. In addition, the Company is also operating 174 vehicles gifted by the Pope and some other foreign organisations, for the movement of foodgrains and fertilisers in Maharashtra and Gujarat on behalf of the Food Corporation of India on an agency basis.

(b) and (c). The information required is given below :

Earnings in lakhs of rupees

Years	West Bengal	Orissa	Assam	Gifted Trucks	Total
1969-70	13.99	71.44	2.73	2.33	90.89
1970-71	18.53	56.00	6.11	3.00	83.64
(Provisional)					
Profit/loss in lakhs of rupees					
1969-70	(—) 13.77	(—) 5.07	(—) 4.06	(+) 1.54	(—) 21.36
1970-71	(—) 11.25	(—) 4.16	(—) 4.21	(+) 2.32	(—) 17.30
(Provisional)					

विश्व बैंक से ऋण

3681. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक से विकास ऋण प्राप्त हो गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि क्या है :

(ग) इसके उपयोग के लिए बनाई गई योजना का न्यौरा क्या है : और

(घ) उनसे किन राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) पहली अप्रैल 1971 से शुरू होने वाले चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ चार विकास ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(ख) से (घ). सभा-घटल पर रखे गये विवरण में संक्षिप्त ब्योरा दे दिया गया है।
[सम्बालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 587/71]

Instructions to Nationalised Banks Re. Loans for Agricultural Operations

3682. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been instructed to give loans to tenants for agricultural operations on the basis of 'credit-worthy purpose'; and

(b) if so, the amount loaned during 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Under the 'guidelines' issued by the Reserve Bank of India, short-term crop loans are to be granted to the small cultivators on a charge or hypothecation of the standing crops provided the scheme for raising the crops is technically feasible and economically viable. On this basis many banks have given loans to tenants who have rights of alienation of the tenancies. A few banks have even made crop loans to oral lessees.

(b) The banks do not maintain separate figures for such loans.

Script for Tribal Dialects

3683. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal dialects for which scripts have been devised in the near past ;

(b) the agency through which this work is done ; and

(c) the tribal languages which have

borrowed (i) Roman script, (ii) Nagari script, and (iii) any other Indian script ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) to (c). There is no systematic arrangement for finding out as to whether tribal dialects are having scripts of their own or have adopted some of the existing scripts or devised new scripts. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, which was set up by the Government of India very recently, has started several pilot projects for surveying and providing writing systems for tribal dialects. A beginning has been made with tribal dialects of Eastern Region, Ladakh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

The Registrar General of India has, however, reported that during 1961 census, more than 100 dialects were classified as tribal dialects. In 1966, the Census Organisation conducted the survey of the tribal dialects and brought out a bibliography of publications in tribal languages. According to this bibliography of the census, new scripts have been invented in three tribal dialects, viz., Santhal, Ho and Savara, during the last two decades. These new scripts have been invented by enterprising individuals belonging to the tribal communities concerned.

It appears that there are cross currents of cultural and religious interests in the adoption of different scripts among the various tribal communities. Several books have been published by State Governments and non-official agencies in some of the tribal dialects, in Roman and various Indian scripts. According to the information furnished by the Registrar General of India, the books in various tribal languages and dialects have been published in the followings scripts :

- (i) Roman Script : Garo, Gond, Idu Mishmi, Kachdri, Khasi, Kharia, Khond, Gangte, Hmar, Komrhem, Lushai, Paite, Thadou, Vaiphei, Munda, Angami, Ao, Kabui, Mao, Tnagkhul, Oraon, Santhal, Sauria Pahariya, Tarion, Mishmi, Lakher (Mara), Mikiu, Nui, Barese, Andamanese, Simte, Shingpho, Anal Biete, Soro.

- (ii) *Deunagri Script* : Adi, Apatani, Bangni, Bhill, Digaru, Gallong, Gond, Idu Mishmi, Kharia, Paite, Miju, Miri, Monpa, Munda, Nocte, Oraon, Santhal, Shingpho, Wancho, Taraoon Mishmi, Kachari, Korku, Gaddi.
- (iii) *Bengali Script* : Garo, Kachari, Kabui, Rabha, Santhal, Tripuri, Rieng.
- (iv) *Oriya Script* : Khond, Santhal.
- (v) *Assamese Script* : Kachari.
- (vi) *Tibetan Script* : Bhutia.
- (vii) *Kannada Script* : Badaga, Kodagu, Lambadi.
- (viii) *Tamil Script* : Badaga, Lambadi.
- (ix) *Telugu Script* : Gond, Lambadi.

PL-480 Fund for Social Welfare Programme

3684. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any portion of PL-480 funds is being utilised for social welfare programmes in India ;

(b) if so, the amount being utilised ; and

(c) the names of the agencies involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that the agreement for assistance is always between the U. S. Government and the Institute concerned, this Department is not aware of the exact utilisation of the amount of grant. However, payments recommended to U. S. Authorities during 1970 total a sum of Rs. 50,04,804 as under :

Name of the agency	Amount recommended
	Rs.
1. Indian Council of Social Welfare.	4,52,400
2. Delhi School of Social Work.	2,57,800
3. Poona District Leprosy Project.	7,51,900

4. Kashi Vidyapith	4,48,000
5. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur (West Bengal).	1,50,000
6. Pilot Demonstration Rehabilitation Centre for Blind and Optical Aid Evaluation Unit, Madurai, Medical College Madurai.	12,41,000
7. Indian Cancer Society, Bombay.	9,00,000
8. Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Rajkot.	8,03,704
Total	50,04,804

The projects are expected to run for specified periods and the amount recommended will be released by the U. S. Authorities on year to year basis.

Arrangements for a halt at Visakhapatnam for daily flights from Calcutta to Madras

3685. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements are proposed to be made for a halt at Visakhapatnam of daily flights from Calcutta to Madras and *vice-versa* ; and

(b) whether there is any plan to run daily air service from Delhi to Visakhapatnam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Fall in the Agricultural Development Loans sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Banks

3686. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural development loans sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and by Banks have fallen steeply during 1970 ;

(b) whether the nationalised banks have not accepted the recommended uniform documentation and procedures with respect of the area development projects by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the slowing down of the pace of loan disbursements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Simplified documentation procedures were suggested by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation after consultation with the banks. These have been generally acceptable to them.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of withdrawal of development rebate on long term industrial project in backward areas

3688. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of withdrawal of development rebate on many long-term industrial projects in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the result of such an assessment; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the backward areas and the selected priority industries are not affected by the withdrawal of development rebate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Since the development rebate is available to industrial projects irrespective of their location its withdrawal is not likely to affect industrial projects in backward areas in any special way.

(c) Fiscal incentives are, however, constantly kept under review and, as and when considered necessary, these are suitably renewed, modified, withdrawn or replaced. Special attention is being paid to the development of backward areas. Various fiscal and financial incentives have been granted specifically for the setting up of industries in the backward areas and the State Governments also offer a num-

ber of incentives and concessions for the industrial development of such areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

3689. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के किसी समवाय को दिया गया ऋण साम्य पूंजी में बदल दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन समवायों के नाम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) और (ख). भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन की विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, के मामले में अतिदेय ब्याज के एक भाग अर्थात् 17.00 लाख रुपये की राशि की सामान्य पूंजी में परिवर्तित कर दिया है।

Automobile Engineering Diploma Course

3690. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Automobile Engineering Diploma Course was introduced for the first time in Delhi at G. B. Pant Polytechnic, Delhi;

(b) the names of Engineering Colleges in India having Automobile Engineering as a course of study;

(c) whether there is no arrangement of further study in automobile Engineering after Diploma Course;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to introduce Degree Course in Automobile Engineering; and

(e) whether Government propose to recognise AMIAE from Madras as a Degree in

Automobile Engineering ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) 1966.

(b) Madras Institute of Technology, Madras, is the only institution conducting a separate course in automobile engineering at the first degree level. The degree courses in mechanical engineering conducted by all engineering colleges do, however, include the basic aspects of automobile engineering in their curriculum.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no provision for higher studies in automobile engineering after the diploma course. In view of the present unemployment among engineering personnel and uncertainty of the demand for automobile engineers, there is no proposal to introduce any degree course in automobile engineering.

(e) The question of recognition of A. M. I. A. E. from Madras will be considered upon its own merits if a request for its recognition is received from the institution.

Eligibility for Employment of Automobile Engineering Diploma Holders

3691. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Automobile Engineering Diploma holders are not eligible for Government and semi-Government services ;

(b) whether they are not considered as holding equivalent qualifications as compared to Diploma holders in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to recognise it as equivalent to other Engineering Diploma holders, as far as their employment opportunities are concerned ;

(d) whether due to very limited scope of employment, most of students of Automobile Engineering Diploma holders remain unemployed ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to help the Automobile Engineering Diploma holders to get employment in Government and semi-government bodies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) No, Sir. They are eligible.

(b) and (c). The Diploma Holders in Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile Engineering are all treated on par for employment purposes in their respective fields.

(d) and (e). In the last four years, there has been large scale unemployment among all categories of engineering personnel, including automobile engineering diploma-holders. To relieve unemployment, the Central Government has adopted since 1968 several measures including self-employment by engineers. Employment opportunities in the field of automobile engineering are mostly in servicing and maintenance and, therefore, the scope for self-employment is greater. Automobile Engineering diploma holders are therefore in a better position to avail of the schemes for assistance offered by the financial institutions and other agencies to set up their own repair, servicing and maintenance workshops.

Employment Opportunities for Diploma Holders in Automobile Engineering

3692. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Automobile Engineering Diploma holders are not considered for employment in Delhi Transport Undertaking and other Transport Undertakings of the Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Diploma holders are eligible for employment in

the Delhi Transport Undertaking and other transport undertakings.

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

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks

3693. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open some more branches of the nationalised banks in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the number of them proposed to be set up in these States, separately ; and

(c) the number of branches which will be set up in rural and urban areas separately in the aforesaid States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The 14 nationalised banks are expected to open 105 more offices in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab during the year 1971. State-wise break-up of the proposed offices is given below :

States	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total
Punjab	40	2	6	48
Haryana	17	3	4	24
Himachal Pradesh	21	2	—	23
Jammu and Kashmir	6	—	4	10
	84	7	4	105

हरभंगा फोरबेसगंज सड़क के निर्माण में प्रगति

3694. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दरभंगा फोरबेसगंज सीमा सड़क के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सड़क के कार्य की देखभाल करने के लिये परिवहन, वित्त, रक्षा तथा योजना विभाग के अधिकारियों की एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति ने क्या निर्णय किये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). दरभंगा-फोरबेसगंज सड़क अभी मंजूर नहीं हुई है। नौबहन और परिवहन, वित्त, रक्षा मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति इस परियोजना, खासकर इस रास्ते पर कासी पुल और इसके आसन्न पट्टचमागों के निर्माण का धन लगाने के लिये अर्थोपाय पर विचार करने के लिये गठित की गई है। समिति ने अपने विचार विमर्श अभी पूरे नहीं किये हैं।

Promotions in Education Directorate of Delhi Administration

3695. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2854 on the 14th August, 1970 regarding promotions in Education Directorate of Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected requisite information ; and

(b) if so, when the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating the requisite information obtained from Delhi Administration is laid on the Table of the Houses. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-588/71]

Excise Duty Aluminium Products

3696. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 221 on the 2nd April, 1971 regarding the Excise Duty on aluminium extrusions and state :

(a) whether the tariff values have been fixed for assessing the Central Excise duty on aluminium wires and cables on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Aluminium which was set up for looking into the matters relating to the pricing policy of aluminium ; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No recommendations regarding the fixation of tariff values for aluminium wires and cables were made by the Working Group on Aluminium set up for looking into the matters relating to the pricing policy of aluminium. Government has, however, fixed the tariff values for a number of varieties of electric wires and cables made of aluminium since the 19th December, 1964 which are reviewed from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision by Air India to enter Hotel Industry

3697. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Air India will construct hotels, the number of rooms that will be constructed in each hotel and the cost thereof ; and

(b) whether these hotels will be constructed in collaboration with any one, and if so, with whom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Air-India propose to construct a 150 room airport hotel at Santa Cruz at a cost of approximately Rs. 1.80 crores and a 350 room hotel at Juhu in Bombay at Rs. 5.80 crores.

(b) No, Sir. However, technical advice and consultancy services will be obtained from M/s. Steigenberger of Frankfurt.

Aid from Foreign Countries

3698. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether British economic aid last year to India amounted to £45 million ; and

(b) if so, the names of other countries which have helped India with similar aid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). No, Sir. British Economic Aid to India for 1970-71 amounted to £52.5 million. This included £7.5 million as debt relief for 1970-71, authorised and utilised during 1969-70.

(b) A Statement showing the commitments of project and non-project aid (including debt relief) by the Consortium Members for 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Consortium members	Rs. crores		
	Project	Non-Project	Total
1. Austria	—	1.50	1.50
2. Belgium	7.50	2.63	10.13
3. Canada	5.55	21.37	26.92
4. France	10.13	11.18	21.31
5. West Germany	15.37	39.96	55.33
6. Italy	6.00	5.51	11.51
7. Japan	5.25	38.09	43.34
8. Netherlands	—	8.81	8.81
9. Sweden	12.32	5.80	18.12
10. U. K.	34.20 ¹	60.30 ²	94.50
11. U. S. A.	22.10	149.05	171.15
12. I. B. R. D.	30.00	11.25	41.25
13. I. D. A.	69.68	—	69.68
Total	218.10	355.45	573.55

Noted :—No fresh credit agreement was signed with non-consortium countries during 1970-71.

¹ Excludes Rs. 5.58 crores credit for Durgapur, signed on 24-9-70 which was in lieu of similar amount cancelled from 1962 credit for Durgapur Project.

Includes £7.5 million (Rs. 13.50 crores) debt relief assistance for 1970-71 authorised and utilised during 1969-70.

Cheating of Akola Branch of the Central Bank of India by an Oil Firm

3699. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Akola Branch of the Central Bank of India has been cheated of over Rs. 14 lakhs by an oil mill firm ;

(b) whether the same firm has managed to take away goods worth Rs. 3,75,000 from the godowns of the bank which were pledged with the bank ;

(c) whether all the four partners of the firm have escaped to Pakistan ;

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to recover this money ; and

(e) whether charges have been levelled against the employees responsible for this transaction ; and if so, the further action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (e) The information received from the bank shows that a fraud has been perpetrated on Akola branch of Central Bank of India by one oil mill to the extent of Rs. 14.25 lakhs, partly by unauthorised removal of stocks pledged and hypothecated to the bank and partly by diversion of goods released on trust receipt under packing credit facilities. The bank, after inspection on 7th June, 1971, found pledged stocks short by Rs. 4.32 lakhs and hypothecated stocks by Rs. 47,000/-. The partners of the oil mill are reported to be not traceable and a complaint has been lodged by the bank with the police.

(d) and (e) The investigations by the bank are in progress and further action will be taken in the light of the findings of the investigations.

Central Grant to Siddhartha Education Society, Mysore

3700. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Siddhartha Education

Society, Mysore has been running the Siddhartha High School in Mysore city since 1969-70 ;

(b) whether the above Society had applied for grant-in-aid from the Central Government ;

(c) if so, whether grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to the said school from the year 1969-70 ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). No application has been received by Government of India from the Siddhartha Education Society, Mysore for assistance under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of School Education. Under the rules only institutions which have been in existence at least for three years are normally eligible for assistance. The applications are to be received through the State Governments with their recommendations. Government have no information whether the Siddhartha Education Society is running the Siddhartha High School since 1969-70.

Violation of Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations by Nawab and Begum of Rampur

3701. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 3828 on 18th August, 1969 and 2047 on 1st December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the investigations under the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 into certain transactions suspected to involve contraventions of the aforesaid Acts by the Nawab and Begum of Rampur have since been completed ;

(b) whether after their investigations, the concerned Departments and the senior investigating officials have submitted a report to Government that a *prima facie* case clearly exists against the Nawab and Begum of Rampur and jeweller's firm of Bombay for violation of these Acts ;

(c) whether the concerned Department also sought the legal opinion before launching prosecution against the defaulters for violations of these Acts and whether the Legal Adviser has opined that it is a fit case for prosecution ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not having launched prosecution against the Nawab and the Begum of Rampur and the Jewellers' Firm of Bombay for the violation referred to above so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). Investigations have been made into certain transactions of the Nawab and Begum of Rampur as they were suspected to involve contraventions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The report of the investigation is under examination in consultation with the law officers of the Government.

Valuable Belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

3702. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4524 on the 31st August, 1970 regarding visit of a Government Official to the residence of Nawab of Rampur and state :

(a) whether Government have revalued the said item of jewellery ;

(b) if so, the revised valuation ; and

(c) whether these items of jewellery have been released or are still in Government custody ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These items of jewellery continue to be deposited in the State Bank of India in the joint names of the Income-tax Officer and Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur.

Central Assistance for Yogic Institutions

3703. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister

of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state how many of the Yogic Institutions are receiving aid or assistance from the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : According to available information the number of such Yogic Institutions is 5 (Five).

Employment of Persons Evicted from Land Acquired for Haldia Dock and Port

3704. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of families evicted from their land for the purpose of establishing the Haldia Dock and Port ;

(b) the total number of persons from the evicted families who were given jobs in this project by the Port authorities and contractors ; and

(c) the steps taken to give enough jobs to the persons from evicuee families ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) 1258 families had been evicted upto May, 1971.

(b) About 2900 local persons out of the evicted and affected families have so far been provided with employment by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and their contractors and also by the Haldia Refinery Project and their contractors.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have set up an employment exchange at Sutahata about four miles from the site of works at Haldia and a list of all evicted persons seeking employment is being maintained by the Employment Exchange. With a view to giving preference to evicted persons, both the Calcutta Port Commissioners and Haldia Refinery Project recruit all their subordinate staff whenever required through this Employment Exchange. For highly skilled and higher categories, recruitment is through Press advertisements. All the Contractors working at Haldia

including that of Haldia Refinery are also being persuaded to recruit their labour from among the evicted persons through this Employment Exchange. It is also understood that the State Government propose to establish an Industrial Training Institute at Haldia and constructions of the buildings required for this purpose has already been undertaken.

Absorption of Haldia Port and Dock Workers

3705. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to absorb the workers who are working for several years past in the Haldia Dock and Port, into regular department of Port Commissioners at Haldia ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). All casual and other temporary workers directly engaged by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the Haldia Dock Project are proposed to be absorbed into regular posts in the various Departments for operation and maintenance of Haldia Dock Project subject to their suitability and medical fitness. The workers employed by various contractors of Port and other industries may also be considered by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for filling other regular posts of Haldia Dock, when needed, if such employees are recommended by Sutahata Employment Exchange of the State Government. The staff working in the Haldia Dock Project is, however, not expected to be considered for regular posts of the Port Commissioners till the Haldia Dock is put into commission. In the meantime, the requirement of regular posts in the post construction period for operation and maintenance of the Haldia Dock is being worked out.

Visit of Indian Basket Ball Team to Taipei

3706. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a basket ball team from India is going to participate in an international tournament to be held in June in Taipei ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have already given the necessary permission to the Indian Basketball team to go to Formosa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Misappropriation of Money Granted for Construction of Border Roads in Rajasthan

3707. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints regarding the misappropriation of a sum of rupees 2.50 crores in connection with construction work of Border Road in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has ascertained from Rajasthan Government that the construction of the above roads was according to schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No such specific complaint was received in this Ministry. However an honourable member had referred to such an allegation in his settlement made in Rajya Sabha on the 20th May 1970.

(b) At the request of the Government of Rajasthan a Committee of the Chief Engineer (Road) and the Chief Engineer (Mechanical) of this Ministry was appointed on the 23rd October, 1970, to enquire into the alleged irregularities in connection with construction work of strategic roads in Rajasthan. The enquiry has not yet been completed.

Taking over of Killick Nixon by M/s. Maganlal Chaganlal

3708. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Killick Nixon has been taken over by M/s. Maganlal Chhanganlal during the year 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the amount lying credited and debited in the name of each partner of M/s. Maganlal Chhanganlal before Killick Nixon was taken over?

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

Proposal to Open Civil Aviation Facilities at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

3709. **SHRI N. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open Civil Aviation facilities at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) in view of the importance of this place ; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals and when the air services are likely to start operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :
(a) and (b). Indian Airlines have no plans at present to include Gorakhpur in their network of air services.

Central Grant for Flood Affected Areas in U. P.

3710. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by the Central Government to Uttar Pradesh for flood affected areas during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the names of the Districts in which this money has been utilised by the State and the manner in which the amount was utilised, as per accounts submitted to the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Uttar

Pradesh, an expenditure of Rs. 78.96 lakhs was incurred in 1969-70 on various types of flood relief measures like gratuitous relief, test relief works, house-building subsidies etc. A further amount of Rs. 165.67 lakhs was disbursed as distress takavi in 1969-70 in the areas affected by flood and drought. The State Government have reported that flood relief measures were taken up in all the districts of the State except Bulandshahr, Tehri-Garhwal Lucknow and Sultanpur. An amount of Rs. 2.40 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1969-70 by way of Central assistance for drought and flood relief measures.

Tribals Ousted from Tripura

3711. **SHRI DASARATH DEB :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribal people of Tripura are being ousted from land on account of heavy pressure on land due to the influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan ever since the partition ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to prevent the exodus of tribals from Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMSWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Tribals Settling in Tribal Areas of Tripura

3712. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a concerted effort is being made by non-Tribals to settle in Tribal compact areas of Tripura with the result that the Tribal belts are disrupted ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve the compactness of Tribal belt of Tripura for the benefit of Tribal people of Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Relaxation in Credit Restrictions on Cotton Trade

3713. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether working Committee of the All India Cotton Federation has urged Government to relax credit restrictions on cotton ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has suggested that if increase is not possible at least the present margin of 60 per cent on bank advances should continue throughout the Cotton season ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Representations are received from time to time from various associations of cotton trade and industry requesting for relaxation of credit restrictions. Representations were also received from Cotton Federation (Central Zone) and East India Cotton Association requesting for continuation of present margin of sixty per cent on cotton advances. This particular suggestion is under consideration of Reserve Bank of India. Credit policy for advances against stocks of kapas and cotton is reviewed by the Reserve Bank from time to time and suitable adjustments made where necessary.

Establishment of an Institute of Management in Bangalore

3714. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal of the Mysore State for establishing an Institute of Management in Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, the share of the Central and State

Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has agreed, in principle, that one of the new Institutes of Management proposed under the Fourth Five-Year Plan may be set up at Bangalore. A detailed project report for the establishment of the Institute alongwith estimates of costs is under preparation.

The State Government has agreed to provide developed land of about 100 acres, free of cost, and also Rs. 30 lakhs for the establishment of the Institute.

डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए बाल शिक्षा भत्ता

3715. श्री राम भगत पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय स्तर में आगे बाल शिक्षा भत्ता न देने के क्या कारण है,

(ख) क्या उक्त भत्ते को देने में यह शर्त है कि यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जा सकता है जबकि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी अपने बच्चों को नियुक्ति स्थान में बाहर अध्ययन के लिए भेजें, और

(ग) क्या सरकार निम्न आय पाने वाले अभिभावकों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए इस शर्त को वापिस ले रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले भ्रतान-शिक्षा-भत्ते की वर्तमान योजना, दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर चालू की गयी थी। इस योजना में किसी प्रकार के संशोधन के लिये तत्सरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तैनाती के स्थान पर पढ़ रहे बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षण शुल्क (ट्यूशन फीस) की प्रतिपूर्ति मिल सकती है।

गुजरात के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के कालेजों को मान्यता

3716. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों के हान में हुए सम्मेलन में दिये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भविष्य में केवल पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले कालेजों को ही मान्यता देनी चाहिए; और

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

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, बैठक में उप-कुलपतियों की सामान्य राय यह थी कि भविष्य में केवल उन कला, वाणिज्य और विधिकालेजों को संबंधन प्रदान किया जाए, जो सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खोले जाएं।

(ख) नये कालेजों के खोले जाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। गुजरात सरकार ने पहले ही निर्णय कर लिया है कि सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पिछड़े ताल्लुकों में स्थित कालिजों को छोड़कर जून, 1969 और उसके बाद शुरू किये जाने वाले नये कला और वाणिज्य कालिजों को अनुदान न दिया जाए।

Alternative Employment for the Staff of General Insurance Companies

3717. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating for the alternative employment or absorption of the staff of the erstwhile General Insurance companies ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken and what would be the general pattern of their pay and allowances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to retrench employees of the erstwhile insurers and hence the question of alternative employment does not arise. The terms on which the services of these employees would be transferred to the proposed General Insurance Corporations would be dealt with in the Bill which will deal with the transfer of the ownership of the undertakings to the Corporations.

Change in the Name of Air India's Jumbo Jets

3718. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJIUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether in keeping with the traditions of Air India, Government propose to consider changing the name of the Jumbo jet from 'Emperor Ashoka' to 'Maharaja Ashoka' and name the subsequent ones accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : No, Sir.

Appointment of Post of Commissioner, Central Schools Organisation

3719. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner, Central Schools Organisation is advertised ;

(b) if not the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the method and manner adopted for appointment of the present incumbent to the post of Commissioner for Central Schools Organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) to (c). The post was not advertised in the press. According to the functional requirements and importance of the post, the incumbent of the post has to be an experienced Educationist-cum-Administrator. As a person of the required back-ground, experience and qualifications may not ordinarily respond to advertisements, recommendations from the Education Departments of State Governments, Education Departments of bigger Union Territories, as also the National Council for Educational Research and Training were invited for filling up of the post on the last occasion. The post was also circulated amongst the Officers of the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services. In all 22 persons were recommended. A four member Selection Committee, with the then Minister of State, who was also the Chairman of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, as Chairman was formed to suggest a panel of names from out of the aforesaid 22 persons. Out of five persons recommended by the Selection Committee, the Minister of Education and Youth Services considered Miss. A. Chari of the National Council of Educational and Research Training to be the best available candidate. Accordingly her name was proposed for appointment to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and approved by it.

Scheme to illuminate Golgumbaz of Bijapur in Mysore State

3720. SHRI B. E. CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to have illumination of Golgumbaz of Bijapur in Mysore State to enhance the glory of the monument and to attract tourists ;

(b) whether Government have a scheme to establish a hotelethora in public sector to provide facilities to the foreign tourists ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there was a scheme to have an aerodrome to facilitate tourists visiting Golgumbaz and the survey of the same was completed ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, as the India Tourism Development Corporation already operate a Travellers Lodge at Bijapur.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, though due to other Plan priorities, the work on this aerodrome is not being taken up during the Fourth Plan.

हरिजनों हेतु गृह निर्माण के लिये राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

3721. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार हरिजनों के लिये गृह-निर्माण के लिये राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य को वर्षवार कितनी सहायता दी गई;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा हरिजनों के लिये कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया; और

(घ) किन किन राज्यों ने इस उद्देश्य के लिये की गई सहायता की पूरी रकम का उपयोग किया और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सहायता का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आवास योजना दो वर्गों के अन्तर्गत आती है, अर्थात् (1) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना

तथा (2) केन्द्र से सहायता पाने वाली योजना।

पहले वर्ग के अन्तर्गत हरिजनो के लिए कोई स्वतन्त्र आवास योजना नहीं है, परन्तु गन्दे व्यवसायों में लगे व्यक्तियों की रहने सहने और काम करने की स्थिति में सुधार की मिली जुली योजना है। इस मिली जुली योजना में निम्नलिखित दो योजनाएं शामिल हैं :-

(1) मेहतरो और संमार्जकों, टेनर्स और फ्लेयर्स के लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए उपदान; तथा

(2) अनुसूचित जातियों के उन लोगो के लिए गृह-स्थलो की व्यवस्था, जो (1) गंदे व्यवसायो में लगे है अथवा (2) भूमिहीन मजदूर है।

उक्त मिली जुली योजना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में (1968-69 से 1970-71 तक) प्रत्येक राज्य को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की धन राशियां और प्राप्त किए गए भौतिक लक्ष्य सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण-I में दिये गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-589/71]

इन योजनाओं पर, जिनमें राज्य क्षेत्र के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आवास योजनाएं शामिल हैं, हुआ खर्च 1968-69 तक केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को 60:40 आधार पर बांटा जाता था। वर्ष 1969-70 से राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है।

1968-69 में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आवास योजना के सम्बन्ध में किया गया खर्च तथा प्राप्त किए गए भौतिक लक्ष्य सभा पलट पर रख गये विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-589/71] 1969-70 और 1970-71

के वर्षों में इस योजना के लिए किए गए आवंटन सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण-III में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-589/71]

(घ) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के अधीन आवास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की कोई विशिष्ट राशि नहीं दी गई है, क्योंकि यह मिली जुली योजना है। राज्य क्षेत्र के अधीन 1968-69 के दौरान कमियों के कारण अनुबन्ध दो में दिए गए है। 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से सहायता

3722. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि द्वारा भारत को कितनी सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) उक्त राशि को किन किन कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च किया गया ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को उक्त सहायता का किस आधार पर नियतन किया जाना है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की सहायता उपकरणों और प्रभरण के रूप में होती है। 1970-71 में भारत के लिए यह 75 लाख, 81 हजार डालर की थी, जिनका उपयोग निम्नलिखित वर्गों के अधीन कार्यक्रमों/परियोजनाओं में किया जाना था

	अमरीकी डालर
(1) स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं	2, 296, 000
(2) ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय	1, 778, 000
(3) प्रयोगात्मक पोषाहार	786, 000
(4) बच्चों के लिए खाद्य मिश्रण	100, 000
(5) दूध अनुरक्षण	1, 500, 000
(6) परिवार और बाल कल्याण	171,000
(7) विज्ञान की शिक्षा	850,000
(8) परियोजना बनाना : शहरी क्षेत्रों में बच्चों और युवकों के लिए समेकित सेवाएं	100,000

जोड़ : 7, 581,000

(ग) और (घ). सहायता राज्य-वार आवंटित नहीं की जाती है, बल्कि वह विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों/परियोजनाओं के लिए होती है ।

Bridge over River Subernarekha, District - Balasore (Orissa)

3723. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the

Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

The progress made so far for the construction of a bridge over the river Subernarekha, District Balasore, Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The survey work for the bridge and the selection of the site have been completed ; the estimate prepared by the Government of Orissa is being examined for accord of technical approval and financial sanction of Government of India.

Profits and Dividends Declared by Mr. Pure Drinks (Pvt.) Ltd.

3724. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the profits and dividends made/declared by M/s. Pure Drinks (Private) Limited, manufacturers of Coca-Cola in India, during the last 3 years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): According to the information contained in the annual accounts of M/s. Pure Drinks (Pvt.) Ltd., the profits made and dividends declared by the company during the three years ended 31.10.67, 31.10.68 and 31.10.69 were as under :—

(Rs. lakhs)

	Year Ended		
	31.10.67	31.10.68	31.10.69
Profits before tax	29.7	60.9	83.0
Profits after tax	8.4	18.9	27.7
Dividend declared	1.3	2.5	2.5

Registration of Companies under the Companies Act, 1956

under the Companies Act, 1956 upto the end of March, 1971 (State-wise) ;

3725. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAMSEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH :

(b) the number of Companies whose applications for registration are pending ; and

(c) the number of Companies which were registered during the year 1970-71 ?

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of companies registered

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) The Hon'ble members are presumably referring to companies (limited by shares) registered under the Companies Act and at work in the various States and Union Territories as on 31.3.71. The Statewise position in respect of these companies, which numbered 30403 as on this date, is given in the statement annexed.

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

(c) During 1970-71, 1927 companies, limited by shares, were registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Number of Companies
Andhra Pradesh	740
Assam	404
Bihar	422
Gujarat	1333
Haryana	246
Kerala	1046
Madhya Pradesh	392
Tamilnadu	2987
Maharashtra	6387
Mysore	967
Orissa	226
Punjab	764
Rajasthan	441
Uttar Pradesh	1267
West Bengal	9229
Chandigarh	80
Delhi	3139
Goa, Daman & Diu	108
Himachal Pradesh	47
Manipur	6
Pondicherry	55
Tripura	7
Jammu & Kashmir	108
Nagaland	2
Total	30403

Blind Institutions in the Country

3726. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Blind Institutions working in the country which are financed by the Central Government ; and

(b) the annual financial aid being granted to them, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not give any recurring assistance to institutions for the blind in the country. Under its scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped, grants are given on *ad-hoc* basis, for developmental projects of the institutions for the handicapped including those for the blind. The total grant-in-aid given annually is of the order of approximately Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

The Central Government, however, runs directly a National Centre for the Blind at Dehradun. A sum of approximately Rs. 13.00 lakhs is spent on this Centre annually.

Additional Concessions Demand by South Indian Films Industry

3727. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Indian Films Industry has pleaded for some more concessions in excise levy and import duty in this year's Budget to help the industry play its role creditably for successful implementation of socialistic programme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A representation has been received from South Indian Motion Picture Studio Association, Madras for withdrawal of Central Excise duty proposed on cinematograph

projectors in this year's Budget.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Workers Retrenched from Haldia Dock and Port Project

3729. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers retrenched from the Haldia Dock and Port Project during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken to absorb them into service ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) None of the workers directly engaged by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the Haldia Dock Project has been retrenched during the last three years.

(h) Does not arise.

Assistance to Rajasthan for Famine-Relief Works

3730. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Rajasthan for famine-relief during the last three years ; and

(b) the total amount of Central assistance given to the various States during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Details of Central assistance given to States during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 towards expenditure on drought relief measures are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement			
(Rs. in crores)			
State	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.00	2.50	—
2. Bihar	1.00	—	2.35*
3. Gujarat	4.50	16.50	5.04
4. Madhya Pradesh	5.02	0.50	0.67
5. Maharashtra	—	—	2.50
6. Mysore	9.88	1.62	2.00
7. Orissa	5.00	—	—
8. Rajasthan	17.26	53.50	25.01
9. Tamil Nadu	1.25	13.00	—
10. Uttar Pradesh	—	2.40*	—
11. West Bengal	—	—	0.50

*Includes assistance for flood relief measures.

NOTE : The figures above are those sanctioned during the financial year including arrears of assistance for earlier years.

Payment of Excise Duty by Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

3731. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Excise duty paid by Sugar Industries in co-operative sector, factorywise during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.

GANESH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Abolition of Excise Duty on Nuts and Bolts

3732. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submit-

ted to Government on the 8th June, 1971 by the Action Committee of the Small Scale Industries Association, Ludhiana urging to abolish the central excise duty on nuts, bolts and screws levied in the current year's budget; and

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

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

(b) The memorandum is under the consideration of the Government.

Integration of Social Security Schemes

3733. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of integration of all the existing social security schemes in the country ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special officer has been appointed in the Department of Labour and Employment to examine the legal, administrative and organisational matters connected with the integration of social security schemes and to prepare a blue-print of integration by the end of July, 1971.

आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां तैयार करने में सोने का उपयोग

3734. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शुद्ध स्वर्ण आयुर्वेदिक दवायें तैयार करने हेतु उपयोग में लाया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आयुर्वे-

दिक दवाओं के निर्माताओं को शुद्ध स्वर्ण उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां। कुछ आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माण में सोने का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माताओं को (995 शुद्धि का) मोना, मानक सुवर्ण छड़ों के रूप में, नियत मात्रा के आधार पर दिया जाता है।

Grants and Loans from East and West Germany

3735. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of official bilateral grants and loans granted to India during the last three years by West Germany and East Germany, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Official loans extended to India by the Federal Republic of Germany during the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 amount to Rs. 146.45 crores. As regards grants from this country, information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

There are no official grants or loans from the German Democratic Republic.

Scholarships Offered by Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic

3736. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of various scholarships offered to and utilised by India by (i) the Federal Republic of Germany and (ii) the German Democratic Republic separately during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the number of scholarships utilised by India during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Ser. No. LT—590/71].

(b) 115 (85 of those offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and 30 of those offered by the German Democratic Republic).

Indian Students in West Germany and German Democratic Republic

3737. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

The approximate number of Indian students and trainees at present studying and under going training in West Germany and the German Democratic Republic respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): According to the latest information available as on 1.1.1970, the position is as under:

(i) The number of Indian Students and Trainees studying and undergoing training in West Germany was 386.

(ii) The number of Indian students studying in German Democratic Republic was 4. The information about the number of trainees in German Democratic Republic is not yet available.

Projects being run with the Assistance of East and West Germany

3738. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical assistance projects being operated in India with the help of Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic;

(b) the names of the places where they are located; and

(c) the number of technical experts from each of the above two countries at present working on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 14 projects are being operated at present with the help of technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany.

We do not have a Technical Assistance Agreement with the German Democratic Republic. No projects are being operated at present with technical assistance from the German Democratic Republic.

A Protocol on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and the German Democratic Republic was, however, signed on 2nd February 1971. Detailed terms and conditions are under negotiation.

(b) and (c). The location of the projects which are either being operated or under execution with technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany and the number of experts from this country working in these projects are indicated below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of experts</i>
Agricultural Development Projects.	Mandi, Kangra, Almora, and Nilgiris.	36
Export Promotion Project for Engineering goods.	Calcutta	7
Tourism & Hotel Management Project.	Delhi	8
T. V. Project.	Delhi, Bombay and Poona	—
Indian Institute of Technology.	Madras	10
Prototype Production-cum-Training Centre.	Okhla (Delhi)	—
Central Staff Training & Research Institute.	Calcutta	3
Green Algae Project of Central Food Technology Research Institute.	Mysore	—
Foremen Training Institute.	Bangalore	9
Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	Neyveli	2
School Books Printing Press Project.	Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Mysore	2

Technical Assistance from East and West Germany

3739. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of technical assistance grants received from the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, separately, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks Against Bogus Securities

3740. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans by nationalised banks were advanced against bogus securities in many cases ;

(b) whether nationalised banks are supposed to furnish their reports containing all the necessary details ; and

(c) if so, whether these banks are submitting their reports regularly, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). No Sir. The nationalised banks have not advanced loans against securities which are known to be bogus. While granting advances, banks take all precautions to ensure the genuineness of the securities charged to them by the borrowers. In a few cases, however, it came to light, after the grant of advances, that the securities charged, especially on hypothecation basis, have been disposed of by the borrowers without the knowledge of the banks concerned or wrong declarations have been made to the banks about the actual quantity or value of the securities held. In all such cases, as soon as irregularities come to the notice of the banks, suitable steps are taken by them for the safety recovery of the advances by obtaining additional security or by report to legal action. Such cases, however, constitute a negligible proportion of the total number of loans granted by them.

(b) and (c). All banks are required to furnish to the Reserve Bank of India details of all actual or suspected frauds. There has been no report of default by any of the banks from the Reserve Bank of India.

केसरिया (बिहार) में पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं

3742. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केसरिया (बिहार) में भगवान शिव की एक प्रतिमा पाई गई है तथा उसे देखने के लिये देश के सभी भागों के लोग वहां आ रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या इन पर्यटकों को आवास तथा आने जाने की कोई सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक स्थान का विकास करने तथा वहां आने वाले पर्यटकों को परिवहन तथा आवास की और अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार केसरिया के निकट एक शिवलिंग मिला है जिसे एक मंदिर में प्रतिष्ठित कर दिया गया है और स्थानीय व्यक्ति इसके दर्शनार्थ आते हैं ।

(ख) पर्यटकों द्वारा इस स्थान की यात्रा करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) समिति साधनों के कारण प्राथमिकताओं के क्रम का कड़ा परिपालन अनिवार्य हो गया है अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार इस स्थान पर आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान करने की स्थिति में नहीं है । परन्तु राज्य सरकार अवश्य वहां कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान कर सकती है ।

बिहार में चम्पारन जिले में हुमरिया घाट पर गंडक नदी के ऊपर पुल का निर्माण-कार्य

3743. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में हुमरिया घाट में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं० 28 पर गंडक नदी के ऊपर बन रहे पुल के लिए ईंटों के खम्भों और बांध आदि तैयार करने से सम्बन्धित कार्य एक ठेकेदार को सौंप दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने खम्भों के निर्माण का ठेका उसे दिया गया है उसे यह कार्य कब तक पूरा करना है और अब तक उसके द्वारा कितने खम्भों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या ईंटों के जो खम्भे बनाये गये हैं, वे सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विनिष्ट विवरण में निम्नस्तर के हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). संभवतया माननीय सदस्य हुमरिया घाट में गंडक नदी पर पुल के बायें नियमक बांध के पीछे के ढलान पर ईंट बिछाने के कार्य का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार जो इस कार्य के लिए कार्यकारी एजेंसी है, से यह अभिनिश्चित किया गया है कि ईंट बिछाने का यह कार्य 6 दलों में विभक्त किया गया है, इनमें से दो दलों का कार्य बेकार इंजीनियरों को आवंटित किया गया है और शेष 4 दलों का कार्य अलग-अलग ठेकेदारों को आवंटित किया गया है।

सभी दलों का कार्य 31 मई, 1971 तक

पूरा होना था परन्तु जल्दी बारिश होना के कारण और ईंटों की सप्लाई समय पर नहीं होने के कारण यह नियत समय पर पूरा न हो सका परन्तु 256 दिल्हे में से 237 दिल्हे पर कार्य अब पूरा हो गया है और शेष कार्य की शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inadequate Facilities in the Cargo Office of Indian Airlines, New Delhi

3744. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Cargo office at New Delhi is faced with difficulties like inadequate space, insufficient handling and communication problems ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide more space for the Cargo Office and improve its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines are exerting to improve the working of their cargo office. Steps have been taken to provide additional space and telephone facilities.

Irregularities in the Accounts of Central Excise Collectorate

3745. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether irregularities amounting to Rs. 50 Lakhs have been detected during the course of test audit of the accounts maintained in the offices of the Chief Accounts Officers and Range Officers of the Central Excise Collectorate ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against those who have been held responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir; irregularities involving under assessment loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 49.29 Lakhs have been reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in Para 17 of his Report on Central Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts for the year 1969-70. However, the Auditor General's Report is still to be discussed with the Public Accounts Committee when the Government's point of view will be explained to that Committee.

(b) A substantial portion of the loss of revenue reported by the C.&A.G. (Rs. 30 Lakhs out of Rs. 49.29 Lakhs) is in respect of the Central Excise duty involved on excisable goods cleared under bond for export, for which the proof of export had not been furnished. Since then, the Collector has reported that the relevant documents showing proof of export have become available in respect of goods involving Rs. 14,10,449.54 of revenue.

A sum of Rs. 2,02,576 represents those cases where the cheques issued by the assesses against duty payments were lost or presented to the Bank late, but, in all these cases fresh cheques were obtained and encashed, and there has, therefore, been no loss of revenue.

In all other cases of reported short assessments, either the C.&A.G.'s Audit objection has not been admitted by the Government or, the demands for differential duty were raised on receipt of the Audit objection, but the parties have disputed the assessments and have gone in Appeal or Revision Applications and the cases are *sub-judice*.

All these cases of procedural irregularities, short assessments due to wrong classification, etc. are still to be finally decided, and, in many cases, the Government's point of view is still to be explained before the Public Accounts Committee. If, after, the finalisation of cases, it is found that any officer has been negligent or at fault, necessary action will be taken.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

3746. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state:

(a) how many new branches of nationalised banks Government propose to open during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have discussed this matter (according to State-wise demand) with the State Governments before the decision of opening of new Branches of banks is finalised; and

(c) the places in North Bengal region of West Bengal where new Branches are expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) According to the programmes drawn up so far nearly 700 new offices are proposed to be opened by the 14 nationalised banks by the end of 1971/early 1972. State-wise details are not readily available.

(b) The programmes of branch expansion indicated above were drawn up at meetings of bankers concerned by Reserve Bank at regional level for allotment of growth centres identified in the course of survey by the lead banks of respective districts. Programmes for the districts not covered in this way are finalised at the district or State level by the lead banks. State Government officials are generally associated with these meetings.

(c) According to programmes drawn up so far 16 new offices are proposed to be opened in the districts in North Bengal in the course of this year. Further programmes will be drawn up after the survey of the districts by the respective lead banks are completed.

Criteria for Admission to Colleges in Delhi for Scheduled Caste Candidates

3747. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the criteria adopted in the current academic year for admission of Scheduled Caste candidates in the various Colleges run by the Delhi University?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): According to the University of Delhi, candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been registered by the University for purposes of admission to the various courses in the Colleges. 20% of the total number of seats in each course have also been reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (15% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes interchangeable, if necessary). Relaxation to the extent of 5% in the minimum marks has also been given to these candidates in order to determine their eligibility and merit for admission to the course concerned.

The total number of students registered in the University will be divided on the basis of their first and subsequent preferences for allotment to the various colleges and admission slips will be issued to them and the colleges will be informed of the list of all students, so registered, by the University.

Variation in prices of Admission Forms and Prospectus sold by different Colleges in Delhi

3748. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices fixed for admission forms and prospectus vary from College to College in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to bring uniformity in the prices of admission forms and booklets sold by Colleges in Delhi ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that poor students who are unable to purchase these booklets of various Colleges are able to select the College, of their own choice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) to (c). According to the University of Delhi, there is some variation in prices of admission forms and prospectus published by colleges. This is on account of the size of the prospectus and the cost involved in getting them printed. The question of bring-

ing uniformity in the prospectus of different colleges as well as fixing reasonable price is being reviewed by the University.

Efforts made to trace the missing Indian Cargo Vessel "Mahajagmitra"

3749. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what further efforts have been made to ascertain whether the cargo ship found grounded at about same time near Bhola Islands in East Pakistan was the same Indian Cargo vessel "Mahajagmitra", which had left Calcutta Port on the 11th November, 1970 ; and

(b) if not, what further action has been taken by Indian Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) According to the information received from Mr. R. Bragg, a Director of the South East Asia Shipping Company, and the Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca, the vessels grounded near Bhola Islands were all Pakistani vessels. Mr. Bragg, in his evidence before the Court of Enquiry also stated that he caused an aerial search to be made in his presence of areas over Bhola in Barisal district and portions of Noakhali and Sandwip Islands, but there was no trace of M. V. "Mahajagmitra." On the basis of evidence placed before the Court, it came to the conclusion that the loss of the vessel was an act of God, so to say, in the heavy weather under severe cyclonic storm.

(b) Extensive aerial searches of our coastal areas and the coastal areas of Pakistan and Burma outside territorial waters were carried out but without any positive result.

श्रीलंका विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा तथा आर्थिक उन्नति

3750. श्री जगदीश सिंह—कोटा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र प्रताप के शीर्ष की

याद दिलाने वाले भील आदिवासी शैक्षिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जीवन बिता रहे हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान में इन भील-आदिवासियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार ने उनके पिछड़ेपन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(घ) उनके उत्थान के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) साधारण रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ जिनमें भील आदिवासी शामिल हैं, देश समाज की अपेक्षा शैक्षिक और आर्थिक रूप से अधिक पिछड़ी हुई हैं।

(ख) 9,06,705 (1961 की जनगणना)।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के, जिनमें भील आदिवासी भी शामिल हैं, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं चला रही हैं।

Distribution of Gifts received from U.S.A.

3751. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the criteria fixed by Government for the distribution of gift goods received by India from the United States of America ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the supplies received and distributed by private voluntary agencies in India. The voluntary agencies are required to distribute these supplies for approved programmes such as nutrition feeding programmes for school children and other

vulnerable sections of the population, agricultural and community works programmes, relief and rehabilitation programmes, on the basis of need and without reference to race, caste creed or religion of the recipients.

बिहार में आयकर तथा उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

3752. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में आयकर और उत्पादन-शुल्क की भारी राशि अभी वसूल की जानी शेष है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० मन्मथ) : (क) और (ख). 31-3-1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की वसूल होने योग्य बकाया रकम 909.60 लाख रुपये है और बिहार के आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आयकर की बकाया रकम 943.19 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) बकाया रकमों की शीघ्र वसूली के लिये कानून-सम्मत और प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

बिहार में पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना

3753. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में

पर्यटन की प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कितनी सहायता मांगी गई और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता देना मंजूर किया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) . जी, हाँ। चौथी योजना के दौरान बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिये जाने वाली प्रस्तावित पर्यटन स्कीमों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रचालय में रक्त दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-591/71]

(ग) और (घ). चौथी योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिये राज्य सरकार से 85.50 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की पर्यटन स्कीमों के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे। राज्य सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करने के पश्चात् 28.50 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की पर्यटन स्कीमों के केन्द्रीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। स्कीमों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [प्रचालय में रक्त दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-591/71]

Grants to Institutions Imparting Training in Dance and Music in Manipur

3754. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur is considering to pay recurring grants to deserving institutions imparting training in dance and music in Manipur ;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this behalf ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government of Manipur is considering the need for substantial increase in the existing pattern of *Ad-hoc* grants to such institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). Every year grants to such institutions are given by the Manipur Administration under the rules governing grants-in aid to special institutions. Almost all the institutions get a recurring grants. The quantum is fixed annually on a matching basis keeping in view their activities from year to year.

Benefit of Condensed Course Schools for Women run under Manipur Social Welfare Board

3755. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women who have so far got the benefit of the Condensed Course Schools for Women run under the Manipur Social Welfare Board ;

(b) their pass percentage in the final examinations and the total amount spent so far on this project in respect of Manipur ;

(c) whether Government propose to continue the scheme ; and

(d) if so, upto what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) 340 women have already benefited and 55 are presently undergoing training.

(b) On the basis of the results received so far in respect of 9 courses (out of the 13 courses since completed), 56% of the candidates passed the final examinations. So far the Central Social Welfare Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.19 lakhs on the Condensed Courses conducted in Manipur.

(c) The scheme is likely to be continued by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(d) No time limit has been fixed.

Indigenous Games and Sports introduced in Manipur Annual Inter-School Sports Meets

3756. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the indigenous games and sports of Manipur introduced in the Annual Inter-School Sports Meets held under the auspices of the Education Department of Manipur ; and

(b) what financial and administrative provisions have been made for popularising the indigenous games and sports in the Schools and Colleges of Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :
(a) Dhougkang, Yubilakpi and Muknaeare were included in the Annual Inter-School Sports Meets held under the auspices of the Education Department of Manipur.

(b) There is no specific provision in the budget for indigenous games. However, expenditure on this item is met from a lump sum provision of Rs. 1,20,000/- provided in the Manipur Education Budget for games and sports activities in Schools and Colleges in Manipur. In addition, Rs. 70,000/- has been provided for giving financial assistance to Sports Organisations including those catering to indigenous games.

Transfer of Exhibits to newly constructed Museum Building at Vaishali

3757. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly constructed museum building at Vaishali (Muzaffarpur-Bihar) is lying vacant and exhibits have not yet been transferred from the old museum building ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) and (b). Although the new museum building at Vaishali appears to be generally ready, the iron grills still remain to be fitted to the windows and ventilators, which are most essential for the safety of the exhibits. In the absence of the iron grills the building is not yet complete and fit for use as a museum and has not been taken over by the Survey from the Central Public Works Department.

Visit of an Indian Team to London in connection with increase in Freight rates

3758. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether an Indian team visited London and had talks on 11th and 12th June in connection with the 15 per cent shipping freight rates increase by India-U. K. Continent Conference ; and

(b) if so, what were the conclusions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A high level delegation headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport held discussions in London between 11th and 16th June, 1971 with the India/Pakistan/U. K. Continent Conference.

(b) During the discussions, the Conference have expressed their willingness to agree only to the following reductions/concessions in connection with the proposed freight increase :

(i) to reduce the 15% increase to 12½% increase.

(ii) the concessions on sensitive products would be retained and within the package already notified Government would be free to vary the list of concessional products.

- (iii) the Conference may, depending on the movement of cost and prices, come up for discussion for a fresh increase next year about this time.
- (iv) the Suez surcharge will remain unaltered but the London surcharge would be reviewed by the Conference in their discussions with the (Port of London Authority) shortly. But considering the situation in London Ports, adjustments if any are likely to be marginal.

They had already agreed to give retrospective effect to such concessions as may be agreed upon. Government are now examining the terms indicated by the Conference, and their reactions on the proposals made by the Conference are expected to be finalised shortly.

Survey report of Unesco regarding Illiteracy

3759. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation has estimated in its latest survey report that more than half of the people of 18 Asian developing nations are still illiterate ;

(b) if so, whether India was also covered by this Survey ; and

(c) if so, what are the figures given about India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The March 1971 bulletin of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia stated as follows :

"It is estimated that the Asian region contained, around 1970, about 355 million adult illiterates (15 years old and over), of whom more than 250 million were in the economically active group aged from 15 to 44. This means that in Asia five adult workers out of ten are illiterate".

(c) the report states that there are 100

million adult literates and 260 million adult illiterates in India.

Committee to review grievance of employees of Indian Airlines

3760. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the demands of the Airlines' Unions have been accepted for review by the Management of the Indian Airlines ;

(b) whether a committee has been formed to look into the grievances of the employees ; and

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the committee and the time by which it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI) :

(a) The management of Indian Airlines have signed agreements with the Indian Airlines Officers' Association and the Indian Flight Engineers' Association. They have also signed an agreement with the Air Corporations Employees' Union on the 2nd June, 1971 covering about 8000 employees. Negotiations are going on with this Union for the remaining categories represented by them. Negotiations with the other unions/associations, except the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, are progressing. The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association are not coming forward for such negotiations, insisting that "normal conditions" should first be restored in Indian Airlines, implying thereby that disciplinary proceedings against some of the pilots (including one executive) be first dropped. While the management is not agreeable to discuss the question of the executive pilot with the association, informal discussions on other matters are being held from time to time.

(b) and (c). Government have set up a Committee to examine the organisational and administrative structure of Indian Airlines, and the relationship between the management and its employees, and make recommendations to Government with particular reference to personnel policies and practices. The Com-

mittee is expected to submit its report by August, 1971.

Grants to Institutions doing Research in Social Sciences

3761. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have finalised the rules for giving grants to societies and institutions doing research in Social Sciences ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-592/71].

Students going abroad for Higher Education

3762. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who went abroad for higher education during the last three years country-wise ;

(b) the number of those students who went on State Scholarship country-wise ;

(c) the number of those students in (b) category who did not return after the expiry of their studies in violation of the contracts ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in their cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) to (d). The required information is not readily available. The same will be obtained and placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Development Blocks

3763. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total population served by each bank branch in the country, particularly in Bihar and North Bihar ;

(b) whether it is proposed to open at least one branch of the bank in each development block of the country during the present financial year ; and

(c) if not, whether any scheme for mobilising deposits and providing credits to the rural population in each block is proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) At the end of March, 1971, the population coverage of commercial banks in India was about 47,000 persons per bank office. For Bihar, the coverage was 1,35,000. The coverage in the districts of North Bihar is indicated below :

	As in June, 69 (estimated)	March 1971 (estimated)	December, '71 (Projected) (in thousands)
1. Champaran	334	130	86
2. Darbhanga	315	229	158
3. Muzaffarpur	386	184	132
4. Purnea	266	119	96
5. Saharsa	418	134	131
6. Saran	362	262	181

(b) There is no proposal to open bank offices in each development block as such. The criteria adopted for selecting centres for location of new bank offices were outlined in the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 572 answered on 18th June, 1971.

(c) The massive programme of branch expansion particularly in rural areas embarked upon by the commercial banks after nationalisation of the 14 banks was intended to help mobilise rural savings and extend bank credit to the rural population. Of the 3256 new

bank offices opened after nationalisation (till the end of March, 1971) 2139 or about 66% were located in rural centres i. e. places with population of not more than 10,000.

Bank Credit Secured by Agriculturist Borrowers above Rupees Ten Thousand

3764. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 714 on 28th May, 1971 and state :

(a) the total number of agriculturist borrowers having secured bank credit of above ten thousand rupees each and their proportion to the total number of agriculturist borrowers and to the total amount credited to all of them ; and

(b) the number of agricultural borrowers and marginal peasants who have been given bank credit and whether the differential rate of interest in their favour is being charged ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Banks do not compile statistics on these lines. With reference to Unstarred Question No. 714 answered in this House on May 28, 1971, information regarding the number of persons State-wise, who have received agricultural advance from the public sector banks above Rs. 50,000/-, is being collected by a special effort. Similar particulars regarding advances above Rs. 10,000/- are also being collected. It may be appreciated that collection of these figures will involve some time. The figures will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are available from the Reserve Bank.

(b) The total number of borrowal accounts receiving direct agricultural finance from public sector banks as at the end of February 1971, amounts to 7,96,094. Figures in respect of 'marginal peasants' (a concept the connotation of which would differ from area to area because of factors like soil conditions and availability of water, etc.) are not maintained by banks. At present, banks do not charge differential in favour of small agricultural loans. It may be added that the report of the Committee on Differential Rates of Interest appointed by the Reserve Bank has been received recently and is under examination.

Conversion of Institutional Loans owed by Monopoly Houses into Equity Shares

3765. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1389 on the 4th June, 1971 regarding Institutional loan owed by Monopoly Houses and state :

(a) the hurdle in the way of converting loans into equity shares ;

(b) whether it is proposed to stop institutional credit to the monopoly and other big business houses and to convert the entire amount given hitherto into equity shares ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government's decision in regard to conversion of loans into equity is that in the case of industrial projects which receive substantial assistance on medium term or long term basis from public sector financial institutions, the institutions will normally reserve the right to convert loans/debentures assistance given by them into equity. A copy of the detailed guidelines issued in this respect to the financial institutions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—593/71] No. hurdles are anticipated in following these guidelines by the all-India long-term financial institutions. It is not our intention to stop institutional credit for the genuine productive requirements. The guidelines-referred to above do not contemplate conversion of the loans given in the past to monopoly or other big business houses, or for that matter, to any industrial concerns into equity shares. In future, the conversion of loans given by the long-term public financial institutions into equity will be made within the framework of the policy outlined therein.

Survey of Book Industry and Trade

3766. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed any committee recently for a comprehensive survey of the book industry and trade in India ; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But the Committee has not yet started work. It will be some time before the Committee would submit its report.

Proposal to Start Air Taxi Service

3767. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start Air Taxi Service in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme will be in public sector or private sector ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). The question of allowing private operators to establish air taxi services on routes not operated by Indian Airlines, particularly for promotion of tourism in various parts of the country, is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Unsatisfactory Conditions for Displaying and Preserving Ancient Monuments in National Museum, New Delhi

3768. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the "Statesman" dated the 31st March, 1971 in regard to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the National Museum, New Delhi for displaying and preserving the ancient monuments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARATHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

The report made in the Statesman dated 31-3-1971, regarding the National Museum is factually incorrect.

The National Museum has a large and varied collection representing Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Pre-history, Central Asian Antiquities, Pre-Columbian Art, Numismatics, Epigraphy and so forth.

The National Museum has made adequate arrangements for conservation. Its Central Conservation Laboratory attends mainly to the needs of the Museum in addition to its service in general to several other Museums in the country.

The Museum has a large collection of miniature paintings and drawings, but obviously all of them cannot be displayed at one time. The main reason is paucity of gallery space. Only representative miniatures of each school have been displayed. The quality of display in the National Museum is of a high order and it has won appreciation from visitors.

Notwithstanding the paucity of space, the Central Asian Antiquities have two galleries of their own, in addition to a large annexe for the mural paintings in an adjacent building.

As for the building and its construction is concerned the first phase was completed in 1960. The second phase was to have come up as scheduled some years ago, but due to the financial stringency this could not be taken up earlier. The second phase of the building, however, is now expected to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Special attention is paid to objects which have a tendency to suffer deterioration, like wood, textiles and so forth. Anti-termite treatment is given regularly to the susceptibles and if even a trace of the termite is noted, it is imme-

diately treated with anti-termite solutions.

Museum objects like coloured textiles, polychrome sculptures, paintings and other objects deteriorate to a smaller or larger extent by the use of natural light. Natural light contains the visible spectrum bands and adjoining its two ends are the bands of ultra-violet and infra-red, both of which are harmful. They are, therefore, to be eliminated. This is precisely the reason why all the museums abroad have adopted artificial lighting.

The C. P. W. D. is making arrangements to instal the necessary air-conditioning plant and other equipment. Even now the reserve collections manuscripts are kept in cool storage by a special provision of coolers.

The burglar-proof alarm system for the National Museum has not been recommended by the (Dr. M. S.) Randhawa Committee which considered this question.

The National Museum has already issued several popular publications, apart from its scholarly monographs.

Although there is a slight decrease in the number of visitors to the National Museum during the last two years, the number of organised school visits to the Museum has increased considerably.

There are no structural defects in the National Museum building.

Proposal to Construct a Second Bridge at Jamnagar

3769. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one bridge known as Victoria Bridge which connects the Jamnagar City with the rest of the country ;

(b) if so, from the defence point of view and the strategic importance of the city, whether Government propose to construct a second bridge at Jamnagar ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is an existing rail-cum-road bridge near amnagar on Rajkot-Jamnagar road.

(b) The proposed second bridge at Jamnagar, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of Gujarat, who are primarily concerned with the said bridge have indicated that they have a proposal to construct the bridge in question.

(c) Does not arise.

Ex-Gratia Payments to Officers of Public Undertakings

3770. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises issued instruction to all Ministries of the Government of India, vide their O. M. No. BPE/1 (5) Adv. (Fin) 67 dated 23. 6. 1970 for ex-gratia payment to senior officers of public sector undertakings drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1600/- per month ;

(b) the exact implications of the instructions that for the purpose of computing the ex-gratia payment, the salary would be deemed to be Rs. 1600/-p. m. irrespective of the actual salary ;

(c) whether all the officers of an enterprise, which has declared bonus at the rate of 20 per cent in terms of the Bonus Act 1965, are entitled to a bonus of Rs. 1800/-irrespective of the actual salaries drawn ; and

(d) if so, the actual amount of bonus paid by such public sector undertaking to officers drawing Rs. 1600/- and above in the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Bureau of public Enterprises have issued instructions which allow for the ex-gratia payment to officers of the Public Enterprises drawing more than Rs. 1600/- per month provided—

(i) the enterprises has been earning profits ;

(ii) the payment is made from the "Employer's share of available surplus of 40%"

as referred to in the payment of Bonus Act ;

- (iii) deputationists would be eligible only if they are drawing pay in the scales prescribed for the posts in the undertakings. For this purpose those deputationists who are drawing their grade pay plus deputation allowance may be given a specific period to opt for the Company scales of pay.

(b) Under the Payment of Bonus Act employees getting a salary of Rs. 1600/- and below per month are eligible for bonus which would be calculated on the basis of salary of Rs. 750/- per month for those who draw a salary of more than Rs. 750/- per month upto and inclusive of Rs. 1600/- per month. Similarly, under the Bureau's instructions the *ex-gratia* payment would be paid to officers drawing more than Rs. 1600/- per month but for the purpose of calculating the *ex-gratia* payment the salary would be deemed to be Rs. 1600/- per month, irrespective of the actual salary drawn by the officer. Bureau's instructions are intended to provide for some incentive to the senior managers also.

(c) If bonus at the maximum rate of 20% is declared under the payment of Bonus Act by any enterprise, officers drawing a salary of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1600/- per month would be entitled to a bonus of Rs. 1800/-. The amount of bonus in the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 750/- per month would be calculated at the rate of 20% of their annual salary. Officers drawing more than Rs. 1700/- per month will be entitled to an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 3840 for the year in case they also become entitled to get *ex-gratia* payment at 20% of their annual notional salary under the prescribed formula, provided all other conditions specified in para (a) above are satisfied.

(d) As the accounting year ended only on the 31st March 1971, it is too early for the audited accounts of all the enterprises to be ready on which basis bonus is to be declared.

बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली का पुनर्बर्गीकरण

3771. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली की जनसंख्या चालीस लाख से अधिक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नगरों को ए-1 नगरों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा और इन नगरों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान किराया, नगर प्रतिपूर्ति, यात्रा अन्य प्रकार के भत्तों में उसके अनुरूप वृद्धि की जायगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना से व्यक्त जनसंख्या के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :-

	जनसंख्या
1. बृहत् बम्बई	59,31,989
2. कलकत्ता एकन्दर शहर	70,40,345
3. दिल्ली एकन्दर शहर	36,29,842

(ख) और (ग) . जी, नहीं । शहरों के बर्गीकरण के वर्तमान आधार में संशोधन करने तथा विभिन्न भत्तों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न का भी विचार करने के लिए तृतीय वेतन आयोग को सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities

3772. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recently held conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities had suggested exchange of students between Universities for short periods ;

(b) whether the Conference had also urged the University Grants Commission for liberal aid for such a scheme ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However it may be stated that the University Grants Commission is already implementing a scheme of providing assistance to Universities to enable the students to know the country by visiting other Universities.

(c) The proceedings of the Conference are being placed before the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

Continuing English as Optional Medium of Instruction

3773. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities have unanimously favoured continuing of English as an optional medium of instruction besides the regional language for degree courses ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The Conference expressed itself in favour of continuing English as an optional medium of instruction besides the regional language for degree courses.

(b) Government have noted that the resolution is in accordance with Supreme Court judgement.

Scholarships to Children of Teachers

3774. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any plan to give scholarships to the children of teachers particularly handicapped children ;

(b) if so, the total number of scholarships proposed to be given during 1971-72 ; and

(c) the total number of applications received by Government so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Department of Education in the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have been operating since 1961-62 the scheme of National Scholarships for the children of School Teachers under which 500 fresh scholarships are awarded every year to the children of working school teachers for post-Matriculation studies. The children of school teachers who are Physically handicapped are also eligible to apply for a scholarship under the scheme.

The Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have also been operating for the last 15 years a scheme for the award of scholarship to physically handicapped children including children of teachers. 1300 scholarships are proposed to be awarded under this scheme during 1971-72.

(c) The scheme of National Scholarships for children of School Teachers is implemented through State Governments who are allocated scholarships proportionate to their teacher-population. The Scheme was advertised recently and the State Governments would not have received all the applications so far. Similarly the last date for receipt of applications under the scheme of scholarships for handicapped children is 30th September, 1971.

Narula Finance Company

3775. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Narula Finance company is in liquidation for nearly two years and the depositors have not been paid any money as yet; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating any steps to regularise the transactions of this Company ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Narula Finance Private Limited was ordered to be wound up by Delhi

High Court on 20th December, 1968. The official Liquidator attached to the Delhi High Court is taking necessary steps to realise assets of the company. The claims filed by the depositors and creditors of the company are being scrutinised by the said Official Liquidator. Since the realisation of assets and scrutiny of claims are not yet over, the time for making any payment to the depositors has not yet come.

(b) As the company is being wound up under the directions of the High Court, the question of taking any steps by Government to regularise the company's transactions does not arise.

Special Loans to States for Clearing Overdraft

3777. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have approached the Central Government for a special loan to clear their overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India ; and

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

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

(b) The overdrafts of the States on the Reserve Bank of India as on the 30th June 1971 have been cleared by providing ways and means advances recoverable during the current year.

राजस्थान में स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की शाखाएँ

3778. श्री पन्ना लाल बाकपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर के मुख्य कार्यालयों और शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के कितने कार्यालय सरकारी इमारतों में हैं और कितने किराये

की इमारतों में हैं ?

(ग) किराये की प्रत्येक इमारत का कितना मासिक किराया दिया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या समय और कार्यभार की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान इमारतें उपयुक्त नहीं हैं और इन बैंकों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को असुविधा होती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) बी स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर और जयपुर का केवल एक मुख्य कार्यालय है जो जयपुर में है। राजस्थान में इसके 252 शाखा कार्यालय हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान में इसका केवल एक कार्यालय सरकारी भवनों में स्थित है, जबकि 6 शाखाएं बैंक की अपनी ही इमारतों में और 245 किराये की इमारतों में स्थित हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [संचालन में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-594/71]

(घ) और (ङ) . किराये पर ली गई 94 इमारतों को छोड़कर वे सभी अन्य वर्तमान इमारतें जिनमें बैंक के कार्यालय स्थित हैं, उनकी वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं। इन स्थानों पर यथासमय अतिरिक्त या दूसरी जगह का प्रबंध करने के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Advantages to the Common Man from the Nationalised Banks

3779. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the approval of Government was obtained by the nationalised bank for laun-

ching schemes for the benefit of the common man ; and

(b) the nature of the schemes and the benefits which will accrue to the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As one of the objectives of nationalisation of banks was to provide credit facilities to the hitherto neglected sections of the community, no specific approval of Government was required by the nationalised banks for launching scheme for the benefit of the common man. Regarding the nature of the scheme, the Hon-ble Member's attention is invited to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 638 answered on 28th may, 1971.

मध्य प्रदेश की फर्मों के नाम आयकर की बकाया राशि

3781. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले की माहलगढ़ तहसील की मै० कलुआग्राम भगवती प्रमाद, मै० बृज-मोहन अशोक कुमार, मै० केदारनाथ बृजमोहन और मै० गणेश फर्मों पर सरकार द्वारा किननी राशि का आयकर निर्धारित किया गया ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इन फर्मों द्वारा कितना आयकर अदा किया गया ; और

(ग) इस समय इन फर्मों के नाम आयकर की कुल किननी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

दिल्ली में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्म-चारियों को दिये जा रहे मकान किराया भत्ता

3782. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जा रहे मकान किराया भत्ते की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकारी आवास स्थानों की कमी के कारण सरकार द्वारा इस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करने पर, निम्नलिखित दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ता मिलता है .-

बेतन प्रति मास (महंगाई बेतन सहित)	भत्ते की दर
₹०	₹०
100 से नीचे	15
100-3000	बेतन का 15 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम 20 और अधिकतम 300 ₹० की सीमा तक)
3000 से ऊपर	बेतन का 10 प्रतिशत

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सभी मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर बकाया ऋण

3783. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल कितना ऋण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर बकाया है ,

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय

सरकार को कुल कितने ब्याज का भुगतान किया है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में कितने ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 31 मार्च 1971 को 397.73 करोड़ रुपये बकाया थे ।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में 18.13 करोड़ रुपये, 1969-70 में 19.46 करोड़ रुपये और 1970-71 में 19.45 करोड़ रुपये ब्याज के रूप में अदा किए गए ।

(ग) लगभग 19.59 करोड़ रुपये ब्याज के रूप में दिये जाएंगे ।

बिहार, राजस्थान और केरल पर बकाया ऋण

3784. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार, राजस्थान और केरल पर कुल कितना बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में उक्त राज्यों को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) उक्त राज्यों को दिये गये ऋण पर ब्याज की दर कितनी है तथा इन राज्यों पर ब्याज की कुल कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 31 मार्च 1971 को बिहार, राजस्थान और केरल सरकारों के नाम क्रमशः 580.72 करोड़ रुपये, 567.55 करोड़ रुपये और 251.25 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण बकाया थे ।

(ख) बिहार, राजस्थान और केरल

के लिये निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता में क्रमशः 47.32 करोड़ रुपये, 30.80 करोड़ रुपये और 24.50 करोड़ रुपये के इकट्ठे ऋण शामिल हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों को, अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशियों के बदले और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं आदि की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिये ऋण मिलेंगी ।

राज्य सरकारों ने अपने 1971-72 के बजटों में केन्द्रीय ऋणों के रूप में निम्नलिखित रकमों की प्राप्ति होने की कल्पना की है :—

बिहार	61.49 करोड़ रुपये
राजस्थान	35.94 " "
केरल	48.65 " "

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर सामान्यतः 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगता है और ठीक समय पर ऋणों की वापसी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी किये जाने पर 1/4 प्रतिशत को छूट दी जाती है इस समय, बिहार, राजस्थान और केरल सरकारों के नाम, केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर देय ब्याज की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है ।

Construction of an Aerodrome near Pinjore in Haryana

3785. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an aerodrome is proposed to be constructed near Pinjore in Haryana for tourists ;

(b) if so, whether the Haryana Government has approached the Centre for financial assistance in this connection ;

(c) if so, the amount of assistance asked for ;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(e) when the aerodrome is likely to be

completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) The Adviser, Civil Aviation, Haryana, requested DGCA in May 1971 to depute an officer to inspect a site near village Majri on Pinjore-Nalagarh Road, for construction of a civil aerodrome at the State Government's cost, to meet the requirements of Chandigarh as well as the Morni hills which is an area being developed by the Haryana Government for attracting tourists. The DGCA has called for a plan of the site and certain other documents from the Adviser, Civil Aviation, Haryana.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Preservation of heritage of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

3786 : SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to preserve the heritage of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and show honour to their contributions to the country ;

(b) the quantum of expenditure incurred for the implementation of such steps ; and

(c) the nature and extent of expenditure incurred for the same purpose in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTH SHANKAR RAY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Evasion of Income Tax by Film Stars

3787. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many film stars accept much more than the amount shown in their contracts and thereby evade payment of income-tax on such amounts ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop the practice of accepting black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A number of instances of the receipt of black money by film stars have come to the notice of the Government. Wherever circumstances justify searches are undertaken to unearth the receipt of black money by film stars. Apart from the above, the Government has appointed the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee to go into the larger question of circulation of black money. An interim report has been submitted by the Committee, which is under the consideration of the Government.

Cultivation of Opium in Shahjahanpur (U. P.)

3788. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh was an opium growing area ;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the cultivation of opium in that District ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to survey the area again and declare it fit for opium cultivation ; and

(d) what are the conditions for declaring a particular area fit for opium cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh was an opium growing area till 30th September, 1969.

(b) Cultivation of opium poppy was stopped in Shahjahanpur district in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh with effect from 1st October, 1969 mainly due to the reasons given below :—

(i) the average yield of opium tendered by the farmers was low as compared to other areas ; and

(ii) the cultivation of opium poppy was sparse and it was administratively diffi-

cult to exercise effective control over production and smuggling of opium.

(c) There is a proposal under consideration of the Government to make a general survey of the traditional poppy growing areas where poppy had been cultivated in the past and also in new areas adjoining present poppy growing areas for securing more acreage under poppy cultivation during the next (1971-72) crop season.

(d) For declaring a particular area suitable for opium cultivation, some of the important factors which are taken into account are :—

- (i) the area is a traditional poppy growing area ;
- (ii) it is compact and contiguous ;
- (iii) soil is fertile and suitable for poppy cultivation ; and
- (iv) proper irrigation facilities are available and general climatic conditions are suitable.

Expansion of Currency in Circulation

3789. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian currency in circulation has been expanded by Rs. 363.7 crores to Rs. 4200 crores by the year 1969-70 ;

(b) whether this expansion is larger than the expansion of Rs. 325 crores in the previous year ;

(c) whether the increase in notes circulation is substantially larger, than in the preceding year while that in rupee coins was smaller ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI KESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The currency with the public expanded only by Rs. 328 crores during 1969-70 and stood at Rs. 4010 crores as on the last Friday of March, 1970. The corresponding expansion in the preceding year was Rs. 306 crores.

(c) Notes in circulation increased by Rs. 345 crores during 1969-70 as against an increase of Rs. 303 crores recorded in the preceding year.

The increase in rupee coins in circulation (including Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Commemorative coins) was however, smaller at Rs. 11 crores as against Rs. 23 crores witnessed in the preceding year.

(d) The currency expansion has taken place in order to meet the requirements of growth in national output, the diversification of the industrial structure and the increased monetisation of the economy. A major objective of fiscal and monetary policy is to ensure that monetary expansion of which currency expansion is the principal component, is kept within limit set by the growth of national output and increased requirements emanating from monetisation of the economy.

Jamair Airlines

3790. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the proprietors of M/s. Jamair Airlines ;

(b) the date of licence to fly aeroplanes issued to the company ; and

(c) the number and names of the routes on which this company is operating its flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Jamair is a private limited company. The names and addresses of its Directors are as follows :

1. Shri C. L. Chandak — 2, Camac Street, Calcutta.
2. Shri J. B. Muff — do.
3. Shri P. R. Chandak — do.
4. Shri G. N. Chandak — do.
5. Shri B. R. Chopra — 402, Akash Deep, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

(b) A non-scheduled permit, effective from 1st January 1959, was issued to Jamair on 31st

December, 1958. Since then it is being renewed periodically and is at present valid upto 31st March 1972.

(c) The company is at present operating on the following three routes :

1. Calcutta-Agartala.
2. Calcutta-Jalpaiguri via Purnea.
3. Calcutta-Jalpaiguri-Telepara-Grassmore-Bhatpara-Newlands.

Planes owned by Jamair Airlines

3791. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of planes owned by Jamair Airlines at present in the country ;

(b) the estimated value of the planes ; and

(c) the number of planes of this company which crashed so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). The fleet of Jamair consists of three Skymasters and three Dakotas and their value is estimated at Rs. 27.5 lakhs. (This does not include two Dakotas valued at about Rs 6 lakhs which were involved in fatal accidents in the recent past).

(c) Two Dakotas were involved in major accidents—one on 5th December 1970 near Safdarjung aerodrome and the other on 26th March 1971 near Hashimara.

The investigation report in respect of accident on 5th December 1970 has been received recently and is under examination. The accident on 26th March 1971 near Hashimara is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

Demand for Devaluation of Indian Rupee by World Bank

3792. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had demanded for further devaluation of the Indian rupee ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

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

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

Loan from World Bank for Purchase of Tractors

3793. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had entered into an agreement with the World Bank for a loan to finance 10,000 tractors to be made available from United States of America, United Kingdom and West Germany ;

(b) the approximate price for one tractor imported according to this agreement ; and

(c) the approximate price of more or less the same type of tractor imported from the Socialist countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) During the last one year, Government of India has signed five development credit agreements with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for agricultural credit projects in the States of Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The Credit amount in each case provides for import of agricultural tractors as under Gujarat (2200) Punjab (8000), Andhra Pradesh (1500), Haryana (6000) and Tamil Nadu (1500) over a two to three year period. Tractors are to be imported from those suppliers in the World Bank Member Countries and Switzerland, who have established tractor manufacturing facilities in India, or have obtained necessary approvals of the Government of India, for manufacture of tractors in India.

(b) and (c). Orders have not yet been placed for the import of tractors under the Agreements mentioned in part (a) above.

Contract for interior decoration of Hotel Building at Chanakypuri taken over by ITDC from N. D. M. C.

3794. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation had taken over the hotel building owned by New Delhi Municipal Committee at Chanakyapuri in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the contract for interior decoration of that hotel had been given to a foreign firm ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. India Tourism Development Corporation has recently taken over the N. D. M. C. hotel building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, to run it as luxury hotel in the name of Akbar Hotel.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A great deal of intricate interior design work is involved which needs expertise of a very high order. As suitable local talent was not available, the services of an internationally known firm of foreign consultants with considerable experience of interior design work in hotels have been requisitioned.

Steps to develop Places of Tourist Attraction in Kerala

3795. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are great possibilities of developing places of tourist attraction in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, what are the special measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) A sea resort of international standard for attracting destination tourist traffic is being developed at Kovalam at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.21 crores.

(ii) Periyar Game Sanctuary has been specially selected as one of the five principle game sanctuaries for development to attract tourists. It is proposed to augment the existing accommodation there and to provide motor launches for the transportation of tourists.

(iii) A Youth Hostel is proposed to be built at Trivandrum.

Steps to develop Sunderban in West Bengal as a Tourist Centre

3796. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop 'Sunderban' in West Bengal as a tourist centre ;

(b) whether the general charges of tourist hotels there need to be minimised for students and youth of recognized institutions ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no recognised tourist hotel in the area.

(c) The details in developing 'Sunderban' are being considered in consultation with the State Government.

Merit Scholarships for Students in Residential Schools

3797. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of merit scholarships for students in residential schools ; and

(b) if so, the number of scholarships to be allotted to such institutions during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to increase the number of scholarships from next academic year. Details are to be finalised after a conference of Principals of Public Schools, proposed to be held in August 1971. The number of scholarships allotted during the current year under the old scheme is 200.

Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare of various States

3798 SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Conference of Ministers in charge of Backward Classes Welfare and Social Welfare of different States was held recently ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, a Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes Welfare and Social Welfare was held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st May, 1971.

(b) The points which emerged at the Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-595/71.*]

Cases of Over-Invoicing and Under-Invoicing

3799. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to stop cases of over invoicing and under-invoicing.

(b) the number of cases detected in 1970 ; and

(c) the action taken against those firms or individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following further steps have been taken in the recent past to check cases of under-invoicing and over-invoicing :

In order to prevent frauds relating to under-invoicing and over-invoicing at minor ports, it has been prescribed that the customs staff posted there should be trained at the major Custom House in the commodities that are usually imported or exported from such minor ports and in regard to other stray imports or exports, the documents should be checked in consultation with the staff of the major Custom House. In major Custom Houses the work relating to the scrutiny of export documents for certain types of goods, hitherto being handled by the ministerial staff, has been entrusted to trained executive staff. Arrangements have also been made for collection of information about the prevailing prices of goods in certain important foreign centres through officers posted abroad. Section 12(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been amended to provide for penal action in cases of mis-declaration of value.

The Study Team which examined the problem of leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation has recently submitted its report which is being examined.

(b) 72 cases of under-invoicing and over-invoicing were detected during the year 1970.

(c) In some of the cases goods were released on warning after amending the declared value. In some others goods confiscated with provision for redemption on payment of fine and penalties imposed in some. Some cases are still under adjudication.

Opening of New Central Schools

3800. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether more Central Schools or likely to be established in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such schools . and

(c) the places at which these schools are likely to be established ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Fourteenth Kendriya Vidyalayas are likely to be established at the following places :

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Dharangdhara | (Gujarat) |
| (2) Tezpur | (Assam) |
| (3) Dundigal | (Hyderabad) |
| | Andhra Pradesh. |
| (4) Hashimara | (West Bengal) |
| (5) Chandi Mandir | (Chandigarh) |
| (6) Narangi | (Gauhati, Assam) |
| (7) Singharashi | (Bihar) |
| (8) Pithoragarh | (Uttar Pradesh) |
| (9) Nasirabad | (Rajasthan) |
| (10) Digaru | (Assam) |
| (11) B. S. F. Jodhpur | (Rajasthan) |
| (12) Delhi (2 Schools). | |
| (13) Bombay. | |

Daily Flights from Delhi to Kanpur

3801. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether daily flight from Delhi to Kanpur has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether daily flight to Kanpur is likely to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Due to shortage of aircraft the frequency of the Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Delhi flights has been reduced to three times a week.

(c) Yes, Sir. by the 10th July, 1971.

Child Welfare Schemes

3802. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether child welfare schemes being sponsored by the Central Government are in operation in various States ; and

(b) if so, which are the schemes in operation in Kerala and new steps taken to extend the same during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special Nutrition programme for children of 0-3 years is in operation in Kerala. This programme is being further extended to cover children of 3-6 years and nursing and expectant mothers. Besides this, nutrition programme for children in the age group of 3 to 5 years through Balwadis is in operation in Kerala through the help of voluntary organisations. Steps are being taken to sanction grants to additional organisations on the basis of requests received through the Central Social Welfare Board.

Increase in the Prices of Industrial Goods

3803. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the increase in bank rate the prices of industrial goods have been adversely affected ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid such situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) While raising the Bank rate from 5% to 6% in January, 1971, the Reserve Bank of India had advised the banks to ensure that the consequential increase in rates of interest charged by the banks on their advances is about 1% on an average. As interest charges constitute a small portion of the total production costs, an increase of 1% in the interest rates was not considered likely to affect the prices of manufactured articles.

During the period from January 2, 1971 to June 12, 1971 the rise in the wholesale

price index for manufactured goods amount to 1.9% as against a rise of 2.4% in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption from Income-Tax on Interest payable on Foreign Loans received by Cannanore Cooperative Spinning Mills

3804. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to grant exemption from payment of Income-tax on interest payable on foreign loans and debts incurred by the Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills, Cannanore, Kerala ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government had recommended this case ; and

(c) if so, when the decision is expected to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Director of Industries, Trivandrum, on behalf of M/s. Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., applied for exemption from income-tax of interest u/s 10(15) (iv) (c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of a long term loan from M/s. Mitsui & Co. Ltd., OSAKA, Japan. Exemption has been granted by the Government of India.

(b) For granting exemption u/s 10 (15) (iv) (c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, recommendation of the State Government is not necessary

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Pre-Degree Examination of Kerala and Calicut Universities as Equivalent to Intermediate Examination

3805. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pre-Degree examination of Kerala and Calicut Universities is not treated as equivalent to old Intermediate examination for admission to examinations conducted by

the Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is, however, under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission. The Pre-degree Course of Kerala and Calicut Universities is conducted after the new 10 year school course while the old Intermediate course was conducted at the end of a 11 year school course in the Southern States. One year of the old Intermediate course was transferred to the degree course which was formerly of 2 years' duration and is now of 3 years' duration. Determination of equivalence has therefore become difficult

Working of Public Undertakings

3806. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public undertakings which have reached the stage of profitability or the break-even stage, those which are able to plough back their own resources for their future programmes and those which are making a dent into their capital ;

(b) whether any fresh thinking is made and new measures thought of to make their working profitable in accordance with the recommendations of various Committees ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The names of Central Government undertakings (excluding promotional and developmental undertakings, financial institutions and undertakings under construction) which have made profit in 1969-70 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—596/71] gives the names of undertakings which have incurred losses during that year. Annexures III and IV contain names of those undertakings which have generated internal resources and which have incurred cash losses during that year, respectively.

(b) The measures taken by Government to

improve the performance of Public Enterprises fall under the following broad categories :

- (i) Improvement in the utilisation of capacity by diversification of production and promotion of exports as well as by other measures ; and
- (ii) Improvement in the managerial and operational efficiency.

In order to achieve improvement in the utilisation of capacity and managerial and operational efficiency, the following steps have been taken :—

Wherever it is noticed that capacities are remaining unutilized for substantial periods, studies in depth are being undertaken to ascertain the causes. If it is found after such study that the under-utilisation of capacity is due to market conditions, the enterprises are being asked to diversify their production and also to enter into export market. As a matter of fact, in the recent past, several public sector undertakings have gone into new fields of production. The quantum of export by several public enterprises has also increased considerably during the past few years.

When as result of such study it is found that the reasons for under-utilisation are other than market limitations and mainly relate to maintenance systems, effective production planning and control systems, lack of right type of performance budgeting, building up of heavy inventories etc., the enterprises are assisted in solving many of these problems have inhibited the enterprises from utilising their capacities to the optimum extent.

To improve the overall managerial efficiency the public enterprises have been advised in such areas as greater delegation of administrative and financial powers to and within the enterprises, in setting up an effective mechanism for periodical reviews and appraisal of performance, in management development and career planning, in helping to secure the right type of personnel particularly at the top levels by scouting for and drafting of talent from outside etc.

The performance of Public Enterprises is kept under constant review and the recommendations of various Committees which have

enquired into the working of Public Enterprises are also taken into account thereby. It would not be possible to relate the results achieved to any one set of measures. However, it is seen that the 81 undertakings (excluding the Life Insurance Corporation of India and 8 enterprises which were under construction and 1 enterprise which had just commenced operations, but including 11 Promotional and Developmental and 2 Financial undertakings) had been able to reduce the overall net loss from Rs. 28.11 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 3.40 crores in 1969-70.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

3807. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Bureau of Public Enterprises ;

(b) whether it is manned by specialists in various industrial fields who can give guidance to the undertakings and if so, how many of them are actually on the rolls ; and

(c) whether they are associated with policy making and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises functions as a service, coordination and evaluation agency for the public enterprises. Its main functions are—

(i) to assist the concerned Ministries and the Finance Ministry in making a more expert scrutiny and evaluation of feasibility studies/Detailed Project Reports ;

(ii) to assist the Ministries in controlling expenditure on residential and administrative buildings, residences of senior executives, townships and ancillary facilities with a view to securing a measure of uniformity in the matter of provision of amenities to labour ;

(iii) to act as a Data Bank and as a clearing house of information in respect of important matters of common interest including information about organisa-

tional structure and pricing policies in Public Sector Undertakings in other countries of the world ;

- (iv) to act as a talent-spotting agency and for this purpose to maintain panels of suitable personnel for appointments to Top Posts and middle level posts in public enterprises ;
- (v) to coordinate the management training programmes for middle and senior level personnel in the public enterprises ;
- (vi) to give guidance on financial management, inventory control, pricing policies, construction techniques etc.
- (vii) to undertake periodical evaluation of the operations of public enterprises so as to remedy defects and suggest improvements wherever necessary ;
- (viii) to furnish periodical reports to Parliament and Government on the working of public enterprises ;
- (ix) to coordinate the work relating to the examination of Public Undertakings by Parliamentary Committees ;
- (x) to compile information on the terms and conditions of service of employees and to advise public enterprises with a view to ensuring desirable uniformities in these matters ; and
- (xi) to maintain liaison with the Department of Administrative Reforms in respect of matters like work-study, operations, research and improved reporting systems, to study incentive schemes in India and abroad for purposes of grant of production bonus to personnel at Manager's level.

(b) The Bureau has got a nucleus of such specialists in the more commonly needed disciplines and takes help from outside experts when required.

The Bureau is headed by a full-time Director General of the status of Additional Secretary to the Government of India, who has had vast

experience in the management of public enterprises. There are 45 other technical officers in the Bureau and they have the necessary professional qualifications and experience. Of these, 11 are senior officers of the status of Director/ Adviser in the pay scale of Rs. 1800-2000/2250 and above.

(c) The specialist officers of the Bureau are duly associated with the evolving of policy decisions in their respective areas of responsibility.

गढ़वाल में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

3808. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल की जनता ने गढ़वाल में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने को मांग की है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मांग पर विचार किया है और यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (जी डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Surfaced and Un-Surfaced Roads in Madhya Pradesh

3809. SHRI P. L. SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of surfaced and unsurfaced roads per hectare in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) how does the above length compare with the per hectare all India average ; and

(c) the role of the Central Government in road development, particularly in the Adivasi areas in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The position is as under :

	Per 1000 hectares of area	
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	0.9
All India	1.0	2.0

(c) Constitutionally, the Central Government is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of roads declared as National High ways. All other roads are essentially the responsibility of respective State Governments. So far as Central Sector Road Plans are concerned, the position about the road schemes proposed to be undertaken in Madhya Pradesh during the 4th Plan period is as under :

(1) *National Highways.*

Works of a total cost of Rs. 38 crores are included in the 4th Five Year Plan for the development of existing National Highways in the Madhya Pradesh State.

(2) *Centrally-aided State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance.*

The Government of India have agreed to give to the Government of Madhya Pradesh 100% loan for 3 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 7½ lakhs.

(3) *Social Welfare and Community Development Programmes.*

There are in all 126 Tribal Development Blocks in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Under the Tribal Development Blocks Programme, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs in stage I and 1 lakh in stage II is provided to the State Government by the Department of Social Welfare for the scheme of communications i. e. development of link roads, bridle paths in the Tribal (Adivasi) areas. These Tribal Development Blocks are also expected to get Rs. 0.85 lakhs in stage I and Rs. 0.50 lakhs in stage II for the scheme of communications from the Community Development Department. In stage III no rigid schematic pattern has been prescribed and the local authorities have the discretion to select and design these schemes best suited for the

area. During stage III each Tribal Development Block is allotted Rs. 10 lakhs in a five year period for the various schemes.

(4) *Central Road Fund.*

Grants aggregating Rs. 30 lakhs have been offered to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for financing selected schemes from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve on matching basis. In addition, a sum of Rs. 100.35 lakhs is available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account during the Fourth Plan period. The State Government have decided to utilise this amount to meet excesses over the estimated cost of approved works.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

3810. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने वर्ष 1970-71 में विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों से ऋण लेने में जनता को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) माननीय सदस्य ने जिस रूप में सूचना मांगी है, बैंकों द्वारा उस रूप में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती। फिर भी, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त), लघु उद्योगों और सड़क परिवहन संचालकों की श्रणियों में आने वाले उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नीचे दी गई है, जिन्हें दिसम्बर, 1970 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये गये हैं :-

वर्तों की
संख्या

1-कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त)	13146
2-लघु उद्योग	2685
3-सड़क परिवहन संचालक	1000

टिप्पणी :-ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ख) सभी उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिये ऋण दिये हैं बशर्ते कि उन्हें सक्षम समझा जाय । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे ऋण-कर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई ऋण-प्रबंधी उदार नीति के बावजूद, ऋण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें जाती ही रहती हैं । जब विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तब सम्बन्धित बैंकों से अनुगोच किया जाता है कि मामले की खान-बोन करें तथा प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय अपनाएं ।

Over Staffing in Public Undertakings

3811. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector undertakings are over-staffed ;

(b) if so, which public sector undertakings are considered to be over-staffed and to what extent ; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to undertake to rectify the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No generalisation is possible. In certain enterprises, due to various factors, the number of people employed can be considered as more than what their activities would justify. During a recent survey, most of the public enterprises indicated that they did not have any surplus staff. Some of the major cases where surplus staff has been reported are as follows :

	Surplus staff
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	2,733
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1,229
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	119
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	166
Hindustan Salts Ltd.	22
National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	522
National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	23
National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	13
National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	166
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	181

(c) The measures recommended to deal with surplus staff relate to—

(1) Adoption of work standards and control techniques from the very beginning of a project to avoid over-staffing ;

(2) Where over-staffing has become chronic, the initiation of work studies to assess the extent of the problem ;

(3) Deployment of surplus personnel in expanding departments and other enterprises ;

(4) More use of outside construction corporations to reduce project responsibilities in the construction stages ;

(5) Voluntary retirement schemes ; and

(6) Adoption of Manpower Planning techniques.

Repairing of Buddhist Monuments in Foreign Countries

3812. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some experts have gone to Kabul for repair work on the famous Buddhist images at Bamiyan in Afghanistan ; and

(b) whether similar agreements for the repairs of Buddhist monuments have been concluded with other countries, and if so, with which countries and on what terms and conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Operation of Educational Pilot Project in Darbhanga District, Bihar

3813. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

a) whether an Educational Pilot Project

under the Government of India is in operation in the District of Darbhanga in Bihar ;

(b) if so, since when and the progress made so far by the said project ; and

(c) what is being contemplated to overcome the difficulties in the way of its progress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Intensive Educational District Development Project has been in operation in Darbhanga since June, 1970. Occupational and educational surveys are being completed. On the basis of the results of these surveys, Project Report will be prepared. The programmes to be initiated in the District will be finalised on the basis of the Project Report. Last year, some advance action programmes were initiated.

(c) No difficulties have so far been reported.

Scheme to Encourage Research in Folk Art

3814 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes to encourage researches directly or through Universities in the matter of folk arts ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India, has a scheme for encouraging researches directly and through cultural institutions in the folk arts in the fields of dance, drama and music. The Government has, however, no separate scheme for the purpose.

(b) The main features of the scheme implemented by the Sangeet Natak Akademi are as follows :

(i) Financial assistance for conducting

survey and research projects ;

(ii) Financial assistance for bringing out research publications ;

(iii) Collection of research material to promote research.

Development of Folk Dances and Folk Songs

3815. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme under Government's consideration to help develop folk dances and folk songs of the different communities of India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India, has chalked out a programme for the development and preservation of the folk dances and folk songs of the different communities in India. No separate programme is under consideration of the Government for the purpose.

(b) The main features of the programme implemented by the Sangeet Natak Akademi are as follows :

(i) Financial assistance for organising performances and festivals of folk dances and dramas ;

(ii) Organising workshops on the theme of adapting folk dances for the modern stage ;

(iii) Systematic survey and documentation of folk music, dance and drama and programmes for their preservation.

(iv) The Akademi also encourages training in folk and traditional dances and supports training courses in different regions of India.

Financial Help to Artists

3816. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM
Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme to provide financial help to indigent artists ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARATHA SHANKAR RAY) (a) A scheme of financial assistance to writers and artists who are of regional or national fame, has been drafted and will be finalized shortly. It is proposed to give 25 awards under this scheme during 1971-72

(b) The main features of the proposed scheme are

- (i) a person should have completed 60 years and should be of national or regional fame as a writer or an artist and his contribution to art or letters must be of significance
- (ii) the private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 250/- p.m.
- (iii) assistance from Government will be in the form of monthly allowance which will not exceed Rs. 250/- p.m.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद

3817. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये बड़ी मात्रा में हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदी है ,

(ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अपनी पुस्तक क्रय योजना के अर्धीन पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकें खरीदी और पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई ;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष पुस्तकें खरीदने में स्वेच्छा बरती गई और कलस्वरूप पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा अधिक पुस्तकें निचले स्तर की खरीदी गई ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच कराने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) खर्च की गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है -

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	(रु० लाखों में)	
1.35	2.29	1.71

अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी सगठनों और शिक्षा सम्मानों को निःशुल्क उपहार के रूप में बांटने के हेतु प्रकाशकों/पुस्तक विक्रेताओं और लेखकों से हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये मुझाव आमन्त्रित किया जाने है । सामान्यतः सरल भाषा में गिर्सी, रोचक और नवसाक्षरों के हेतु शिक्षाप्रद पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिये विचार किया जाता है । इनमें लोकप्रिय विषयों का व्यापक क्षेत्र शामिल है ।

सार्वजनिक जीवन और सरकार में अश्वमे-दार स्तर के व्यक्तियों और प्रख्यात हिन्दी विद्वानों सहित बनी एक प्रवर्णन समिति की सिफारिश पर थोक खरीद के लिये पुस्तकों का चयन किया जाता है ।

(ग) इस वर्ष भी पुस्तकें खरीदने की सुस्थापित कार्यविधि का अनुसरण किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार के गया जिले में रामसिला पहाड़ी का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

3818. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया नगर में रामशिला पहाड़ी धार्मिक एवं ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से सुप्रसिद्ध है जिसका वर्ष 1919 के बाद के विभिन्न गजटियरों में उल्लेख है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्थान का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) जी, हा। गया में रामशिला पहाड़ी एक धार्मिक स्थान है जिसका क्रि.पू. १५०० ई.पू. ओ० मंलेज के 1919 के गया गजटियर में, एवं उसके 1957 के संशोधित सम्करण में, उल्लेख मिलना है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। परन्तु राज्य सरकार उसे अपना योजना में सम्मिलित कर सकती है।

Construction of Buildings for Central Schools in Delhi

3819. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 4312 on the 11th December, 1970 regarding Central Schools in Delhi and state :

(a) the number of students studying in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and New Delhi who are housed in tents ;

(b) whether most of the students housed in these tented schools are denied essential educational aids such as laboratories, libraries and reading rooms for want of proper built accommodation ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in constructing suitable buildings for these Schools, especially where building sites have been allotted as in case of R. K. Puram (Sector VIII) School ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MI-

NISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Out of the 6 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and New Delhi, one Kendriya Vidyalaya at Tagore Garden is located in tents and its enrolment is 961. The Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ramkrishnapuram is partly located in tents and partly in building. The number of students housed in tents is 1323.

(b) No, Sir. Though it has not been possible to provide all the laboratory and library facilities in the two tented schools for want of roofed accommodation, essential aids etc. are available.

(c) Action for construction of building in respect of Tagore Garden School could not be initiated as the matter regarding permanent allotment of land measuring 3.25 acres, which has been allotted on temporary basis, and allotment of some more additional land is still under correspondence. With regard to Ramkrishnapuram (Sector VIII) School, originally, there was a proposal to construct only a two storeyed building but when the plans and estimates were finalised by the C. P. W. D. it was decided to add more class room accommodation in view of the development of several residential colonies in the near-by areas and the likely increase in enrolment of students. The plans prepared earlier had, thereof, to be revised resulting in some delay. The plans have since been approved.

Thakkar Committee Report on Money Lending

3820 JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thakkar Committee in its report has observed that "Money Lenders are quietly penetrating small-scale industry and business, thus ensuring the eventual takeover of many small enterprises" ;

(b) whether according to the Committee, the entry of the money lender "is somewhat analogous to the take-over bids in the organised corporate sector and thus runs counter to the social objective of bringing about wider diffusion of economic power" ;

(c) whether the Committee strongly "disap-

proves such trends" and stresses that the commercial banks have a special responsibility to ensure that this does not happen; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Committee has observed "It is brought to the notice of the Committee that, in some cases, money lenders who have absolutely no claim to belong to the category of self-employed small entrepreneurs make entry into this field by offering financial help to technically qualified self-employed entrepreneurs or becoming partners in their enterprises".

(b) and (c). Yes Sir.

(d) The bank have been advised that so long as the participation of the financiers represents genuine promotional efforts on their part, it may be welcome but where such participation is a device to buy such enterprises for the benefit of the financiers, they run counter to the social objective of encouraging neglected sectors and should be discouraged. The Reserve Bank of India has asked the banks to keep a watch on the changes or modification in the proprietorship or constitution of the small enterprises assisted by them.

Shareholders of National Rayon Corporation

3821. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the principal shareholders of the National Rayon Corporation at present;

(b) number, value and percentage of equity shares held by each principal shareholder;

(c) the names and particulars of the present members of the Board of Directors;

(d) whether Government have a nominee in the Board of Directors of the Company; and

(e) if so, the nature of control exercised by Government over the affairs of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

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

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/71]

(d) and (e). By its order dated the 30th June, 1971, the Company Law Board in exercise of its powers under section 408 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956 has appointed two directors on the Board of the Company for a period of two years.

As a result of the appointment of Government directors as well as of the earlier order passed under section 409, any change in the Board of directors shall require Government approval.

Imposition of Tax on Central Government Property

3822. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill empowering the Municipalities to tax Central Government property; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Details of a proposal to undertake legislation enabling local bodies to levy tax in respect of certain classes of property belonging to the Central Government are being worked out.

Proportion of Cemented and other kinds of Pucca Roads in the Country

3823. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest proportion of cemented, tarcoaled surfaced and other kinds of pucca roads in the country after per lakh population, category-wise;

(b) whether this proportion is higher or lower as compared to the targets fixed by Road Congress, Bombay; and

(c) what is the proportion of different kinds

of roads in Uttar Pradesh against the All India proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—598/71].

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble member is having in mind the Twenty Year Plan suggested in the Report of the Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81) and discussed by the Council of the Indian Roads Congress at Bombay in August 1958. That Plan however laid down a target in terms of overall mileage of roads for the 20-year period ending 1981 for the country as a whole but did not lay down any year-wise physical targets as also any proportional break-up according to pavement surface category of roads. However, in terms of overall targets of road mileage laid down in that plan for the country as a whole covering the 20-Year period ending 1981, the total all-India road length given in the attached statement is lower.

Air-Link between Lucknow and Babatpur (Varanasi)

3824. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no flight between Lucknow and Babatpur (Varanasi) ; and

(b) whether Government propose to air-link Lucknow and Varanasi considering the importance of Varanasi city and its neighbourhood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines hope to introduce a Boeing 737 service on the route Delhi—Lucknow—Varanasi—Patna—Calcutta with effect from 10th July, 1971.

Defalcation of Foreign Exchange in Bonded Warehouse Licensing System

3825. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private business termed "Bonded Ships Store Trade" operates in a manner that means virtual defalcation of foreign exchange of considerable value ;

(b) whether the so-called "Bonded Warehouse Licensing System" is riddled with irregularities and malpractices that hurt our economy ; and

(c) if so, whether the work could not be taken over by a State Agency like the State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No Sir, the "Bonded Ships Store Trade" is subject to control by the Customs and the Reserve Bank of India and there is nothing to show that the system is riddled with irregularities and malpractices. On the contrary, studies made by the Reserve Bank of India have actually indicated that there is a substantial net foreign exchange gain resulting from the bonded stores trade.

(c) In view of answers to (a) and (b) above this question does not arise.

बिहार में किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3826. श्री एस० पी० वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में किसानों को उर्वरक, बीज, ट्रैक्टर आदि खरीदने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाता है लेकिन खेती के लिये बैलों की खरीद हेतु ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से बैल खरीदने के लिये भी ऋण मिल सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है

और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Decisions taken at 18th General Assembly of International Civil Aviation Organisation held in Vienna

3827. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he attended the 18th General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation held at Vienna recently ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken there ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, led the Indian delegation to the 18th Session of the General Assembly of International Civil Aviation Organisation which commenced in Vienna on 15th June, 1971 and is expected to continue upto 8th July, 1971.

(b) and (c). After reviewing the work of I. C. A. O. for the past three years, the Assembly will decide on future policies and activities of the organisation. The decisions of the Assembly on various items will be formally made available to member-states by I. C. A. O. after the conclusion of the session.

The Assembly also elected member-states that will constitute the organisation's Governing Council at I. C. A. O. Headquarters, Montreal, over the next 3-years period. India has been re-elected to the Council.

गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल (लड़कों का) मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व प्रधानाचार्य द्वारा की गई अनियमितता

3828. श्री रामजी राम : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री 21 अगस्त, 1970 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3632 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक (बालक) विद्यालय, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व प्रिन्सिपल द्वारा की गई अनियमित-

ताओं के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको कब सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (जी डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के अनुसार दिनांक 26-6-1971 को अपेक्षित सूचना, संसदीय कार्य विभाग को, सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए पढ़ने ही प्रेषित की जा चुकी है। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या [T-599/71]

स्टेट बैंक आफ उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में धन का कथित दुर्विनियोजन

3829. श्री आर० बी० बड़ै : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर में 92 या 93 लाख रुपये का कथित दुर्विनियोजन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई विभागीय जांच की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त दुर्विनियोजन के मामले में उच्चाधिकारी दोषी पाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं। किन्तु, जुलाई 1970 में, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर की उज्जैन शाखा में कुषकों को अग्रिम देने में बरती गई अनियमितताओं और कदाचारों के बारे में बैंक के अधिकारियों

को पता चला था। मन्ज़ूर किये गये अग्रिमों की कुल रकम 29.39 लाख रुपये थी। इसमें से 4 जून, 1971 को 3.29 लाख रुपये की रकम अतिदेय हो चुकी थी।

(ख) से (घ). बैंक ने उज्जैन शाखा के मैनेजर और विकास अधिकारी को निलम्बित कर दिया है। बैंक ने मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया है और जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद बैंक आगे कार्यवाही करेगा।

Deteriorating condition of Cochin Port

3830. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the present situation of the Cochin Port and the deteriorating condition of the Port due to the installation of the Explosive berth there; and

(b) whether Government propose to shift the explosive berth to any other minor port?

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no Explosives Berth as such at Cochin Port but vessels carrying explosives are handled at one of the berths, keeping the adjacent berth vacant for safety reasons. The question of making permanent arrangements elsewhere for handling explosives on the West Coast is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Defence.

Sale of smuggled Gold

3831. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the jewellers are not issuing any bills for their sales and are evading tax and converting the smuggled gold for sale in the market; and

(b) if so, the action taken to check this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Violation of income tax regulations by jewellers in Kerala

3832. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered against the jewellers in Kerala for the violation of Income tax regulations by not issuing any bills for their sales and violating the Gold Control Act; and

(b) the number of raids conducted against the jewellers in Alleppey (Kerala) and the number of cases registered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of cases registered against the jewellers in Kerala for the violation of Income tax regulations by not issuing any bills for their sales is nil. The number of cases registered against jewellers in Kerala for violating the Gold (Control) Act was 147 in 1970-71.

(b) The number of raids conducted against the jewellers in Alleppey (Kerala) in 1970-71 is 3, and the number of cases registered thereafter is also three.

Construction of Quarters for the staff of Customs Department, Cochin

3833. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether Government had taken a plot of land on a rent of Rs. 2,700 per year from the Cochin Port Trust at the Willingdon Island for the construction of Staff quarters for the Customs Department in 1965; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters constructed so far?

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

(b) Sanction for the construction of 90 quarters has already been issued in July, 1970, and the work is expected to be taken in hand shortly after the revised plans are approved.

Hotel Project to be set up at Madras city by Oberoi group of hotels

3834. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oberoi Group of Hotels have come forward to start an international hotel at Madras City in the private sector ;

(b) the amount of assistance to be given by the Central Government for the project ;

(c) whether the State Government have also written to the Union Government in this regard ; and

(d) the total cost of the hotel project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) M/s. Oberoi Hotels Pvt. Ltd., are understood to have arrangements with M/s India Tobacco Company Ltd., who have proposed to build a hotel in Madras.

(b) Assistance in the form of loans is available only for approved hotels who seek assistance. No application has been received for such assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The cost is estimated at Rs. 2 crores.

Financial Assistance to States

3835. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance, including refinancing, by the Central Government during

the years 1964 to 1967 to Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the percentage of population of the above States as compared to the entire population of the country ;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh, though having the largest percentage of population, was sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 683 crores and out of that, the actual amount disbursed was only Rs. 1.17 crores ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to remove the imbalance by enhancing financial assistance to that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). Details of Central assistance given to the States mentioned in the question during the three years 1964-65 to 1966-67 for State Plan schemes as well as the percentage share of these States in the population of the country are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Central assistance to States for their Plan schemes is not determined exclusively on the basis of their population. During the Fourth Five Years Plan period, 60 per cent of the Central assistance allocated for State Plans is being distributed on the basis of population.

Statement

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	% share of population of the State in the population of the country (as estimated for 1966-67)
1	2	3	4	5
		(Rs in crores)		
1. Gujarat	18.93	24.42	19.63	4.9
2. Maharashtra	35.59	46.55	23.56	9.3
3. Tamil Nadu	41.07	45.89	40.35	7.5
4. Uttar Pradesh	82.36	93.87	92.21	17.0
5. West Bengal	37.00	41.48	28.17	8.2

तस्करी रोकने के लिये स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में संशोधन

3836. श्री भूलक्ष्ण डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में सोने की तस्करी अभी

भी होती है ;

(ख) क्या स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1968 सोने की तस्करी रोकने में प्रभावी नहीं रहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सोने की तस्करी रोकने

के निम्ने स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में कुछ मशो-
धन करना चाहती है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का
विधेयक संसद में कब लाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को
पता है कि भारत में सोने का तस्क़र आयात
अब भी किया जा रहा है। तस्क़र आयात-निर्यात
को रोकने का मुख्य साधन तो सीमा शुल्क
अधिनियम है, परन्तु स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनि-
यम 1968 के उपबन्ध, स्वर्ण के तस्क़र आयात
के विरुद्ध द्वितीय सुरक्षा-पंक्ति का काम अवश्य
करते हैं। देश के अन्दर सोने के लेन-देन पर
नियंत्रण की व्यापक व्यवस्था के कारण, स्वर्ण
(नियंत्रण) अधिनियम ने चोरी-छिपे लाये गये
सोने का देश में पश्चिात्न अधिक कठिन कर
दिया गया है। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण लागू करने की
तारीख 10 जनवरी, 1963 में लगा कर 30
जून, 1970 तक केवल स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून
के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गये सोने की मात्रा लगभग
4868 किलो ग्राम है। यदि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण
लागू नहीं होता तो सम्भवतः यह मात्रा नहीं
पकड़ी जाती।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Expansion of Cochin-Madurai road as a National Highway

3837. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been made by
the State Government of Kerala for the expan-
sion of Cochin-Madurai Road as a National
Highway ;

(b) whether any financial assistance has
been sought by the Government of Kerala for
this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala also asked
for Central financial assistance for upgrading
the surface of Munnar-Kumili section of the
Cochin-Madurai Road.

(c) It has not been possible so far to accede
to the request of the Government of Kerala
either to declare the Cochin-Madurai Road as
a National Highway or to provide any financial
assistance for upgrading the Munnar-Kumili
Section of Cochin-Madurai Road due to
paucity of resources.

Loan given by State Bank of India, to
M/s. Alcock, Ashdown and Company
Limited, Bombay

3838. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has
given loan of Rs. 1,04,00,000 to M/s. Alcock,
Ashdown and Company Ltd., Bombay ;

(b) whether the State Bank stopped the
credit facilities to this concern without any
notice ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether as a result of this, the workers
have not been paid wages for the month of
December, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c).
The information relates to the accounts of con-
stitutions of State Bank of India and in accord-
ance with the practices and usages, customary
among bankers and also in conformity with
the provisions of Section 44 (1) of State Bank
of India Act, such information is not divulged.

(d) Though precise information in this
regard is not available, it is understood that
the employees have not been receiving their
wages regularly.

Dummy Employees in General Insurance Companies

3839. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about several thousand dummy employees of the General Insurance Companies which have now been nationalised ; and

(b) whether attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a report in the *Times of India* of the 12th June, 1971, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the Press Report in the *Times of India* of 12th June, 1971, referred to the question. There is no evidence to indicate that the malpractice is of this order. Thought is already being given as to the steps to be taken to remove this malpractice.

Complaints against the Indian Airlines

3840. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to certain complaints against the Indian Airlines by one Mrs. Lily Althaus of Zurich based on her experience during her recent visit to India ;

(b) whether she has detailed in her letter of complaint about harassment which she suffered at the heads of the ground staff of the Indian Airlines, mislanding of her baggage and loss of her belongings without being compensated by the Indian Airlines ; and

(c) whether these complaints have been investigated and if so, the action taken against the negligent officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The complaints pertain to the period when Indian Airlines were having acute labour problems. Hence it has not been possible to pin-point responsibility. Indian Airlines are going to reimburse to Mrs. Lily Althaus the loss incurred by her and offer apologies for the trouble.

Demands made in All India Pensioners' Convention

3841. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Convention of the All India Pensioners was recently held in New Delhi ;

(b) whether revision of the pension rules, which were framed in 1871, was demanded at the convention ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to various demands and suggestion of the pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a Press report to this effect.

(c) Apparently, reference made by the Convention to pension rules of 1871 relates to the Pensions Act of 1871. This Act regulates matters relating to rights to pensions and commutation of pensions and affords protection against attachment of pensions. It does not regulate matters such as scales of pension, grant of relief to pensioners and the procedure for sanctioning pensions which are regulated by the pension rules contained in Civil Service Regulations and various executive instructions issued from time to time. In view of this there is no proposal for the present to repeal or amend the Pensions Act, 1871.

Representation regarding Medical Examination of Seamen from Goa

3842. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether seamen from Goa have represented that they be allowed to be medically examined by any of the Port Doctors at Marinagao Port ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps to be taken to declare the Port Health Officer at Marmugao Port as the prescribed authority for the medical examination of seamen under the Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Rules, 1958, are under examination.

Dislocation of Domestic and Inter-State Traffic due to Non-Availability of Borim Bridge (Marmagao)

3843. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that tremendous dislocation is being caused on domestic and inter-State traffic due to the non-availability of Borim Bridge (Marmagao) to goods vehicles and passenger public transport ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The necessary information has been called for from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Return of belongings of Dr. H. N. Banerjee of Department of Para-Psychology, Rajasthan University

3844. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 8263 on the 1st May, 1970 regarding seizure of research material unpublished data and manuscript of the Department of Para-Psychology by Rajasthan University authorities and state whether the belongings of Dr. H. N. Banerjee have been returned to him by the Rajasthan University authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : No, Sir. The question of sorting out the material claimed by Shri Banerjee is still under consideration of the University. In

July, 1970 the University had requested Shri Banerjee to return the keys of the seven almirahs containing the material of the Research Unit in Para-psychology. His reply is still awaited.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

NOTICE BY U. K. TO TERMINATE THE INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK (Phulbani) : 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 six months' notice formally served on India by the British authorities to terminate the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, On the 8th of last month, I had made a statement in the House on the British Government's announcement to impose a new tariff on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference Area, including India, with effect from 1st January, 1972. I had apprised the House of the discussions held in London in May in which India's opposition to the British proposal had been reiterated. During the discussions we had pointed out that the present proposal was discriminatory, inequitable and inconsistent with the international obligations of the U. K. towards developing countries like India. Since their present import regime on cotton textiles is broadly in line with that of the EEC, we clearly told them that by giving effect to their proposal, they would be unnecessarily creating problems of harmonisation of their regime with that of the EEC, in the event of their entry into the EEC. Their proposal to impose a tariff on Commonwealth Preference Area without in any way changing the import regime from other EFTA members violates the understandings with which the Government of India had given the waiver to the U. K. at the time of her joining the European Free Trade Area.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

The British Government informed us that they could not contemplate postponement or modification of their declared policy in any way. They, however, recognised that the change in their import regime for cotton textiles would hurt exports from India. They made an offer of a loan of £ 10 million on interest free terms tied to the purchase of British goods and services and requested us to grant them a waiver under the Indo-U. K. Trade Agreement in respect of cotton textiles.

As the House is aware, we have always held the view that aid was no substitute for trade. We accordingly informed them that we do not find it possible to agree to their request for the waiver.

On 30th June, Government of India received from the British Government six months' notice of termination of the Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement of 1939. We are awaiting the official text of the speech regarding the notice of termination which was made on 30th June in the House of Commons by the British Minister for Trade.

It is most unfortunate that the British Government has not found it possible to accept the points that were made to them by us, which could lead to a mutually acceptable settlement of the issue. I would like to express the hope that even at this stage the British Government will see the reasonableness of our stand and that they would not like to take the responsibility for breaking up the historical trade relationship between our two countries.

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK : The total export to U. K. is of the value of about Rs. 150 crores, while the textile export is of the order of Rs. 21 crores. May I know whether the British authorities have suggested the waiver with the UAR which would only affect India's exports of textiles, while preferences on other commodities would continue, thus giving us a disadvantage only of the order of Rs. 21 crores and whether the Government of India has turned down the British suggestion, and if so, whether such an attitude would not affect India's entire trade with the United Kingdom? So, we have only two options, either to forego the entire trade of Rs. 150 crores and add to our problems or to forego Rs. 21 crores and

accept the suggestion for the waiver. May I know from the hon. Minister as to why the Government is accepting the former suggestion and not the latter? May I also know whether the termination of 1939 agreement would also affect India's policy to bargain with the European Economic Community for equivalent terms after the British entry into the Common Market in 1973? If so, whether all these developments do not point towards complete failure of the Foreign Trade Ministry?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no question of the failure of the Foreign Trade Ministry. We tried to impress upon the British Government the unreasonableness of their demand in asking us to grant them waiver. Here the question of principle is involved. I have told this House earlier about this. There might be slight difference in the figures given by him and the figures given by me. I am not going into the matter of how many crores of trade will be affected or will not be affected. They have done this at a time when we wanted to increase our export, our export was increasing. They did not accept the principle of helping the developing countries in this case; earlier they have been professing that they want to help the developing countries.

It is a matter of self-respect for us and also of national interest. We should not have agreed to this condition giving them waiver in the case of textile alone. It is possible that today it is textile, tomorrow it is something else. Some Members say that it might be the thin end of the wedge. It is a question of principle. We must not agree to the British condition and that is why we rejected it. It is on their own responsibility that they are going to terminate the trade agreement of 1939 thereby putting us in some disadvantageous position so far as the economic development of this country is concerned.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH (Nabadwip) : The decision of the British Government is arbitrary and unilateral. But it should not have come as a surprise to anyone who has closely followed the British policy developments since India's Independence. It was bound to come sooner or later. These agreements were made with the sole objective of promoting

Britain's economic interests, with the objective of securing a steady supply of India's raw materials and other commodities which were essential for Britain's own economic development, while continuing the exploitation of the Indian home market by British exports of finished goods. The economic needs of British imperialism have changed since those days, and they are now eager to develop closer links with the West European countries. For more than decade Britain is sparing no efforts to secure entry into the European Common Market, and with De Gaulle gone, Britain's efforts seem likely to succeed this time. It is no wonder that when the moment for making decision comes, Britain will opt for Common Market rather than Commonwealth; for Europe, rather than for Asia or Africa.

What surprises me is that the foreign trade officials of the Indian Government did not take the necessary preventive measures for countering the impact of this policy of the British Government. Even now the Minister only hopes that Britain will see reason. I want to ask the Government what they had been doing all these years. Why did they not make serious efforts to diversify trade pattern, why did they not try to minimise the proportion of trade with Britain and develop stronger links with Asia, Africa, East Europe and also Commonwealth countries other than Britain? Why should Britain continue occupying important position in India's trade when it was known long ago that sooner or latter the cushion of tariff preferences for Indian goods to the United Kingdom would disappear? Is it not a fact that India's balance of trade continued to be adverse with West Europe, because the latter including Britain is reluctant to purchase Indian manufactured goods? This issue also highlights India's pathetic failure to make foreign exports grow at rates anywhere near the world average rate of growth of exports. We condemn the slavish dependence of India's foreign trade on the British market.

We demand that rather than accepting the compensatory loan and swallowing India's pride, rather than yielding to the pressure and blackmailing of British imperialism, the Government of India should stand up to the challenge. The Government should declare unequivocally that since Britain is not prepared to take into account India's economic interests, India is also free to choose policies which suit her own

economic interests, including nationalisation of British capital and business establishments operating in India.

Finally, we demand that the Indian Government should now make a thorough reassessment of India's relations with Britain in both economic and political spheres, and should not take this present issue as an isolated one. The racialism practised by the Government of Britain inside the country, of which the Indian immigrants have become victims, should not be overlooked. Britain's decision not to allow British citizens of Indian origin from Kenya to Britain because of the colour of their skins, should also be brought into account, as also the British policy to sell arms to South Africa which would be used against the freedom-fighters of that country.

Against the background of racialism and hypocrisy, imperialism and dishonesty, and economic and political blackmailing, which are being practised by the leaders of Britain in their dealings with India and other countries which are similarly placed, it is both humiliating and an insult to the concept of sovereignty of the country that India should continue as a member of the Commonwealth.

On behalf of my party and myself, I demand that India quits that outmoded colonial institution named the Commonwealth immediately, and restores her status as a sovereign, independent nation.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Well, we are sovereign and independent. Where is the question of declaring our sovereignty and independence? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Quitting the Commonwealth.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is a different question. The Government will carry out what Parliament decides. But to say that we have no sovereignty is not correct. (*Interruption*)

Sir, the hon. Lady Member has put a number of questions; she has given her view-point and made some observations. I do not like to go into them. I shall only make two or three points. So far as the trade balance is concerned, our trade balance, especially with the United Kingdom, is not adverse. I would

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

like to give some figures. In 1967-68, our exports were Rs. 229 crores and imports, Rs. 163 crores. In 1968-69, our exports were Rs. 202 crores and the imports, Rs. 128 crores. This year, that is, 1969-70, our exports were Rs. 165 crores and import, Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, so far as the trade balance is concerned, it is not adverse. It is also a more important point in our favour. We wanted to increase our exports with these countries; and this decision has come at a time when we are trying to expand our trade.

About the remark that our foreign trade officials did not take preventive measures, it is not fair to the officers or to the Ministry. I do not want to go into the details. But for three or four years, when the Labour Government perhaps in 1968-69 first made this decision of declaration that from January, 1972 they will have this waiver, we have been trying to impress upon them. Our predecessor Mr. Bhagat, and perhaps Mr. Dinesh Singh also, took up the matter, wrote to that Government and met them. So, the two sides had met officially also. There is a saying :

सोये हुए को जगाया जाता है, जागे हुए को थोड़े जगाया जाता है ।

That is the point. They refuse to be convinced by our arguments. There is no question of any argument. (Interruption) The question is this. They have not accepted our point of view.

And their decision has been most unfair. We take it in that light. In the last paragraph, I have said that still there is time for them; there is six months' time and they will give every consideration to it and change their mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the hon. Member had put two questions. One was, whether the Government is going to nationalise it. The Minister gave no reply. Then there was the demand for quitting the Commonwealth. There were two questions. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : The question was pertinent. Let him reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER : He replied to the questions. I have been counting it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : The reply will be, to allow the motion to quit the Commonwealth, which I moved in 1965, when Pakistan attacked India and Wilson was taken for a joy ride. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. member asked two pertinent questions. One was, as a retaliatory measure, all British-owned concerns should be nationalised. Secondly, she asked whether we would quit the Commonwealth. The hon. minister may say 'yes' or 'no' or he can ask for notice. But he will have to answer those two questions.

MR. SPEAKER : These questions relate to the Government as a whole and to the Prime Minister. So far as his department is concerned, these questions are not related to it. These are too broad to be answered by the minister. If you want to have anything about Commonwealth or nationalisation, you can do it on a special occasion during a special debate, not in calling attention.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You can refer it to the Prime Minister for a reply.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : Is Government still following the policy that they will go on kicking you and you will keep quiet ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Those questions which relate to his department, he will reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let him say it is outside the scope of his ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Last time, 15 days ago, there was a similar calling attention notice and Mr. Poochand Verma put the same question. If this Government does not say anything about this, the British Government will be encouraged. Are we subservient to British imperialism ? We are sovereign.

MR. SPEAKER : My saying so does not mean that we under-estimate the importance of the question. It is a very important question which is very much in our minds. So far as the minister is concerned, I do not think he can give the reply on behalf of the whole Government.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You can direct that the Prime Minister should answer it.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : You should not come to his protection.

MR. SPEAKER : What I have said does not under-estimate the importance of it. These are questions which face us all. The minister may have to involve the whole Cabinet and the Prime Minister if he tries to reply to it.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह एक सराहनीय कदम है और मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। ब्रिटेन तीन चार सालों से यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट में शामिल होने के लिए विचार-विमर्श करता रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अवधि में हमारी सरकार इस देश के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को बचाने के लिए क्या कोशिश करती रही है। ब्रिटेन ने यूरोपियन साक्षात् बाजार में शामिल होने का निर्णय किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह हमारे कपड़े पर पन्द्रह परसेन्ट टैरिफ लगाने जा रहा है। इसके अलावा उसने 1939 के एग्सीमेंट को खत्म करने को नोटिस दे दिया है।

जब हर एक देश अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को देखता है, तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि कामनवैलथ में बने रहने में हमारा क्या उद्देश्य है। मैं 1952 से इस सदन का मेम्बर हूँ। हर दल के सदस्य बराबर यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि हमें कामनवैलथ में नहीं रहना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ने कौन सी राजनीति की किताब या कूटनीति का शास्त्र पढ़ा हुआ है कि हालाँकि अंग्रेज हम को बराबर तंग करते रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम कामनवैलथ के साथ चिपके हुए हैं।

जब समुद्र बांधने में कठिनाई हुई, तो श्री रामचन्द्र से कहा, "मारहु लछमन बांध ते बिन भय होई न प्रीति"—अर्थात् बिना भय के प्रेम नहीं होता है। सवाल यह है कि जब ब्रिटेन हमारे साथ यह व्यवहार कर रहा है और पुराने एग्सीमेंट को तोड़ रहा है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो ब्रिटिश इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, क्या सरकार उन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात सोच रही है। आज तो कपड़े के व्यवसाय का प्रश्न है। लेकिन कल टी और परसों किसी और चीज के व्यवसाय का प्रश्न उठ सकता है। जो कुछ ब्रिटेन को सूट करेगा, वह उसके अनुसार काम करेगा। अंग्रेज बड़े हठी होते हैं। जिन्होंने मराठा इतिहास पढ़ा है, वे जानते हैं कि मराठा कोर्ट में सब प्रकार के अपमान सहते हुए भी धीरे धीरे उन्होंने सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर कब्जा कर लिया। ऐसे लोगों से हमें वास्ता पड़ा है। मैं सरकार से यह कैंटेगारिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही हैं, जिस से ब्रिटेन को मालम हो कि भारत भी रिटेडियेट करेगा। राजनीति में अहिंसा से काम नहीं चलता है उसमें "टिट फार टैट" की नीति चलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ब्रिटेन के व्यापारिक हितों को नैशनलाइज करने और कामनवैलथ से हटने की बात सोच रही है या नहीं। क्या यह सही है कि ब्रिटेन जो पन्द्रह परसेन्ट टैरिफ लगाने जा रहा है, उससे वहाँ हमारा कपड़ा महंगा पड़ेगा और हांगकांग तथा जापान का कपड़ा सस्ता पड़ेगा ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य, श्री मिश्र, ने कुछ प्रश्न पूछे हैं, जो बहुत मौलिक और महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं उनमें से एक दो का उत्तर दूंगा। जहाँ तक कोशिश करने का सम्बन्ध है, जब से श्री कासलैंड्ज ने हाउस आफ कामन्स में स्टेटमेंट किया—जबकि 1968-69 में वहाँ लेबर गवर्नमेंट थी—कि ब्रिटेन यह टैरिफ लगायेगा, तब से हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि पश्चिमी यूरोप से हमारा बाजार हो और उससे हमारा व्यवसाय बढ़े। हमारा व्यवसाय बढ़ा भी है। इसी से हमारा समझौता है

[श्री एल० एन० मिश्र]

और वे हम को पन्द्रह परसेन्ट का प्रिफरेंस देते हैं। हाल ही में उनसे बात की थी, जब कि मिनिस्टर यहां आये और मैं विनियत गया था। फारेन ट्रेड के सेक्रेटरी को ब्रसेल्स भेजा गया था कि वह वहां के लोगों से बात करें। एक ज्वाइंट टीम बनाई जाय ई० ई० सी० और हिन्दुस्तान की मिला कर जो इस को एक्सप्लोर करे कि किस तरह से हम यूरोप में अपने माल को बेच सकें। इस बात को हम शुरू में जानते थे, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह हठी होते हैं, हम जानते थे कि वह क्या करने वाले हैं। लेकिन हम समझना चाहते थे कि इस चीज का जरा सोचिए। और इसलिए हम ने यह कदम उठाया है कि पश्चिमी यूरोप में भी हमारा माल बिके। इस समय उसके आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूं कि पश्चिमी यूरोप में हमारा एक्स्पोट बढ़ना रहा है और ई०सी०ई० के माध्य में हमारा सम्बन्ध अच्छा रहा है। उनके जो मदस्य हैं उनके माध्य में भी हमारा सम्बन्ध बढ़ना रहा है। माननाय सदस्य ने रीटैनिएटरी मेजर्स को बात कही, रीटैनिएटरी मेजर्स का प्रश्न पहले भी उठाया गया था और हमने कहा था कि हम अभी इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि विनियम क्या करता है हमारे आग्रह पर? इस तरह का मुझाव सदन का भी है और हमारे साथियों का भी है तो हमें सोचना होगा कि उनके साथ हमें क्या करना है? बात यह है कि हम को जो उन्होंने प्रेफरेंस दिया था 15 परसेन्ट जिम के बारे में अब वह यह स्टेप लेने जा रहे हैं, तो उनका भी माल हमारे यहां आना है उनको भी हम रियायत में लेते हैं। तो पहले यह होगा कि हमको रेसीप्रोकल बेमिस पर उमको खत्म करना होगा। अगर हमारे माल पर वह टैक्स लगाते हैं तो हमें भी उनके माल पर लगाना होगा और जो प्रेफरेंशियल ट्रीटमेंट है उसको खत्म करना होगा। और भी बातें हैं जिनको कि मैं समझता हूं अच्छा नहीं होगा कि इस समय मैं वह सब बातें सदन के सामने खोल

कर रखूं। जो इस सदन की राय है और देश की राय हम समझते हैं कि उसकी ओर हमें बढ़ना होगा और उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ करना होगा। एक सुझाव था माननीय सदस्य का और बिभूति मिश्र जी ने भी वह बात रखी थी कि जो ब्रिटिश इन्टेरेस्ट है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। यह भी एक सुझाव है। लेकिन सरकार को यह सोचना होगा और सब को मिल जुन कर सोचना होगा, उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी। मैं अकेले नहीं कह सकता हूं इस बारे में।

जहां तक कामनवेल्थ की बात कही गई मैं एम० एम० बैनर्जी से कहूंगा कि यह सबाल पहले था उठा था और हमने पहले भी कहा था कि हमने बर्नानिया सरकार को बना दिया है कि हमारा सदन इस पर बहुत चिन्तित है और हम पर दबाव पड़ेगा कि हम कामनवेल्थ छोड़ दें। इस तरह का बात हमने उस पृष्ठभूमि में कही थी जब कि उन्होंने माउथ अफ्रीका को हथियार दिए। हमने उनसे कहा था कि यह जो काम आप ने किया इसमें हमारे सारे सदन के सदस्य गुम्मे में हैं, माग देश गुम्मे में हो रहा है, हमारी पार्टी के भी सदस्य नागाज है। अभी भागवन जो ने कहा, बिभूति मिश्रा जी ने भी कहा, सारे सदन की राय इस प्रकार की है, हमारी पार्टी में यह राय रखी गई लेकिन यह स्नेप डेमीशन नहीं हो सकता है। एकदम फैसला इस के ऊपर नहीं लिया जा सकता। सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार करेगी और सदन को जो राय है उसे सरकार कैसे ठुकरा सकती है? कोई भी डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट पार्लियामेंट की राय को मानने से इनकार नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन सोच समझ कर कार्य करने की बात है।

जहां तक अपीजमेंट की पालिसी की बात कही गई, हमारी कोई अपीजमेंट की पालिसी नहीं है। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वह यह बात न कहें। हमने कड़ा रुक अख्तियार किया है और उनसे कहा है।

श्री चिन्मणि मिश्र : हांगकांग और जापान का कपड़ा सस्ता पड़ेगा, इस के बारे में नहीं बताया।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जापान की बात तो नहीं है। और हांगकांग बेचारा तो हमारी तरह ही बरबाद होने जा रहा है। मैं हांगकांग में था ता वहाँ के टेक्सटाइल्स के इचार्ज से बात हुई। वह कह रहे थे कि वह हमारी तरह ही परेशानी में पड़े हुए है। इससे फायदा होने जा रहा है साम्राज्यवादी देश जो हैं पुर्तगाल को, ताइवान को और साउथ कोरिया को। बिलायत को भी फायदा नहीं होने जा रहा है क्योंकि उनकी इंडस्ट्री को हालत ठीक नहीं है। हमने उनमें कहा कि आप हिम के लिए करने जा रहे हैं? कामनवेल्थ के देशों के लिए करने जा रहे है या अपने लिए करने जा रहे है, उनके पास कोई उत्तर नहीं था। इसमें फायदा होगा पुर्तगाल को, ताइवान को और साउथ कोरिया जैसे देशों को। हांगकांग बेचारा मारा जायगा।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताई है, मारा सदन इस बात पर सहमत है कि कामनवेल्थ में हमारे देश का सम्बन्ध टूट जाना चाहिए और यह सवाल एक राष्ट्रीय माग बन गया है। यह नहीं कि यह सवाल आज ही उठा है, लगातार यह उठ रहा है और ऐसे ही इवेंडिंग जवाब मिल रहा है आप की ओर से। यह सवाल अब और भी जरूरी हो गया है जब कि एक ओर पाकिस्तान में, बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी जा रहे हैं उससे हमारे ऊपर बोझ पड़ रहा है, यह बोझ बढ़ना ही जा रहा है और 60 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष गवर्नमेंट को जो यह घाटा होगा उससे आपके ऊपर बोझ बढ़ेगा। इससे मतलब साफ है कि जो ब्रिटेन ने कार्यवाही की है यह भारत के लिए शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्यवाही है और इस बात के लिए सदन को उसकी निन्दा करनी चाहिए। आज ब्रिटेन की यह कार्यवाही पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के हित के खिलाफ हो रही है। इधर माननीय सदस्यों ने

जो सवाल उठाया है उसके साथ मैं भी हूँ, आज आप कहने में असमर्थ हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री से राय कीजिए, अपने मंत्रिमंडल से राय कीजिए और राय करने के बाद स्पष्ट सदन में जवाब दीजिए कि कामनवेल्थ से नाता तोड़ने में क्यों आप हिचकिचा रहे हैं और कब तक तोड़ने जा रहे हैं? यह कोई नया सवाल नहीं है और न यह जवाब ही कोई नया है।

ऐसे ही अपने यहां जो ब्रिटिश हित है, जो बहुत सी कंपनियों में ब्रिटिश पूंजी लगी हुई है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए आप क्यों नहीं कदम उठा रहे हैं? क्या कमजोरी है आपके अंदर? सरकार को बताना चाहिए। इस बात को बताना चाहिए आपको कि ऐसी अवस्था में जब ब्रिटेन के साथ आपका व्यापार समझौता नहीं हो पाएगा, गड़बड़ी होगी तो नये एवेन्यूज व्यापार के क्या आपके पास है? पूर्वी अफ्रीका के मुल्को और लैटिन अमेरिका के मुल्कों में और दूसरे इलाकों में अपने व्यापार को बढ़ा कर आप अपना इस कमी को क्या पूरा करने जा रहे हैं?

साथ ही साथ यह भी खबर जो अखबारों में छपी है ब्रिटेन की ओर से कुछ समाचार आए हैं कि भारत सरकार बेबर के ऊपर फिर से बिचार करे तो ब्रिटिश सरकार भी इसके ऊपर बिचार करने के लिये तैयार हो सकती है, तो आप बनाइए साफ साफ कि क्या मुझाव आया है। जो समाचार अखबारों में आया है वह क्या है और उस पर आपकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए आपका स्पष्ट उत्तर क्या है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अंतिम जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किया है उसका उत्तर मैं दे दूँ। पहले के प्रश्नों का उत्तर तो मैं दे चुका हूँ। जहां तक अखबार में जो समाचार छपा है जिसकी ओर उन्होंने इशारा किया है शायद वहां हाउस आफ कामन्स में वहां के मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान अगर 6 महीने के भीतर बेबर हमको दे दे तो हम टर्नि-

[श्री एल० एन० मिश्र]

नेशन की नोटिस वापस ले लेंगे। यह मैं नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ। भारत सरकार 6 महीने में कभी भी बेबर नहीं देने जा रही है। वह टर्मिनेशन का नोटिस रहे या वापस जाय, उसकी हमें फिक्र नहीं है। जो हमने रख लिया है उसको हम रखेंगे और सदा रखेंगे।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to present a slightly different point of view to the ones that have been presented so far. It is not a question of surrender. Trade is not a matter of pride and vanity; trade is a matter of negotiation and bargain.

You talk about the principles. What are the principles involved in this? There was an agreement. In accordance with that agreement a country is tied to that agreement and has a right to think in terms of its own interest. We may not agree if it comes to us openly and says, "For these reasons we want that the agreement should be modified". Again, under the agreement, it puts forward under this clause and asks in to agree to the waiver. All other countries of the Commonwealth accept that suggestion. We alone stand out. We may have good reasons for it. That is what I would be interested to hear from the hon. Minister. What are those good reasons? Why do we consider that it was not right for us to accept this waiver and agree to let them impose this duty?

But we take a different view. We would rather have the agreement scrapped. It is not they who are scrapping it. Again, they are acting under the terms of the agreement. Under those terms they have a right to give us six month's notice that the agreement be terminated.

Therefore, there is nothing unreasonable in their conduct. What is unreasonable? What the hon. Minister owes to us is to explain this. Why is it that we wish to endanger the whole of our trade with UK? On the one hand there is the textile trade which brings us in Rs. 20— and—odd crores—that is what the value of our textile exports is—but the total of our exports even in the last year was over Rs. 160 crores and we propose to say that because in regard to this Rs. 21 crores a 15 per cent duty might

result in some slight reduction of that Rs. 21 crores, we would rather jeopardise the entire trade. Of course, it is open to us to cut off our nose to spite somebody. That is always open to us. But at least it is necessary for the hon. Minister to explain what is this great principle that is involved in it? Why are we so resentful of UK's action? We may not like it. It may not be in our interest. But that is always the case in a matter of trade. You negotiate and I would have said that we should have negotiated in that spirit of give and take.

Trade is a matter of give and take. I would therefore, ask the hon. Minister why is it that in this matter he considers that it is preferable for us to sacrifice the whole of our export trade.

It must also be borne in mind that a couple of years later, Great Britain would be in the European Common Market when, automatically, all these special preferences would have gone. What then would he have said, that Great Britain had no right to join the European Common Market? Britain's joining the European Common Market will affect all the commonwealth countries. Some countries like New Zealand are going to be affected most vitally because their exports are confined only to certain dairy products of which virtually the sole consumer is Great Britain. And yet there is no exception made. It is not as if there is any discrimination against India in the treatment of U. K. What is it that we are complaining about? It is only that some countries of Efta group will benefit, and we don't. That is a matter for U. K. to consider.

So far as we are concerned, it seems to me, we ought to have considered whether it is not in our interest to consider seriously to what extent our other trade will be affected. Even now we should see whether it is not in our interest to consider seriously the question of this counter offer they have made to us.

There is a slight difference in the reply which the hon. Minister has given about this counter offer. He has said that the 10 million pounds offer which was made was on condition that we buy British goods and so on. In the statement made in the House of Commons by the British Minister I do not think there is

any question of a conditional grant of 10 million pounds. This point may also be cleared.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, Mr. H. M. Patel is a good friend of mine. I do not like to give my reaction to what he has said. I may perhaps go point by point. About this offer of 10 million pounds, the terms are that we buy British goods and services. We have rejected that. This offer is conditional. He can work out the economics of it as to what it means. We have worked out and we have come to the conclusion that it is insignificant as compared to what we are going to lose.

It is a fact that they have given notice within the terms of the Agreement. But apart from the agreement of 1939, there is something like international commitment on the part of Britain to help developing countries. They have been professing it. U. S. A. also recognises that they will help developing countries. This is the main thing that we have taken objection to.

I do not say what they have done is legally wrong. They are not wrong. It is within the terms of the Agreement. The British people will be the last people to do anything which is illegal and unconstitutional. They are very cautious people. I do not say that it is against Agreement or anything. But the question is of international commitment.

We also made some suggestions to them. If you permit me, Sir, I may explain what is unreasonable about it. We made four or five suggestions to them. Firstly, we told them, "You better postpone it for sometime till we develop our economy." Then, we asked them for phasing, that is, instead of applying 15 per cent at a time, it should be 4 per cent, 5 per cent, 3 per cent and so on, so that our economy is in a position to bear it. They did not

agree to it.

Thirdly, we suggested inclusion of cotton textiles in U. K.'s offer under G. S. P. They did not agree.

Fourthly, we suggested exploring field of complementarities, that is, areas in which there would be no conflict between British textile industry and Indian textile industry.

These are the four alternatives we offered to them in my letter and I also discussed with them on the 6th of May. In a letter I told them, 'Kindly consider these suggestions of ours.' But all of them have been turned down. Therefore, we feel that their decision or reaction, whatever you may call it, is not fair to us. It is, of course, within the terms of agreement. Mr. Patel asked me, 'Where is the question of principle?' Here is the question of principle. We believe in the idea of helping the developing countries. They have to be helped and they also are committed to this idea. Therefore, it is a question of principle.

One important paper of this country has said that we have acted in haste and should give second thought to the matter. We have not acted in haste. We have considered the whole thing and come to the conclusion that this is the only way that Indian could act.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to
lay on the Table the following statements
showing the action taken by the Government
on various assurances, promises and under-
takings given by the Ministers during the
various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

Fourth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- Statement No. XXXIII | Fourth Session, 1961 |
| 2. Statement No. XXVII | Fifth Session, 1968. |
| 3. Statement No. XX | Sixth Session, 1968. |
| 4. Statement No. XXV | Seventh Session, 1969. |
| 5. Statement No. XV | Eight Session, 1969. |
| 6. Statement No. XIII | Ninth Session, 1969. |
| 7. Statement No. XV | Tenth Session, 1970. |
| 8. Statement No. VI | Eleventh Session, 1970. |
| 9. Statement No. V | Twelfth Session, 1970. |

Fifth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. Statement No. II | First Session, 1971. |
| 11. Statement No. I | Second Session, 1971. |

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—577/71]

**KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY
RULES AND INDIAN MUSEUM RECRUITMENT
RULES**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P.
YADAVA):** On behalf of Shri Sidharatha
Shankar Ray, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1695 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See No. LT—578/71.]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library See No. LT—579/71.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Indian Museum Recruitment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1681 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1970, under sub-section (3) of the section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [Placed in Library See No. LT—580/71.]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library See No. LT—581/71.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND
SALT ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH):** I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 918 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT—582/71]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 962 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1971, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT—583/71].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 774 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 941 to G. S. R. 943 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—584/71]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1965 read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore :—

(i) The Mysore Excise (Denatured Spirit and Denatured Spirituous Preparations) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 36 in Mysore Gazette dated the 24th February, 1971.

(ii) The Mysore Excise (Distillery and Warehouse) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 53 in Mysore Gazette dated 25th February, 1971.

(iii) The Mysore Excise (Denatured Spirit and Denatured Spirituous Preparations) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 92 in Mysore Gazette dated the 1st April, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—585/71.]

12.54 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary : Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the House of Parlia-

ment during the current season and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 25th June, 1971 :—

- (1) The appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Bill, 1971.
- (3) The Salaries and allowance of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (4) The Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.
- (5) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Bill, 1971.
- (6) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1971.

12.55 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO S. Q. No. 736 RE. CULTIVATION OF OPIUM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a
statement correcting the reply given on the
25th June, 1971 to Starred Question No. 736
regarding cultivation of opium.

Statement

While replying to the question by Hon'ble
Member Shri Laxmi Narayan Pandey seeking
information whether Government was think-
ing of increasing the area under opium poppy
cultivation, and if so how much, it was stated
that there was no proposal to increase the
area under poppy cultivation.

2. As a result of re-check of the position,
it is found that to meet our increasing demand
of export opium a proposal to increase the
area under poppy cultivation for 1971-72 crop
season was under the consideration of the
Government. It has been tentatively proposed
to increase the area from 40,825 Hectares in
1970-71 to 50,000 Hectares in 1971-72 season.
It is not certain whether it would be possible
to bring this area actually under poppy culti-
vation, as it would depend upon the cultivators
who will be engaging their lands for poppy
cultivation.

3. The correct reply should, therefore, be
as follows :

"Yes, sir. The Government is consi-
dering a proposal to increase the area under
poppy cultivation from 40,825 Hectares in
1970-71 to about 50,000 Hectares in 1971-72
season".

12.57 hrs

RE. BANGLA DESH REFUGEES

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI (Cooch-
Behar) : I have to quote a telegram that I have
received :

"Incessant rain and tremendous shelling
by Pak military from Hatibanda and
Barakhata from 22nd June to 29th June,
shell splinters injured many people within
Indian territory Sital Kuchi P. S. Thirty
thousand refugees Hindus and Muslims
Majority Muslims with women, children
are in open field, no arrangement for
shelter, no food, mass death apprehended.
Local authority pleading helplessness.
Immediate bold action to save refugees
urgent necessary.

ARUN BHATACHARYA
Cooch behar."

In this connection, I would request that the
Government should make a statement thereon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We
are having a discussion on Bangla Desh during
the non-official business this afternoon. We
are also going to have the debate on the Exter-
nal Affairs Ministry's Demands later on the
13th or on the 14th, may be on the 19th.

There are several statements made by Yahya
Khan and a false propaganda is being laun-
ched that these people are crossing over to
India and we have captured them and detained
them in Jail. This is really amazing. Some
statement should be made by the Minister to
expose this false propaganda.

MR. SPEAKER : That I have already told
him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is not obey-
ing you at all.

MR. SPEAKER : I conveyed your request
to the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We don't regard you simply as a Post Office. You are the highest man here. When you say something, it is final.

12.59 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : Mr Speaker, Sir, there can be no doubt that steel is the life blood of any modern nation. Nothing can be built in our country, nothing of any significance without steel. Whether it be a major industrial complex costing hundreds of crores of rupees or a hydro-electric station or some small agro-industrial establishment in the village or a sports stadium, nothing can be built without steel. We all know, therefore, that it is on our steel industry depends to a very large extent, perhaps to a decisive extent, the future of our country's economy and of our country's industry. That is why I think large number of Members have participated in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. There can be no steel without iron ore, no steel without coal, no steel without manganese and therefore it is but right that these two departments of the Government should go together and I am conscious—acutely conscious, I must say,—that, to a decisive extent, the work of this Ministry will determine the future of Indian economy. I know that the hon. Members who have participated in this debate are equally conscious of this and I share with them their concern about all the obvious weaknesses in the development of our steel industry over the years.

13 hrs.

I can assure Mr. H. M. Patel that there is no complacency on this side of the House, that we do regard very seriously the responsibilities that have been placed on us and we do appreciate that in the heart of the development of the Indian economy lies the development of steel. Are we going to get over the difficulties that we have been facing, man-made difficulties etc ? There is no doubt there have been

difficulties for which the Government cannot and does not want to or does not try to escape responsibility. Are we going to get over these difficulties ? I do assure this House that we do understand how serious the position is and we shall make every effort to see that a new direction is given to the development of the steel industry in our country.

May I first of all take up a subject which has been raised by several hon. Members ? This is : What is our perspective ? What is the future of Indian steel ? We expect, by the end of this decade, by 1979-80, to reach very hardly 19 million tonnes of steel. This is based on particularly the expansion of Bokaro right up to 5.5 million tonnes or so, Bhilai going up to 4 million tonnes and the expansion possibly also in Durgapur and Rourkela. All these are under discussion because there is a compulsion to expand and we do not propose to standstill when the nation is expecting that our Steel production should be able to take our economy forward, as it must. Now, this means, of course an enormous investment. From some where round about Rs. 2,000 crores to day in both the public and the private sectors, we have to rise up to about Rs. 5,000 crores by 1980 and perhaps more depending upon the mid-term appraisal that we are making of the Fourth Five-year plan, and even beyond that we have to think already.

That is why, in relation to the points raised by hon. Members—for instance, Mr. Panda said about Orissa,—we are studying them very closely because we know that our present targets will only take us to somewhere like 19 to 20 millions by 1979-80 and also we know that beyond 1980 we will have to expand at least to a rate somewhere in the region of 2 million tonnes a year. And, if we are to achieve this 2 million tonnes a year, that means virtually we must be able to build a new steel plant every year.

Hon. Members know that the gestation period or rather the lead time, as it is called, in regard to steel plant is somewhere in the region of 6 or 7 or 8 years. It depends upon the complicated problem of the actual product-mix that we put into the steel plant. Obviously, if we are to expand beyond 1980 at a proper speed then we have to start planning

from now on and I can assure the House that we are planning and we do hope that we will be able to decide on the location of new steel plants in the course of the next 6 months to one year.

I know it is an ambitious programme, in fact, it is a gigantic programme that we have got before us. We do not certainly underestimate the task that lies before the Government and before the country. And, I know also that in the House and in the country there may be considerable scepticism about our capacity to implement this programme, because as many of the hon. Members from both sides of the House have pointed out, there are not a few occasions when we have made promises in the past and where we have failed. We have put targets before ourselves and we have not reached them, and, therefore, it would be best now if I turn to the actual position of HSL, the premier public sector organisation in our country, what its achievement has been in the past year and what we are planning for the future of that organisation. The production in HSL in 1970-71 was probably somewhere in the region of 1,69,000 ingot tonnes less than in 1969-70. That is a sorry admission and it is unfortunate that I have to come before the House and say this today. But there are a few silver linings around also. In the Bhilai steel plant, the production has gone up from 1,859,000 tonnes to 1,940,000 tonnes. Utilisation of the capacity was in the region of 77 to 78 per cent. But, unfortunately, in Rourkela, it has gone down by 66,000 tonnes to 57.7 per cent capacity utilisation, and in Durgapur even further by 1,84,000 tonnes, and the present figure is 634,000 tonnes, that is only 39 per cent, the lowest figure since 1962-63. What is the reason for this? In fact, what is the most important reason for this?

My hon. friend Shri K. C. Halder can easily dismiss it by saying that it is a combination of the corrupt bureaucracy and corrupt contractors and corrupt private capital. I wish it were so simple and so easy. Unfortunately, it is a much more difficult and a much more serious task that faces us, namely to identify clearly the reasons for our failures and to take concretely the necessary steps which can improve the position. It is easy to use strong language and to use general terms of abuse and denunciation. It is more difficult, and that is

the task of the Government, and I am sure the House also will help us in this, namely to solve these problems and to achieve our targets. It is more difficult to locate the problems, the crucial problems, to find out what they are and to solve them so as to take ourselves forward.

The principal reason, or I would say, one of the principal reasons for our failures in steel production has been that over the years we have failed to provide adequately for preventive maintenance. We have neither really organised efficient maintenance teams which can look after preventive maintenance, that is to say, which can prevent something happening even before it happens. That is one weakness. On the other hand, we have not had sufficiently well-organised, what may be called shock teams, which can be pushed in as soon something does happen. In both these areas, we have been weak. That is in fact what we have learnt during the last two or three years, and I think that we are now beginning to improve in this area. We know that we have not done things as well in this area as we should have, and we know it because to take one simple example, in Durgapur in 1964-65 and 1965-66, we went up to something over a million tonnes, so far as production was concerned, and we did it, if I might use a slang expression, by flogging our coke ovens and flogging them in such a way—there was a British general manager at that time—that we are still paying for the weaknesses of that time, because if you push a thing, whether it be a car or whether it be any other mechanism, whether it be a steel plant, or anything else, if you push it too far, if you try to drive it too fast, necessarily you have to pay, particularly if your maintenance organisation is not as good as it should be. If Bhilai has been doing better, there is no doubt that it is because we have had better maintenance there than in the other plants. But at the same time, we are as it were to day paying the price very heavily for not paying adequate attention to maintenance in the past. The reason is that our plants are now getting old, and naturally, the older a plant gets, the more the maintenance problems become crucial. No doubt, I know what is passing between Shri Piloo Mody and Shri H. M. Patel there; they must be talking to teach other about the TISCO and the IISCO, I am quite sure....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I would like to correct the overwise Minister and his cynicism. I just turned to Shri H. M. Patel and said incidentally that flogging was not a slang.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The only difficulty is that in relation to a matter like this, what goes on in Shri Piloo Mody's mind not be transferred to Shri H. M. Patel.

So, far as other plants are concerned, there is no doubt that over the years they have accumulated certain experience which they have been able to use, but so far as we are concerned, we are new in the job. Though we have technical engineers from both TISCO, and IISCO, we have to confess that in maintenance in the past we have failed, and it is this that we are trying to pay the maximum attention to. Whether it be Rourkela or Durgapur or Bhilai, we have been giving special attention to the maintenance organisation, and we hope in the near future we will be able to improve the position.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanp) : How many years?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think anybody would want me to give guarantees in matters like this. It is better you watch whether there is any improvement or not, because to fix a period and then to fail does not take us anywhere. This is a long-term affair. I can only say that we are conscious of this very serious weakness. Unfortunately, our indigenous manufacture of refractories has not been as good as we would like it to be, and therefore we have had to go in for quite substantial imports. All these things we are trying to do so that we can bring up our maintenance to the highest standards.

We have taken a decision in principle to start a refractories plant in the public sector and preparations are going on rapidly. This should fill up a long-existing gap which has been preventing us from reaching a real, good level of performance in the plants.

Equally serious is the question of our relations with labour. I do not want to say that it is labour that is responsible. We do not get anywhere by trying to apportion responsi-

bility in that way, because, in the last analysis, we have to appreciate that good management should also enable to deal with labour. We have been taking steps during the last year, very important steps, not only for the steel industry but also for our economy as a whole. The setting up of the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee last year composed of representatives of the workers and management, which was not a wage board as has been done in the past, was looked upon with considerable scepticism both by the representatives of labour and employers but still on the initiative of the Government, this committee was set up. I think you are aware because I have mentioned this in my announcement about the inclusion of two representatives of the workers in the Board of Management of Hindustan Steel, that it consists of representatives of the main organisation, viz., INTUC, AITUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and the six recognised unions of the six different plants are represented. In effect, you have got what may be called the trade union movement in our country represented inside the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee. They were able to hammer out an agreement on wages covering the entire steel industry in our country, which will last till August, 1974. This is not a small matter. Government attaches the highest importance to the fact that we have achieved this.

We have also decided that this Committee should take on broader responsibilities for the future. Not merely should it be responsible for the implementation of this agreement relating to wages and terminal benefits, but also, we hope, they will be able to assist the Government and the industry in relation to our production problems. We are also very conscious of the fact that inside every plant it is very necessary to change the atmosphere.

It is necessary to bridge the gulf between the workers on the one hand and the management on the other and one of the principal methods by which we hope we shall be able to bridge the gulf is by setting up, at every level inside the plant production committees or consultative committees—give them whatever name you will, that is not important—in which both the workers on the one hand and the management on the other will be represented. We hope that bringing these committees into existence—they already exist in some places,

it is not as if they are completely new—we shall be able to involve the workers themselves much more in the actual process of decision-making. These are not nam-ke-wasthe committees, just to make people believe that something is happening; these are committees which are genuinely intended to enable workers themselves, who know so much about actual production, who know what pinches when it comes to the shop floor, to participate in what may be called decision making process itself. Unless we are able to push the decision-making process lower and lower down and unless we are able to involve the entire personnel, as it were, of the plant, whether they are officers of workers, in the actual working of the plant and make them feel that they have the responsibility for the working of the plant, unless we are able to do that, I do not think we shall be able to solve one of the most important problems I would call—weaknesses in our steel plants.

It is not a question of shifting on the responsibility to labour; hon. Members on the other side need not feel that it is my attempt—not at all. It is a question of trying to work out—I would welcome their assistance if they would be prepared to give it—methods by which we are really able to enthuse the entire personnel starting from the general manager and ending with the workers right down at the base, and to see that all of them are imbued with a single sense of determination to see that our steel industry is able to serve the needs of our nation. That is our object; that is what we are doing and that is what we intend to do in the future.

I must at the same time mention to the hon. Members that it would be wrong for us to forget that while there have been management weaknesses—we do not deny it, we are trying to improve them—there have also been—may I use the expression—on the side of the leaders of labour, a certain irresponsibility in their attitude towards the importance of the steel plants and steel production in our country.

It is no joke that during the last year out of Rs. 20 crores or so which possibly will be the loss in Durgapur, something like Rs. 11 crores had been lost entirely due to what may be called labour trouble. What is this labour trouble? More often in Durgapur it is due to

events which have nothing to do with Durgapur steel plant. It is assertion of what may be called political intervention in the affairs of the Durgapur steel plant. And mind you, every single bandh that takes place in Durgapur steel plant causes harm to the plant for the future also. It is an industry which cannot just be turned on and turned off like a tap; it demands that the coke ovens, blast furnace and steel melting shops must be kept at a temperature of something like 950 to 1200 degree centigrade. If work stops in these places, what happens? The temperature drops; immediately the equipment is injured.

This also has been one of the very important cause for the weakness in Durgapur. Why is it that Durgapur is 39 per cent, Bhilai 77 per cent and Rourkela 57 per cent? Surely the management is the same; basically it is the same thing? the Chairman is the same; the general managers all come from the same tribe; my friend Mr. Halder was abusing them as corrupt officials, bureaucrats. I say that the basic reason why there is this difference is because you have this competition in what may be called acquisition of political influence by the different trade unions that exist in each one of these plants. Multiplicity of trade unions has been one of the most important contributory causes—multiplicity of unions in which the leaders of the unions are not interested in the plant or in steel production but are interested in preserving their own political influence in that particular plant. That is all they have bothered about. I do not say it is only the union of the political party or the union of the political complexion of my hon. friend Shri Halder that is responsible. Not at all. It is a common—one may even say it is a universal disease, and that is why I say let us all examine our own consciences and see what we have ourselves contributed in these different areas to the difficulties that the steel plants are facing today. It is very easy to point a finger of accusation against the other man, and I do not deny that so far as the management is concerned, there have been serious weaknesses. But, at the same time I do not think that it can be denied that so far as the labour trouble is concerned, what I would call, an attitude of indifference, an attitude of refusal to see the importance of this valuable equipment—thousands of crores of rupees that have been spent, of our people's money—an attitude, I

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

would say, of callous indifference also prevails in certain circles in our country today. I think we have to fight against that attitude also. We have to fight and see that everybody develops at least an approach of responsibility, to use the mildest of expressions, towards this valuable property that has been entrusted into the hands of officers and the workers of Hindustan Steel today. *(Interruptions)*

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Is it not a fact that sometimes the management of Hindustan Steel connives at the inter union rivalries and jealousies and they are mainly responsible for the state of affairs there ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : It is not a fact. I am not prepared to accept it as a fact. *(Interruption)*. It may be that on occasions, a management mistakenly considers that it will be helpful to it if one union is against the other ; it may be. But that is wrong. But that has nothing to do with the irresponsibility of calling a strike here, and therefore, for political reasons, regardless of the safety of the equipment of the plant, I say with all the force at my command,—they indulge in such things, and this is one of the things that really harms the plant. Even today we are suffering from it. Any day, when a strike takes place like that *(Interruption)* No, Sir. I am not prepared to give way everytime. Let me finish. I have listened to them for six hours. Let them allow me to finish my speech in my time of one hour. I have listened to all the adjectives that they have used ; they were almost the same adjectives that are being used every now and then. Let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as I am concerned, I am clear that we have to fight against this attitude of irresponsibility, because it harms one of the most important industrial areas in our country, and if we do not fight against it, there will be no steel industry in our country in the future. Let us all understand that this is what may be called the jewel of our nation ; it is here that the battle of India's future is going to be fought and won. It is there alone that we will be able to choose for our country and show to the generations that will come after us that here it is that we built a steel industry of which

the whole world can be proud.

If we look at it like that, and if we do not begin from there, and then fight against everything, what happens ? Yes ; managerial weaknesses, corruption, all this—I am with you—but simultaneously can you also not develop an attitude of respect, of seriousness to this mighty industry that we want to see flourishing inside our country ? That is my appeal to the hon. Members. *(Interruption)*.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose—

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : You should be proud of industrialising Durgapur. They are the modern temples of democracy.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am grateful to Shri R. S. Pandey for reminding me of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's expression, that these are the temples of modern India, but they are not treated as temples by many of us in our country. We do not look upon them with that feeling of pride, with that feeling of respect that we should have if we really are to build up Indian industry. This is so far as the question of labour is concerned. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you not to disturb the House ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You are the *pandas* of these temples,

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The people of Bengal should be proud of the fact that we have given Rs. 500 crores to them in order to build it. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. The Minister has not said anything offensive. He has only made an appraisal.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Every Bengalee must be proud that this plant was given in order to improve the economy. You have destroyed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, may I tell Mr. Pandey that it was Shri Atulya Ghosh who created trouble at Durgapur ? It is known to everyone, *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Mr. Banerjee mentioned Mr. Atulya Ghosh's name. He is not here to defend himself. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot use this forum for all these things. When you spoke, the minister was listening patiently.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Inter-union rivalry has started.

MR. SPEAKER : Those who cannot listen patiently may kindly go for their lunch.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, my friend said, I should not provoke. I have no desire to provoke anybody. But sometimes truth hurts. When my good friend, Mr. Halder, used the strongest expressions against the managements, I did not get provoked. I listened to him silently, so that I can reply later. Why can't they show the same courtesy to me? India is a free country and ours is a free Parliament. Each one is free to say what is in his mind. Why should I not speak the truth as I see it? You may see it differently. But there are many outside the four corners of this House who will admit the truth of many things I am saying now.

My friend, Mr. Mody, wants me to spend an equal amount of time on managerial mistakes. But I was not dealing with the workers' contribution. I was dealing with the contribution of persons who use the workers, if I may use that expression, against the interests of our nation and of the steel industry. Let us face facts. It is true we are in a bad plight. The cumulative loss of the steel plants comes to Rs. 172 crores, not a small amount. We do not expect profits now. But we have reduced our losses from Rs. 40 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 10 crores in 1969-70. I think it will be still less in 1970-71. We have paid back Rs. 65 crores of loans by 1970-71. I think it was Mr. K. N. Tiwary who talked of over-capitalisation. I do not think really there has been over-capitalisation in that way. But we are facing some difficulties. We have paid a very substantial amount towards depreciation—Rs. 408 crores till 1969-70 and Rs. 67 crores in 1970-71. Then, interest on loans also is very large—Rs. 170 crores till 1969-70 and Rs. 26 crores in 1970-71. We have spent Rs. 87 crores on township. All these are, if I may use the expression, on the plus side. But we have got to improve. Even in relation to inventories, we have been improving. Our position is far better today than it was a couple of years ago. From something like over 6 months, we have come down to

somewhere in the region of 4½ months or so. I think the position is gradually improving. The original target, so far as the Committee on Public Undertakings was concerned, was that if you have six months, it would be reasonable. We are well below that, and so far as that area in our management is concerned, there is an improvement.

I am playing as it were on a difficult wicket, because HSL is in difficulties. I want to say to this House, we do not deny these difficulties and mistakes. But we are trying to identify what they are, so that we can take adequate steps for the future. That is why I am dealing one by one with the points raised by hon. members in the course of the debate. One of our Members, I think, it was Shri Tiwary, also asked what we were going to do about the surplus labour, how much was the surplus labour and what we proposed to do about it. Our assessment is that out of about 60,000 workers who are working in the works Departments of the three steel plants—I am not talking about ministerial staff—workers, somewhere in the region of 2,500, are surplus, not more. In fact, our position regarding employment of workers is better, that is comparatively, for every tonne of steel capacity, we are employing less workmen than in the private sector. I am not making a virtue out of it, because in the private sector the plants are old and so on and so forth.

So far as the 2,500 surplus workers are concerned, we hope, we will be able to assimilate them without much difficulty as we expand our steel plants particularly in Bhilai.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : These workers have been there for the last so many years in the hope that they will be absorbed in future expansion. You have been footing the bill for a long time.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I appreciate the point that you are making, but we are not going to push them out; these 2,500 workers continue to work. What I was saying is that we hope to assimilate them and therefore reach a rational level of employment on the basis of the expansion of the plants.

Now just to give you accurate figures about inventories, from 6.21 months in March, 1969, we have come down to 5.4 in March, 1970, and

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

at the end of the third quarter of 1970-71, it was down to 4.9. So I think, there is improvement, so far as this is concerned.

Now let me go to one of the small points, but very important one. Shri Chandrakar raised the question of crisis in the Bhilai Steel Plant as a result of what has happened in the coke oven recently. It is not a small matter. The hydraulic main of coke oven battery No. 2 got choked and there was a crack also in the sludge box of battery No. 3. I do not know what all this means, but I have myself seen both these. This is a very serious matter and our engineers have been able to establish a diversionary line on the basis of which we are proceeding, though the pushing of coke ovens has really come down in June this year. We hope that within another month we will be able to get back to normal. We know that it is a pretty tough job.

Now let me take the question of prices, that is to say of distribution. I think, so far as Hindustan Steel is concerned, there is nothing much that I would like to say. I know very well that all the Members of this House, whether on this side or that side, are anxious to see that there must be a real improvement in Hindustan Steel. I can assure you that both the management and Government are conscious of the weaknesses and we are trying to do our best. That does not mean that we have done everything that should be done, that does not mean that there are no weaknesses in so many areas including the areas of maintenance, but that does mean that we have got very important programmes particularly in relation to maintenance and in relation to provision of refractories, in relation to import of certain vitally needed equipments on the basis of which we hope we will be able to make progress.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about ministerial interference?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I can assure Mr. Mody that so far as I am concerned I do respect autonomy. Having been at the receiving end of an autonomous corporation one time, I prefer to continue to have same principles that I thought correct at that end.

Some Members have criticised the position

so far as open market prices are concerned. They have been a little exercised over the comment made in the annual report that prices have fallen. I can appreciate what they feel. At the time when we wrote the report, the prices had fallen in certain ranges. For instance, cold rolled sheets, were about Rs. 3,000 per ton compared to the stock yards price of Rs. 2,000 odd though it actually came down to somewhere near Rs. 2,300 in March/April this year. We know that there is a black market price or the open market prices are far above the prices at which steel can be got directly from the steel plants or through the stock yards. But I would appeal to hon. Members to see the position in its proper perspective. After all something like 85 per cent of the production of finished steel is supplied directly to actual consumers, including small-scale industries corporations, at the Joint Plant Committee prices, and not at the open market prices at all. Now if through these different consumers it reaches what may be called the open market and then it is sold at enormous prices, all I can tell the hon. Members is this. Firstly, we do not allot steel to anybody unless he comes as it were through an authorised sponsoring authority, which may be governmental or semi-governmental, that is how we allot steel; by "we" I mean, not government but the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee. Secondly, it is extremely difficult to stop people misbehaving after getting their allotted steel though we are trying our level best to stop it. In May this year we have set up offices of Assistant Regional Controllers of Iron & Steel at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi whose duty it would be to exercise some vigilance in this area and we hope this will improve the position. All of us know that when there is scarcity and when a thing is in high demand, whatever may be the steps that you take, however rigid may be the controls you seek to impose, there will be leakages here and there and also corruption. One does not have, therefore, to live with it, but one learns to fight with it, which is what the government at the moment is trying to do.

Then, as you know, we have taken away from the billet re-rollers the freedom which they had to sell what they re-roll in the market. So, 4 lakhs to 5 lakhs tonnes of steel material is being diverted from May 1971 from what

may be called the open market to supplies at regulated prices through the billet re-rollers committed. But I know and you know that ultimately the only solution is increasing the production of steel. Ultimately, the only solution is bring up to the same level the demand on one side and supply through production on the other. That is the last answer which we must give, if we are really to do anything in this sphere of distribution.

Now let me go on to Bokaro. So far as Bokaro is concerned, we are confident that the blast furnace will come up by December 1971. We are not going to revise that date and we hope we will be able to pull it off—the first stage of 1.7 million tonnes by March, 1973, the second stage of 2.5 million tonnes by March, 1974 and 4 million tonnes by the end of 1975. This is the programme and we hope to be able to achieve this programme. There has been significant improvement in the progress at Bokaro in the last one year. Though we have got a very tight schedule in Bokaro, I think the management will be able to keep to it. I do not think I need give this House details of tonnage etc. every month. But I can assure you that there has been improvement.

So far as the cost is concerned, from Rs. 670 crores in 1966 it has gone up to Rs. 758 crores, an increase of Rs. 88 crores. Out of that, Rs. 60 crores is due to the increase by HEC of their prices. The rest is due to increase in price of raw materials, escalation in statutory wages and so on. Whenever there is any cost increase we will be sorry, naturally, but I do not think we should be worried too much about that increase in cost.

Then there is one other matter. I think it was my good friend, Shri Mody, who raised the question of the calcining plant.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do not make rash statements.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : How could I? When Shri Mody raises a point, naturally it is bound to be a weighty point, a point which is very very weighty. I am very careful about the weight that should be attached to the point.

He said that if an order for calcining plant had been placed on the AOC; Bokaro Steel would have saved a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs. The

correct position is the Bokaro Steel Plant accepted the offer of M/s. K. C. P., a firm of Madras in December, 1968 for the construction of this calcining plant against an open tender in which AOC also participated and the decision of the Board of Bokaro Steel was taken strictly and in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Consultants, Messrs. Dastur and Co. That is the position. The consultants recommended acceptance of the offer of Messrs K. C. P. as it was technically acceptable and was also lower in price by about 10%. The recommendations of the consultants were approved by the Board in December 1968 before a Letter of Intent was issued. Subsequently two memoranda had been submitted by AOC. These memoranda were considered by the Board but in pursuance of the earlier decision, the Letter of Intent had already been issued to M/s. K. C. P. These are the facts so far as that is concerned.

Now, I take up the Heavy Engineering Corporation. Of course, everybody knows, it is not in a happy state of affairs. Production has been at a very low level of utilisation—somewhere in the region of 23% and in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation even less. But we are now quite clear that certain definite clear-cut steps have to be taken to improve production. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that Heavy Engineering Corporation is an organisation in which everything that goes in at the beginning is different and everything that comes out at the end is different. It may rightly be called a huge jobbing institution. Therefore, production progress control is vital and it is a fact that we have not reached any reasonable level in relation to production progress control. We are taking steps and we hope within another six months we will get it under control.

Secondly, cost accounting is crucial as in HEC each product has to be accurately and differently costed and, therefore, you have to have cost accounting organisation in the Heavy Engineering Corporation. There again we have been lagging and lagging behind and we hope to be able to make improvement in that end.

For both these also, computerisation is vitally necessary. It will not displace any workmen but it is crucial. These are matters which are certainly very important if one is to keep control of the progress of each one item. If the

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

computer is brought into the picture then immediately you will get radical, if not qualitative, improvement in the working of HEC. The question of re-organisation and strengthening of the management of HEC has also been raised by Mr. Ghosh. It is a fact that we have been considering this for quite some time. Mr. Ghosh implied certain statements about the reason why we are making changes.

We are not making changes in that way. I would like to make it clear that the present Chairman of the Corporation is not being replaced on account of, what has been termed by Shri Ghosh, the politics of the place. The present Chairman is continuing as such. But what is contemplated is to strengthen the top administration by the addition of more functional directors. A technical director, which is a new post, has already been appointed. Similarly, a whole-time managing director is due to join any time. These steps will help to improve inter-plant coordination, efficiency in effectiveness of the top management and accelerate also improvement in production arrangements with regard to which I made a few remarks a little earlier.

So far as the employment of local people in HEC, raised by Shri Horo, is concerned, out of 19,372 workers in HEC, 3,268 are from, what may be called, the displaced families, that is, families that had been displaced as a result of the construction of these works. 2,654 families were displaced out of which 1,868 families have one or more members of the family employed and we hope that we will be able to employ the 786 remaining families soon.

I do not think that we are lagging behind in giving places to local workers in the area. We do want to implement faithfully Government's policy that to the maximum extent possible persons living in that area, the local people, should be given preference.

Shri Horo also made certain remarks about the township and said that it is in a very bad state. I do not say that it is ideal. But as he knows—and he knows it probably much better than I do—5,861 buildings are permanent and they are really good; 4,886 are temporary and they are not so good. We have not got enough

money at the moment to be able to improve them. But if HEC has better days, I think, its workers also will have better days and it is time first that we ensure that HEC itself does have better days.

Then, let me very briefly deal with one or two points about Tungbhadra. I think, it was Shri Basappa who raised it about Tungbhadra and said that sufficient provision had not been made for shifting the location of the Tungbhadra works though we had decided to do so and also in relation to the expansion of the works. He is not right in his fear because we had set apart Rs. 100 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for doing these things and we are determined to do these. We know that Tungbhadra cannot survive and progress unless we are able to shift and also diversify and expand it.

Then, so far as the new steel plants are concerned, I had mentioned already earlier in the course of the day—I hope, hon. Members were present then, though it was not a part of this debate—in answer to Dr. Rao's question about Hospet, what we are planning to do. But I would just very briefly say that our preparations for the construction of these three plants are going ahead quite smoothly now. I do not anticipate any difficulty in keeping our targets. The feasibility or techno-economic reports are going to be ready. The one for Salem, of course, will be ready earlier, that is, I think, by the end of August and for Visakhapatnam as well as Hospet by November. The product-mix also for these is now under discussion and will be decided any moment. The plant areas have been demarcated and so far as the Salem one is concerned, land acquisition has also started.

Shri Krishnan had mentioned that we should expand the production from 250,000 tonnes to 500,000 tonnes and that would be useful for the various small industries in Salem District. I think, he must have omitted to appreciate that it is alloy steel that we are going to manufacture and produce in the Salem plant and certainly 250,000 tonnes of alloy steel is not going to be consumed in Salem District but is going to be a contribution to our national wealth along with the production of the alloy steel plant in Durgapur and

other alloy steel plants in our country. So, to push it up to 500,000 tonnes is actually going to carry it too far when this plant is for alloy steel and special steel. I hope, he will appreciate the point of view of our Government. I think, his State Government itself entirely appreciated this. The railways have commenced preliminary work for marshalling yards and the work in general is proceeding very fast.

There are just one or two points that I would like to mention before I finally close. One of them is the question of research and development. We are really worried.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nothing about mines ? You are Mines Minister also.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am coming to that. I think, I have still some time. I hope, Sir, you will give me another 15 to 20 minutes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Say something about mini-plants.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : How can I say something about everything.

So far as the setting up of the Research and Development Board is concerned, this is something very important and we have been investigating for the last one year whether we should not set up a Research and Development Board, what is called an R and D organisation, for the steel industry in our country. We have lagged behind in this. That is why our technology also sometime stands to lag behind. We have received a report from the Study Group that was set up to study it and we have decided that such a Board will be set up, information and documentation centres as well as various technical divisions that will cover production of iron and steel industry and its main inputs. The scheme is at the final stage of consideration. The expenditure will be shared by the integrated steel plants both in the public and private sector and also will be helped by Government with recurring and non-recurring grants.

As regards the work that the Central Engineering Design Bureau is doing in the building of Indian steel plants, I have no doubt that the C. E. D. B. has developed into an effective design organisation capable of doing major work in the field of design and detailed engineering.

The hon. Members are aware of the fact that two Agreements have been signed, one with the United Engineering Corporation in 1968 and the other with U. S. S. R. in 1969. These Agreements have really improved the work of the C.E.D.B. and they have been entered into on the initiative and with the approval of the Government. They have, in our opinion, completed a major part in transforming the C.E.D.B. into an important and effective instrument for planning and building of new steel plants.

Finally, a word about the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. The hon. Members mentioned it and I do think it is important to mention its role. The work in Bokaro is being taken up by this organisation, a public sector organisation, doing extremely effective and good job. We hope this organisation will build steel plants of the future. Already, base offices have been established at Salem and Vizag and it is our intention to encourage specialised divisions in the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. who will, by more experience in the area, become first-class specialists in building blast furnaces, coke ovens, steel melting shops and rolling mills, and so on. This, according to us, is the only way by which we can implement our major steel expansion programmes on the basis of our own efforts and our own experience.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What about setting up of a Board for saving the workers from the whims of the management ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have been thinking about it. But I hope you will appreciate that it is very difficult to give an answer to that just within 24 hours.

There are problems and, if you will permit me, we can discuss them in detail later. But very briefly, I would say, the difficulty is that you are really putting something above the management in its day to day work. The Chairman and the Board of Directors can always deal with any matter. It is not as if a decision of the General Manager is final. But there is a certain thing called autonomy as mentioned by my hon. friend. Mr. Piloo Mody and other Members also on other occasions. Autonomy does mean that we should not appoint a number of different authorities to deal with the decision of the management. After all, if an injustice is done, the law does

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

provide a remedy. If he is a workman, the Industrial Disputes Act gives a remedy so far as the worker is concerned. So far as the officer is concerned, if it is a question of the officer, I think, we can rely on the Chairman and the Board to do justice to the officer. In any case, I will look into it and see what can be done about it.

Finally, so far as mini-plants are concerned, I would like to make one thing very clear and that is that we do not look upon mini-plants as an answer to the steel shortage in the country. That is not the idea. The steel shortage is in the region of 1 million tonnes. *(Interruption)* The production of these mini-plants will be only 300,000 tonnes, all put together. Even if these six plants come into operation by 1973-74, they won't fill up the gap. That is one aspect of the matter. These are not plants in the sense we talk about integrated steel plants. I have repeated this many times. Unfortunately, hon. Members some times do not read it, if I may say so with all respect. So, one thing is that these are plants with electric furnaces on the one hand and using scrap on the other. They are plants which have been in existence right from 1946 itself. These are plants which are different to-day only because you are going to have continuous casting and even so far as continuous casting is concerned, two plants are already in existence in our country. One is the Canara Workshops, South Kanara and the other is the Mukunda. There is nothing very new and I would beg hon. Members to appreciate that this is part of the same policy that has been followed earlier. It will in no way, in no way, undermine the decisive position occupied by the public sector in our steel industry and progressively from year to year, 1979-80, we are going to reach a position from 55% which the public sector to-day occupies to 79%, despite these mini-plants. Far from weakening the position of the public sector, on the contrary, the position of the public sector is going to become more decisive in the years to come.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : The Minister has repeated the same facts which have already been published in the paper and also in the Rajya Sabha. Our specific question was—some of us have raised it—whether it is a part of the integrated plant or whatever

be the definition, when one can be started in the public sector, why others were allowed to be in the private sector. That was the specific question.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I will answer the specific question immediately.

The hon. Member knows that there are many areas of industry in our country where both public and private sectors are operating. If you look upon this area, that is to say, the area of steel being produced, the steel ingots or steel castings being produced from electric furnace with the use of scrap is one such area. That is the answer. You may differ. But it has been so in the past and we don't think that we should take up these three or four mini plants as Central public sector plants. If the States come forward, we will give them every encouragement.

So far as my friend, Mr. Sat Pal Kapur's allegation regarding Punjab is concerned I can assure him that we will look into the matter and if the terms and conditions have been violated, there are several possibilities available to us to be able to take remedial action. But, I can assure you...*(Interruptions)*.

So far as the mines are concerned...*(Interruptions)* Let me take up the points one after the other...*(Interruptions)* May I seek your protection, Sir? I know he is not going to be satisfied because he does not want to be satisfied.

Let me take up the other points now. So far as the mines are concerned, I know the most crucial question is the one that has been raised by Mr. Panda and also by other members like Mr. Damodar Pandey, Mr. Krishnan and others and that is the question of nationalisation.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mini plants do not produce steel.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : That is entirely accurate. They do not produce steel. But they may produce steel castings and forgings on the one hand. They may produce billets on the other. But they do not fall in the same category as the integrated steel plant as my friend, Mr. Panda, says...*(Interruptions)* I am repeating myself and he is also repeating himself. So, let us leave it at that.

14 hrs.

So far as nationalisation of coal mines is concerned, I know that this is a very serious matter. We know and it has been acknowledged that whether in the private or public sector, the conservation of the metallurgical coal is one of the most important tasks facing our country. We are conscious of the fact that we have to take proper steps. I can assure hon. Members that we are looking into the matter as to what is the best way, and I can assure this looking is not going to be looking for ever. I can appreciate that they may doubt the truth of my statement because we have been looking at it a little too long but I promise you that before the House assembles again a decision will be taken. A decision will be taken about what is the best method by which we can conserve our reserves of metallurgical coal.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you are there, we accept the assurance.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am speaking on behalf of Government, not on your behalf and therefore I am not responsible to you. We shall certainly see to it that in the decision which we take, we will be able to justify that decision in the eyes of the House, as being the correct decision, in the matter of conservation of metallurgical coal. It is a fact that metallurgical coal, in large quantity, is in private sector. Something like 2374 million tonnes are in organised private sector. The other figures are : 1149 in NCDC, 886 in what may be called, captive sector, Tata and IISCO, and unorganised private sector 1833—all in million tonnes. 2374 million tonnes are in the hands of the 6 biggest mining companies. There is no difficulty in admitting this point. I can only say, I agree with all the hon. Members who have raised this point, that there is a certain urgency about this matter, and we shall look into it. And I am sure, we shall come with a satisfactory solution as to how effectively we can preserve our coal resources and utilise them best.

Then, certain points were raised about the implementation of the Coal Wage Board Award. It is true that a number of collieries, 156 of them, have not implemented the provisions of the Coal Wage Board Award. Some of them have partially implemented.

AN HON. MEMBER : Non-implementation number comes to 600.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We can compare our figures later, not now. The total number of collieries comes to only 737. I don't know how anybody can say 600 as not implementing it. The figures are : Fully-implemented 125 ; partially implemented 476 and not implemented, 156. We think we would be able to take steps in relation to coal industry that will ensure that justice is done to coal mines as a whole.

So far as Mineral resources are concerned, these are important areas for building a nation's future. There are vast mineral resources. Although we got independence over 20 years back, the speed with which we have been proceeding for geological mapping of our country has been rather slower than can be justified by the needs of the actual process, but we are correcting this Rs. 13.58 crores is what they spent in the Third Plan. Now they are getting Rs. 38 crores in the Fourth Plan. Large number of geologists are being recruited. Altogether 3572 posts in the GSI have been sanctioned in 1970-71, not geologists alone, but of technical and non-technical staff and this is a good number.

AN HON. MEMBER : Madhya Pradesh is full of mineral resources....

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Why Madhya Pradesh alone ? The whole of India is full of Mineral resources. Andhra Pradesh has very rich mineral resources. I can assure Mr. Prasada Rao that we are having detailed investigations. Actually, the position, so far as Agnigundala is concerned, is that it has very good copper deposits, and we have sanctioned two schemes there, Rs. 35 lakhs each for implementing exploration-cum-production, going hand in hand, and we hope that based on the results of these investigations, Hindustan Copper will be able to go ahead much faster in carrying on large-scale mining in these projects. So far as the Ramagiri gold deposit is concerned, we may find something there, we think that in Andhra Pradesh we may be able to mine asbestos also ; that is not definite, but the mineral occurs in Cuddapah.

So far as Orissa is concerned, we are carry-

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

ing on our investigations for iron ore, coal, manganese, and chrome. Orissa is possibly one of the richest provinces so far as minerals are concerned. So far as Sukhinda nickel is concerned, because nickel is one of the most important things in our country which we lack, it is a project in which we have already got the report from the Indian consultancy organisation for the production of 4800 tonnes of nickel. That is being processed and we hope that we shall be able to go forward quickly to actual production. Of course, it will take some years, but we shall go ahead as fast as we can.

Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are very rich in mineral deposits, but I do not want to go into details now, for lack of time. Now, I would like to deal with certain other points.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the hon. Member knows that the most important investigations we have made have been in iron ore in the Kanjimalai on the one hand and the existence of lignite in Neyveli. Apart from that, the deposits at the moment are not of as rich a level as we find for instance in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The fact that I come from there cannot change the amount of minerals that could be found in that State.

Shri K. D. Malaviya had raised a very important question regarding the question of the air-borne mineral survey. I quite appreciate what he had stated. He was anxious, as I understood him, that this should become more of a national endeavour, eliminating foreign collaboration and using particularly the resources of Defence. The position is that we have taken the assistance of the Bureau of Geological and Mining and Research in France, which is, as it were, a public sector organisation in France. This is for the next 26 months. During that period, we hope to be able to train up our own personnel and to operate it as a national organisation which will be able to carry out in future such air-borne mineral survey. It has served us quite well in the past, and I think that quite a lot can be done in the future if we organise it more effectively.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIA (Domariaganj) : This process of training started long ago. I

only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister so that he might go into it and see that this is expedited. There is nothing very much to be learnt, and our boys can pick it up very quickly.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said, and I can assure him that we shall try to speed up the process of nationalisation of the air-borne mineral survey to the maximum extent possible, and I am sure he will also remind me if I forget about it or sleep on the question.

He had also asked me a question about geo-chemical methods. We have actually been using them, and there is a deposit which we have discovered in Pular Parsoni in Maharashtra, entirely on the basis of the use of geo-chemical methods. Geo-chemical technology is important, and we hope to use it increasingly in the future.

It is true that in non-ferrous metals, we are still very short. A number of hon. Members have raised this point. We are short in zinc, aluminium, copper etc. In aluminium, we hope to make up in the next two years or so and we have come quite a distance towards it. But so far as zinc is concerned, and so far as copper is concerned, with all the efforts that we are making for expanding, and we are expanding fast, even in 1973-74, we shall be far short of our demand. But I can assure this House that every effort is being made to put the Khetri project now on its feet, and I am confident that with the reorganisation that has taken place in the last two years, we shall be able to show some proper results in Khetri. I am also very confident that so far as Hindustan Zinc is concerned and the Udaipur project is concerned, they are making good progress and will really do a good job for our country.

It was Mr. Prasada Rao who raised the question of a Mining Finance Corporation. We know that financing of mines is now a simple affair, and therefore a study was made of the establishment of a Mining Finance Corporation. It took some time and we came to the broad conclusion that it might be useful to set it up. But the Finance Ministry suggested

that instead of doing that immediately, we might work it out through a special cell for mining in the IDBI, and that is what is being done at present. We want to give it a fair trial. If it works and we get enough money to finance mining in future, it is good enough. If it does not work as we anticipate, we will have to think in terms of a separate Corporation.

So far as iron ore exports are concerned, I can assure hon. Members that we are giving every attention to this. At Present we have reached 20 million tonnes. In 1973-74 it goes up to 31 million tonnes and in 1978-79 it goes up to 56 million tonnes. That includes, of course, one of the most ambitious schemes that we have got for the use of modern technology, that is the use of the kudiramukh low grade iron ore in South Kanara, beneficiating to bring it up to 65 per cent iron content and then taking it down by pipe line in slurry form and putting it into the ship for export. There are very few people who have experience of it, but we hope that with our own engineers getting trained, we will be able to effectively build up a major money-earning export organisation in the field of iron ore by doing this.

Let me deal very briefly with the points made about the Amjore Mines by Shri Sharma, Shri Damodar Panday and Shri Painuli. They said that it should be developed and the import of sulphur should be avoided. I do not think anybody would disagree with them. Today the acid plant capacity is 200 tonnes and the supply of pyrites is also 200 tonnes. Therefore, we are going to step up the supply of pyrites according to the increase in the acid plant capacity, but unfortunately it is impossible, unless we import some amount of sulphur (because of the high quality of sulphur needed), to manage with this. The daily acid output in 1973-74 will be 1,280 tonnes and the sulphur requirement will be 445 tonnes, and imports will have to be 187 tonnes. What we will get from pyrites is equivalent of 258 tonnes of element sulphur and the foreign exchange saving per year will be Rs. 2 crores. I think that is a sufficient justification for us to import sulphur in order to be able to keep our acid plant working at optimum capacity.

So far as Mussoorie Rock Phosphates are concerned, Shri Painuli is right when he said

that we have had to close down the operation. That is because it was in the initial exploration stage, and we have to work on the actual report. The pyrites Corporation is actively considering its development and is going to make a report on this, on the basis of which we will take a final decision.

Finally, I would like hon. Members to appreciate that in the area of non-ferrous mining we have really been lagging behind. The history of our country in the British days was such that the emphasis was almost entirely on coal. Even the training of engineers was only confined to coal mining either in Dhanbad or Banaras, wherever there was any faculty. So, really we are very backward in our engineering skills in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy, whether it be zinc, copper, lead or even aluminium. We have to recognise that we have to go a long way before we can catch up with the advanced technology in these areas. So, Government is seriously thinking how we can develop an effective design organisation in this area also. One of the methods by which we can do this is that, in every area where we have foreign collaboration, which we must have because of our backwardness in technology, we associate Indian technologists more closely with the development of that technology, build up a design institute in the area of non-ferrous metals which will really deliver the goods in the future. The expansion of non-ferrous metals is on a very rapid scale now and therefore the need for competent engineers is also very necessary. We are confident that our engineers can come up to the mark if only we give them adequate opportunities and training. So, our aim is to develop as fast as we can the design institute as, for instance, the engineers India Limited who in the field of oil refineries have established a name for themselves even internationally. That will enable us to really expand our non-ferrous metal industry as fast as we can.

I thank the hon. Members for the large numbers of suggestions which have been made by them. I assure them that if I have not been able to refer to them in the course of my speech, it is because of lack of time. I shall certainly pursue the official records of debate with care and see what steps should be taken and what suggestions I can adopt.

I am conscious of the fact that the portfolio

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

entrusted to me is a very difficult one. I am conscious also that perhaps it is a very decisive one, whether it be the field or labour or it be the public sector or whether it be the field of metals that have been entrusted to my care. I am sure that with the support of the Members of this house we shall be able to achieve something creditable in the coming years so as to be able to make the Ministry of Steel and Mines contribute something of which all of us can be proud in the future.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : One very important question should be answered. The hon. Prime Minister has made a statement that there should be expansion of steel production in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is quite late now ; he may resume his seat.

SHRI D. K. PANDA . Will the hon. Minister Consider Orissa in the Fourth Plan—Orissa which is the first in the 28 sites selected by Dastur and Company ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am putting cut motions to vote.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We shall meet outside.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : My cut motions are 41 to 46.

MR. SPEAKER : I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 78, 80 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines".

The Motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,32,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demand No. 79 relating to the 'Geological Survey'".

The Motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,16,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,07,61,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,52,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND—No. 79—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,32,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1972, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

14.18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Four hours have been allotted for this Demand. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is willing to accept two hours more ; from four hours to six hours. I hope you agree. (*Interruption*). You always agree for extension of time.

Hon. Members who wish to move their cut motions may send their slips within 15 minutes with the serial numbers.

DEMAND NO. 33—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 34—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,44,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.'"

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.'"

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Poonani) : Sir, on these Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I wish to speak in Malayalam. I am happier today than on an earlier occasion, because the Deputy Minister in this Ministry can understand me without any interpretation.

14.20 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*Sir, today morning, in this House, there was a discussion on a Calling Attention Motion regarding trade contract with Great Britain. From that debate we were able to understand the policy of this Government on export trade and how it is connected with policies of this Government in regard to other matters. Our financial policy, our foreign policy and other policies are closely related to our policy in regard to foreign trade.

I want to point out two or three important things about our foreign trade and the policy followed by this Government. This Ministry has published a report for 1970-71 in which the achievements and claims of this Ministry in regard to foreign trade are described. The Ministers claim that in 1970-71 the balance of trade deficit in foreign trade has decreased. They also claim that much progress has been made in our foreign trade. In one sentence they made this claim, but if you read the following eight or nine pages you will realise the hollowness of this claim. On page 12 of this report there is a paragraph which describes the difficulties faced by our foreign trade. There they say :

"The f. o. b. unit prices fetched by a number of our export products, e. g., jute manufactures, handloom cotton cloth, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, raw cotton, fish; E. I. tanned hides and skins, chrome tanned, sugar and tea also declined because of adverse trading conditions abroad..."

These are important matters in which we do

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. K. Krishnan]

foreign trade. Here they say that they are facing a lot of difficulty. On page 15 there is mention about jute. It is said :

"Jute exports to USA fell by 29 per cent"
On page 16 it is said :

"... over the last few years, share of India in the world exports of tea has gone down from 56 p. c. in 1962 to 39 p. c. in 1969".

Similarly, on page 18, where they talk about manganese ore and mica, it is said :

"Demand for manganese ore in U.S.A., an important market, remained somewhat dull..."

On page 19, where mention is made of leather and leather manufacture, it is said :

"The reasons for the decline as given by the Leather Export Promotion Council are : (i) the change in fashion from glaze kid to wet look appearance in the European Markets, (ii) credit restrictions in the U. K. and USA and deflationary measures taken in West Europe, and (iii) the decline in prices due to fall in demand in the importing countries... U.K.'s total imports of leather and leather manufactures were nearly 15 p.c. lower during January—September 1970 than in the corresponding period of 1969"
About cashew kernels it is said :

"On account of lower off-take by USSR and the USA (our main markets)..."

The subject of fish and other marine products is dealt with on page 20 where they say :

"The off-take by the USA of prawns and shrimps also fell considerably."

About oil cakes, on page 21 they say :

"These exports, however, have faced many difficulties in the West European markets..."

In the case of gems and jewellery they say :

"Our exports to Belgium and USA declined considerably..."

This is what is said in the Report. We should examine where this is going to lead us. In the 1960-61 our trade deficit with America was 47 per cent and in 1967-68 it increased to 77 per cent. In 1968-69 it was 74 per cent.

Whereas in 1969-70 our total trade deficit was Rs. 153.7 crores. Our deficit with America in that year was Rs. 269.55 crores. At the same time our trade deficit with ECM was Rs. 69.88 crores and that is 46 per cent of our total deficit.

In short, what is clear from this is that a major share of our export is with Common Market countries, with Great Britain and also with Western European countries. As a result of this our trade deficit is increasing. Of course, they have painted a beautiful picture in the Report about our foreign trade but I have to point out one thing. According to statistics published by U. N., in their monthly bulletin, in 1963 India's share in the world export was 12 per cent and in 1970 it was reduced to 0.73 per cent. How has this happened? It is due to the policy that the Government following. Our trade is linked with capitalist countries and the policies followed by them. Unless this policy is changed we cannot make any progress in the matter of foreign trade.

From 1961 to 1970 in the matter of foreign trade with East European countries we have made an increase of 35 per cent on imports and our exports increased to 210 per cent. Similarly, with ECAGE countries our imports went up to 45 per cent and exports to 17 per cent. With North American countries and ECM countries during the period 1961-70 our trade deficit was Rs. 119.49 crores whereas during the same period our trade surplus with East European countries and ECAGE countries was Rs. 203.25 crores. That means what we gain from the East European countries is wiped out by North American and ECM countries.

In the last three years we have made some progress in the matter of foreign trade. This progress should be made to grow and our trade with the East European countries and ECAGE countries should be made to flourish. Many obstacles are put forward by the Government in our carrying on trade with these countries. I will give only one example. We want nickel. Cuba has got plenty of nickel and that country wants to export it. Are we prepared to import nickel from Cuba and increase our trade with that country? What

is the difficulty in that? The difficulty is that our trade is linked with that of certain capitalist countries. We are prepared to obey their orders and adjust our policy to suit their interest. If we are not prepared to change our policy we cannot make any progress in our trade. In our foreign trade jute is a very important item. In 1969-70 jute worth Rs. 216 crores was exported, in 1970-71 it was reduced to Rs. 182.7 crores. Sir, more than 60 lakhs of families are engaged in this jute industry. 40 lakhs are engaged in cultivation and more than 20 lakhs are engaged in the manufacture of jute goods. If you examine the wages paid to the workers you will find that only 16 per cent of the income is paid as wages to the workers. The Government is not taking any measures to improve that industry. The U.F. Government of West Bengal, in 1969, appointed a Commission to study the various aspects of jute industry and submit a report. They recommended a price of Rs. 50 per maund and some sort of state trading, but this Government did not pay any heed to it and the Commission was forced to wind up during Presidents' regime.

About our industry I do not want to say much. This is an industry which engages more than ten lakhs of people in our State. For the improvement of that industry a scheme costing Rs. 15.5 crores was submitted to the Central Government. A Study Team from the Planning Commission was sent to Kerala and it recommended only Rs 6½ crores. In December 1970, the Minister stated in the Lok Sabha that 45 lakhs will be made available, as immediate relief, but that also has not been given.

In the matter of cashew industry which earns 4 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by India, the Kerala Assembly passed a resolution as a result of which an all party delegation of MLAs came here and met the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister agreed to give the money necessary to open ten factories in the State, but that also has not been given.

Before I conclude I want to say a word about fisheries. 85 per cent of the fish exported from our country is from Kerala. But the Central Government is not agreeing to locate the Headquarters of Marine Products Development Authority in Kerala. What is the

objection? If the Jute Commissioner can have headquarters in Calcutta, the Headquarter of Textile Commissioner in Bombay, why should not the Marine Products Development Authority have its headquarters in Kerala?

Once again stressing the point that the Central Government should take the necessary steps to improve these industries, I oppose these Demands

*SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Sir, as the hon. Member who preceded me said, for the first time from my State there is a Deputy Minister in this Ministry in charge of foreign trade and I am, therefore, tempted to speak in my language—Malayalam—for the first time.

Sir, as the hon. Member who spoke before me said, a rosy picture has been painted in the Report that has been presented to us by this Ministry, but I doubt very much whether it is as rosy as they have painted it. I do admit there are certain things about which they can be proud of. Even though in the matter of export of many items our exports have decreased, they claim that our exports on the whole have increased by 4.1 per cent in the calendar year and they claim that in the year 1970-71 according to present estimates, it will increase by 8.3 per cent. With these estimates they are justified in feeling proud. In the last fifteen years much progress has been made in the matter of exports and I congratulate them on this.

Basing their estimates on this progress they have placed a big target before them for next year. In July 1970 this House accepted a Resolution on our export policy. That Resolution was aimed at increasing our exports and also for creating atmosphere where our exports will steadily increase. The Government believe that by adopting that Resolution a financial position will be created in India by which our exports will increase.

I have my own doubts about this. I admit that it will help in the export of many things. I also admit that this Government have done many things to increase our exports. In the name of incentives, concessions and subsidies many crores of rupees have been spent by this Government and this country has benefited

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

from that. For the encouragement of small-scale industries many new items have been allowed to be imported. It is all very good. But my complaint is that this Government are forgetting one important thing. More than 25% of the imports and 75% of the exports are in the private sector. After spending crores of rupees for encouragement of industries why should not they bring the entire export trade in public sector?

Sir, this Government have assured the people that they aim to bring in a socialist society. That is what they proclaim every day. If they believe in that, in the matter of export trade they should change their policy. To bring in a socialist society they have to strengthen the public sector and the public sector should be given a dominant position in our economy. This is what they themselves have been always saying. Imports and exports play an important part in our financial position. Why should those not be nationalised? If we are sincere about bringing in a socialist society the export trade should be brought in the public sector and there should not be any difficulty in doing that. I want that our export trade should be brought in the public sector without any further delay.

As I said earlier, this Government has placed a big target for the next year. Their estimate is based on the UNCTAD Conference and the resolutions adopted there. Based on those resolutions we should be able to export our goods to developed countries without payment of any duties in those countries. If this is followed by all countries it is well and good. But if you read the papers for the last two days you will find reports which believe the expectations of this Government. These reports show that the developed countries have not agreed to take away all the duties from goods imported from developing countries. The European Economic Community have by their resolutions agreed to reduce the duties but they have not agreed to abolish the duties entirely as decided in the UNCTAD resolutions.

The hon. Member who preceded me mentioned about the debate that took place in this House today morning on a Calling Attention Motion. Does it not show that the decision taken by Great Britain would affect our export

trade? I am not going into the details of that because we had a long discussion today morning. But I am sorry to say that some hon. Members on this side asked why we should not accept what little Great Britain gives us. About those hon. Members I have nothing to say because they are a spent force here. But if this Government has got some self-respect, if it has got some pride left for the country, it must be courageous and bold enough to take retaliatory steps when it finds that a country like Great Britain is taking a step which affects the interests of this country. Whether it be by way of leaving the Commonwealth or by way of nationalising the industries owned by Britishers in this country, I want that this country should be bold enough to take retaliatory steps when the British Government takes steps which endanger the economy of the Government of India. Under these circumstances I doubt very much whether it will be possible to achieve the target placed by this Government for 1971-72.

Earlier I referred to nationalisation of export trade. As I said, our Government has certainly taken some steps to bring many things in the public sector. There are the Cashew Corporation the Textile Corporation and Jute Corporation etc. Whenever these things are brought into the public sector objection is raised by Hon. Members belonging to the Swatantra Party and Jan Sangh. It is known to this House and also to the people of this country why they object. The reason is, if this Government takes some steps which go against the vested interests they object. But the Government should not pay any heed to that objection and the Government should go ahead to its logical culmination namely nationalisation of Export-Import trade.

Another thing I want to mention is that in this Report it is said that the accent of export trade in this country is social justice. This is what they claim. If social justice is the accent of our export trade, then this Government will have to change its policy. To mention a few examples I will go into certain items exported from Kerala. My hon. friend, Shri Krishnan mentioned about the coir industry. I am ashamed to bring up this subject again in this House because in every sitting of this House, in every Budget Session of this House this matter has been raised and the Govern-

ment's attention drawn to the need of doing something to protect the coir industry in Kerala. Not even once to Central Government has replied properly or taken any steps to remove the difficulty faced by the coir industry in Kerala. Coir industry is a traditional industry of Kerala. This House and the Government know it. More than six lakhs people are connected with this industry. More than ten lakhs people living in the coastal districts of Kerala are connected with the coir trade. When lakhs of people are living on this industry, which is on the verge of collapse, why is it that the Central Government is not coming forward to help this industry? In 1968, the then Minister of industries in the State of Kerala, Shri T. V. Thomas, brought forward a scheme costing Rs. 15½ crores and sent it to the Central Government for assistance. The Central Government wanted to have more discussion and a Study Team of the Planning Commission was sent to Kerala. They submitted a report on the basis of which the Central Government was to give Rs. 6.5 crores to Kerala. The State Government was to find out the balance from other sources. But the Central Government has not so far taken any step in that direction. Immediate help to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs was promised by this Government but that still remains as a promise only. If they believe in social justice, when they have not done anything to help more than ten lakhs of people engaged in the coir industry I am unable to understand how they can claim that the accent of their policy on foreign trade is social justice.

I admit that they are doing many things. To quote one example I would like to read from page 113 of this Report where it is said :

- “(a) India's Commercial Representatives in various European and American countries have been requested to ascertain the prospects for introducing coir car mats and coir yarn for hop cultivation ; results are awaited.
- (b) The India—EEC Joint Committee met twice, once in April and the second time in July, 1970 and the question of liberalising trade in coir yarn/coir products had been discussed and the matter is being actively pursued.
- (c) A scheme to subsidise the freight on

the export of coir mats, mattings, rugs and carpets and other coir products excepting coir fibre, yarn ropes, and curled coir and rubberised coir products has been formulated by the STC and the same is being discussed between the STC and the trade.”

At the end of page 114 it is said :

“The question of removal/reduction of export duty on coir fibre and yarn was under consideration of the Government of India during this period.”

But all the things mentioned on this page are under discussion. I do not say that this Government is not doing anything. I only want to tell them, for God's sake end this endless discussion and take a decision.

Mention was made here about cashew industry and fish and marine products industry. The Prime Minister of this country met a deputation from Kerala and assured them to give Rs. 30 lakhs to start ten cashew factories. I do not know why this Government is not doing it. Shri Krishnan pointed out that 85 per cent of the fish exported from our country is from Kerala. Kerala helps in earning foreign exchange by exporting fish. But recently the Central Government has been saying that the Packing is not good and therefore packages of fish are being returned by America. The traders in Kerala are ready to improve the packing. I want to ask what steps are being taken by this Government to help that industry. It is an admitted fact that Kerala has great potentialities in improving the fishery industry. This Government must go to the aid of the State to improve this industry. To catch prawns trawlers are required. The Kerala Fishing Industry do not have the right type of trawlers. Indian trawlers are not useful for catching prawns. Even advanced countries like Japan are importing trawlers from Mexico. But our Government insists that the Industry should purchase two or three Indian trawlers before they can be allowed to import trawlers from outside. I know this Ministry is not concerned with this matter, but I am only pointing out that with their help more prawns can be caught in Kerala and the fishing industry will be able to make much progress. Here also the Government of Kerala has submitted a Master Plan. I request the Central Government to consider

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

It and give the necessary help.

Sir, I have many more points to make but due to lack of time I am not mentioning them. Thanking you for giving me this much time, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be Reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-open the closed and sick textile factories in West Bengal with special reference to Bengal Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills and Sridurga Cotton Mills at Konnagar, Hooghly (1)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be Reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for re-opening the closed jute mills in West Bengal (2)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mand-saur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Loss of foreign exchange to the country due to the failure of foreign trade policy (7)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure of the publicity media viz. radio broadcast, exhibition of documentary films, advertisements through newspapers, used for promoting foreign trade (8)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of foreign tours undertaken by trade delegations in connection with the expansion of foreign trade (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the export of jute, tea, sugar, coffee and textiles (10)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in making the procedure more liberal and simple in regard to the grant of licences for small and medium industries (11)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry

of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to save foreign exchange by taking concrete steps to produce rayon grade pulp (12)]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Tiruchur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to nationalise Export and Import Trade (14)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to exempt coir products from export duties (15)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in taking adequate measures against plantation owners who refuse to replant (16).]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for nationalisation of foreign tea and rubber plantations (17)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in developing coir industry (18)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Coir Board, Coffee Board and Rubber Board in giving adequate help to the industries (19)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to export rubber (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide funds for taking over of cashew factories in Kerala (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Capital

Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over sick textile mills (22).]

That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for refinancing the Handloom Industry (23)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to nationalise the entire foreign trade of the country so far (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to change the Chairmen of all India and State Khadi Boards under whose patronage mill yarn is used for production of khadi which is certified as pure khadi by them (25)]

That the Demand Under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide amenities to the staff of the Ministry (26)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the high price of reports of Tariff Commission (27)]

SHRIM. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam)
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take appropriate action to reopen the closed textile mills in general and particularly in Tamil Nadu (28)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take stern action against textile mill owners who are declaring lay off indiscriminately without observing normal procedures (29)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to restore the export trade of chillies (30)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to resume onion trade with Ceylon (31)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive to onion exporters such as tax credit as was given prior to 1966 (32)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for financing Handloom industry (33)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of cashewnuts (34)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to nationalise the foreign trade (35)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of mangoes (36)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to encourage the export of coir goods (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over the units of Jupiter Mills at Bombay and Ahmedabad and work them (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give licence to Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari Shariff to enable it to increase the number of spindles (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to streamline the working of our consulates in foreign countries (40)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over sick textile mills and work them (41)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish and promote trade relations with the Government of North Vietnam (42)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote trade relations with Mangolia (43)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote trade with socialist countries (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish trade relations with Cuba (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (46)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (47)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100

[Shortage of photo-films in the country (50)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Scarcity of X-ray films in the country (51)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Malpractices in the distribution of photo films and X-ray films (52)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slackness in tea and coffee trade (53)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase cardamom cultivation (54)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100-

[Failure to prevent the diseases affecting cardamom crops. (55)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to determine reasonable price of cotton (56)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check speculation in cotton trade (57)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban the import of obscene films from America (58)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive for the export of Indian films to foreign countries (59)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to determine the reasonable price of jute (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slow progress of the foreign trade (61)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the anti-labour policy of textile mill owners (62)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check over invoicing and under-invoicing (63)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of Indian silk (64)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive for silk production (65)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of this Ministry. At the very outset, I would say that this is one of the most important Ministries. It controls the exports of the country. It is also in charge of imports. Both account for more than Rs. 5000 crores worth of trade.

Apart from this, this Ministry is also in charge of many important industries like our traditional textile industry, jute industry, tea industry and many plantation industries. If you see the performance of the Ministry during the course of the year, I think it is very satisfactory. Our exports during the course of the year have touched new heights and our imports have also declined, thus narrowing down the gap by Rs. 100 crores, a record in the history, for the past ten years.

Sir, it is very easy to criticise but it is difficult to perform. During this year, the achievements of this Ministry are really creditable. On the export front, the exports of Rs. 1530 crores they were able to achieve, include export of many goods, of many finished goods. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue on Monday. Now, we take up private members' business.

14.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to House on the 30th June, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question

"That this House do agree with the

Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th June, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE : RECOGNITION TO BANGLA DESH—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha. Two hours were allotted for this. One hour and thirty minutes have already been taken. So, only 30 minutes remain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have an amendment which is just a formal one. I have given the date as 30th June 1971 thinking that the discussion would be concluded that day. Unfortunately, the discussion was not over. So my amendment that 30th June 1971 be substituted by 15th July 1971. It was circulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think that is clerical. You have a fresh amendment ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have tabled an amendment to my amendment.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have another amendment, No. 5. Are you moving it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, I am moving.

I beg to move :

That in the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee, printed as No. 2 in List No. 1 of amendments,—

for "30-6-1971"

substitute "15-7-1971"

SHRI H. M. PATEL : (Dhandhuka) : First we have to ask ourselves what is it that Government means when Government spokesmen keep on saying that the refugees who have come into India will have to be sent back, that they must go back, etc. How exactly do they propose to achieve this ? Do they have in mind that they will have some kind of a political settlement ? This can only mean

[Shri H. M. Patel]

settlement between the Government of Pakistan with Mujibur Rehman and his followers. Unless there is a settlement between these two, the establishment of some form of Government and administration which will inspire confidence in those who have come into India there can be no question of their going back. Because, it is quite obvious, we can send them back only when we are satisfied that they can live there in safety. What are the chances of such a political settlement? Who has implanted this idea of a political settlement? The world powers talk of it, it has been mentioned in the statement issued by them, that they would prefer a political settlement. Why is it that we ourselves are lending our support to such a proposition? Is it because we are satisfied that such a settlement is a practical possibility?

We have two alternatives. Either there is some settlement of this kind which they refer to, which will create confidence in the minds of refugees, or we shall go our own way, we shall take unilateral action. Now, what action is contemplated, we cannot understand. Why is this not made clear? Is it military action? If not what else have the Government in mind?

Their numbers are increasing. We have already in our midst 63 lakhs refugees and more are continuing to come. Within the next 2 months we shall have 8 or 10 millions. How do the Government propose to handle this large number? They create many problems. It is not merely a question of money, food or shelter alone. They create all kinds of problems. There is the problem of employment. We have our own enormous problem of unemployment. Officially we consider some 30 million people are unemployed in our country. Are we to add this large number to those unemployed already.

I will not refer to the other grim possibility and it is a very real possibility. As we disperse the refugees in to the country, they tell the tales of horror through which they have passed in Bangla Desh; that must arouse certain emotions in the minds of the people. Therefore, it is quite obvious that we cannot afford for long to allow things to drift as we are doing to day. I am afraid that it seems to me that

the only action we could take is that we could give concrete shape to what we are saying, namely that we shall act alone. Let the world powers also begin to believe that we mean business, and begin to believe that a point will come. and it will come fairly soon, when we shall act militarily, not because we want it, because nobody would be anxious for a war but because we have no alternative; and it will be a war on both fronts, inevitably. But what other alternative have we?

If recognition of Bangla Desh is suggested or proposed here it can only be as a first step: it can only be as a step whereby we can say that we do recognise the existence of a government which even if it is not actually in charge of the territory is a government which is recognised by the people who raised in that territory and who have been driven out of that territory; that recognition may give us a convenient handle in order to say that we shall act. But this can only be a prelude, a preliminary step to military action. Unless we have in mind some such determined action, there would be very little point in merely giving recognition.

When the Prime Minister moved in this House a resolution which was passed unanimously, what moved both the Government and the Members of this House to accept that resolution unanimously? It was only this, namely a generous feeling towards people who were being mercilessly treated because they had given expression to their feelings and to their views in a free election, and because we felt that by all democratic standards they were the people who should have formed a government. But they were being forcefully suppressed, and we felt that we should stand by them; but it has turned out to be a hollow standing by them. How do we propose to follow that up? At that stage, it may be that we thought that merely an expression of moral support might be enough. But when the refugees began to come in their hordes, it was obvious to everybody that it was no longer an internal problem of Pakistan, even if one wanted to be highly legalistic. It became an international problem and India was affected and India had to act.

It was suggested by many that we should have closed our Frontiers. How could we

close our frontiers except by ourselves acting in the same brutal manner as Pakistan was acting? Since we did not propose to act in that manner, we received them. But having received them, we also accepted the further responsibility for seeing either that we should keep them here permanently or that they should be re-established in their country in conditions which would ensure their safety. The only way in which we could ensure their safety in their country is either by the establishment of a government led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his followers or by military action. Which of this is a practical proposition? This suggestion that we recognise Bangla Desh is and should be the first step, but it should be accepted as the first step, recognising that a military action is inevitable and must follow the recognition as quickly as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are still quite a good number of Members who would like to participate in this debate, and the hon. Minister has to reply and the hon. Mover of the resolution has to reply to the debate. It would not be possible to contain all this in 20 minutes which is the time that we have still left for this resolution. So, I would like to take the sense of the House in regard to this matter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By how much?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Before taking the sense of the House, I would like you to consider this request of mine. I have got a resolution which has secured the ballot and I want at least one minute to introduce the resolution, because one gets the chance in the ballot only once in so many months. Without that the resolution can not be even moved. That is very bad. Otherwise I have no objection.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I have given notice of an amendment. Can I move it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have done it before. We will see about it.

We have to conclude Private Business at 5.30. There is a half hour discussion after that. I think we should leave some time to Mr. Gopalan to move his resolution, because if he does not do that, it falls through and it may not come again unless he succeeds in the ballot.

Keeping that in mind, the House should decide by what time we can extend this debate. There are a large number of speakers yet to speak. The Minister has to reply and the Mover has to reply. We have to finish by 5.30 and extend the time for this debate to any time short of 5.30 to allow Mr. Gopalan sometime. We will go upto 5.25.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : There is a half-hour discussion in my name. If you like, it can be deferred to next week. It has been done many times in the past. Then we will get half an hour more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That cannot be done. The Rules do not allow it. Private Business is only for 2½ hrs. That can be done if it is Government Business, but there it is Private Business and the time is fixed. That is the difficulty.

श्री बाबुबंश छोटे (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश का विषय आज हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है और सौभाग्य से हम सवाल के ऊपर सम्मानित सदस्य श्री समर गुहा का प्रस्ताव आया है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अगर बहस कुछ ज्यादा देर तक चलती है तो उसमें कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं एक रास्ता बताना चाहता हूँ कि सदन का टाइम 6 बजे के बाद आधे घंटे के लिये और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have taken a decision to extend upto 5.25. Let us see what happens.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We may ask the Mover how much time he will require to reply as also the Minister. The remaining time can be given to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I will take about 15 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We agree to 5.25. He is going to take only 15 minutes. He is going to say nothing about it. Let him at least make some statement on the recent statement of Yahya Khan. He is keeping mum on that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will require 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister and the Mover together will take 40 minutes. We have to adjust the debate in the light of this.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMY (Gauhati) : The issue of Bangla Desh is in the mind of every citizen in this country. Even in this House we found expression of various moods—moods of hope, anger, despair, frustration, indignation and what not. There has also been a feeling in this House—if I have been able to sense it correctly—that as the world powers have not come forward in the anticipated manner it is time that we take some drastic action unilaterally ourselves. I feel that such an approach will really frustrate the very purpose for which we are fighting. If the Western Powers have not reacted to the realities of Bangla Desh as we think they ought to have reacted, we should not be disillusioned because any person who is conversant with past history and with the present situation in Bangla Desh is well aware that it is the only thing that could be expected from the western powers.

Since 1953 there has been confrontation between the democratic forces and the totalitarian forces in Bangla Desh. These forces were evenly balanced. It is with the aid and assistance of the western powers that the totalitarian forces always crushed the democratic forces. It is because of this fact that in 1954 the political parties of East Pakistan adopted a resolution to do away with the alignment with the West so far as the foreign policy was concerned and advocate a policy of non-alignment. The western Powers have realised that if the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh are allowed to have their way, western dominance in that part of the country will come to an end. Therefore, in their own self-interest they are pursuing a policy which is not to our liking. It is because of this that even the British Government is saying that it is an internal affair of Bangla Desh.

Even so as early as 1968 the then Foreign Secretary of the British Government, Mr. Michael Stewart said that article 56 of the U. N. Charter makes it clear that no country can say that human rights of its citizens are absolutely a domestic matter.

Because of this reaction of the western Powers it will be a completely wrong approach to say that we should leave our efforts to have negotiations with the western Powers. After all we must realise there is mounting pressure in the world against Yahya regime and even in the U. S. Senate two senators Charles Mathias and Bradford Morse have introduced a Bill for the stoppage of arms shipment to Pakistan.

Because of the various moods and feelings some wrong approaches have also taken place. The first such approach on 'the issue of Bangla Desh'—some of us feel—is that a solution of the problem in its economic aspect will be a solution of the political problem of Bangla Desh. Secondly, there has also been a feeling current in this country that in regard to Bangla Desh problem we should take drastic feeling measures without taking into account how those measures are going to be accepted by Mujibur Rahman. There has also been a feeling that recognition is the only solution. So far as the first two approaches are concerned, if we feel that the solution of the refugee problem is by itself the solution of the problem of Bangla Desh, it is a completely wrong approach. That is why our Foreign Minister is asserting every time that we should try for a political solution of the Bangla Desh problem.

What is meant by political solution? A solution acceptable to Mujib and his followers. The third question is the one with which we are probably concerned in this debate. That question is whether we should grant recognition to the provisional Government of Bangla Desh? I am aware that recognition is not a matter governed by law, it is more a question of policy. It is also urged that recognition is the result of decision taken, not in the execution of legal duty, but in pursuance of the exigencies of national interest. But though it is a matter of policy, yet it cannot be gainsaid that international law lays down certain conditions upon which the grant of recognition can be based. These conditions are, firstly, an independent government; secondly, the effective authority of that Government, enjoying positive obedience of the bulk of the population. Thirdly, defined territory. To put it shortly, external independence and an effective internal government with a reason-

ably well-defined territory are essential. The internal government must have an operative executive machinery whose writ runs throughout the territory and which is capable of discharging its rights and duties. Unless these conditions are present, or in other words, if a community claiming recognition fails to fulfil these conditions of permanency and political cohesion, it is generally recognised in international law that premature recognition is more than an unfriendly act. It is even an act of intervention, sometimes international delinquency.

Therefore, we atleast in India who are saying that Pakistan has committed an act of aggression of international law, must not act in any manner which again may be thrown at us saying that we are acting against international law. Therefore, when we take a decision on the recognition, we must see that the primary factors which are necessary for recognition are present. Premature recognition will only give a handle to Pakistan to sway the importance of the problem of the freedom-fighters of Pakistan in an unwanted direction. By that, I do not mean that I am completely opposed to recognition, because I feel that if we are to grant recognition three purposes will have to be served. Firstly, it is to our national interests that we should put a stamp of legality on Mujibur Rehman and his party so that the undemocratic forces, internal and external, in Bangla Desh may be isolated. Secondly I am aware that the question of recognition will give a moral booster to the freedom-fighters. Also, it will to a great extent, directly and indirectly, blockade the deliberate design of Yahya Khan to set up an undemocratic regime in Bangla Desh.

So before we grant recognition, we must see that the conditions precedent for granting recognition are present,—and therefore, if they are not present, and as I feel that all the conditions are not present today—I consider that the time is not opportune to grant recognition. But we should try to create conditions so that these requirements may be fulfilled and our effort should be directed at those things.

With these words, I oppose this resolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject of

Bangla Desh has been debated at length here in this House last Monday. Today we are concerned with the specific question of recognition which has been brought up and has been pinpointed in Mr. Samar Guha's resolution.

First of all, I would just like to remind the External Affairs Minister that while we are very much benefited, of course, by this kind of reminders that one Member of his party has just given us—that there are certain technical norms which are generally accepted in the international community as the criterion for determining whether a particular government is worthy of recognition or not—we are not now at this stage nor are we in a mood when we would like this thing to be repeated *ad nauseam*. I am sorry to have to say this. But if one seeks to have one's argument on the standards and accepted canons of international behaviour, then the hon. Minister knows very well that actually the world does not move like that. A country which is smaller than Pakistan, Israel, has been asked by a unanimous resolution of the United Nations Security Council long ago to vacate the territories which they occupied by military action. But Israel has not taken the slightest step to carry out that decision of the United Nations Security Council. Has the world been able to do anything about it?

The other day, the International Court of Justice the world Court—only last week passed a Judgement, sitting at The Hague, asking the South African Government to keep out of South West Africa and telling them that they have no business to hold on to that territory. Hardly had the news of the International Court's Judgement come out, Mr. Voerster, the Prime Minister of South Africa, issued a statement saying, "I categorically reject the World Court's judgment."

Can you do anything about it? The UN has more than once recommended that nobody should sell arms to South Africa. The UK Government goes on blatantly selling arms to South Africa. Can you do anything about it? So, let us be realistic and see the world we live in. It is no use trotting out hypothetical and theoretical canons and conditions to be fulfilled before you dare to give recognition. The world is not a place like that. You have to act according to your own national self-interest. It is not an act of generosity towards the people of Bangladesh. I do not want you

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

to look it from that point of view. I want you to look at it from the point of view of our own national interest. That is the only criterion and that is what our Government spokesmen keep on telling us. When we say that they act under pressures, they say indignantly, "We are never pressurised. We act according to our national self-interest". Now is the testing time for it. We want to see what they will do now.

Conditions have changed since last Monday. Two factors have emerged on the scene which have changed completely the line of thinking which the Government was pursuing so long. One is Yahya Khan's broadcast. I need not go into the details of it. So long, the line of thinking was, we must strive to bring about political settlement, rouse international public opinion and put pressure on other Governments, so that Yahya Khan is forced to come to a political settlement. Now he has given his reply to that in his broadcast. For an indefinite time, the military regime will continue. Martial law will continue. East Pakistan will be colonised. No political settlement of any kind is visualised by them. The general elections are practically going to be nullified. All Awami League people who have been elected are going to be disqualified and by-elections are going to be held. The Awami League will continue to be proscribed and banned. In all this business, there is not a single word—I regret to say in Sardar Swaran Singh's statement also which he made last Friday, there is not a single word—about the release of Mujibur Rehman. All this slogan of political settlement is dead as a dodo now. Please do not go on repeating it. Yahya Khan has told you bluntly in so many words that that is not the way he is going to go.

Secondly, almost before our Minister had set his foot on his native soil, the United States Government has come out openly in the last few days with repeated statements issued in America that they have not the slightest intention of stopping or restricting economic, military or any other aid to Pakistan. Why should not Yahya Khan take this stand? China is supporting him. The United States Government is supporting him. Sir, there is not much time and I want to ask just one or two questions. Our borders are being violated

every day both by incursions by the Pakistani army and by this new type of violation of our borders. This is also a form of aggression, because the Pakistani army is driving an entire nation before its guns and bayonets by the millions into our territory. This is not going to stop in the foreseeable future. What do they propose to do about it? How do we guard the security of our borders? That is the first question I want to ask. The minister has gone round telling the world that if the other nations do not do something about this, we will be forced to act on our own Brave words! Please spell out now before your own Parliament whether that time to act has come or not and what you mean by this action. All this time we have been patting ourselves on the back because so many nations congratulated us for our policy of restraint. We were pleased when everybody said, "You are so restrained. We admire you." But in Washington or New York or somewhere, when that Under Secretary of State, Mr Sisco, delivered a sermon to Sardar Swaran Singh saying, "You are very good boys, acting in a restrained way. I would advise you and Pakistan to continue this policy of restraint", our minister got very angry and rightly so. He flared up and said, "Who are you to give me sermons and equate us with Pakistan?" Sometimes we are happy when we are praised about our restraint. Sometimes we flare up and we say, if it goes on too long, we will have to act on our own. At other times, you say, you are not going to recognise Bangladesh!

I want to say, Sir, that now after Yahya Khan's broadcast continued non-recognition of Bangla Desh as a sovereign entity amounts in practice to recognising the authority of Yahya Khan over East Pakistan. You can continue to non-recognise Bangla Desh, but it means, in effect, before the eyes of the world that you are declaring that the authority of Islamabad over East Pakistan is recognised by us and will continue to be recognised. Are you willing to take this odium? I say, all this business of their not having any territory where their writ runs and so on and so forth is besides the point.

Here is a Government which represents the elected representatives of the people of Bangla

Desh. That is the moral strength that we have got on our side. They won 98% of the seats in the elections. That Government even it does not have a square foot of territory under its permanent stable control is nevertheless the Government which represents the elected people of the country, but you continue to recognise the military regime which has no sanction behind it and which is now being exposed by the world press everywhere. Two days ago, the Guardian, writing editorially has posed more sharply a question which our Government refuses to answer.

I am quoting :

"And nowhere, in all the intellectual wasteland of Yahya's Master Plan, is the central question asked? Does Pakistan exist any longer? Does unity matter any longer? What precisely have the Punjabi legions achieved? Too much blood, to many refugees have flowed since Mujib disappeared for Pakistan to be magically put back together again".

This myth about Pakistan being one State and this being their internal affair, which is a theory peddled in many countries abroad and, therefore, we must continue to give recognition to the military regime and accept its authority in Bangla Desh is something which cannot be stomached now. I hope after Yahya Khan's broadcast there may be some shifts in the thinking of some other countries too, who were probably deluding themselves about the possibilities of political settlement I do not know.

I read yesterday in papers that Dr. Karan Singh had a talk in Sophia with the Prime Minister of Bulgaria. I do not know if he has been reported correctly. He has been reported having said that this can no longer be considered as an internal matter of Pakistan. If he has really said so, I take it to be perhaps a straw in the wind but even a drowning man has to clutch on a straw. I hope our Government which has now landed itself in a situation, cannot even protect our own borders, cannot stop the flow of refugees, cannot stop American arms going to Pakistan and cannot even take any effective steps by which we are able to save our own territory and our own economy and our own borders, will now think again. And Sir, as many responsible people have

told them, the time for action has come. Therefore, I request him to please declare in this House today that the Government of Bangla Desh which represents the elected will of the people and has been recognised as such morally by the entire international community should be recognised and you should make clear that the authority of military regime over East Pakistan is not recognised by us any longer and we will not recognise that. After that the way may be opened to take such type of action as would enable us to go ahead.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a subject on which every Member feels legitimately involved. Unless Members cooperate by taking only five minutes, it would not be possible to keep to the time that we decided just now. So I would request Members to be brief.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as if anticipating my arguments in today's debate on the subject, the Times of India has printed a few lines from Goldsmith, which I would like to quote :

"True generosity does not consist in obeying every impulse of humanity in following life passion for our guideline and impairing our circumstances by present benefactors so as to render us incapable of future ones".

The question of the recognition of Bangladesh is not one which can be solved immediately. It is the government alone which has enough accurate information to decide the right time at which this can be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What right time ?

SHRI NIMBALKAR : It is for the government to decide. In fact, I would say that the visits that our Ministers made abroad to the different capitals will enable us to reach that time as early as possible.

Here I would like to refer to two Members of Parliament who were once sitting on the Treasury Benches. One of them, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, said that the government lost a chance which it had, and I think he meant that our government should have acted on the 25th of March. Well, I am afraid, I do not agree with this view. Firstly because if we

[Shri Nimbalkar]

had acted the way Shri Dinesh Singh wanted—actually, he did not spell out what we should have done—then it would have become a conflict, not between the West Pakistan army and the people of Bangladesh but between Pakistan and India, and that is exactly what we wanted to avoid. If only we had done that and if Pakistan had gone to the Security Council asking that India be branded as aggressor, it would not have been difficult at all for Pakistan to achieve its object and that would not have been in the interests of India. I do not understand how Ministers, who are so responsible while in office, the minute the Ministry is taken away from them, start behaving in this manner.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it is uncharitable to make such remarks and hit ex-Ministers below the belt.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : The opposition had also been hitting us below the belt... (*interruptions*). In fact, this ultimately interruptions from the opposition show that they do not know the right time to act. That is why they are acting in this way.

The second ex-Minister whom I want to refer is Shri Krishna Menon. Any person who has stayed in London before independence of India or immediately after it will not cease to have respect for Shri Krishna Menon. I want to say, however, that Shri Krishna Menon sometimes comes to conclusions too early and then, being a very able lawyer finds ways and means and arguments to justify those conclusions. You will find that as far as China was concerned his action was one such instance. If only he had thought about it first and then come to his conclusions, I am sure we would have been saved a lot of trouble. I do not understand him when he says that we should recognise Bangladesh straightway.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was Nehru who did all that. But he had the capacity to find out and sacrifice a scapegoat.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : The hon. Member says that Nehru acted the wrong way. In that case, it was the duty of the gentleman now sitting on that side to advise Nehru to take to the right path... (*interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was all due to Pandit Nehru... (*interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are discussing a very vital matter in which the whole nation is concerned. If the members of the treasury benches start attacking the opposition members and their views, I think they are doing a disservice not only to the government but even to the country, I would say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the submission is very valid. It is a question in which we are all involved. There should not be any mutual criticism.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : The journeys which our Ministers have undertaken are slowly bringing in a certain amount of success for us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Arms to Pakistan.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : Canada has refused to export arms to Pakistan. I am happy about it because if you consider the present situation when Britain is joining the Common market at this time the Commonwealth will depend on the agreements or friendships between Canada, Australia and India. Under this circumstance it is quite correct and encouraging and diplomatically we are very happy. Good news have come from Sophia as well. Bulgaria was the only nation at one time which encouraged China or took side of China at the time when there was going to be break between China and Russia. This might also open doors for us to China. I recommend to the Foreign Minister to try ways and means if he can start talks with China as well.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair.]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are moments in the life of a nation when the sovereign Parliament has to rise above the parties and partisan politics and project the conscience of nation. That is what we did during the Chinese aggression and repeated the same during the Pakistani aggression. Today is the occasion when that history must repeat itself and the Bangla Desh issue must not be talked about in terms of party politics but looked at from the national perspective without any mud slinging either on the Treasury or Opposition benches. Let us make it explicitly clear

that the issue of Bangla Dosh recognition has become more sharpened and has been focussed to a very great extent especially after the recent arms aid that has been given by the United States of America to Pakistan at a time when Bangla Dosh involved in a grim struggle against Pakistan. Here again it is not an isolated event and I would like the House to realise that it is the outcome of the politics of the world powers to see that the balance of power in Asia is maintained. That is their 'Asian strategy.' It is for this reason that America wants that there should not be an open war between Pakistan and India but continuing tension between them.

It is for this very reason that America does not desire the dynamic and virulent nation like Bangla Dosh to come up. Bangla Dosh is a potential ally of secular India and if Bangla Dosh and secular India become allies, the entire balance of power in Asian politics is likely to be completely destroyed. It is this balance of power that they want to restore.

And it is not merely the strategy of America. There was a time when Soviet Russia gave strong support to India on the Kashmir issue. But when it realised that the sympathies of Pakistan were being monopolised by America only, they gradually adopted a non-aligned attitude on the Kashmir issue and at a certain stage extended economic aid to Pakistan. In 1969 USSR also extended arms aid to Pakistan. That is how the policy of USSR was re-framed.

That being the general pattern of the politics of world powers, we cannot expect that the world powers will take up an attitude of sympathy as far as this problem of Bangla Dosh recognition is concerned. From the point of view their Asian strategy the entire policy regarding Bangla Dosh has been projected by the world powers. As far as the United States of America and Pakistan are concerned, their policies and relations have been clear right from the beginning.

At the Bandung Conference, for instance, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan was asked by the Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai, "You are a part and parcel of SEATO and NATO, which are defence treaties directed against the Communist countries. Does it mean that you are directing your strength

against China?" The Prime Minister of Pakistan then assured Chou En-lai from the floor of the Bandung Conference, "If we are a part and parcel of SEATO and NATO, it is not because we have hostility against Communist China but because we want to strengthen our position *vis-a-vis* India;" This was confirmed by the speech delivered by Mr. Suhrawardy in the National Assembly of Pakistan when he categorically said, "We are in SEATO and NATO to strengthen our position *vis-a-vis* India. When we find that this particular purpose cannot be fulfilled, we will not hesitate to give up our associations with SEATO and NATO." That was the attitude taken by them.

On this background we must try to understand the attitude that the Indian Government has taken. Unfortunately, it is a fact that our country has miserably failed to mobilise international public opinion in favour of Bangla Dosh. Our embassies have failed. Of course, there is one man who has put in a Herculean task and that is Jaya Prakash Narayan. He has remained not the ambassador of the Government of India but an ambassador of our people who are in favour of recognition of Bangla Dosh. Tremendous effort has been put in by Jaya Prakash Narayan. We must try to appreciate the work done by him.

So far as the world powers are concerned, let us not take an attitude that unless some world power recognises Bangla Dosh, we will not take that step. I can very well understand the position of our Government. Probably the Government must be frightened that if no world power comes forward to recognise Bangla Dosh and only India does it unilaterally and further if China throws her lot on the side of Pakistan, in the event of a confrontation with Pakistan, with all the world powers, including America, remaining aloof in the face of the combination of Pakistan and China there will be a great disaster. Perhaps that feeling of fear might be lurking in the mind of the Government.

But I want to recall old history. When there was the 1965 conflict with Pakistan, let us not forget that this very China had given an ultimatum to India. There was the famous story of the goats. All the ultimatums were given, but in spite of the combination of China and Pakis-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tan we could win the war. Of course, what our jawans won on the battlefield our negotiators lost on the diplomatic table. That is the tragedy of our country.

I will conclude merely by saying that at a time when Yahya Khan has threatened that he is going to impose his puppet regime, at this particular juncture we must recognise Bangla Desh. We must take a risk. No doubt, there are risks but the Prime Minister of our country has our sharp image. In internal politics the image of our Prime Minister is the image of a 'successful political gambler'. I would like her to retain that image in international politics also. Gamble with international politics; take calculated risks; recognise Bangla Desh; generate new forces on the issue of Bangla Desh and create a new atmosphere of secularism in India. This combination of Bangla Desh and India will tilt the balance of power in Asian countries and the imperialists will not be able to use Asian land as a pawn for their international conflicts and power politics. That is the approach that has to be adopted and this risk has to be taken. I hope, that attitude will be adopted and Bangla Desh will be recognised.

In the end let me express the hope that the Leader of the House will not come forward saying that Shri Samar Guha's Resolution is very pious, his intentions are very nice and laudable, he has done a very good task and, accepting the nobility of his Resolution, we request him to withdraw the Resolution. That type of an appeal should not be made, but Bangla Desh should be recognised here and now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the spontaneous, massive and nation-wide demand for recognition of Bangla Desh has its own logic considering India's past tradition.

The matter has been placed before the House and the arguments have been advanced that there are certain basic criteria to consider recognition of any particular State. The logistic view and the theoretical interpretation does not make a State. One hon. Member from this side of the House clearly said that there are certain pre-conditions to recognise a country.

I would like to reply to those points first. He said that there must be a Government, there must be a territory and there must be viability. I would request the hon. Member to consider these three aspects in their true and proper perspective. The emergence of Bangla Desh as a sovereign independent republic is a fact and that has definitely and undoubtedly brought about a qualitative change in the annals of history of international politics. And it simply implies that it has given a serious blow to Pakistan in its known form based on its two-nation theory. It also shows that Pakistan in its known form of its two-nation theory has met its own death in East Pakistan which is now Bangla Desh.

Out of these three conditions nothing is lacking in Bangla Desh, that there is a Government, and this Government receives habitual obedience from the majority of 90 per cent of the people of Bangla Desh, in that case how one can say it does not satisfy the conditions necessary for recognition. Then, there is a question of territory. It is known to the world that at least a smaller portion of the territory is still under the control and guidance of Bangla Desh freedom movement and the 'Mukti Fauj'.

What about other consideration? The other consideration is whether it is viable. It is true, if Bangla Desh comes into being today, as the other hon. Member just now said, if Bangla Desh is recognised the relationship between India and the Government of Bangla Desh will create such a power which will definitely one day balance the world power politics.

Considering all this, I cannot understand why these sort of arguments are being advanced.

Another hon. Member advanced an argument that it is for the Government to decide. I would like to ask the hon. Member to consider this fact. We are living in a democratic institution. I would ask him to consider whether it is the monopoly of the Government to consider in their opinion or whether it is the duty of the Government, its democratic institution, to consider the consensus of the Members of Parliament, the views of the Members of Parliament and also the views of the Indian people at large.

In regard to the international laws, that argument was also advanced. I would ask the hon. Member to consider and study those international laws. Is there any basic framework of international laws? Is there any basic law which is always static? In the field of international laws, what we find is that in the exigencies of the circumstances, considering certain views and certain developments, the international laws and conventions are going to be accepted by certain political powers. On the contrary, there are certain laws and conventions which have been accepted as dogmatic norms. If that be so, if that is the case, I would appeal to the Government at least to consider, even in the eyes of international law, even in the eyes of the logistic views or theoretical views, there is no bar to the immediate recognition of Bangla Desh.

Not only that. In the past history, in 1903, Panama was recognised by U. S. A. even before an inch of the territory was under the control of the liberation forces of Panama. It was recognised by U. S. A. Even after the first World War, several other countries in similar situations were recognised. After the Second World War, some of the Governments in exile were recognised. What was the view expressed by the Government under the leadership of Norodom in the case of Indonesia? It is quite clear.

So, considering all these aspects, that West Pakistani military wants to place Bangla Desh as a colony for several years to come, it should be the duty of this Government to recognise Bangla Desh immediately.—And remember that, while you are committed to give all solidarity, all support, to the cause of Bangla Desh movement, your immediate recognition to Bangla Desh will not only give certain relief but it will be an achievement of the freedom movement. I would appeal to this Government that it is high time that this Government recognise Bangla Desh. At least for the moment, if the Government do not like to go, in for any drastic action which the Government will have to do in future, immediate recognition should be accorded as a step towards that end....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Krishna Menon.
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : If this

Government fail to do that in time, assurances will turn to hypocrisy and failures will follow..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please take your seat.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. You are always disobeying the Chair. It will not go on record. If you do not obey the Chair, it is very difficult to control. Mr. Krishna Menon.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum) : It is my intention to confine my observations within the short time there is, to the restricted question of the imperative necessity of this country recognising Bangla Desh. And this, as so many have said, is not a Party question.

If I may say so, even if it was so some days ago it can not be the point of view of the Treasury Benches to day that recognition has become substantial matter in the problem. It is now 80 or 90 days since the war began and if Government think that time stands still, it will be a great mistake.

There have been observations on various other aspects of foreign policy both this afternoon and in the previous debate. I do not propose to touch upon them. There may will be an opportunity. I am telling the Foreign Minister now, that I propose to intervene in the Foreign Affairs debate on estimates if the Speaker allows me. That, perhaps is the appropriate occasion for me to say what I have to say in regard to the foreign policy. The moment, my position with regard to other matters does not come in.

It is imperative that we should recognize Bangla Desh, especially after the last shot has been fired by the President of Pakistan when he said, 'I will call together whom I like to be his Constituent Assembly or whether.' A command performance. Well, when even 280 Members of the Labour Party in the British Parliament can call for recognition, does it not look and sound odd incongruous that those opposite, which speak loud about Socialism and want to be thought they are Socialist Party, comprises at least some who join in the demand to recognise Bangla Desh? and now recognition does not necessarily mean sending

* Not recorded.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

out an ambassador. In this particular matter anyhow, it does not necessarily mean sending out an Ambassador. That may well not arise in this matter. It is not a question of sending an envoy. It is a question of recognising the personality of a Nation that has proclaimed itself so and is one. One-tenth of the people of East Bengal are in our country at the present time.

What are we doing in order to enable them, what do we do to assist them, that they may perform their duties and tasks when they go back? I don't say that we should smuggle arms in to Bangla Desh but we must help the Bangla Desh refugees to use the opportunities to enable them to meet the onslaughts of Pakistan aggression. I would not and do not say anything in the way of suggesting that we should wage war against Pakistan or in Bangla Desh.

I have heard a great deal in this House from the Treasury Benches about the question being one of an internal affairs of Pakistan. I have heard the Foreign Minister say that or similar things on many occasions. Now, even if we say that Pakistani actions may be or may not be an "internal affairs," can the question of our recognising a nation whom we deem to be such be an external affairs? Is it some external authority that should tell us? Should we reconcile ourselves to the position that other countries must tell us? I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it is our own decision, our own decision alone and no country can, therefore, have the right to threaten reprisals, or war. No time can be lost in this matter because, as situations develop new positions arise. There would be set up other "governments" in the area. I want to say deliberately, and whatever some people may say about my thinking, after I speak, I will and want to say, that our Government is laying the foundations for Imperial interests seeking to convert East Bengal into another Vietnam. When I stated this on the first occasion when the matter of Bangla Desh was raised in the Chamber, many eyebrows were raised. I say frankly, that the United States pumping in arms into Pakistan not only when our Foreign Minister was there in the United States but even after he quits and continuously is blatant evidence of American intervention.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you restrain China?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interference please.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: When arms which are not available to Pakistan's militarists otherwise, personnel which are not available to them otherwise, when they are made available for suppressing a government then there develops a situation same as in Indo-China. We are gradually drifting towards that. This country at present and for few years now,—I say this with all sense of responsibility has had no foreign policy worth mentioning. We drift from day to day into greater armlessness and peril. We seek to find out as to what is our position in this affair. We are neither for recognition of Bangla Desh nor non-intervention like Britain in the Spanish Civil War, holding the ring for the aggressor. But our policy or the lack of helps and abets the aggressor. Therefore, I appeal to this Government not to be imprisoned by its own folly. That is to say because they have said repeatedly by that they will not give recognition. It is not that they say that they will not recognise, but that "the time has not come or is not appropriate." To the Government time is not by the clock; time is not by the event; then what is time by? It is only to be measured by the pace of the drift, which appears to be the policy.

16 hrs.

One-tenth of the population of Pakistan—as Shri Indrajit Gupta has said,—has been pushed out of Pakistan. This is an indirect form of aggression. When a State does not allow people to live in its own home territory but pushes them out into another in this way Pakistan does, what is it? If the people of East Bengal came when there were no difficulties there, we could have pushed them back or put them in jail here or whatever we do in those circumstances. But, we don't and cannot do that, because the internal circumstances on their homeland are such, the happenings in Pakistan are such that she has created a situation where people flee from terror with a momentum that is ever growing.

Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman, I want to say this: that the large numbers of people who have come into this country should not be treated as members of a concentration camp or a nursing home or anything of that kind. They

should be enabled to attain political, physical and other qualities which would enable them to return and resist the invaders. Resistance armies can be and have been built inside refugee (and even concentration) camps and can be done without our interfering with them. There is no reason why these able-bodied people, people who have abilities, intellectuals and ex-soldiers who have come over should not themselves be largely responsible for the organisation of these forces. So that when they are able to move out, to go out they will do so as a force of liberation.

We constantly here words and expressions used such as 'conditions must be created for them to return.' Who is going to create those conditions? Will it be the Government of Pakistan or the Imperialist powers of the world or the United Nations, which had made a mess of a similar matter in the Congo? What I say does not mean that the machinery of international cooperation should not be used. The personnel that has come over from East Bengal should be treated in such a way that both politically, mentally and in physical strength, they will be able to go back in order to add to the forces of resistance. That is what the position is which I would like to take at the present time. I do not wish to elaborate this further.

And, if this is done, he would have contributed somewhat to the victory of the forces for Liberation.

I also want to say that we are debating a Private Members' Motion. Nobody would have thought we are going to say anything wonderful or new today. The fact is this that even since we discussed this issue 3 or 4 days ago, new circumstances have arisen! We have also had visitors from other countries who have returned here from East Bengal. I believe the Prime Minister herself has also said, directly, or indirectly, there is no question of anybody thinking that Pakistan can go back to East Bengal. If they can say that Pakistan can not go back, that is to say, they think that Pakistan Government will not be there, again, what is the objection and what is the impediment to recognition of the revolutionary authority that is there? A vacuum has been created by our diplomats being displaced by Pakistan. It is not right that whatever is there, by way of factual existence should be

recognised. Recognition is only of what in fact exists.

It is pathetic that far more information of a factual character has been published in the British, American or French papers than ours. The Government relies on these newspaper items themselves and when they don't want to pursue the implications of the Reports they put a mystery around the whole issue and say this may not say anything about it for Government are doing... etc.

Finally, I repeat that this debate is on a Private Members' Motion. I hope the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is the chief whip of the ruling party would think it right not to put the whips on. The present issue is a matter wherein members should exercise their conscience and allow their votes be cast accordingly. This is far too important a matter to be ruled by party decisions alone. There is nothing lost, because Government is not going to fall even if this motion is carried. So, I appeal to Government not to put the whips on. Let there be a free vote so that the world might know what people in India think.

Let our friends opposite belong to the class of people about whom a seventeenth century philosopher said :

"Ignorance leadeth a man into a party ;
Shame preventeth him from leaving it."

Let that not be the position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not only ignorance.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : Therefore, I hope, in this Parliament, with its traditions, it is possible on an occasion of this kind, where the vote is only a recommendation, it may express its will unhampered by a whip. I do hope that whips will not be put on and a free vote will be allowed. That would itself be a proclamation of the support of our democracy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : The discussion on the resolution on Bangla Desh has already reached a mature stage after the expression of views by many Member of the House. Many peculiar ideas also have been expressed by Members of our party and also by Members from the other side, but I do not like to go into the details of those ideas.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

I would like to express my views on two main aspects. The Government of India have already denounced the military junta and the military government headed by Yahya Khan. Thereby we have shown enough courage and to the world that we are not relying on any atomic power or military power but on the power of humanity. If we have had the courage and capacity to denounce and condemn the action of Yahya Khan junta on the patriotic people of Bangla Desh and we have also had the capacity to denounce the Nixon Government for the arms shipments that they have made to Pakistan, then surely we must have the courage based on humanity and we must have the capacity immediately to recognise or accept Sheikh Mujibur Rehman as the unquestioned leader of Bangla Desh and the head of government of the people of Bangla Desh.

Many Members have somewhat tried to confuse the issue. I have been seeing this for a long time. Many members have urged the sitting of the criteria of international law first so that we may decide whether it is fit and whether the time has matured to recognise Bangla Desh or not. I do not know why we should go in for those criteria. So far as I am concerned, I submit that democracy stands only on the people's verdict or the verdict of the electorate and on the choice of the representatives of the people by the people. 98 per cent of the representatives of the people of Bangla Desh have been returned in the elections not because of any favour of Yahya Khan or any other source of international power but through the expressed will of the people of Bangla Desh at the time of elections. Therefore, what is the harm in our recognising Bangla Desh immediately? We should recognise them immediately.

The Government of India have committed themselves many times before in this House and they have also committed themselves to the statement that the problem of the evacuees has become India's internal problem and they have also committed in the House that it is not possible for India to go on carrying the burden of expenditure on these evacuees for long, and, therefore, they should be the responsibility of the international community. In spite of all this, we are finding the evacuees are pouring into our country day after day, and

from the reports that pour in we find that the elected representatives of the Awami League are still in the evacuees' camps on the border facing the bayonet of the military junta of Yahya Khan. Still, we are considering the matter of recognition only. How long are we to continue like this?

If India has the courage still to stand on the power of humanity, let alone the question of international support coming in or not coming in, India should recognise Bangla Desh in spite of all the difficulties, and for this decision, the people of India would all be responsible. If Government are not able to recognise Bangla Desh, they should categorically come forward and say to the international powers that they are not able to do so. What is the point in going on prolonging the consideration for a long time? What is the point merely expressing sympathy and support to the struggle, sympathy to the evacuees and having discussions with international powers? After all, what have we got from the international powers? After the visit of our great Foreign Minister to the USA, how has the USA acted? Without realising the gravity and the reality of the problem of Bangla Desh, the US Government has gone on sending shipments of military hardware to Pakistan. Again, what is the attitude that the UK Government which is the head of the communal power has taken? Have they made any single political statement on the reality of the problem? Apart from sending a delegation of British Members of Parliament, have they expressed anything on the political aspect of the matter? Again, take the USSR? Of course, they are sending some aid and other things, but are they taking any serious step on the political objectives? I am sorry to say that even a progressive State like the Soviet Union has not yet taken any political step in regard to the reality of the problem of Bangla Desh. In the statement to the 24th Congress of the Soviet Union, I was trying to find a single line which would be in sympathetic tune with the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh, but I could not see any. All the international powers are only wanting to see how India is dancing, in which direction it is moving its steps. If India dances towards Kashmir, they will say that the danger of America is there. If India dances towards NEFA, they will say that the danger

of China is there. But I find that both America and China have already made a trap in the Bangla Desh problem and they want that this should be India's own problem and India should die in it. If we have the capacity in this crisis of history, let the Government of India and the Members of this House commit themselves to this point. Either we stand by the power of humanity and recognise the electorate and the people of Bangla Desh or we categorically say that we are not doing it because still, inspite of the non-aligned forces, we are banking for something from America or the USSR.

So, I support the resolution because the time is ripe for recognition. If we fail to grant it, the younger generation of Bangla Desh, those who are spending their time in the evacuee camps will curse the history of India, the black pages that are being written to carve their fate. They are not ready to tolerate it, they are not ready to carry the black pages of Indian history with the glorious fate and commitment of their people.

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे (नागापुर) : महापति महोदय, बंगला देश का सवाल आज केवल बंगला देश का नहीं, संसार का नहीं, हमारे राष्ट्र का एक अहम सवाल हो बैठा है। इंसानियत के तौर पर बंगला देश को मान्यता देनी चाहिए, इंसानियत के तौर पर पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण का निषेध करना चाहिए, यही हमारे देश की भूमिका रही है। लेकिन जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति है और इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति में जो आज के हालात जाहिर हुए हैं वह बहुत ही भयानक हैं। बंगला देश का सवाल न तो पार्टी इन पावर का सवाल है, और न यह अपोजीशन का सवाल है बल्कि यह सारा सवाल आज हमारे देश का सवाल है, और हम सब लोगों का सवाल है। इस भूमिका के ऊपर बंगला देश के सवाल पर सारा ही देश एक साथ खड़ा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे लिए यही देखनी बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारी विदेश नीति क्या है और आज हमारी विदेश नीति कहाँ जा रही है? हम देखते हैं कि आज

हमारी विदेश नीति का दिवाला निकल गया है। बदकिस्मती से, हम को कहना पड़ता है कि संसार में आज हमारा कोई मित्र नहीं रहा है। आज कोई भी हमारा दोस्त नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि भिखारी का कोई दोस्त नहीं होता। आज हमारा देश एक भिखारी देश बनकर संसार के सामने खड़ा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है। दूर की बात छोड़िये, नेपाल भी आज हमारा दोस्त नहीं है। बर्मा भी आज हमारा नजदीक का दोस्त नहीं है। सोलोन भी हमारा नजदीक का दोस्त नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे देश में भी ऐसी कुछ शक्तियाँ हैं जोकि हमारी नहीं हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारी विदेश नीति किधर जा रही है, कौन सी कबूट पर हम गिर रहे हैं, इस बात को भी हमें देखना चाहिए। आज चाइना ने बंगला देश को मान्यता न देकर, मैं समझता हूँ हमारे ऊपर बड़ा अहसान किया है। यदि चाइना बंगला देश को मान्यता दे देता तो, हम कहीं के न रहते। संसार में हमारा कोई स्थान नहीं होता। आज हमारी खुशकिस्मती से चाइना ने बंगला देश को मान्यता नहीं दी है। आज एक ऐसा सवाल हमारे सामने खड़ा है कि हम जायें तो कहाँ जायें। पाकिस्तान से हम आज तक बात करते आये, चाइना से हमारी लड़ाई हुई और हममें भी कोई शक नहीं कि सदियों से चाइना और भारत दो दोस्त रहे हैं भाई रहे हैं, लेकिन आज ऐसी अवस्था आई है कि फिर से हमको बंगला देश के सवाल पर चाइना से बात करनी चाहिए। संसार के कितने ही देशों में हमारे प्रतिनिधि होकर आये हैं, इसलिए आज चाइना से बात करने के लिए हमें जरूर तैयार रहना चाहिए ताकि बंगला देश के सवाल पर चाइना हमसे सहमत हो सके। आज जो बर्बरतापूर्ण आक्रमण बंगला देश पर हुए हैं, जहाँ इंसानियत को कुचल दिया गया है, मरोड़ दिया गया है और बच्चे पीस दिये जा रहे हैं, ऐसी अवस्था में हम बंगला देश के पीछे खड़े हैं, हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पीछे इस मसले

[श्री जांबवंत चोटे]

पर सारा देश एक होकर खड़ा है, वह मशाल लेकर आये बड़ रही है—ऐसी तस्वीर हम सामने रखें और बंगला देश को मान्यता देने में अब कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए, कोई भी वक्त नहीं गवाना चाहिए क्योंकि अब ऐसा वक्त हमारे ऊपर आ गया है कि बाद में हम फिर कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे और हम को कहीं का सहारा नहीं रहेगा, किसी का आसरा नहीं रहेगा और फिर हमको पछताना पड़ेगा केवल यही कहने को रह जायेगा।

सब कुछ लुटा के होश में आये तो क्या किया।

श्री जशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस स्थिति से आज हमारा राष्ट्र गुजर रहा है उसमें हमारे सदस्यों को बहुत संयत भाषा में इस स्थिति को लोगों के सामने रखना चाहिए। कुछ लोग है संसार जिनको दिन में भी बिल्कुल अन्धेरा नजर आता है, चारों तरफ निराशा ही निराशा नजर आती है कि संसार में उनका कोई नहीं है और वह बिल्कुल डूब रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम कोई ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाने के लिए तत्पर हों उस समय इस प्रकार मायूसी की बातें करना देश को पीछे ले जाना है। मैं नहीं समझता कि संसार में हमारा कोई साथी नहीं है। जहाँ भी दुनिया में प्रगतिशील ताकतें हैं जो समाजवाद के लिए लड़ रही हैं वह आज हमारे साथ है। बंगला देश के मेम्बर पार्लमेंट के साथ मुझे कई समाजवादी देशों में जाने का मौका मिला है। वहाँ की जनता ने सहयोग दिया और वहाँ की सरकारों ने भी सहयोग तथा समर्थन दिया। यह कभी नहीं होता कि दो तीन महीने में ही किसी इन्कलाब को सारा संसार रिकग्नाइज कर ले। हमने भी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी लेकिन दुनिया ने कितने दिन के बाद रिकग्नाइज किया? वियतनाम में तीन साल के बाद रिकग्नाइज किया। इसलिए यह बात कहना कि सारी दुनिया हमारे साथ नहीं है—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता।

दुनिया की जो लड़ाकू ताकतें हैं, जो संघर्षशील ताकतें हैं, जो साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ ताकतें हैं वह चाहे लैटिन अमरीका में हों या कहीं और—और अमरीका के अन्दर भी जो ताकतें हैं जो कि साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रही हैं, पूर्वी एशिया में युद्ध पर जो सैनिक और हथियार भेजे जाते हैं उसके खिलाफ वहाँ के नौजवान गोलियाँ खा रहे हैं, लोगों को फांसी पर चढ़ाया जा रहा है—वे लोग आज हमारे साथ हैं और बंगला देश के नौजवानों के साथ हैं जोकि आज वहाँ पर सहादत दे रहे हैं। बंगला देश के लोगों ने आजादी के लिए जो प्रण लिया है, संसार की कोई ताकत भी अब उनको गुलाब नहीं बना सकती है। उनका एक एक नौजवान आज संघर्षशील है। आज हमारे ऊपर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आई है। जो दुनिया की प्रगतिशील ताकतें हैं वे हमको मदद कर रही हैं उनके विश्वास पर तथा इस देश के सफल नेतृत्व पर तथा जितने हमारे प्रगतिशील दल हैं, तथा एक एक मेम्बर का निश्चय हो कि हमें बंगला देश को पूरा पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिए और मदद करनी चाहिए मफलता निश्चित है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने उनको, बंगला देश भी सरकार को, सहायता न दी होती वे दस दिन तक भी खड़े नहीं रह सकते थे। अगर उनको किसी पर विश्वास है तो वह महान यह देश है क्योंकि इस देश के 50 करोड़ देशवासियों ने दिल में उनको मान्यता दी है। संसार में किसी देश का इतनी बड़ी हृदय में मान्यता कभी नहीं मिली और अब सरकार को भी मान्यता देना चाहिए। हम इस बात के पक्ष में थे कि बंगला देश की जनता जिसने हथियार उठाये है, जिस तरह से वह लड़ रही है उसको भी अपने कदमों पर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और हमें उनको मदद करनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि 9 अगस्त आने वाला है, तब तक अगर हम किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँचते तो मैं इस बात को सदन में कहता हूँ कि मुझे चाह

आमरण अनशन करना पड़े, बंगला देश को समर्थन देने, मान्यता देने के लिए उस दिन सारे देश में नौजवान यह बात लेंगे बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता का। और तब तक जो बंगला देश के नौजवान तैयारी कर रहे हैं लड़ने के लिए उनको जो सहायता देश में बालट्री तौर पर दी जा रही है उसको और मजबूत करना चाहिए। बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। जहाँ तक बंगला देश की समस्या का सवाल है यह समस्या हमारे देश के लिये जीवन मरण का प्रश्न बन चुकी है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इतनी बड़ी समस्या को हल करने के लिये, जो उसका स्वरूप है उसको निर्णायक ढंग से क्यों नहीं प्रस्तुत कर पा रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यदि हमारी सरकार ने बंगला देश को मान्यता नहीं दी तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आजादी के बाद यदि कोई सबसे बड़ी भूल हमसे होगी तो वह यही होगी।

जहाँ तक बंगला देश का सवाल है आज जो वहाँ पर भीषण नरसंहार हो रहा है वह हमारी शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा नरसंहार है। करीब 70,80 लाख लोग हमारे यहाँ आ चुके हैं। इनका आना जहाँ हमारे आर्थिक तन्त्र को बिगाड़ने वाला है, हमारी योजनाओं का रूप बिगाड़ने वाला है, वहीं साथ ही साथ ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन को भी खराब कर रहा है क्योंकि बंगला देश से आने वाले लोगों में बहुत से जासूस भी आ गये हैं। अभी अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि ब्रिटेन की संसद के अन्दर 216 माननीय सदस्यों ने बंगला देश को मान्यता देने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। मुझे दुःख है कि क्यों हमारी सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता देने के लिये अग्रसर नहीं हो रही है ?

जहाँ तक बंगला देश और भारत का सवाल है, हमारा उससे चोली-दासन का संबंध

है क्योंकि ये वही भाई बन्धु हैं जो देश विभाजन के समय वहाँ गये थे। आज बंग बन्धु मुजीबुर्रहमान जनरल याह्या खाँ की कैद में हैं, उन्हें छुड़ाने के लिये सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया।

जहाँ तक ब्रिटेन और अमरीका का सवाल है वह दोहरी नीति हमारे साथ अपना रहे हैं। एक ओर तो अमरीका पाकिस्तान को अस्त्र शस्त्र दे रहा है और दूसरी ओर हमारी पीठ घप घपाता है। इसी तरह से ब्रिटेन भी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पाकिस्तान को सहायता दे रहा है। आज के काल अटेंशन के माध्यम से हम कह सकते हैं कि ब्रिटेन हमारे सूती व्यापार को ठप्प करना चाहता है और इस प्रकार से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पाकिस्तान का समर्थन कर रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि इसमें बिल्कुल देर नहीं करनी चाहिए और हमें बंगला देश को मान्यता देने के लिये अग्रसर होना चाहिये।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider that we have lost in war which we did not fight. It is an unfought war India has lost to Pakistan. Otherwise, how can we explain the terrific burden of eight million refugees on us? As Mr. Krishna Menon has pointed out, one-tenth of the population of East Pakistan is living with us. Now, we are holding the baby without our knowing how it came about. We never expected such a situation when this rising passed a resolution in support of the up-House in East Bengal. We were in a jubilant mood then. We thought Bangla Desh would be a reality sooner than later. But we failed to know that was happening in Bangla Desh. We failed to give advice in time to our friends in Bangla Desh. We failed to guide even the Indian newspapers and Indian public opinion because in their over enthusiasm they published encouraging news.

Six days after the start of the genocide, our Parliament passed a unanimous resolution in

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

support of the historic upsurge of the 75 million people of Bangla Desh, but still we are to recognise it. Whatever it may be, we could have changed the history of this sub-continent. We could have saved millions of lives and homes. We did not do what was wanted. "Masterly inactivity" would be the correct expression to describe our attitude.

Finally, we felt the pinch of it with the onward march of the refugees. When we felt that we could not carry on without sufficient strain on our economy, we are sending one after another to all world capitals. There was a time when the entire world was looking to New Delhi for leadership. Then we were the leader of non-aligned group. Now we have lost that initiative, derive and leadership. As Mr. Menon pointed out, what is wanted now is a foreign policy. Our virile foreign policy is as dead as the students of the Dacca University. The touch stone of a foreign policy is to find out whether it would help our national interest.

How are we going to solve the refugees problem? What happened to the refugees of Palestine? Still that problem could not be solved. The question asked by the common man in street is how are you going to solve the refugee problem? The common man in the street tells us, "If you do not have a Bangladesh, if Bangladesh does not have a geographic territory, then it is the duty of India to create one". Israel marched upto the desert of Senai. China is still occupying thousand of square miles of our territory. The super powers will understand only if we speak in language which is understood by them. President Nixon and Mr. Rogers are not prepared to call murder by its proper name. When Tajuddin Ahmed declared the independence of Bangladesh, he said :

"Every day this recognition and assistance is delayed a thousand lives are lost and more of Bangladesh's vital assets are destroyed."

Not only the interests of Bangladesh but the interests of India will be affected. We do not want war, but events may derive us to that. That is what Shri Jayaprakash Narain said in America. The option of choosing the time and place will be left to our enemy. That is a pitiable situation. Today's *Indian*

Express carries a news item saying that Mujibur Rehman is critically ill at a hospital in Rawalpindi. Tomorrow a news may come from the army headquarters of Pakistan that Mujibur Rehman is improving. Day after tomorrow, another news will come that suddenly he developed heart attack and lost his life. That was what happened to Lumumba in Congo. The same thing may be repeated and Mujibur Rehman may be killed. The Government should do what all it can to save his life. Mr. Rogers is coming. Before that, Government should act. Recognition alone will not solve the problem. What is important is the follow-up action after recognition. I hope the Government will spell out its programme today.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभापति जी, यह बंगला देश का जो प्रश्न है यह आज अपने मुल्क के सामने जीवन मौत का प्रश्न है। मैं इसलिये जीवन मौत का प्रश्न कहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर जो पहला कदम हमारा हुआ उस कदम ने हमारे मुल्क में आज बंगला देश के 10 प्रतिशत लोगों को आमंत्रित करके ला दिया है, और न मालूम और कितने प्रतिशत लोग आयेंगे। तो ऐसी स्थिति में आज जो हम खर्च करते हैं दूसरे मुल्कों की तरफ भी नजर रखते हुए और यह आशा रखते हुए कि कोई हमारी मदद को आयेगा तो जिस तरह की मदद मिल रही है उसको देखने से यह जाहिर होता है मदद नहीं के बराबर ही है और आपको अपने कदम पर खड़ा होना है। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि आज जो 70 लाख लोग अपने मुल्क में पहुंच गये हैं अगर उनके ऊपर आप चार, पांच रु० भी खर्च करें तो वह तीन करोड़ रु० प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से होता है। अगर आप साल का बजट देखेंगे तो वह हजारों करोड़ रुपये जाता है और इसी तरह से जो हमारा रुख रहा, तो हमारे खर्च और बढ़ेंगे। हमारे देश के सारे साधन उसी तरफ जने हुए हैं, सारे नेताओं का ध्यान उसी तरफ लगा हुआ है, सारे मुल्क का ध्यान उसी तरफ लगा हुआ है और यह समस्या कितनी बड़ी होने वाली है, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

मेरी तुल्य राय में इसका समाधान एक ही है। अब आपको दूसरे मुल्कों की तरफ देखने की जरूरत नहीं है और अब आपको अकेले चलने का फैसला लेना है। अब तक आप दूसरे मुल्कों की तरफ ही देखते रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर वे आपकी सहायता को आवें तो आवें। अगर वे आपकी सहायता को नहीं आते हैं तो भी आपको अपना फैसला लेकर चलना है और वह फैसला आप का सिर्फ मान्यता देने के लिए ही नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इसका भी फैसला होना चाहिए कि बंगला देश पर बंगला देश के रहने वालों की हकूमत हो, बाहर की हकूमत बन्द हो और उसके लिये आपको इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा करनी होगी कि वहां से आये हुए लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देकर ही नहीं बल्कि आवश्यकता पड़े तो अपने मुल्क के भी फौजी जवानों को भेजकर, वहां के लोगों को मुक्त करना होगा।

सभापति जी, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार बोर्डर को सीन करे। आज भी जो हजारों हजार की संख्या में लोग आते हैं उनको आने न देकर हम वही से उनको हथियार देकर लौटावे और इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा करें कि हम उनको न केवल हथियार ही दें बल्कि जरूरत पड़े तो रसद आदि से भी उनकी सहायता करें।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : बूढ़े, बच्चों को तो आने दें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : तो सभापति महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूं कि मेरी राय में इस समस्या का समाधान एक ही है। अगर इस तरह की दुसमुख नीति हमारी चलती रहेगी, तो हमारा और भी खर्चा बढ़ेगा और हम अपने ऊपर मुसीबत लाने जा रहे हैं और सारी दुनिया के सामने, सारी दुनिया की नजरों में हो सकता है कि जो हैसियत हमारी पहले थी वह न रहे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर जल्द निर्णय ले।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Sir, I have very great respect for our Prime Minister. She is known for her bravery and quick decision. But on this occasion her indecision and inaction has pained me very greatly. She missed the bus in the 1st week of April. At that time about a million people had been killed from 25th March to 1st April and the entire international press community which had been repelled from Dacca just then, had condemned the killings. If only we had then extended recognition to Bangladesh and sent our troops on a mission of mercy into that country, all this subsequent tragedy could have been avoided. Pakistani troops were then small in number and could have been easily defeated at that time. In that case today there would have been a Sovereign Independent Republic of Bangladesh with full authority and there would have been no problem. But we missed the bus at that time.

Now we are trying our best to move the world conscience. But we have not succeeded. Everybody is selfish. After the broadcast by Yahya Khan, I hope our Prime Minister will not allow the name of country to be beamirched like that, be it China, Pakistan or any other power. We have showed our strength during the Pakistan conflict. I hope our government will immediately send our troops on a mission of mercy to stop the genocide and the daily massacre in Bangladesh. We should not be afraid of China and Pakistan whom we defeated in 1965. Then there are millions of brave Patriotic youngmen among refugees from Bangladesh. We should train these youngmen and send them to fight their country by giving them arms. I am sure victory shall be ours and then everybody will support us, because nobody supports a coward nation. I, therefore, hope that we shall not be put in the list of cowards. The time has come to act and there is no other way. The Members on the Congress side are also of this opinion. I hope, the whole nation is of this very opinion. Therefore, I wish the Prime Minister to take courage and to announce the decision that we are going to recognise Bangla desh.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : I am very sorry that this Government has miserably failed to do its duty. On 31st March this House had passed a unanimous Resolution asking this

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Government to act quickly. But it has failed. It has no right to rule this country. One Member was saying because there was no territory or population so we cannot recognise. If that is the position then why then this Government mention Bangla Desh instead of East Pakistan. This Government has no business to call it Bangla Desh. When it calls Bangla Desh then it is its duty to recognise. Sir, only then we act when we are strong. Had we acted quickly, given military aid or sent our military to Bangla Desh then the whole world would have recognised that country. There is a saying : nothing succeeds like success. It is most unfortunate. The Foreign Minister happens to be a Sardar. He must be bold enough. Being a Sardar he could have taken the decision. We must take the decision here and now that we are going to recognise Bangla Desh otherwise all the opposition parties are going to give a call to the Indian people not to recognise this Government. I request to Sardar Swaran Singh to recognise Bangla Desh immediately otherwise you will be creating so many problems for us. We are going to spend crores of rupees on these people when we are not in a position to feed our own people. Please at least consider this matter and recognise Bangla Desh. Not only recognise Bangla Desh but send our Army there to rehabilitate the victims of this genocide.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on an issue like this, this type of statement to say the least does not become the opposition. On an issue like this I do not want to enter into a debate of the type by giving reasons as to why at the present stage it is not possible for us to recognise Bangla Desh. We have stated this position quite clearly and I would request the hon. Members that they should also exercise some restraint in a matter like this.

So far as international affairs are concerned that is a different matter altogether. But this is an internal matter and we should not cause greater complications in this matter of international importance. If you do not want to exercise restraint, I can only say that this is not in our overall national interest. I am fully convinced of that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You do not

admit any change in the circumstances after President Yahya Khan's broadcast ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will give my comments upon President Yahya Khan's statement and will also touch upon other aspects.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should he sermonise ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not sermonising but, if I may ask in all humility and earnestness, why is he asking me to do or not to do a particular thing ? I do not want to sermonise ; this is not my way. But I would like hon. Members to think seriously that the type of consensus that we have been trying to build on an issue like this for realising our national objective should not be spoiled by indulging in this type of an attitude which does not at all help the cause for the realisation of which all of us should be united. If you use this type of an argument and try to start with calling upon me to do or not to do a thing of that nature, I am sure that you are losing the concentrated attention which all of us devote for realising that objective and we are unnecessarily wasting our energy on something which to my mind is peripheral.

The main objective which we have set before us is contained in our Resolution which we all unanimously adopted, in which we said that we support and have every sympathy for the cause of freedom in which the people of Bangla Desh are engaged. We are also unanimously pledged to support that cause. As to what should be done in pursuance of that Resolution, is a matter about which there can be a difference of opinion. But we should try to resolve that and should try to concentrate our attention for realising that objective, rather than on insisting that a particular step at a particular stage is the only way to resolve that problem. This is the crux of the entire matter.

Coming to the statement that President Yahya Khan has made, to a certain extent I had already touched upon certain features which I suspected might be contained in the statement that was expected to be made by President Yahya Khan. But I must say clearly that the statement that President Yahya Khan has made has created a situation where this action of President Yahya Khan alone will be mainly responsible for strengthening the resolve

of the people of Bangla Desh to carry on their determined struggle for their freedom and for getting rid of the military strangle-hold which the military regime of Pakistan had been trying to perpetuate.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Without your help ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you examine that statement, the conclusion is irresistible that for all times to come he has negated any chance of reversion to the democratic way of life. Instead of the elected members of the Pakistan National Assembly being entrusted with the task of framing the Constitution, some experts will frame the Constitution. There are also several other highly obnoxious features in that statement which clearly show that a determined bid has been made by the military regime to perpetuate their own hold and the process of democratic emergence upon which the country, it appeared, had embarked after the last elections, which gave such outstanding victory to the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, has been completely negated by the statement that President Yahya Khan has made.

The entire philosophy behind the election to the Constituent Assembly was that the elected representatives will have the right to frame their Constitution. Now, that is taken away from them. Then, again, what is most surprising is that the military regime will decide as to who loses the elective post. It is most surprising that the administration has arrogated to themselves the right to declare that a particular party or a particular individual has indulged in such activity which in their judgment has created a situation where the party would lose its recognition or the elected member will lose his seat. There cannot be any more cruel joke to their profession of still reverting to a democratic way of life if this power is sought to be assumed, as President Yahya Khan has tried to assume, by making the statement that the administration will decide as to who will remain a member or who will lose his membership because, they say, if any party is guilty of what they describe as indulging in secessionist activity, then they will decide as to whether they still retain the right to be the members of the National Assembly.

This is, to say the least, the complete negation of the democratic idea. There is another

highly unsatisfactory feature of the statement according to which it is said that regional parties as such may be called upon not to participate in the process of Constitution making or even in the matter of political functioning unless they are parties which have got branches all over the country. This is something which, I think, cuts at the root of any democratic process. There are far-reaching implications of this not only for Bangla Desh but even for different constituents in West Pakistan itself. This might mean that a party, for instance, consisting of Baluchis to respond to the aspirations of Baluchi people or a party which might try to project the aspirations of the people of North West Frontier Province can also, on this basis, be said to be not national parties but regional parties which can be superseded and their political activities curbed by depriving them of the right to contest National Assembly seats.

These are some of the features which are so patently objectionable judged by the standards of democratic ideals that any hope still left that there could be a possibility of the restoration of democratic rights of the people which, according to us, means entrusting the responsibility of administration to the elected representatives led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, has been dashed to the ground.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What are you going to do now ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Have all your hopes gone now ? Have you still any hope of a political solution ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I never entertain the type of hopes which he wants me to say that I have got them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You tell us what are your hopes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have to realise the implications of it. This means that this will be a long fierce struggle in which the people of Bangla Desh will have to carry on their fight and, in this struggle, according to the resolution unanimously adopted by Parliament, we are pledged to extend all possible sympathy and support to them.

So far as the question of recognition is concerned, I would like to say that this is a pro-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

position about which we do not take a negative view. We have always said that we are not opposed to recognition. This is a matter which is constantly under review.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): How long?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: And I would like to say that at the appropriate time if we find it is necessary to recognise, we will certainly recognise Bangla Desh. So at the present stage, I would appeal to the hon. Members that some new factors have also been introduced and we have to review our attitude in view of the completely negative statement that has been made by President Yahya Khan... (Interruptions). It will not be proper to hustle us to take a view. When we say that we are not opposed to recognition, it will not be quite proper for those who may feel strongly about our going ahead now and here with recognition to hustle us. They should realise that this is something upon which we do not take a negative attitude. We can certainly examine it, re-examine it and keep the position under review. So far as our efforts to help or support those who are engaged in the struggle, that is already contained in the resolution which has been unanimously adopted by this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, the only positive thing that remains is your continued recognition of Yahya Khan's authority in Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh means you are recognising them. You are recognising every thing that they are doing there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Don't ask me to make a categorical statement which may not turn out to be...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the people of this country know what you are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No personal aspersions please.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have nothing against him personally, Sir... (Interruptions).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would only say that this type of thing does not at all appeal to me and it does not move me either.

I don't agree with that type of shouting.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We don't care for you. You are Mr. Bhutto's friend. You are Yahya Khan's friend...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of what Mr. Banerjee says will go on record. I appeal to you not to interfere... You are a very old parliamentarian. You should not interfere like this so often.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I won't like to prolong the debate. I want to say very clearly that at the present stage the stand of the Government—it is not my personal stand—is that the conditions are not at the moment either proper or—wise for granting recognition. We will keep this matter under review and we will take a decision at the appropriate time. This is our stand and I hope it will be appreciated and I request Mr. Samar Guha not to divide the House and the country on this issue because there is no disagreement on the substance and it should not be lost in these slogans and counter slogans in which I have a fear that the real problem will miss us and we will be involved in this type of slinging match which I do not want to participate in because I know more than the hon. Members the vital issues involved, the delicacy and also the risk. ... (Interruptions). It is, therefore, our responsibility...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Say something about America. Why don't you say against your masters?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Let us not confuse one issue with the other.

So far as the question of arms supply is concerned, (Interruptions). I have already registered my strongest protest. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow anybody to get up as he likes. I am permitting hon. Mr. Indrajit Gupta to put a question. Mr. Bede, I am not allowing you. This is not the way of conducting the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Before the hon. Minister sits down, I would like to ask him to tell us, to give us, an assurance that this kind of reply which he is giving, whether we consider it rightly or wrongly, is

*Not recorded.

thoroughly evasive, is not being influenced by the fact that President Nixon's envoy, special envoy, Mr. Kissinger, is about to descend upon us. We should not be influenced by his visits. We should speak out boldly, in the interest of our country.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : Before the Minister concludes his reply, would he say about this? He said, we should not be divided by slogans. Is the matter of recognition merely a slogan and not a matter of substance? Demands for international recognition is not a matter of slogan.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : We have read in the papers that Shri Mujibur Rehman is critically ill...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more questions.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Shri Mujibur Rehman is reported to be critically ill. This is the usual practice. Whenever they want to do away with the life of a certain leader they may do this. Today it is said, Mujibur Rehman is ill. Tomorrow they may say, he is in critical condition. Day after tomorrow it may be reported that he is dead. I want to know what Government is doing in this regard.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say that this is the policy which we have been following which I have just outlined and we have all along kept the House informed both here and also in the course of the informal discussions with the leaders of the Opposition. I think it is not proper to suggest that this has got anything to do with the visit to India of the Adviser to President Nixon. That has nothing to do with this. There is no relation whatsoever. I would request the hon. Member not to see things which may not be there at all. I do not know what Mr. Krishna Menon wanted when he said he wanted to distinguish the slogan from the substance.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : I said; you say the demand is one of slogan. I wanted to know whether you consider the demand for recognition as slogan or a vital matter which you have to consider. That is all I asked.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : On that I think I made the position quite clear and that is the Government position, that we are not

opposed to recognition; therefore, on this substantive question there is no difference. The difference is to the timing of it, when it should be done. So far as the question of recognition is concerned, it is not a question of slogan. What I said was with respect to the slinging match that was going on. The difference is only of timing when the circumstances are ripe for it. It is a substantive question. Therefore, I said, when there is hardly any difference between the two points, the House should not be divided on an issue like this when there is so little difference of opinion on the substantive question. That is what I wanted to convey.

About the last question, I fully share the concern expressed about the health of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. In fact, on this issue Prime Minister herself and all of us have been impressing upon the Governments that they should take it up very strongly with Pakistan. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is an outstanding leader who has won such outstanding victory and who commands the obedience and respect and confidence of such vast numbers of people in Pakistan. In fact he commands the majority if we take Pakistan as a whole. He is such an outstanding leader. We have said that every effort should be made by the international community, by the Governments and by others, to ensure about the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. Only this morning it is said that he is critically ill. Some days back it was reported that he was keeping indifferent health. This is one of the important points we have been highlighting with all Governments that they should specifically urge and impress upon the military rulers of Pakistan that the safety of a leader of this stature and of the popularity and type of confidence that he commands, as Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, should be ensured. In fact, we have also suggested that every effort should be made to see that he is released. Some hon. Member had said that we had not said that he should be released. I would like to submit that in fact I had gone much farther and said that a Government which was headed or controlled by or which had the support of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was the one condition which would create the type of atmosphere in which the refugees could go back, because he had the majority support behind him. So, we have always been in favour of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman being released, and we have urged all Governments...

17 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does he know where actually he is being kept ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our information is that he is still in West Pakistan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In jail ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In which jail in West Pakistan ? West Pakistan is a big place. I know West Pakistan. In which jail is he being kept ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not proper to point it out at this stage.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, the question of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's safety and the steps being taken to ensure that the military regime treats him well and releases him as soon as possible and starts further processes which should lead to the emergence of a democratic set up—these are the very points that we have been urging, and in the light of what I have said, I would request the hon. Mover not to press this resolution for a vote, because we should not divide on an issue like this.

DR. RANEN SEN : Absolutely hopeless statement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know I cannot please him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He cannot please anyone in India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Our Minister of External Affairs has said that Government have not taken a negative attitude in regard to the immediate recognition of Bangla Desh, but unfortunately, they have not still indicated the positive attitude towards the question. Perhaps, Government did not expect that so soon and so crudely their pet hope of a political solution on which a lot of speculation was going on would be exploded by Yahya Khan. I do not know whether our Government still would like to continue to hibernate in a cosy bed of super-inaction. I do not know whether they will take any positive action. But I am really surprised to find that our Government have become a more knowledgeable expert on not only the question of Bangla Desh but on the interests of Bangla Desh when they claim that it will be unhelpful or harmful or it would not be proper to give the Bangla Desh Government recognition at the moment. When all

the people of Bangla Desh, their leader, their provisional government, and their Mukti Fauj and all their political leaders, not once or twice but repeatedly have been pleading not only with India but with the whole world that their government should be immediately recognised, I do not know how Government say that it will not be to their benefit or it will be unhelpful to them or that it will be harmful to them. I do not know whether our Government knows more about their interests than they themselves know.

I do not know whether I should use any adjective for our Minister of External Affairs. If he does not mind it, I may say he is really a misleading Foreign Minister, because he has misled us to believe on several occasions that if India gives recognition to Bangla Desh, no other country is going to follow us. But Shri Jaya Prakash Narain who was not bridled by any diplomatic inhibitions and who has had a free and frank talk with almost all the important leaders of 20 countries of the world during his 48-day tour of the world has made it clear in a public statement that if India took courage to give recognition, it will be followed by several other countries ; at least four or five countries will immediately give recognition, if India gives recognition. Only a few days before we have seen 216 British Members of Parliament issuing a statement in which they have said that their Government should also give recognition to the Bangla Desh Government

I do not know what more the Government expects about mobilisation of world opinion. Perhaps at no time, on no particular issue, has the whole world opinion, the press and public opinion been so unanimous as in the expression of their condemnation of Yahya Khan's regime and in support of people of Bangla Desh and their aspiration for freedom. I do not know how long the Government will go on sending missions abroad to mobilise world opinion.

One very important factor is the attitude of our friend, Soviet Russia, in regard to the issue of recognition. If we have a barometer to read the mind of Moscow in our country, that barometer is the opinion of our CPI friends in India. We find them so vigorously vocal in urging the Government to give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. It would not have been possible if Russia was not willing to support the recognition of Bangla Desh. I

want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that our Moscow Mission informed Delhi that Russia had come to the conclusion that Bangla Desh had come to stay. If that is so, what is the political implication of this? The political implication of this is that if our Government takes a bold step to give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh, Russia will not oppose it. They will within a month or two also support India and give recognition to Bangla Desh.

I want to warn the Government that time is the most deciding factor in ultimately determining the fate of the people of Bangla Desh as also the fate of the seven million refugees as also the fate of India. I want to warn the Government that time is our enemy now and it is the best friend of Pakistan. We have already wasted very valuable initial time. For two weeks after the fateful day of 25th March, Pakistan did not dare to ship even one battalion of his army from West Pakistan to East Pakistan to crush the revolution of Bangla Desh because they were terribly afraid that if they shipped their army from West Pakistan, it would create a serious defence imbalance in the Western sector. After waiting for two weeks, when they found that India was not going to do anything, they shifted 2½ divisions of their army and that enabled Pakistan to crush the Bangla Desh revolution and killed ten lakhs of patriots there.

I also want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that China did not utter a single word till 12th April. They were watching the reaction of India. Russia also initially took a very strict attitude because President Podgorny wrote a strong letter to Yahya Khan. Why was it not followed up? The reason lies not in Moscow, but in Delhi. Delhi did not react in time, properly, adequately and effectively.

I also want to draw your attention to the fact that the USA, UK, France and all other world powers kept completely silent after 25th March for about two weeks. What is the reason? They were carefully watching the reaction and action of India, whether India was going to take any positive action. As India failed to take any positive action, according to diplomatic practice, they did not want to annoy Pakistan unnecessarily.

Time is in favour of Pakistan and it is against us. We have made many assumptions. Our first assumption was that Pakistan would not dare to shift their army from the western to the eastern sector. It was on this assumption that we thought that the Bangla Desh revolution would be able to achieve its objective. That was proved wrong. Our second assumption was that not more than two million refugees would cross over to India. In one of the meetings in which the Foreign Minister was present the Prime Minister told us that about 15 lakhs of refugees came. Mr. Chavan was also present. The Defence Minister was sitting by my side and when I said that India should prepare to receive 80 lakhs, the Defence Minister ridiculed me that I was childish and I was saying something alarmist. He said not more than 20 lakhs would come. Now what is the position? Your second assumption has proved wholly incorrect.

Their third assumption is still going on. They assume that Pakistan will collapse from within due to economic crisis. Now a days no country collapse from within due to economic difficulties. There are the Middle Eastern countries, oil-rich countries. Even the consortium may refuse to give aid to Pakistan not for political reasons but because they are afraid that their loan may not be repaid and if they made additional payments of loans that will be lost. So only on economic grounds they are withholding aid to Pakistan. Perhaps Pakistan will get time to have unilateral discussions with foreign powers to get more aid.

If you give time to Pakistan what does it mean? I shall enumerate the consequences. Firstly, it will get an opportunity to raise and equip two new divisions of army with Chinese military hardwares. For finishing the task in the shortest possible time, Pakistan is making these divisions mixed ones, with 1/3rd of trained soldiers, 1/3rd with reserves and 1/3rd with new recruits. Secondly, Pakistan is getting two squadrons of fighter bombers from France in the shortest possible time. Thirdly, Pakistan is soon getting her fourth sub-marine. Fourthly, Pakistan is getting an opportunity to complete its shopping for arms and spareparts from the NATO market, USA, China, Iran and Turkey within the next two months. Fifthly, Pakistan is getting time quickly to replace Bengali personnel in her Air Force and Navy. These people constitute about 20 per cent of

[Shri Samar Guha]

these forces and most of them are technical personnel, navigators, etc. In the navy they were holding very key positions. Now they have given an advertisement in West Pakistan for recruitment of West Pakistanis in place of the East Bengalis. You are allowing them time to do so. It means that now their Air Force and Navy is short of trained personnel by 20 to 25 per cent and by allowing them time you are enabling them to make up this deficiency.

Sixthly, Pakistan is utilising time for raising armed militia, para-militia, police force and counter guerilla forces from among the non-Bengali elements in Bangla Desh. Seventhly, at present the water ways are the main supply and communications lines for Pakistan Army in Bangla Desh. They are making frantic efforts for restoring railway and land communications and if you give them time they will do it. Eighthly, Pakistan is getting time to bring Chinese gun-boats and coal from China. Ninthly, Pakistan is using the time politically also in mobilising the Muslim League, Jamaite-Islami and other puppets and quislings to support them in Bangla Desh. Tenthly, the increasing food shortage and near famine condition in Bangla Desh is giving opportunity to Pindi rulers to squeeze out more people from Bangla Desh into India.

Lastly, Pakistan is utilising the time to get money from oil-rich Middle East countries and also other countries.

That is why I say that time is now the best friend of Pakistan and the greatest enemy of India. I am sorry that the Government do not know how to deal with a dynamic situation of revolutionary national upsurge. I ask the Defence Minister to go through the history of Russian Revolution. Trotsky, who was the architect of that revolution says that the success of a revolution depends on determining the mood and spontaneity of the people. You must not forget that the Bangla Desh people had started the fighting one month earlier. For one month, there was the non-co-operation movement. And then after one month, for three months they have been fighting. It is four months now. Is it possible that the national upsurge, the energy and the mood of the people will remain as before? That is why I say that recognition of this movement is absolutely necessary; it will act also as a shot in their arm; it will change their whole

outlook and it will renew their faith in themselves, and create a new confidence in themselves and it would energise them to fresh action, a brilliant action.

If you really want to see that, you will find that during the monsoon the Bangla Desh fighters are fighting like lions. Wherever I have gone, I have seen their base of operations. The first question they used to ask us was, "When will you give us recognition?" Recognition means, they will have their political freedom for developing their own struggle. Recognition means that it will give us the freedom for helping them; no diplomatic bar will stand in our way.

I want to warn the Government. I am not in favour of those who advocate war with Pakistan. I feel that recognition is the only remaining alternative, at the moment, to war with Pakistan. Otherwise already war-cries have started, and many Members in this House have started talking about the struggle in Bangla Desh, about freeing Bangla Desh. What does it mean? It means war. There is no necessity for the Indian army to fight, Bangla Desh will have their liberation army; their guerilla fighters; they will be able to achieve their whole objective. If you give them arms and weapons, that will strengthen them and give them the diplomatic liberty to go along with the world. That will strengthen them. There is the only alternative to avoid a war with Pakistan; that is, to give immediate recognition to them. Then, on the basis of independent nations, on the basis of mutual relations, you can give arms to them; give them training, and give them everything they want; also give them the freedom to go round the world. That is what I would say. That is the only means to help Bangla Desh.

Before I conclude, I just say one word. What happened at the critical moment at Kuskahetra, as giving to us in the *Mahabharata*? Arjuna was lost in a mood of temporary torpor. It was Lord Krishna who lifted him up out of it. I do not know, there is no Krishna here to tell the Minister to act. You must act.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Before he concludes, I would like to say one thing. Enough time has been allowed and the subject has been sufficiently debated. My esteemed colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, has said that the matter will be kept under study. Therefore, under rule 340 of the Rules of Procedure, I move that the debate on the question may now be adjourned *sine die*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Read rule 341 (1) if you want to abuse the rule.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not abusing the rule. I have made my request on two grounds namely, that the Minister of external Affairs has already stated position. It is a developing situation. We cannot take a decision all of a sudden ; that is any sort of a snap decision. Since the situation is a developing one it will be kept under review. We also have to study the implication and the repercussion of the statement or the declaration made by President Yahya Khan. I would therefore,, request that the debate may be adjourned *sine die*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no abuse of the rules. (Interruption) The debate is adjourned *sine die*. Shri A. K. Gopalan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, since the debate is adjourned *sine die*, the resolution will remain alive. I do not want to divide the House. If there was no bar from the side of the Government, I have no doubt that this resolution would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority, but I do not want to divide the House ; I want to create a national consensus, and not divide the House. I therefore agree for the adjournment of this debate on my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the debate be adjourned *sine die*".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. Before getting the vote of the House, you declared that the debate is adjourned *sine die*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After that, I have taken the vote of the House also.

17.21 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RECOGNITION TO PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM ETC.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Sir, I beg to move :

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should take firm line of supporting the National Liberation movements and condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States, give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and full recognition to the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Korean People's Democratic Republic and German Democratic Republic."

My Resolution seeks to express the opinion of the House on three vital aspects of the same question (1) I am asking the Government to take a firmer line of supporting the national liberation movements. (2) I am asking the Government to condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States and (3) I am asking the Government to give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and full recognition to the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and German Democratic Republic. All these issues are inter-related and seek the Government to take a firmer position along with the forces of national liberation fighting against imperialism, especially the American imperialism.

Our country has got the bitter experience of imperialist domination. We had to make tremendous sacrifices in our struggle for national liberation. Our struggle got sympathy and support from the working class of various countries, from the people fighting for liberation in the other countries of the world and the socialist Soviet Union, which had been liberated itself from the rule of exploitation. On our side we also lent support to the people of various countries fighting for liberation. We send a medical mission to China. Many of our patriots fought in the Spanish civil war in defence of the Republic against the fascist Franco. It is because of this that our national

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

movement won the widest sympathy and support the world over.

But after independence, the situation began changing. In the beginning, we began looking towards the imperialist power for help and were cut off from the rising current of the national liberation movements. In the UNO, we were seen mostly on the side of imperialism whenever important issues of peace and liberty came up for discussion. Later on, we learnt a lesson and found whatever our anxiety, imperialism is neither interested in the development of our economy nor in the strengthening of independence. We began championing the cause of newly liberated countries and at the time of Suez crisis, we in clear terms condemned the efforts of the British and American imperialists to intervene militarily in Egypt. It is in this period that the prestige of our country went high not only in the newly liberated countries but also in the comity of nations. But again our dependence on imperialistic aid for developing our economy forced us to take a soft attitude towards imperialism. And today we are finding ourselves isolated when important questions of the national liberation have come in the forefront.

Though over 25 years have passed since the termination of the second world war, there is no lasting peace; flames of war have not yet been extinguished in different parts of the world. There are people who are still languishing under slavery. There are people who are separated owing to the artificial boundaries. The people of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia are still refused the right to decide their destinies by themselves. Disregarding UN Resolutions, Portugal, a NATO State, against whom we had to fight for the liberation of Goa, persists in its bloody war of oppression against the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guineabissau and Capeverde islands kept under Portuguese colonial yoke. In South East Asia; US imperialism has for many years waged a murderous war of extermination against people who have no other wish than to live in free self-determination and independence. The aggression of Israel and its imperialist allies against a number of Arab States is also aimed at holding up of free and independent development of these States, and for the suppression of the just struggle of the

Palstiene people. Today the people of Latin America are carrying on their fight against the domination of American imperialism during the last year they have scored significant successes.

Many coups are organised to turn the wheel of history; local wars are started to suppress the movement and militarisation of economics is resorted to in a big way. Don't we know who is responsible for it? For how long are we going to look towards imperialism? Is there any issue concerning the national liberation movement in the world which is not clear? Our own experience now tells us what role American imperialism is playing today. We have seen its attitude in relation to Bangladesh. Even the blind are able to see as to who is the enemy of the people fighting for their liberation. Even a paper like the *Indian Express* had to condemn American imperialism in very strong words. In its editorial of 1st July it says:

"Between them the Whitehouse and the Pentagon have been trying to make the world safe for democracy over the past 25 years. One conspicuous result of this herculean effort is Vietnam where the Americans still plunge in a morass largely of their own making. Washington's historic method of solving international problems is to bisect them. In Asia, apart from Vietnam, China has been divided into Mainland and Taiwan; Korea has been split into twins. In Europe one has East and West Germany

It may be that Americans were beaten by the British Bug which partitioned the former Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Old habits die hard. . . . It is difficult for either Britain or United States to repudiate the legacies they have left in their way. The happenings in Bangladesh, the repercussions they have produced in Washington and in a more minor key in Whitehall point to the trendy politics of today."

As to the attitude of the British Government, its decision to resume and continue arm deliveries to South Africa in flagrant violation of the Security Council's resolution amount to

direct support for the racist and colonialist oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia; it threatens the independence of American States and it is at the same time directed against the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. Thus, it also endangers peace and security in the world.

But in spite of these policies of imperialism, national liberation movements continue to grow in tempo and sweep. In spite of the American conspiracies in Cuba, barely 150 kilometres from the US coast, it continues stoutly and firmly to carry aloft the banner of socialist revolution. Latin America, in the vanguard of anti-imperialism, is further slipping away from the clutches of Washington, in spite of the ten years of 'alliance for progress'. In Vietnam, in Middle East the plans of US imperialism are being frustrated. The Vietnam war has led to a sharp division inside the American nation. The recent revelations made by the American papers about the conduct of the Vietnam war has put American imperialism in the dock as the worst criminal before the people of the world.

17.29½ hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopalan will continue his speech on the next day. Now, we will take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION RE. TEST BREEDER REACTOR

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, on 25th July last year the Government announced that our Atomic Energy Commission is interested in studying the situation of peaceful explosion and in reply to my question also they have almost given the same answer.

Sir, there is no marked change in the attitude of the Government even after twelve months. But I am glad to know that they have already completed the design of having

a bigger test reactor. They are going to start making it. I would like to know from the Government when the Kalpakkam reactor is going to be completed and whether it will be possible for the Government to complete it before 1974. I also want to know from the Government because India has immense resources of thorium and thorium can be used to make U 233, another fissile material, and which if you can use it and utilise it for the purpose of using as a nuclear isotopes for our reactor also for the purpose of peaceful nuclear explosion that will not only help us to obviate our difficulty in regard to nuclear explosion but it will be helpful for us to be independent of obligation of world powers in supplying nuclear isotopes for our reactor.

Out of these two questions I want to know from the Government how long they will continue to study this situation of having peaceful nuclear explosion, underground nuclear explosion before this nuclear explosion or nuclear energy is used for nuclear engineering purpose like exploration of oil or converting the desert into a fertile land. It is obvious unless we make some preliminary experiments it is not possible to apply this nuclear energy for nuclear engineering purposes. I want to know from the Government what steps the Government have taken in regard to making certain preliminary tests for achieving that end and also to muster the technology of applying nuclear energy for oil exploration and other purposes.

It is known to us and to the world that India does not lack in the know-how and technology about nuclear blasts. India has produced nuclear fuels also. We do so not lack in the possession of fuel for under taking this preliminary test on nuclear blast or nuclear explosion or mustering the technology of nuclear engineering. But we have been told that although India possess nuclear fuel unfortunately India does not own that nuclear fuel. Because according to our contract with Canada, we are not free to use the nuclear fuel that we have from our reactors for any blast or explosion purposes.

I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that when this contract was entered into with Canada in 1954, the concept of peaceful nuclear explosion was not there. Except for the utilisation of nuclear isotopes

[Shri Samar Guha]

for agriculture and other purposes, the idea that nuclear energy can be used for peaceful purposes like development of nuclear engineering was not there. It is only in the last 10 or 15 years that the idea of nuclear engineering technology has developed. The contract we entered into with Canada, I think, does not hold good, because we are not going to use, according to our Government announcement, this fuel for nuclear explosion for making nuclear weapons.

Recently in other countries also they have raised the same point that if they use nuclear fuel for the purpose of peaceful explosion, the prohibition of using nuclear fuel does not stand in the way of having preliminary experiments in blast technology. I want the Government to argue with Canada that though for technical or contractual reasons we do not own the fuel that we possess, we can own it and use it for peaceful explosion purposes.

Then, in this House and also outside we are trying to impress upon the Government that unless we develop the tactical nuclear weapons, it will be impossible for us to defend ourselves from the potential Chinese threat. Today the Government has come out with a report that China can produce every year 40 nuclear bombs and has a stockpile of 150 nuclear bombs. They have some thermonuclear bombs also and have devised long range missiles also.

I want to differentiate between tactical nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear weapons. Strategic nuclear weapons mean thermonuclear weapons. They also require development of long range missiles for the purpose of delivery of those thermonuclear weapons.

It is now a known fact that atom bombs or mere nuclear bombs are no longer considered enough. Almost all the big powers—USA, Russia, UK, France—have developed the tactical nuclear weaponry to strengthen their conventional arms. The NATO powers have a number of tactical nuclear weapons which have strengthened their conventional armies posted in Europe. Recently Japan has published a white paper in which it has argued that their contract or pact with the USA does not stand in the way of their developing tactical nuclear weapons for strengthening their conventional arms.

If China, which possesses 150 nuclear bombs leave aside thermonuclear bombs—in a tactical manoeuvre or even in a limited war with us, uses any one of those tactical nuclear bombs in any of the Himalayan passes, what will happen to our army? What does a tactical nuclear bomb, a nuclear mortar or a nuclear cannon mean? It means, at least 20 kilotons. There are nowadays some which can also be made with lesser amount of nuclear fuel. The first bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima was also a 20 kiloton bomb. It killed 150,000 people. In Nagasaki the number was 75,000 because Nagasaki is a terraneous city.

Suppose China uses this tactical nuclear weapon as a conventional weapon. What will happen? Our Himalayan passes, our Himalayan fortification, our so many divisions of army, will be completely blasted before the world knows about the use of tactical nuclear weapon. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to revise their attitude about developing tactical nuclear weaponry if they really want to match or to face the Chinese nuclear threat against India.

I also want to draw the attention of the Government that Israel, a country of only 25 lakhs people, has developed tactical nuclear weapon; South Africa has also developed tactical nuclear weapons and Germany under the umbrella of NATO has almost completed it, and only the finishing touch is given by the NATO powers to develop tactical nuclear weapons.

No doubt, there is a distinction between tactical and strategic nuclear weapons. I have no doubt that if any power either China or USA or USSR uses thermo-nuclear weapons either straightway or with the help of any longrange missile, inter-continental ballistic or anything, the world will know about it. But if any Power, in a limited way, used a tactical nuclear weapon, tactical nuclear mortar, tactical nuclear cannon, they can create a devastation before the world knows about it and before it turns into a global conflagration.

Our Government must know there is a distinction between strategic nuclear weapon and tactical nuclear weapon. Tactical nuclear weapon can be used for limited purposes, in a

limited sphere of war, before the world conscience is aroused or the world powers are brought into vortex of warfare. Therefore, if our Government really wants to face the threat of China, the menace of nuclear weapons of China, it is time that our Government should embark on the project of making tactical nuclear weapons. That is the reason why I am very much worried that this Test Breeder Reactor should be completed quickly and our thorium resources should be utilised for making U-233 so that we can be self-sufficient.

As regard nuclear weapons, we have the know-how technology. We have developed it. Thanks to Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. Thanks to other scientists who are working on it. Really, we feel proud of our scientists working in the Atomic Energy Commission. They have done a lot. The whole world has praise for them. But it is the Government who have to undertake the policy and decide their policy. Our scientist will be able to do the job. I want to know whether the Canadian contract stands in the way of using nuclear energy for our preliminary test blast for peaceful purposes, whether it stands in the way of utilising the fuel that we possess when, technically, we do not own them. Let the Government let Mr. Gokhale argue the case that 1954 Agreement does not stand in the way. The whole context of the Agreement, the whole concept of the nuclear explosion has undergone radical change. Nuclear explosion is now used for peaceful purposes and India can use nuclear energy, whether for peaceful purposes or for making tactical nuclear weapons. The key point is the preliminary test of nuclear blast, whether we can use for constructive purpose or destructive purpose, for war purpose or for peaceful purpose.

Firstly, the Government should look into the contract between India and Canada and see whether that contract can be abrogated and secondly, whether our thorium resources can be used quickly for making U-233 and be self-sufficient in the nuclear field so that we can use it either for peaceful purposes or for making tactical nuclear weapons.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): May I ask a question, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to put a question should have given their names before the commencement of the sitting. That

is the rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That is the rule. But, because nobody has given the name and because unless one hears the speech, one cannot follow and only we have followed him, so we should be allowed to put questions. As an exceptional case, please give us chance to two or three people to put questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I cannot make a departure. Previously, that was the position. Now, the amended rule says that a Member who wants to ask a question, should make a request in writing before the commencement of the sitting at which the discussion is to take place. Nobody has given his name. Therefore, nobody is entitled to ask questions. The Minister will now reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We only wanted to make it clear to the world that it is not the policy of all Parties in this country to have a nuclear arsenal set up. We believe more in solving unemployment, etc. Vietnam has been fighting American imperialism....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The Chair can make a deviation in certain cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rules do not give any discretion to the Chair in allowing a Member to put a question because it clearly says that he shall make request in writing before the commencement of the sitting.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It is only in regard to the Member, not the Chair. The Chair has got the inherent power.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My friend, Mr. Banerjee, has only betrayed his ignorance. In so far as the conventional weapons are used, the nuclear tactical weapon is less costly and is more effective in having a bigger fire power.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I don't know that all he says can be taken seriously because he is not an atomic expert.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can settle your knowledge outside the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will present a book to Mr. Banerjee. He will know at the ABC of atomic energy.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, this is a very important subject. The word 'shall' is concerned only with the Member and not the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot use the discretion at this stage. When the demands for the Ministry come up, you can make your plea very effectively.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : They may not come up at all. They may be gillotined.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, the House knows, my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, expresses a consistent interest in the subject of nuclear energy. In January last year he has initiated two debates. There was a half-an-hour discussion on the question of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. What he refers to as the nuclear engineering technology, I think, is the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Last year, there was a half-an-hour discussion and he referred to it in the beginning of his speech. He also referred to the fact that the Government's attitude remains the same.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have said that there is a break-through.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is true that the Government's attitude is that we are not opposed to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Without a meaningful application, without its economic significance being identified and of course, the health hazards are also taken care of—my hon. friend knows—he has studied the subject—that the world community has been, particularly the world scientific community, has been studying all the problems that are related to the question of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and they have been particularly concerned by the hazards of radioactive contamination, by the environmental hazards, and the ecological hazards involved in the use of nuclear devices. This question is so important that those countries which have developed this technology and which have been dealing with these devices for years, even they are moving very cautiously in the direction of the actual utilisation of nuclear energy for commercial or peaceful purposes.

Now, he referred to the fact that breeder reactors have been built. He referred to an

important fact which has a bearing on the entire future of the nuclear energy programme in the country and that is that we have lot of thorium in our country is a fact, thorium which can be used for the test breeder reactor and which can be a source of nuclear fuel for us. This is certainly an important area. We happen to have large deposits of thorium. Therefore we are certainly interested in carrying out experiments which will enable us to utilise these deposits for the purposes of peace, that is, the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Thorium will be irradiated in the fast-breeder test reactor about which he had asked a basic question. He is aware of the developments with regard to these things. Thorium will be irradiated. U-233 will be produced and this fissile material will be had as extra nuclear fuel. It will help us, to take us towards independence. He referred to these facts. These are important facts in the Indian context.

The other question which he referred to was this. That is, about the utilisation of this nuclear energy for converting deserts into fertile lands and so on. I read his last year's speech also and in that he had referred to building of mountain roads and diverting of rivers and so on. These are exciting possibilities but, as technology has been developed till now, they are full of hazards which accompany any kind of explosion of a nuclear device in the atmosphere. After all when you construct a road or divert a river any kind of explosion of nuclear device will immediately release radio-activity and all the hazards with which the world has now become failure will come into play.

These facts have to be borne in mind and that is why the experiments that have been carried out have been carried out underground. Apart from the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty, nobody otherwise would like to experiment on the surface of his land because immediately the contamination hazard will come into play. Nobody will take that risk. In 1953 and 1969 these experiments have been carried out by the USA underground.

I find that the Board of Governors of the IAEA discussed the findings of a Committee which they had established last year on the application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the role of the Agency in this matter and they reached this conclusion.

"In the light of the experimental status of the technology the Agency should approach the subject on an evolutionary basis, devoting its attention initially to the exchange and dissemination of information."

As my friend is aware, the Agency does not confine itself to dissemination of information but to give technical assistance also. That stage has not yet been reached. They acknowledge the potential by saying that they should approach the subject in an evolutionary basis. But they have also said ; the stage has not been reached where we can actually give technical assistance.

There has been significant progress in the awareness of the potentialities of this technology. This year the Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna organised general discussion on the application of contained peaceful nuclear explosions for industrial purposes. The emphasis is on the word "contained". It means underground, not overground explosion, neither over water, nor over land.

By and large, the possibility or the potential of the application of nuclear explosive devices underground appears to be more promising than the use of these devices overground or for surface excavation purposes, for the obvious reason that there is natural containment of the spread of the toxic radio-active elements underground, whereas on the surface they can spread far more easily.

Another reason why it is safer underground is that when there is a nuclear explosion underground, the energy released is sufficient to vaporise the rocks in the immediate vicinity of the point of explosion and it melts the rocks some distance beyond and these shock waves shatter the rock for a considerable distance which in the case of a large explosion can extend hundreds of metres. So, there is vaporisation of rock, liquefaction of rock and then cracks which extend for hundreds of metres. The result of an underground nuclear explosion which involves a continuous caving in process is a crater further packed with crushed rock to a considerable depth. I am giving these details, because the hon. Member referred to some of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. And it will help hon. Members to understand how one can utilise this energy if one understands the pro-

cess through which one creates these cavities.

I would now like to refer to some specific practical uses to which underground nuclear explosions can be put. Underground cavities surrounded by impermeable rock can provide storage capability for fluids such as natural gas, oil and water. For instance, a few years ago, when I was a member of the Public Undertakings Committee, I went to Gujarat and I found that along with the oil that was being recovered, a certain amount of gas came, but there was no utilisation of that gas at that moment, because the power plant which was to receive that gas was not ready. Therefore, the gas had to be flared and had to be burnt. Many of the hon. Members would have seen that in fertiliser plants there is a certain amount of gas which has to be flared. There are exciting possibilities, if you can create a cavity in an impermeable rock by pumping in this gas and storing it there for future use. Similarly, a lot of rainwater which goes into the sea could also be stored. It is a very exciting possibility if one can have these large caverns. In Rajasthan, for instance, instead of allowing this water to flow into the ocean, if we can divert the water underground by pumping it in, then we can use it whenever we need it for agricultural or drinking purposes. This kind of exciting possibility is thrown up by these explosions. Then, the creation of permeable rock masses can be very beneficial in extracting petroleum and natural gas in situations where they could not be economically recoverable by other means such as in the case of shale oil. This means that when shale oil is trapped in small quantities in rocks and it cannot be extracted otherwise, this explosion would squeeze out the oil, as though the oil were contained in a sponge ; it would squeeze it out ; a cavity would be created and the cavity would be full with oil or gas as the case may be. Then, you can bore a well and take out this oil or gas. So, what would otherwise be non-recoverable becomes recoverable through this device.

Then fracturing of rocks underground may make it possible to extract minerals by simple excavation. Copper, nickel and uranium are three minerals whose economic recovery might be made by fracturing and *in situ* leaching of low-grade ore. In India, underground leaching from low grade copper and nickel bearing ores may provide a valuable source of two

[Shri K. C. Pant]

metals which are of importance for our economic development but are so far only located in scarce deposits amenable to commercial exploitation using conventional means. What is suggested here is that the rock is pulverised underground and a solvent is pumped in and this brings out the metal in soluble form and later you recover it. These are the possibilities that are opened up.

Now I must refer very briefly to the time element. Shri Samar Guha rightly emphasised the time element. Why are we not ready, when we will be ready and so on. The main point we have to keep in mind is that a series of comprehensive surveys and economic evaluation have to be carried out before one can conduct experimental work of significance. These two are important factors. A most important environmental hazard is related to the fact that there is a lot of underground water movement and we must be absolutely certain that no explosion contaminates underground water movement. In fact even now experiments are being carried out with certain isotopes to study the movement of the underground water current and so on and to see what are their source of replenishment so that one can know exactly what the underground movement of water is and thereby be in a position to experiment later on if a proper site presents itself. Similarly, studies seismic activities have to be carried out. Because an underground explosion releases all kinds of general reactions in the seismic field that too can be dangerous. An understanding of the geological structures in the area in question through all available means is essential if hazards from earth movement have to be avoided. These are the two important factors that must be studied. Our scientists are today engaged in gathering all relevant information in order that peaceful uses of nuclear explosive devices, when the technology is developed can be available for the economic benefit of this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I suggested that the contract with Canada may be re-examined.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend referred to the use of isotopes in agriculture, medicine, etc. These are not barred under the agreement. It has nothing to do with explosion. With regard to the Canadian agreement I thought you referred to this aspect. This is a different technology altogether though in the process of nuclear reaction isotopes are pro-

duced. I think I have covered almost all the points. I do not want to get involved in a debate on the agreements etc. That is a larger question and it has been discussed by the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have been sitting patiently. It is your new Assignment and I did not want to put you in trouble. My point is that Japan has given a clue. Can we re-examine the basis of the contract with Canada? The present position is that the fuel that is produced by us from the Canadian reactors—we possess it but we do not actually own it. If we own it we can have freedom in regard to its use for any purpose, even for peaceful purposes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I may be new to the department but I am not new to the subject. My hon. friend and I have in fact discussed this problem in the past also. We are discussing the peaceful use of nuclear energy. He has brought in tactical weapons and other things, thereby making it difficult for me to comment on the subject. That is my difficulty. I hope he understands it.

SHRI N. SREKANTAN NAIR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether India has the technical know-how for controlling, containing and ordering at a particular time and place the explosion of atomic bombs and atomic devices and secondly whether we are finding by trial and error about the fast breeder reactor or whether we have got the know-how for the fast breeder reactor in Kalpakkam or in any other place where it is planned?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the fast breeder reactor is concerned, its construction will start soon and it will be constructed. All the necessary preparatory steps have been taken. And, as I said, our scientists are studying all the relevant aspects. I have discussed some of them in detail. Some others are purely scientific aspects of the matter and related to the detailed technological aspects which I have not discussed. But, naturally, as I said, we are not against the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In fact, if it were possible to use it, if it were economical to use it, if it could be used without hazards, then certainly,—in fact the whole world is looking forward to a break through in this field.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 5, 1971/Ashadha 14, 1993 (Saka).

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