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**Wednesday, June 9, 1971
Jyaistha 19, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 9, 1971/Jyaishta 19,
1893 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Jute Goods

*362. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of jute goods in 1970 is slumped to an all time low ;

(b) the measures being taken to increase the export earnings ; and

(c) the target of export during the current financial year ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken to maximize exports include following :—

(i) increasing area under cultivation and yield of raw jute and mesta

(ii) raising production of jute goods from an average monthly output of 90,000 tons to 110,000 tons.

(iii) reducing domestic consumption of sacking

(iv) products development and diversification

(v) export promotional efforts and

(vi) restraint on speculative activities in jute

(c) Export target has been stepped up to 7.4 tonne value at Rs. 250 crores approximately.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Minister has accepted in his reply that the export has been the lowest in the year 1970. In the backdrop of the happenings in Bangladesh, I think this is the time when we should rejuvenate our export. Now so many workers are thrown out of employment because of the closure of jute mills. On the 1st of June the Minister stated that efforts are being made to reopen the mills to help the poor workers and on the 2nd June six more jute mills have closed down. May I know what he is going to do to get the closed mills reopened ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : In West Bengal there are a number of jute mills which are very much out-dated and old. Even though, we would be happy if the mills started working and the labour get employment, the main problem in West Bengal is the modernisation of the jute mills. In that I have not been getting the necessary or expected co-operation from the jute mill owners. Though there is provision for financing it and some funds have been utilized for that, they have not taken appreciable steps to modernise their mills. So far as the mills referred to in this

question are concerned I will look into each individual case myself and see what can be done. If finance is necessary, we will see that the Industrial Finance Corporation helps them. But the real problem in West Bengal is that the jute mills are very much outdated and some of them obsolete.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know whether the Minister would lay down responsibility in the Ministry on those who had not gone ahead with the purchase of raw jute from Thailand, which has resulted in great loss to this country? Would he also ensure that the opening of new jute mills will be only in Bengal and not outside because of its export potentiality.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We had a proposal to purchase jute from Thailand since our internal production was short by 7 lakhs to 8 lakhs tons. But the prices prevailing in Thailand were exorbitant and so that deal was not economical. Though we had asked the STC to make these purchases, because of the high prices prevailing there we did not make these purchases. About the mills in Bengal there was a discussion in this House only two days back and a number of hon. Members have asked for diversification of industry. So, in fairness to the States new industries and mills should be opened in the backward States of Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Andhra. Therefore, I cannot give this assurance that no new mills would be opened or started in any other State except Bengal.

श्री आर. बी. बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ईस्ट बंगाल से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उन में से कितने ऐसे वर्कर्स हैं जो जूट मिल में काम कर सकते हैं, इसका सरकार ने कुछ अन्दाजा लगाया है ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीबोस : अभी इतनी जल्दी कैसे पता लगाया जा सकता है ।

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether we purchase finished jute products from foreign countries and, if so, to what extent?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : To the best of my knowledge, we do not purchase finished products. Perhaps, there may be some negligible purchases here and there.

श्री राय सहाय पांडे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि जूट मिलों की कंडीशन बहुत खराब है, मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हैं इस कारण मिलें बन्द हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि पाकिस्तान और भारत में जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट का प्रश्न है, बड़ा कम्पटीशन है, मंत्री जी क्या प्रबन्ध करेंगे उन मिलों के बारे में जिनकी मशीनें खराब हैं, जिन्हें अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाया जा सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that next year is going to be a better year for jute exports. At least that is our expectation. The indigenous production of jute this year would be more as compared to last year. On taking advantage of the situation I will only say that we are trying to recapture the US market which we lost as a result of competition from Pakistan, because Pakistan mills are very modern mills. Their quality of jute was also good and we were almost at the point of losing the world market. But the time has come when we should take advantage of the situation and regain the markets, especially when there are signs of improvement in the world market, so far as jute is concerned.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं मंत्री जी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रा जूट है वह सब इस्तेमाल में आ रहा है ? या मिलें बन्द होने की वजह से वह जूट बँसे ही पड़ा हुआ है ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : मेरे खयाल में इस्तेमाल में आता होगा । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जूट पड़ा रह जाता होगा । यहाँ पर भी इंडिस्ट्रियल क्लोथिंग के लिए जूट की काफी कमी है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the statement it is stated that one of the measures taken to maximise exports is to increase the area under the cultivation of raw jute. May I know from the Minister whether recently the Government has decided to ask the raw jute cultivators to increase their cultivation by about 25 per cent and, if so, in view of the fact that the anticipated jute crop this year is going to be a very good one, what measures will the government take to guard against a glut of raw jute which may lead to a serious fall in prices and thereby harm the interests of the cultivators.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Till now we have experienced shortage of jute. The trends of the world jute market show that there would not be a glut of jute in the world market. In fact, we will have a bigger demand from the market. We will see to it that there is no glut and the growers do not suffer. As the hon. Member knows, we have set up the Jute Corporation and it will be the main function of the Jute Corporation to make purchase of jute. So, whenever there is any fall in price of jute the Corporation will enter the market and make purchases from the jute growers.

Drop in Indian Share of Tea Trade in British Market

*365. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the causes for a drop of 16 per cent Indian share of tea trade in the British market in the past 30 years ;

(b) whether African share of tea has increased from 3.8 to 21.2 per cent under similar conditions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

Statement

(a) The decline in India's share of tea in the British market is due to the gradual

inroads made by Ceylon, Africa and other teas.

(b) The share of African teas in the British market has gone up from 4.6% in 1940 to 21.3% in 1970.

(c) (i) Emergence of African countries as new tea producing countries and their steady increase in production with a much lower cost of production compared to India ;

(ii) African tea is cheaper than Indian Tea.

(iii) Because of low internal consumption in East African countries, they are exporting as much as they can irrespective of any price consideration. On the other hand high internal consumption in India which accounts for 50% of the total crop makes Indian tea dearer.

(iv) The seasonal pattern of production in India as against year round production in East Africa together with advantages of a shorter lead.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister has evaded the real question. He has accepted that India's share of tea in the British market has declined but he has not mentioned the percentage. My question was whether there is a drop of 16 per cent in the share of Indian tea in the British market in the past few years and he has evaded the question by simply saying that there is a decline. Nor has he mentioned in his reply what steps he is going to take to rectify the position. He has simply referred to the inroads made by Ceylon, African and other teas. Our tea used to have a very good market in the world and we used to earn quite a big amount of foreign exchange which we badly need for building up our economy. Now this Ministry is not doing what it should do to compete with other countries in the world tea market. He has not said anything about them.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Why is it that the Ministry has not taken any measures to compete with the other countries in the world tea market so that the decline in our share can be checked? It is not as if remedies are not there to this situation. The remedies are there but the Government have not taken them. Will the Minister tell us what he has done to increase the production of tea in our country? He has mentioned here that internal consumption of tea has increased. It is good. But what steps has he taken to increase production of tea for export?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The question is specifically about the export to UK. We have said that there is keep competition from African tea where the cost of production is low and the internal consumption is also low: so, they are in a better position to export. The only method to counter this is to reduce the cost of our tea production and to make promotional programmes. We are making real headway in our promotional programmes and, at the same time, to reduce the cost of production we are allowing liberal grants for replantation and improved methods of production.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : My second question is with regard to the measures for competing in world market. Yesterday he said that in the export of textiles we are being handicapped because of the British moves. Here again, today in tea we are finding that because of British moves our export of tea is also declining. People will think that this Ministry has taken up the job of liquidating foreign trade. We need foreign exchange so much and in textiles, tea, everything, our exports are declining. What is the Ministry doing to compete with other countries? Will the Minister tell us what measures have been taken regarding it?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The performance of the Foreign Trade Ministry, if you will permit me to say, this year has been perhaps a record one. We had increased our exports more than our target; that is, instead of 7 per cent we reached

8½ per cent. Therefore, it is not fair to say that we are liquidating foreign trade.

About tea, the hon. Member may care to go through the papers if he has any. Year before last was a very bad year for tea. Last year was a much better year. As you know, there is an organisation, called the FAO, which looks into world contracts of tea. Of course, we have lost some percentage of the market in the UK. But, as my colleague pointed out, this is mainly because of cheaper variety of tea coming from African countries and also from Ceylon. But the export of tea from our country this year has been better. There is every reason to say that our performance has been satisfactory.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : United Kingdom is a small country. So, may I suggest to the Government that if they are contemplating to explore the possibilities of exporting our tea to the other countries, probably there would be lesser competition from African and other tea producing nations? I would like to know if the Government have any specific programme to explore the possibilities of exporting tea to countries other than the United Kingdom.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Today we export a good quantity of tea to USA. Recently, in the new trade pact we have a provision for exporting tea to USSR. We are exporting tea to a number of countries. UK is one of the buyers—of course, it is the main buyer—of our tea.

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to the British market only.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In view of the fact that the African countries as well as Ceylon are having keen competition with our country, may I know whether Government can initiate discussions with these countries to have a consortium of tea producing countries so that they may not cut at each other and also hit the trade?

MR. SPEAKER : This is too farfetched a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They want to form cartels, a monopoly.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is a committee set up by the FAO which

regularities export and also the quantity of export from each country. Recently, we had a meeting of this committee in India and some decisions have been taken. As you know, two years back a decision was taken to withdraw 90 million lbs. of tea in the world market because there was a glut in the market of tea. This year, I say, the allotment is not unfavourable to us.

श्री छटल बिहारो बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन के बाजार में चाय का सारा व्यापार मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रित है और उस की नीलामी इस ढंग से की जाती है कि भारत को उस का उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिलता ? क्या मंत्रालय ने इस दृष्टिकोण पर भी विचार किया है ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : यह बात सही है और इसकी कहानी 110 वर्ष पुरानी है। बिलायत के कुछ लोगों के हाथ में यह चीज दे दी गई थी। हाल ही में हम लोगों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि चाय की पैकेजिंग हम करेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि यहाँ से बल्क में चाय भेजी जाती है। लन्दन में उन के पैकेट बना कर बेचे जाते हैं। इस से हमें बहुत नुकसान होता है हम ने एक कारपोरेशन बनाने का विचार किया है और यह पैकेजिंग हम अपने यहाँ करेंगे। इस से बिलायत के बाजार में जिन लोगों के हाथ में यह काम है उन की मोनोपोली नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When are you going to do it ? For the last two years we are hearing it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have not been here for two years.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that there have been consistent complaints about the quality of tea that has been exported ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have not received any complaint as regards the quality. As the hon. Member knows, we have pre-shipment inspection and we have strengthened that organisation. So far as

the quality of our tea is concerned, we have not received any complaint from the UK.

Declaration of Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar as Public Holiday

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

(a) whether several organisations in the country have demanded public holiday on the birth Anniversary of Late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not declaring this as a public holiday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**) : (a) and (b). The period of our struggle for national revival and freedom produced men and women of eminence in diverse fields of politics, art, literature, religion, etc. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was one of them. Government feel that a more creative and constructive way of honouring the memory of these great men and women should be found rather than declaring public holidays. In our country the number of such holidays is already large, even though, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the number of public holidays was reduced from 23 to 16 in 1960. Government also feel that when our country ought to make every effort to develop and to face the present difficulties, increasing public holidays would not be the best way of honouring the great men of the past or of promoting national interests.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before I put my question I may make it clear that my questions are not invariably meant for Central Government employees. Always the hon. Minister gets the idea that I ask only about Central Government employees. I may clarify that it should cover all employees, whether working in the public sector or in the private sector. The Pay Commission does not apply to the private sector. That should be clear.

Now I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that for the last so many years two demands have been made by the Republican Party and those

who believe in Dr. Ambedkar and hold him in high esteem, not because he championed the cause of harijans but also because he championed the cause of parliamentary democracy. The two demands were to have a portrait of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall and to declare his birthday as a public holiday. Public holiday means actually showing respect to someone so that his creation and work could be popularised among the people on that particular day. I would like to know why none of the demands has been conceded by Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no doubt about Dr. Ambedkar's eminence as a constitutional lawyer and as a great public man of this country. But, as I said in my answer, declaring public holidays is really not the best and the fittest way of honouring the memory of a great man like Dr. Ambedkar. A lot of requests have come to the Government from time to time from various organisations that Dr. Ambedkar's memory should be honoured by declaring a public holiday. But for the reasons stated by me in my answer, it has not been possible to accede to that request. As a matter of fact, except for Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, there is no national leader whose birthday has been included in the list of public holidays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from not declaring a public holiday in the larger national interest, I would like to know what other measures have been taken to have a proper memorial for Dr. Ambedkar in the country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Question is specifically about declaring a holiday. As regards honouring Dr. Ambedkar many statues have come up all around the country and a number of institutions have been named after him. The Government always gives importance to the contribution that he has made in our national life.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : May I know whether the Maharashtra Government has made a request to the Central Government for declaring the birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar as a public holiday ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra Government did make a representation in this respect supporting other organisations.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : We are having the maximum number of public holidays. Is the Government contemplating to reduce the number of public holidays.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I stated, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the number of public holidays was reduced from 23 to 16 in 1960. We are awaiting the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which is still working and we will give due consideration to whatever recommendations they make.

Export drive for Automobile Ancillary

*369. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working out a proposal for a dynamic export drive in respect of automobile ancillary to achieve the target of Rs. 100 crores annually ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to achieve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to raise the exports of automobile ancillaries from Rs. 7.00 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 10.00 crores in 1971-72.

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

Statement

In addition to the existing export assistance including advance and replenishment licences, compensatory support, duty drawbacks, customs bonding, freight reductions etc. the recently established Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of developing both production and export of automobile

ancillaries. The Trade Development Authority is engaged in the following activities :

- (a) Identifying the specific items of automobile ancillaries with comparative advantage and promoting export to both the original equipment and spare part markets ;
- (b) Locating international long-term buyers of ancillaries both as original equipment and as spare parts, and put them in touch with competent Indian manufacturers for start up of negotiations and conclusion of contracts ;
- (c) Locating the specific areas of capacity constraints and processing proposals for expansion or creation of capacity for export production.

Considerable work has since been done in this direction and a number of enquiries received from international firms for a range of ancillaries are at different stages of processing.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : The reply to para 'b' of the statement is not satisfactory. May I know the countries from where these enquiries have been received and how long will it take to process them ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The main countries to which we export these ancillaries are the developing countries. Recently, we have received enquiries from countries like Japan, Western Europe and U.K. also. The orders are being processed and, I believe, the automobile ancillary industry will be in a position to meet the demand.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the time taken for processing these applications since their receipt ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Till recently, a lot of complaints were received that we take a long time to take a decision on giving export licences. In the last Import-Export licensing policy issued by the Government, a time-table has been fixed. My suggestion to the C. C. I & E is that any decision on

the issue of a licence should be taken within three months' time, either reject it or accept it. So, we are having a time-table for it. I think, we will be able to process them in three months' time.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the type of ancillaries for which there is demand from international market ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The items of export include fuel injection equipment and parts, elements for spark plugs, piston assemblies and parts, radiators, brake and clutch linings, shock absorbers, leaf springs, engine valves, bus bodies and electrical equipments for automobiles.

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया तथा अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों का एक निगम में परिवर्तित किया जाना

*370 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया, यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इण्डिया और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, समाचार भारती जैसी समाचार एजेंसियों को एक निगम के रूप में बदल दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त निगम के कब तक बनाये जाने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपथी) : (क) सरकार को भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ के 15वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन में पारित प्रस्ताव की एक प्रति मिली है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह पी. टी. आई. तथा यू. एन. आई. के प्रबंध को एक सांविधिक निगम को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए कदम

उठाये। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार तथा समाचार भारती समाचार एजेंसियों के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव नहीं है।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : इस सदन में कई बार इस सवाल को उठाया जा चुका है। समाचार भारती के मैनेजर और अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों के मैनेजर लोग श्रमजीवी पत्रकार लोगों को किस तरह से तंग करते हैं यह सर्व विदित है। जब चाहें उनको वे लोग निकाल देते हैं और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह निगम बना दिया जाएगा ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपथी : माननीय सदस्य ने समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। लेकिन यह सवाल पी. टी. आई. और यू. एन. आई. के बारे में है। उसके लिए मुझे एक बात कहनी है। ये जो न्यूज एजेंसियाँ हैं ये सब इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसियाँ हैं। उनके ऊपर सरकार का ऐसा हाथ नहीं है कि सरकार यह कह सके कि तुम ऐसा करो या ऐसा न करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांडे जी को मालूम नहीं है कि वह दूसरा सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। अगर पता होता तो जरूर पूछते।

श्री राम चरत प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कब तक विचाराधीन रखा जाएगा ? कब तक इस पर अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ताकि लोगों का शीघ्र कल्याण हो सके।

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपथी : इस में से यह सवाल नहीं उठता है जो पहले माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है। जहाँ तक पी. टी. आई. और यू. एन. आई. के लिए कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात है, इसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि यह अंडर कंसिड्रेशन है और हम जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश करेंगे इसके लिए कुछ करने की।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जल्दी कब समाप्त होगी ? जल्दी की क्या कुछ सीमा बांधी गई है ? हर बार यही आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि जल्दी हो जाएगा। इस तरह से कैसे गाड़ी चलेगी ? जल्दी की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। आपने मौका खो दिया है। बाद में खयाल आ गया आपको।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खयाल दिलवाया गया है इनको।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It appears from the statement of the hon. Minister that the Government have still to agree to convert the PTI and other news agencies into a Corporation. I would like to know whether several irregularities, misappropriation and other charges have been brought to her notice. These have been brought against the PTI management and the management of Samachar Bharti. I want to know about this. If so, before this decision should be finally taken what steps have been taken by the Government to investigate into those charges ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Just now I don't have the information about the charges brought against PTI or UNI or any other news agency. But, as the hon. Member has said some charges have been brought against these news agencies. We are definitely looking into it to see what Government can do in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We asked this in this very house when Mr. Gajral

was the Minister dealing with this Ministry. We referred to certain charges and discussed in Parliament then. Are all these washed away or expunged? We have been told that charges have been framed against the PTI management. Now the Minister says she has not received.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have not said I have not received. I said I do not have the information with me but if there are any charges definitely we will look into them and see what Government can do in the matter.

SHRI A.N. VIDYALANKAR : Is it not—fact that these are not independent because these agencies are controlled by the newspaper editors who are under the big industrialists?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir. We know that some of the big newspapers are share-holders and directors in these news agencies.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Members of the Board of Directors consisting of mainly the tycoons of the news-papers are only looking after the welfare of their papers and whether it is also a fact that the subscription of the PTI is prohibitive for small and medium news-papers?

MR. SPEAKER : You need not give information; you may just ask a question.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I could not follow the second part.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I asked whether the subscription of PTI is prohibitive for small and medium news-papers.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Just now I do not have information as to what is the subscription for small and medium news-papers.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : PTI and UNI have monopoly in the matters of news coverage and they don't give correct news. This violates the view of the people of the

country. I would like to know whether we could take immediate steps to convert them into independent Corporation controlled by eminent journalists etc. so that the people are fed with objective, reliable and correct news.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This question of converting them into statutory corporation is under the consideration of the Government. That is what I said in the beginning. While taking this into consideration, we will certainly keep in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

विश्व की मंडी में बड़े इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने में भारतीय सार्थों की असफलता

*371. श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विशेष व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात विकास परिषद् ने एक रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है कि विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण अधिकांश मामलों में भारतीय वाणिज्यिक फर्म बड़े इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परिषद् ने यह भी उल्लेख किया है कि विश्व की मंडियों में इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रतिस्पर्धा करने हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि इंजीनियरिंग संगठनों, सलाहकार विशेषज्ञों और राज्य व्यापार निगम में समन्वय हो ; और

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

विशेष व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एन. एन. मिश्र) :
(क) से (ग) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विचारें

(क) जी नहीं। भारतीय निर्यात सदन, विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के बाद भी, विश्वव्यापी निविदाओं के लिए बोली देकर भारी मूल्य की बहुत सी संविदाएं और आधीपान्त (टर्न की) परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करने में सफल रहें हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . भारी मूल्य की संविदाओं और परियोजनाओं में भाग लेने के लिए पहली शर्त यह है कि निर्यात सदन तथा अनेक संयंत्रों, जैसे कि निर्माताओं, पूतिकर्ताओं इंजीनियरी-परामर्शकों और सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय हो और ऐसा होने के कारण भारी मूल्य की संविदाओं के प्रस्तावों पर शीघ्रतापूर्वक विचार किया जाता है और आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि हमें फिलिपाइन्स और सूडान में चीनी की मिलें खोलने के बारे में अवसर मिला था, लेकिन हम ने उसे खो दिया? इसी तरह के और भी तथ्य उस रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वह रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है? अगर देखी है, तो विवरण के (क) में दिये गये "जी नहीं" का क्या मतलब है?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : इस "जी नहीं" का तात्पर्य उस रिपोर्ट से नहीं है माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के बाद भारतीय वाणिज्यिक क्रमों अधिकांश मामलों में इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। उस के जवाब में "नहीं" कहा गया है। हमारे इंजीनियरिंग गुड़ज एक्सपोर्ट

बढ़ रहा है और गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में सब सुविधाएँ देती रही है। अगर इस में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं, तो हम देखेंगे कि उस की खास वजह क्या है। मन्तनीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि पहले हम 41 करोड़ के इंजीनियरिंग गुड़ज का एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, जो कि अब बढ़ कर 115 करोड़ का हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर भी खुशी होगी कि हमारे इंजीनियरिंग गुड़ज जापान, जर्मनी, बिलायत और अमरीका आदि देशों में भी जाते हैं। इस के अलावा हम कुछ जायंट वेन्चर्स भी कर रहे हैं, जिन में हम खास तौर से अफ्रीकी देशों और अन्य देशों में उन के साथ मिल कर बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल ने कहा है कि जो ग्लोबल टेंडर होते हैं, जो विश्व के पैमाने पर टेंडर मंगाये जाते हैं, उन में छोटे छोटे उद्योग वाले प्रतियोगिता नहीं कर सकते, इस लिए हम के लिए एक कानसर्टम होना चाहिए, जिस में छोटे उद्योगों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो और जो विश्व की प्रतियोगिता में ठहर सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है।

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : यह सही है कि काम्पैटीबल, प्रतियोगिता, काफी है, खास तौर से टेक्नीकल नो-हाऊ और डिजाइनिंग में। और पूंजी का भी अभाव है। हम इन तीनों समस्याओं को देख रहे हैं। इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल के साथ बातचीत चल रही है कि आर्थिक - फिनांसल और टेक्नीकल - एसिस्टेंस आदि क्या सुविधाएँ दी जायें, ताकि हम बाहर के देशों में कम्पैट कर सकें और बहुत हमारा भाव बेचा जा सके।

**Setting up of Public Agency at Calcutta
for Weighing and Measuring
Export Cargo**

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

(a) whether the Calcutta Licensed
Measures Organisation, which has been
doing weighing and measuring export cargo
such as tea and gunnies, has recently been
closed down ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure
and whether Government's prior approval
was given ;

(c) whether such weighing and measur-
ing operations are essential in the interests
of the country's foreign trade ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have set
up a suitable public agency to do this
work ?

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

Statement

(a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Due to recurring losses
incurred for the following reasons :—

- (i) Withdrawal of measurement of jute
carpet backing cloth by the ship-
ping companies ; and
- (ii) frequent cancellation of the firm's
services by stevedores/steamer
agents to facilitate expeditious
loading of cargoes.

At a Tripartite meeting held by the
Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and
Rehabilitation held in May, 1971, a settle-
ment for resuming the work of the organisa-
tion was arrived at under Section 12(3) of
Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 which *inter
alia* contained proposal for reorganisation
including the staff.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In reply
to part (c) the answer given is yes, by which
I understand that the Minister agrees that the
weighing and measuring operations are
essential in the interest of the country's
foreign trade. If this is so, I want to know
why the Government has not taken any
steps to ensure that in all the major ports
of our country some organisation is set up
preferably in the public sector to ensure that
proper weighing and measuring of export
cargoes is done, instead of leaving it as in
Calcutta, to some private agency ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Private agencies
are slowly disappearing and in Calcutta
also it will disappear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I
like to know whether the Calcutta Licensed
Measures Organisation is functioning as
agents of the two chambers of commerce,
Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Indian
Chamber of Commerce and Government
have nothing to do with it. I want to know
whether it is a fact that exporters are not
under any compulsion to have their cargo
weighed and measured with the result that
under-invoicing and over-invoicing is going
on. I want to know what steps the
Government is thinking of, to plug these
loopholes. What steps are taken to see
that these weighing and measuring opera-
tions are carried out by a public organisation
at these ports ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Under-invoicing
and over-invoicing relates to Ministry of
Finance. So far as the taking over of the
cargo relating to foreign trade is concerned,
we have got an organisation. But it had
not been effectively functioning. We want
to strengthen that organisation at all ports
including Calcutta. At the moment it is in
private hands and there have been lot of
complaints against that.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA :
Many of these export contracts specify that
the final payment shall be made on the out-
turn report not only at the Indian port, but
at the port of destination. Just now, the
hon. Minister has said that he intends to
have intensive checking at our port of
embarkation. May I also ask him whether
any arrangements are proposed whereby the
outturn report at the port of destination

will also be supervised by the Indian weighing organisation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : To begin with, we are having only pre-shipment checking or inspection. What the hon. Member has said is a suggestion, and if it is necessary, we shall into look it.

Tea chests lying in Warehouses of Calcutta Port Commission

***376. SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some 35,000 chests containing tea worth about Rs. 12 crores have been lying in the public warehouses of Calcutta Port Commission since January, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to take over all private warehouses in Calcutta ;

(c) whether Government are considering a plan to guarantee the minimum quota of chests for the public warehouses ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Consequent on the declaration of closure of Public Tea Warehouses in Calcutta by Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Co., on 19th January, 1971 a total of 3.80 lakhs Tea chests worth about Rs. 13.5 crores was locked up. Closure was however lifted from 30th April, 1971. The current stock of Tea in Public warehouses is reported to be about 2.3 lakhs chests.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : In early February, the hon. Minister for Foreign Trade, Shri L. N. Mishra himself said that he was seized of the situation. How is it that even after four months, the matter has not been settled ? May I also know what

steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The Balmer Lawrie Warehousing Corporation have decided to close down, and we want to take over, and we are in correspondence with the Ministry of Transport. The real problem is to take over all these people who were engaged in this warehousing organisation. We are impressing upon the Ministry of Transport that those who were working in this organisation should not have their services dispensed with but they should be provided with jobs, because they have got experience of the job and also because of the difficult situation in regard to getting experienced men in this field in Calcutta

Changes in Administrative set-up of Government

***380. SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken in pursuance of the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to speeding up the disposal of cases and the redressal of public grievances, making the administration more responsive to the people's needs and aspiration and for checking corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Government hope that the progressive implementation of the recommendations of the ARC will improve public administration, of which the quick disposal of cases, the redressal of public grievances and responsiveness to popular needs are important aspects. A major step in the direction of redressing public grievances and checking corruption was the introduction of a bill in Parliament to setting up the institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas at the Centre. This bill was based on the decisions taken by the Government on the report of the Commission on 'Problems of redress of citizens' grievances.'

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Are Government aware that during the last two consecutive

years, there has been a shortfall in implementing the Plan targets? This has been the result of delays at Government level. What steps have been taken to see that things are expedited? In view of the increase in the Plan targets and Plan inputs, what sort of steps are being contemplated to see that the cases in hand are disposed of quickly?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The shortfall in Plan expenditure, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member, is due to a variety of reasons. But so far as the delay in Government decisions is concerned, every effort is made to see that decisions are taken as expeditiously as possible. As I said earlier, the various recommendations of the ARC as contained in their reports would as a whole make the Government more efficient and would result in quick disposal of cases.

As regards the specific schemes that can be taken for quicker disposal of cases, it is very difficult to enumerate all of them. As a matter of fact, the whole process of Government, their procedures, their method of work, delegation of powers etc. are involved, about which there is always a continuous thinking. Efforts are made through various orders and practices to see that the disposal of cases and particularly where policy decisions are concerned, is expedited.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since Government have not proposed any reduction in expenditure in the budget, will Government consider reduction in time so that the work could be undertaken within half the time or within some sort of targetted time? Have Government anything of that kind in view, that is, reducing the total time for disposal of the outstanding cases by setting some sort of time-limit, whether it be three days or one week or fifteen days or something of that nature?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are procedures and certain procedures also contemplate some time-limit, whether it be for sanction of a licence or for disposal of a case at a particular level in the Secretariat. So, wherever possible, some time-limit is always laid down, and an

effort is made to see that cases are disposed of expeditiously, but where a lot of consultation between different Ministries is involved, it does take some time to dispose of cases, but there also inter-Ministerial committees have been set up and they sit together and discuss the important cases and try to expedite them instead of the file being sent round and long notings being made. What I mean to say is that this question of expeditious disposal of Government work is continuously under review and it is always before the Government how these procedures can be improved,

SHRI N. K. SINHA : The hon. Minister has referred to the institutions of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt. What progress has been made in the States with regard to these institutions because the actual implementation of most of our Plans takes place in the States and I do not think that much progress is being made there?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not aware of which States have taken steps for establishing institutions of this nature. But so far as our own Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Bill is concerned, that Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and it was pending in the Rajya Sabha, but when the Lok Sabha was dissolved, that Bill lapsed. The Government propose to re-introduce the Bill at a suitable opportunity.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि ऐसा भी कोई फैसला उन्होंने किया है कि खर्चों में कुछ कमी की जाय?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : खर्चों में कमी करने की एक ऐसी समस्या है जो कि सरकार के समक्ष निरन्तर रहती है। जहाँ कहीं भी खर्चा ज्यादा होता हो या फिजूल होता हो उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन सरकार की कार्यवाहियाँ और गतिविधियाँ इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि ज्यादा खर्चा कम करना संभव ही संभव प्रतीत नहीं होता।

श्री आर. बी. बड़े : मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्टें आए काफी साल हो गए और फाइलों में सिर्फ रेड फ्लेग और ग्रीन फ्लेग लगाने के और कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो यह रेड फ्लेग और ग्रीन फ्लेग लगाने के बाद भी अगर यह रेड टैपिज्म समाप्त नहीं होता है। तो जैसा कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने कहा है कि पेन-लाइज करना चाहिए, वैसा कुछ भी किया है क्या ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि आयोग की किस सिफारिश की ओर सदस्य महोदय ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं।

श्री आर. बी. बड़े : रेड टैपिज्म।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जहाँ तक रेड टैपिज्म का प्रश्न है वह केवल एक सिफारिश, आवेग या कार्यवाही से खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। रेड टैपिज्म तो सारे ही सरकार की प्रक्रिया से और सारे ही काम करने के तरीके से संबंधित है जिस को सुधारने और जिस को सफल बनाने की हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Apart from normal administrative delays, the delay in responding to public grievances is due to delay in taking responsibility of decisions. Has Government come to any decision as to fixing up responsibility for implementing decisions at the Secretary level and so on ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : He probably wants to know at what level the decisions or recommendations of the Commission are being implemented,

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, fixing up responsibility on the officer concerned to implement decisions.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In the governmental hierarchy, cases are disposed

of at various levels. Many cases do not go to the Secretary at all. I think it is a misconception some hon. members have that every case goes through the Secretary or Minister. That is not so. There is substantial delegation of power in regard to secretariat work ; officers at various levels dispose of various cases. So it is not possible to say who is responsible for delay, but whoever is responsible to dispose of cases at a particular level is certainly responsible if there is delay.

Democratic set-up for Chandigarh Municipal Administration

*381. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing Municipal Administration on democratic lines in Chandigarh ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce at least some democratic element in the Chandigarh Municipal Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). It is not considered advisable at this stage to introduce an elected body to look after civic affairs in Chandigarh.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : The Minister has not assigned any reason. Is it not advisable to listen to the representatives of enlightened people living in Chandigarh, instead of denying them participation in municipal administration ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no question of having a municipal body in Chandigarh. One reason is that the status of Chandigarh as a Union Territory is itself a transitional arrangement. As the House knows, certain decisions have been taken with regard to the future of Chandigarh. The entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. It comes to almost Rs. 100 per capita per annum for civic amenities. If there were to be a municipal body, it would have to levy municipal taxes ; otherwise, there is little point in having such a body if the Centre is to continue to bear all the expenses. As

matters stand, an assurance was given by the erstwhile Punjab Government that no municipal taxes would be imposed for a period of 25 years in the interest of the speedy development of the town. These are the main reasons which have prompted us to take this decision.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Does the Minister feel the time is ripe now to reconsider the whole position and revise the present status of Chandigarh so far as municipal administration is concerned.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The matter has also been gone into thrice, twice in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee and once in the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee. On all these occasions, the ultimate decision was not to proceed with it.

Closure of Tea gardens in Darjeeling area (West Bengal)

*382. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of tea gardens have been closed down in Darjeeling area, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are providing short-term capital to these tea gardens for reopening them ?

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

(c) There is no scheme under consideration for providing short-term capital to reopen the closed tea garden.

Statement

(a) and (b). Three tea gardens in Darjeeling were closed down during the 5 years

ending 1969. One tea garden was closed down due to uneconomic working ; another tea garden was requisitioned for defence purposes and the third garden which was closed down due to uneconomic working had been resumed by the West Bengal Government under the Estates Acquisition Act.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Is it a fact that a large number of tea gardens have been closed in the Darjeeling hill area ? If so, what is the number, what are the causes for the closure and what remedial measures have been taken to reopen them ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I stated in the main answer, three gardens have been closed, the main reason in the case of two being uneconomic working and in the other case, it was taken over for defence purposes. There is no proposal at the moment to open any of them.

Per Capita Development expenditure in States during Fourth Plan

*378. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how would the per capita development expenditure in States vary during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the comparative figures during the earlier Plan periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating per capita plan outlays during the Fourth Plan period and comparative figures of per capita expenditure during the earlier periods, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(In Rupees)

State	Annual Annual Annual Fourth						
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Plan 1966-7	Plan 1967-8	Plan 1968-9	Plan 1969-74
1. Andhra Pradesh	33	52	91	23	16	18	94
2. Assam	29	57	103	19	22	19	161
3. Bihar	25	40	67	14	13	12	89
4. Gujarat	58	76	108	25	27	32	165
5. Haryana	—	—	—	25	29	36	214
6. Jammu and Kashmir	39	77	166	45	52	55	586
7. Kerala	31	49	101	23	25	25	117
8. Madhya Pradesh	34	48	84	15	14	15	93
9. Maharashtra	37	57	103	26	26	31	174
10. Mysore	46	62	100	21	23	25	116
11. Nagaland	—	—	280	130	136	132	903
12. Orissa	56	54	120	22	22	17	99
13. Punjab	104	87	126	24	34	32	191
14. Rajasthan	39	53	97	21	16	19	111
15. Tamil Nadu	12	57	98	22	24	24	129
16. Uttar Pradesh	25	32	72	18	18	17	103
17. West Bengal	54	48	80	13	12	13	69
<i>All States average.</i>	39	51	91	20	20	21	119

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : After some steps had already been taken by the Planning Commission to help the weaker States, are there any other proposals for the same purpose? Earlier, it was decided that 10 per cent of the total that would be made available to the States would be for the weaker States? What is the position now? Is the Planning Commission thinking of any further measures in this direction?

Kashmir and Nagaland. As for the other States, some criteria have been laid down by the NDC; 60 per cent amount goes on the basis of population, 10 per cent goes on the basis of tax effort, 10 per cent for such States whose per capita average income is lower than the national average and 10 per cent for continuing schemes which are spill-over schemes. So this care has been taken. It is for the States to try to mobilise their own resources in their own areas.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The NDC has taken this aspect into consideration. According to the decision taken in 1968, the pool from the Fourth Plan was provided for the requirements of Assam, Jammu and

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Has any special request been made by the Government of Bihar for help in a special way?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Requests are being made by all States, even those whose per capita average income is more than the national average. The question is, having regard to various problems of various States, to what extent the Central pool could be allocated. For this purpose, the criteria have been laid down after consulting all Chief Ministers. It is their decision. That is the only decision having regard to the present set up of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Soviet agreement for exporting
Coir Products to U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Soviet Union recently for exporting coir products to the Soviet Union ;

(b) the salient points of the agreement ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to increase the export of coir products to the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No agreement as such between Government of India and Government of USSR has been signed specifically for exporting coir products to the USSR. However, in the Long Term Trade Agreement signed between the two Governments in December 1970 "Coir Goods" is one of the items for export from India to USSR.

(c) Exports of coir goods to USSR have been progressing satisfactorily and there has been no need to adopt special measures for increasing exports of these goods to the USSR.

S.T.C. Units in States for Liaison with Exporters

*363. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to set up units in the States to maintain liaison with the exporters of the States ;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be put into action ; and

(c) the share of various States for exports per year through the State Trading Corporation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No shares have been fixed.

सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न वस्तुओं के आयात
और निर्यात व्यापार का अपने हाथ
में लिया जाना

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

(क) उन वस्तुओं के क्या नाम हैं जिनका आयात और निर्यात व्यापार सरकार ने अब अपने हाथ में लिया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकार का विचार किन वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात व्यापार को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल. एन. मिश्र) :

(क) उन महीनों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है जिन का आयात तथा निर्यात

राष्ट्र अधिकारों के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया गया है। [प्रन्धालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-359/71]

(ख) नयी मर्दों के मार्गीकरण के विषय में विनिश्चय सामान्यतः प्रत्येक वर्ष की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति निर्धारित करते समय किये जाते हैं तथा उसके साथ घोषित किए जाते हैं।

*Alleged entry by Armed men in
Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi*

*366. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 35 armed men forcibly entered into the Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi on the 6th May, 1971 after overpowering the armed Sewadar at the gate ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, 41 persons including some women and a child locked themselves inside Gurdwara Sisganj on 6th May, 1971, after forcibly evicting the Sewadars from the Gurdwara. A case under the appropriate provisions of law was registered by the Police on the report of the Secretary of the then Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi. The Police arrested them on 20th May, 1971 and produced them before a Magistrate. Action is being taken under the relevant provisions of the law.

Crisis in Cigarette Industry

*367. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Tobacco importers are enjoying special privileges due to the devaluation of the rupee ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Indian Cigarette Industry is facing a serious crisis due to the privileges enjoyed by the foreign tobacco importers ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save the industry ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

*Demand for Indian ready-made Garments
in U.S.A. and Western European
Countries*

*372. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian ready-made garments are very popular in the U.S.A. and in Western European countries ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last year ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to popularise these garments in more countries and encourage for the expansion and modernisation of the Indian garments industry ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Our garments are gaining popularity in USA and West European markets.

(b) Rs. 187.4 lakhs.

(c) Exhibitions, fairs and fashions shows are being arranged in foreign countries and due publicity is being given to promote exports. Most of the garments manufacturing units are in small-scale sector. Imports of machinery is being arranged on hire-purchase basis through National Small Industries Corporation. The

industry has been allowed the facility of import of special varieties of fabrics for use in making of garments for exports. The provision of manufacture-in-bond for exports would facilitate expanded export production.

**Fixation of rates of Government
Advertisements to News-papers**

*374. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed for giving advertisements to news-papers and periodicals ;

(b) the criteria laid down for fixing rates ; and

(c) the machinery which reviews the rates from time to time and the extent of discretionary powers exercised by it in disposing of requests for enhanced rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) News-papers/periodicals have full freedom to fix their own advertisement tariffs but the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity makes use of only those news-papers/periodicals whose rates are found acceptable from the point of view of publicity requirements.

(c) Advertisement rates may be revised from time to time by the D.A.V.P. at the request of the publisher or otherwise, on the basis of a sizeable change in effective circulation.

Statement

The consideration kept in view while releasing advertisements to news-papers are to secure the widest possible coverage within the limited funds available by a judicious process of selection of news-papers and periodicals so as to reach the class of readership required to be catered for and the masses in different walks of life. Subject to

this general consideration, it is the policy of Government to make increasing use of medium and small news-papers for Government advertisement.

2. While selecting news-papers and periodicals for the release of Government advertisements the following factors are taken into account :—

(i) Effective circulation (normally, papers having a paid circulation of below 1000 are not used) ;

(ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential) ;

(iii) Class of readership ;

(iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics ;

(v) Other factors such as production standards, the language and areas intended to be covered within the available funds ; and

(vi) Advertisements rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

3. Advertisements are withheld from such news-papers and periodicals which habitually indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preaching violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals thus undermining the basic national interests. The political affiliation of a news-paper is, however, not taken into consideration while releasing advertisements.

**Allocation of Foreign Exchange
to Calcutta News-papers**

*375. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of foreign exchange made available to the newspapers published from Calcutta separately during the last three years for the import of printing and composing machinery ; and

(b) whether Government are having any proposal to cut down the foreign exchange expenditure of the monopolistic news-papers in order to give encouragement the small news-papers so as to enable them to compete with the big news-papers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the

Table of the House.

(b) Foreign exchange for import of equipment from abroad is granted to big newspapers including those belonging to the large common ownership units, only for the purpose of replacement of worn-out machinery and in order only to maintain and not to augment the productive capacity of the machinery which are to be replaced. The demands of all small and medium newspapers for foreign exchange have been met in full every year.

Statement

Year	Total value (Rs.)	Big		Medium		Small	
		Value (Rs.)	Percentage	Value (Rs.)	Percentage	Value (Rs.)	Percentage
1968-69	39,80,897	35,05,880	88.07	3,39,517	8.53	1,35,500	3.40
1969-70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1970-71	10,44,970	2,80,463	26.84	Nil	Nil	7,64,507	73.16

Demand by Bihar Government for C. R. P. Battalions

*877 **SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in April, 1971 the Bihar Government had asked the Central Government for more Battalions of the C. R. P. for combating the activities of Naxalites in the State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However in April, 1971 the Bihar Government asked for two additional Battalions of C. R. P., in connection with their programme of imparting refresher training to their Armed Police to improve their professional efficiency.

The State Government have asked the Centre from time to time for the deputation of the C. R. P., Units in aid to civil power

and the C. R. P. force has been made available to the extent possible.

Memorandum by M. Ps. for formation of a separated state for Telangana

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

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister by the Telangana Praja Samiti Members of Parliament urging immediate decision for the formation of a separate State for Telangana; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A deputation of Telangana Praja Samiti Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister but did not give any memorandum.

(b) Does not arise.

T. V. For States Bordering Pakistan

***383. SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal TV Stations in the Border States to counter Pakistan's slanderous TV propaganda ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this respect ; and

(c) the period likely to be taken in the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c) . Of the TV stations in Pakistan the one whose programmes spill over into India is located at Lahore. Its programmes can be viewed in certain areas of Punjab and J&K. The question of setting up of TV Stations in the Punjab is under Government's consideration.

Revision of prices of Rayon Yarn and Woollen Fabrics

***384. SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the price of rayon yarn and woollen fabrics ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the industry to the new prices ; and

(c) whether the matter has been discussed by the representatives of the industry with Government and, if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no statutory control on the prices of rayon yarn and woollen fabrics. Hence the question of revising the prices by Government does not arise.

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

Conference of Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of North-Eastern States and Union Territories

***385. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of the North-Eastern States and the United Territories was held recently to discuss effective steps to co-ordinate their security arrangements and development programmes ; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . No such conference has been held. However, P.M. met the Governor of Assam and Nagaland and the Lt. Governors of Manipur and Tripura on 22nd November, 1970 to discuss matter connected with the north-eastern region in the context of the Government's decision to grant statehood to Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.

T. V. and Documentary Films on recent Influx of Refugees from East Bengal

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

(a) whether Television and Documentary films of the refugees, coming from East Bengal after the out-break of freedom struggle, have been taken ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. TV news films on the subject were taken by the Delhi Television Centre. TV films were also obtained from the stringer cameraman stationed at Calcutta and from VISNEWS service.

Newsreel coverages are being made in the form of lead items in the weekly editions of Indian News Review released

by the Films Division since April 9, 1971. Films Division is now preparing a documentary film on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Satellite Channels to Strengthen Telecommunication net-work.

***387 SHRI TEJA SINGH SWAT-TANTRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will set up 77 Satellite Channels in 1971 to strengthen the telecommunication net-work ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). On the basis of traffic forecast, a total of 77 Satellite Channels will be required during 1971-72. However, taking into account the equipment available and already installed, it is expected that about 50 channels will be working by the end of 1971-72. Action is being taken for obtaining additional equipment for providing channels which may be required in excess of 50.

2. Since the commencement of operations through the Satellite Earth Station at Arvi with effect from the 26th February, 1971, 26 Satellite Channels have already been installed and are working with the following countries :

Australia	...	1
Bahrain	...	1
Japan	...	2
Kenya	...	1
Kuwait	...	1
Malaysia	...	1
Singapore	...	1
Switzerland	...	1
United Kingdom	...	12
U. S. A.	...	4
West Germany	...	1

The quality of telecommunication services, particularly telephone service, provided through the satellite telecommunication net-work is of a high standard and is available for all the twenty-four hours, at the existing rates.

Increase in Promotion Quota of I.A.S. officers from State Civil Services

***388. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the promotion quota of I. A. S. from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for the Officers belonging to the State Civil Services ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that in order to provide greater opportunities for the advancement of talented persons who are not already in Class I, the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion may be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent. This recommendation covers the Indian Administrative Service also. The recommendation is under examination.

Film Industry of West Bengal

***389. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of film industry in West Bengal is fast deteriorating and the number of films producing units is also decreasing ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to save the film industry of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The condition of the film industry in West Bengal has been deteriorating since independence as partition of the country deprived the film industry located in Calcutta of the sizeable market in East Pakistan. But since 1969-70, there has been no significant change in the number of film producing units.

(b) The State Government appointed a Film Enquiry Committee under Justice K. C. Sen in 1962 and another *ad hoc* Committee headed by Shri R. Gupta in 1966 to suggest ways and means to arrest the deterioration in the film industry in West Bengal. In June 1969, the State Government constituted a State Film Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Sircar, to suggest methods for implementing the recommendations of the two previous committees. The Sircar committee has given a report suggesting various measures for improvement in the film industry in West Bengal. The report is now under consideration of the State Government.

Indo-U. A. R. Annual Trade Plan

*390. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items which India imports from the United Arab Republic under the Annual Trade plan, ending in June, 1971 ;

(b) whether the United Arab Republic has been asking for diversification of imports from that country ; and

(c) if so, the proposals made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) India imports mainly raw cotton, rice and rock phosphate from the U. A. R. under the present Indo-UAR Trade Arrangements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The U. A. R. Government have been suggesting imports into India straightaway from the U.A.R. of additional items like television sets, refrigerators, air-conditioners etc., the import of which is banned. They have also offered crude oil but only for export after 1972.

E. C. A. F. E. Conference at Manila

1627. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held in Manila on the 20th April, 1971 ;

(b) whether India put forward proposals at the Conference ;

(c) If so, the number out of them which were accepted ; and

(d) what were the subjects discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at ?

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

Statement

The 27th Annual Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held at Manila (Philippines) from 20th to 30th April, 1971. The Indian Delegation to this meeting was led by the Minister of Foreign Trade. A copy of the Agenda adopted at the Session is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No LT-360/71*].

2. In pursuance of the directives of the Council of Ministers contained in the Kabul Declaration, attention was directed towards the need to carry forward the schemes for regional cooperation, and particularly, those relating to the Asian Clearing

Union and the Trade Expansion Programme through the adoption of suitable time-table for action. Efforts were also made to further the projects in other supporting fields, particularly export promotion, industrialisation, and transport and communications.

3. The main points urged by the Indian Delegation were the following :-

- (i) The imperative need to combine economic growth with social justice.
- (ii) The need to arrest the declining trend in intra-regional trade and to stimulate trade expansion between ECAFE developing countries through the early adoption of a mutually beneficial programme of trade expansion supplemented by other facilitation measures in accordance with the Kabul Declaration.
- (iii) Expeditionary follow-up action on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of an Asian Clearing Union.
- (iv) The need to evolve multi-national schemes for export credit reinsurance and export credit refinancing with the active involvement of the Asian Development Bank.
- (v) Strengthening and expansion of the scope of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre so as to enable it to function as (a) a co-ordinating unit for collection and dissemination of commercial information on a continuing basis and (b) as an effective promotional agency to assist and supplement export efforts of ECAFE developing countries. In particular, it was urged that the Centre should assist developing countries in this region to take the fullest advantage of the generalised scheme of preferences, avail of opportunities arising from untying of aid, and prepare for participation in any scheme for intra-regional trade expansion.

(vi) The need to give attention to the problem of increasing freight costs, and in this connection, to convene a meeting of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates in 1971.

(vii) The need to give greater attention to commodity problems and in particular, the formulation of suitable commodity arrangements.

4. These suggestions of the the Indian Delegation have been fully reflected in the report of the Commission. The decisions arrived at the Session are incorporated in the Resolutions adopted by the Commission. A set of copies of the Resolutions adopted at the Manila Session has been placed in the Parliament Library.

5. An agreement to establish a Pepper Community was also signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia at the time of this session in Manila.

गोभा को ऋण

1628. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गोभा को कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि का ब्याज बना ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए कितना ऋण माँगा गया है ; और

(घ) इस पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त) : (क) स्वीकृत किये गए निम्न प्रकार थे :-

1968-69 रु. 6,27,06,700

1969-70 रु. 5,08,58,500

1970-71 रु. 6,67,75,000

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋणों पर कुल 92,54,276 रुपये का ब्याज बना । वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋण पर अभी तक कोई ब्याज देय नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) रु. 7,37, 72,000

(घ) 5½ प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष, जिसमें मूलधन तथा ब्याज की समय पर अदायगी करने के लिए ¼ प्रतिशत छूट है ।

National Plan for Geo-Dynamics Projects

16.9. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of national plan for geo-dynamics Projects discussed at the recent two-day conference of Scientists held in New Delhi during April, 1971 ; and

(b) the areas chosen for studying the movements taking place in the interior of the earth ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Indian National Committee for Co-operation with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics held a panel discussion on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1971 to consider India's participation in an international Geodynamics project which is being organised to

study the solid earth. The following working Groups were set up to deal with different aspects of the project.

Subject	Coordinator
(i) Seismology	Dr. A.N. Tandon
(ii) Laboratory studies on Physical properties	Dr. S. Balakrishna
(iii) Palaeomagnetism	Dr. R.K. Verma
(iv) Petrology, Mineralogy and Geochronology	Dr. A. P. Subramaniam
(v) Surveys	Shri J. Chatterjee

उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले का विकास

1630. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या योजना मंत्री गढ़वाल जिले को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने और वहां मद्य निषेध लागू करने के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के पहाड़ी जिलों में सर्वाधिक पिछड़े पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई निम्न प्रकार है :-

(1) पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला उन 8 पहाड़ी जिलों में से एक है जिन्हें त्वरित विकास के लिए अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है ।

इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सतत प्रयास की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए स्वीकृत समग्र केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता एक उदार सिद्धान्त के आधार पर दी जा रही है 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में तथा 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में जब कि सामान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार 30 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान तथा 70 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है। साथ ही प्रत्येक वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की योजना के लिए व्यय व्यवस्था की गई है अतः इसका व्यपवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा।

राज्य की चौथी योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए 65.05 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई जिसमें 6.94 करोड़ रुपये पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के लिए है। इस परिषद का विकास की मुख्य मर्दों के अनुसार ब्योरा तथा चौथी योजना के प्रथम दो वर्ष 1969—71 के व्यय की प्रगति यहां नीचे दर्शायी गई है :-

पीड़ी गढ़वाल का परिषद तथा व्यय

(लाख रुपयों में)

विकास की मुख्य मद	चौथी योजना का परिषद	1969-70 का व्यय	'970-71 का अनुमानित व्यय
1. कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम	254.340	27.350	32.432
2. सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास	24.810	6.283	5.126
3. सिंचाई तथा बिजली	66.710	16.020	50.680
4. उद्योग तथा सनन	17.790	1.421	1.500
5. परिवहन तथा संचार	178.040	33.296	50.954
6. समाज सेवाएं	151.970	38.910	27.110
7. विविध	0.480	0.018	0.064
जोड़ :	694.140	123.298	167.866

(2) इस जिले को जन केश प्रयोजित स्कीमों से भी लाभ होगा जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :

(3) वित्तीय तथा ऋणदात्री संस्थाओं से नए ऋण तथा छोटे उद्योगों के लिए रिवायती बित्त प्राप्त करने हेतु पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले का चयन एक पिछड़े जिले के रूप में किया गया है।

(4) राज्य सरकार को था रही है कि वह प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण तथा विकास एवं व्यवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ जुटाने के लिए पोड़ी गड़वाल के लिए एक जिला योजना तैयार करे। इस हेतु एक निर्देश समिति के तत्वावधान में एक सचन सर्वेक्षण की बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य हैं तथा राज्य योजना एवं वित्त सचिव और राज्य कृषि आयुक्त, योजना आयोग के सलाहकार (उद्योग तथा खनिज) तथा सम्बन्धित सलाहकार (कार्यक्रम प्रशान) सदस्य हैं।

(5) इस जिले को ग्राम बेरोजगारी के तूफानी कार्यक्रम से भी लाभ होगा जिसे सारे देश में 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की व्यवस्था करके चलाया गया है।

(6) हाल ही में एक ग्राम बिजली करण निगम की स्थापना की गई है। यह निगम पोड़ी गड़वाल जिले जैसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ग्राम बिजली करण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को रियायती शर्तों पर धन दे रहा है।

Exports of Cashewnuts

1631. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Government to boost the export of Cashewnuts ;

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result of the export of Cashewnuts during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what are Government's plan to increase the export of Cashewnuts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (c). For export of Cashew Kernels, we are mostly dependent on imported nuts. As a long term measure, therefore, the Ministry Food and Agriculture is taking steps to increase indigenous production. Simultaneously, we are trying to explore new markets for which various promotional measures, such as participation in Trade Fairs, sending out delegations and arranging special promotional measures, are being undertaken. The State Trading Corporation has also been asked to promote the exports of Cashew Kernels, specially to non-traditional markets,

(b) Exports of cashewnuts during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were of the order of Rs. 60.92 crores, Rs. 57.42 crores and Rs. 52.03 crores respectively bringing the net foreign exchange earning to Rs. 29.54 crores during 1968-69, Rs. 29.82 crores during 1969-70 and Rs. 22.78 crores during 1970-71.

नैनीताल में लगाये जाने वाले उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर का अन्य स्थान पर लगाया जाना

1632. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर को जिसे पहले नैनीताल के निकट लगाया जाना था अब किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस स्थान का क्या नाम है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बमश्री सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वह ट्रांसमीटर अब नजीबाबाद में लगाया जायेगा। तथापि, दो स्टूडियो अल्मोड़ा और पोड़ी में लगाए जायेंगे। ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए नजीबाबाद का चयन कुमायूँ गड़वाल प्रदेश के अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्र में प्रभावी ढंग से प्रसारण

करने की इसकी उपयोगिता की देखते हुए किया गया था।

**Non-Utilisation of Funds
allocated to Tripura**

1633. SHRI DASARATHA DEB ;
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura did not utilise the sum allocated for the year 1970-71 under different head of development ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such savings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT : (a) The Government of
Tripura have reported that the Plan Outlay
for 1970-71 could not be fully utilised under
several heads of development ;

(b) The information is being collected
from the Government of Tripura and will
be laid on the Table of the House as early
as possible

**Supply of Andaman Timber to Official
of Grih Mantralaya**

1634. SARI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some superior type of
timber was supplied to some high officials
of the Grih Mantralaya by the Andamans
Administration ;

(b) whether the same was brought to
Delhi by train by a teacher who came as
an escort to school children for youth mela
held in Delhi in the year 1970 ;

(c) Whether the timber was offered to
the officials as gift or it was on payment
basis ;

(d) whether similar type of timber is
available to general public in Andamans on
the same rate as was offered to above
officials ; and

(e) if not, whether it attracts any action
under the Conduct Rules of Government
Servants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Small
amounts of wood were sold to two officers
of the Ministry of Home Affairs on pay-
ment at the rates it is available to the
general public in the Andamans. In one
case, the quantity of wood was 0.066 cu. m.,
costing Rs. 48.05. In the second case, the
quantity of wood sold was 0.083 cu. m. and
0.032 cu. m. at a total cost of Rs. 108.55 p.
The wood was sold in the month of
October, 1969. Payment was made by these
officers by cheque and the amounts were
adjusted in Government accounts. The
wood was brought to New Delhi by some
officials who were coming here. Neither
these officials nor the Government were put
to any loss or expenditure on this account.

(e) Does not arise.

**Effect of Speculative Activities on Jute
Industry**

1635. THRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI ;
SHIRI IMDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any spurt in
speculative activities in the raw Jute market
on account of the fall of jute exports from
East Pakistan after March 25, 1971 as a
result of disturbed conditions in that
country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to
ensure that the interests of jute industry
in India may not be adversely affected by
these speculative activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prices
of raw jute have been fluctuating. The
price of the variety jute, commonly known
as Assam Bottom had risen from Rs. 148.70
per quintal on 25th March to Rs. 166.11 per
quintal on 17th April. The prices declined ;
there after the range between Rs. 151.38 to
Rs. 162.0 per quintal.

(b) Crop of jute and mestat in 1971-72 is expected to be very good. With increased availability during the next crop season, violent spurt in jute prices is not anticipated. Constant watch is being kept on prices and such measures as may be necessary will be taken from time to time.

Brain Drain to U.S.A.

1637. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Science Foundation of the United States of America in a report published recently has stated Indians account for 22 per cent of the total brain drain to the United States of America from developing countries ;

(b) whether the measures so far taken by Government to arrest the brain drain have proved ineffective ; and

(c) if so, further steps Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scientists' Pool Scheme has already helped over 3,000 persons to return and settle down in India. However, the increase in percentage of immigrants to the United States in recent years appears to be due to the new U.S. Immigration Act.

(c) Some of the measures already taken to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists, Engineers etc. are given in the Statement attached. In addition a proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for absorption of brilliant Indian Scientists in India, so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities in the country, is under consideration.

Statement

(A) The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement

of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

- (iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministers, Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

- (v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(B) Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists and engineers are given below :—

- (1) Scientists are given merit promotion and advance increments under the Merit Promotion Scheme.

- (2) Merit of scientists from senior Scientific Assistant onwards to the level of Scientist 'C' (Rs. 700-1250) is assessed once in five years for promotion to the next higher post.

consisting of the following components :

- (3) Fellowships are provided in the National Laboratories/Institutes and outside research institutions and Universities to encourage scientific talent in the the country.

- (4) Grant-in-aid to Scientists to carry out research.

(Rs. crores)

(i) 60% on the basis of population	159.21
(ii) State Income (10%)	Nil
(iii) Tax effort (10%)	19.50
(iv) Irrigation and Power (10%)	6.44
(v) Special problems (10%)	35.85
	<hr/> 221.00 <hr/>

Increased Central Assistance to West Bengal

1638. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the *per capita* plan outlay and the Central assistance for West Bengal during the Fourth Plan is the lowest of all the States of India ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the growing unemployment and other economic problems of that State, Government are contemplating an increased allocation for West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) West Bengal has the lowest *per capita* outlay for the Fourth Plan. Its *per capita* Central Assistance is, however; not the lowest in the country.

(b) Central assistance being pre-determined according to the formula accepted by the Committee of Chief Ministers set up by the National Development Council an increase in the size of the State's Plan would be dependent largely on the efforts of the State to marshal its own resources for financing the Plan programmes. The Central assistance for West Bengal during the Fourth Plan was estimated at Rs. 221 crores

It may be observed from the above figures that West Bengal did not get any Central assistance under the criterion (ii) mentioned above of the *per capita* income of West Bengal was higher than the National average (Rs. 498 as against Rs. 422).

As an increase in the Plan outlay would depend on the State Governments' capacity to raise its own resources, the State Government has been enabled to channel its additional resources during the Fourth Plan for developmental purposes by providing a special accommodation of Rs. 73 crores to cover its pre-assessed non-Plan gap. In this context, it may be noted that the State's own resources during the Third Plan were Rs. 145 crore against which the State's resources during the Fourth Plan have been estimated at only Rs. 101.5 crores. If efforts are made to raise more State's resources, it may be possible to increase the Plan outlay of the State during the Fourth Plan period. It may be added that the Central Government have provided special assistance outside the Plan for the following schemes for West Bengal's accelerated development :

(i) Calcutta Metropolitan Development District Programme	Rs. 8 crores
(ii) Irrigation Projects (Kangabati Rs. 2 crores and Minor Irrigation Projects Rs. 170 crores)	Rs. 3.70 crores

As the development of the State depends very much on the total investment made during any period of time, it may be mentioned that the investment in West Bengal of Central industrial projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 112.2 crores. During the past 18 years (1951 to 1969) an amount of Rs. 466 crores had been invested in the State on Central Industrial Projects. This gives a *per capita* investment in Central Industrial Projects of Rs. 128 for West Bengal against the national average of only Rs. 57.

Over and above the above schemes, the following special projects to be financed entirely by the Centre have already been started in West Bengal which will have a favourable impact on the unemployment situation :

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agency :*

Darjeeling, Hoogly and West Dinajpur have been selected under the above scheme with a provision of Rs. 15 crores per district during the Plan period.

(ii) *Rural Works Programme :*

One project covering the district of Purulia and another project covering certain areas of the two districts of Bankura and Midnapur have been selected with a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores for each project during the Plan period.

(iii) *Marginal Farmers' and Landless Labourers :*

Purulia and Bankura districts have been selected with a provision of Re. 1 crore per district.

(iv) *Provision of concessional finance by financial institutions :*

The district of Purulia, Darjeeling and Bankura have been selected for the scheme of providing concessional finance by financial institutions for starting new industries and expanding existing industries. The district of Purulia has been selected under the

scheme of providing 10% grant for the establishment of industrial units costing not more than Rs. 50 lakhs per unit.

(v) *Crash Programme for Rural Unemployment :*

The Crash Programme for solving rural unemployment has also been initiated in the State covering all the districts at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per year per district.

Survey Conducted by Allahabad University
Employment Information and Guidance
Bureau regarding Selection of IAS
Candidates

1639. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :
SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the survey conducted by the Allahabad University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau stating that all the officers selected for I.A.S. had scored poor marks in General Knowledge ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Determinants of I. A. S. Success Survey' conducted in 1969-70 by the University Employment, Information and Guidance Bureau of the University of Allahabad. The survey was undertaken to make a study of factors which are important determinants of success at the Indian Administrative Service examination. The Bureau addressed in all 92 officers, appointed to the Indian Administrative Service on the basis of the examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the year 1968 and obtained a response from 60. The data thus collected was analysed with a view to enquiring into the family and educational background of the successful

candidates, the determinants of success at the competitive examination and the role of University education in this context. One of the conclusions drawn in this survey is that General Knowledge has a poor weightage in the examination but there is nothing disturbing about it.

Government are of the view that it would not be appropriate to draw any general conclusions from the limited data collected by the aforesaid Bureau in respect of only some of the successful candidates in one year's examination alone and that a more detailed study will have to be conducted to draw valid conclusions on the aspects covered by this survey.

Slow Progress of Work in C.S.I.R.

1640. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, due to constant change from the purview of one Ministry to another, the work in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has slowed down to a great extent ;

(b) since when meeting of the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or meeting of Directors of various Laboratories has not been held ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a). No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) functions as an autonomous organisation and its link with the administrative Ministry is only nominal.

(b) and (c). The Conference of Directors of the National Laboratories/Institutes was held on 4th-5th July, 1970 and the Governing Body of the CSIR last met on 24th July, 1970. Steps to hold the next meeting of the Governing Body of the CSIR are on hand. The possibility of holding the

Directors' Conference before the meeting of the Governing Body is also being explored.

Leave Travel Concession to Central Government Employees

1641. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leave travel concession scheme is in force for the benefit of the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the main features and objectives of this scheme ; and

(c) how far those objectives have been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Leave Travel Concession Scheme was introduced on 11th October, 1956 for the benefit of the Central Government employees and its salient features are as follows :-

(a) All regular employees who have put in one year's service are entitled to the travel concession *once* in a block of two calendar years, commencing from 1956-57 for journeys to their home-town and back ;

(b) The concession is admissible not only to Government servants but also to their wives, legitimate and step children residing with and wholly dependent on them, but not to parents, sisters, brothers, etc.

(c) The concession is available only when the Government servant proceeds on regular leave for not less than 15 days and is not admissible to railway employees, members of Defence services and those who are eligible for any other form of travel concessions ;

(d) For the first 400 kms of outward and return journey, the actual fare has to be borne by the Government servant. In respect of Class IV Staff, they will have to bear the actual fare of the first 160 kms each way. For the rest of the distance the Government servant is to be reimbursed in full by Government, the actual fares of the class of accommodation to which he is entitled

(e) Industrial and Work-charged Staff entitled to regular leave are also entitled to this concession with effect from the block (calendar) years 1960-61 ;

(f) The concession was extended for journeys between places connected by rail/ partly connected by rail and partly connected by road/steamer and not connected by rail. In respect of places not connected by rail, a Government servant may travel by steamer/air where an alternative means of travel is either not available or is more expensive. In such cases, he will bear the same proportion of cost as in the case of rail journeys and the extent of reimbursement would be what would have been admissible had he travelled by rail in the entitled class or 100% of actual expenses whichever is less. The same scale is applied for journeys by private car (whether the car belongs to Government servant or not) the cost of propulsion being borne by Government servant ;

(g) In case where the Government servant is unable to avail of the leave travel concession in a particular block he is allowed to carry it forward and avail of it in the first calendar year of the next block ;

(h) If the family of the Government servant remains at the home-town, the Government servant alone is eligible to avail of the Leave Travel Concession *once* a year ;

(i) Persons whose home-towns are within a distance of 160 Kms in the case of class IV staff and 400 Kms in the cases of others are not entitled to this concession.

The main objective behind the present Leave Travel Concession is to afford some financial assistance to Government servants coming from far off places to

enable them to maintain their domestic and social ties with their places of origin and also to give an all India character to the Central services. The fact that persons from all parts of the country join the Central Services which carry all India transfer liability and the fact that Central Government servants working at distant places from their home-towns do avail of the concession, establish that the scheme has gone a long way in achieving its objectives.

Per Capita Income and Expenditure and Gross National Product

1642. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income and expenditure and Gross National Product of India as on 1948 and 1970 ; and

(b) whether any improvement has been noticed in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The figures of *per capita* national income and gross national product for the years 1948 and 1970 are not available. The estimates for 1954-55 and 1969-70 prepared according to revised series at constant (1960-61) prices are given in the enclosed statement.

The estimates for *per capita* expenditure for the years 1948 and 1970 are also not available. The average *per capita* consumer expenditure of households according to National Sample Surveys (NSS) for the years 1954-55 (8th Round of NSS) and 1964-65 (19th Round of NSS) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The increase in *per capita* national income in 1969-70 over 1954-55 was 24 per cent at constant (1960-61) prices. The increase in *per capita* expenditure cannot be estimated from the NSS figures as they are based on current prices.

Statement

1. *Per capita* national income at constant (1960-61) prices*

1954-55 (Rs.)	1969-70 (Rs.)	Percentage increase in 1969-70 over 1954-55
274.7	339.4	24

2. Gross national product at constant (1960-61) prices.

1954-55 (Rs. crores)	1969-70 (Rs. crores)
11,107	19,173

3. *Per capita* consumer expenditure of households at current prices based on National Sample Survey.

	1954-55 (Rs.)	1964-65 (Rs.)
Rural	182.01	323.89
Urban	300.40	441.37

Influx of Population from Rural to Urban Areas

1643. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest census indicates steady increase in the influx of population from the rural to urban areas ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of creating more market towns/market areas with the amenities of a town to check this unhealthy influx ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

MOHSIN) : (a) The data of the 1971 Census are yet to be fully processed. Hence the information on migration trends is not yet available.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above do not arise.

Grant of Indian Citizenship

1644. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons (foreigners) granted Indian citizenship during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the number of such Indian Personnel who discontinued their Indian citizenship and settled in foreign countries during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a). According to the information available, 2448 persons were granted Indian citizenship during the year ended 31st December 1970.

(b) There is no provision in the Citizenship Act, 1955, requiring Indian citizens to report to Government on their acquisition of foreign citizenship. The information is, therefore, not available.

Financial Assistance for Handloom Industry in Kerala

1645. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a). whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance to stabilise the handloom industry in that State ; and

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

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

*These estimates relate to the revised series of national product and related aggregates published by the C.S.O.

(b) Financial assistance for the development of the handloom industry in Kerala is being given as part of the block loans and grants given to the State Government for annual plans of the State. A request for extension of refinancing facilities to Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation was also received from the State Government but it was not found possible to accede to it.

Decision to participate in Algiers Fair

1646. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to participate in the Algiers Fair to be held in August, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the items to be displayed at the Fair ; and

(c) the total expenditure involved ?

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

(b) Engineering Goods, textiles of all kinds, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, leather manufactures, handicrafts and handlooms food stuffs, coir articles etc., are categories of goods that would be exhibited. A list of important items is attached.

(c) The estimated expenditure involved will be Rs. 4.60 lakhs including Rs. 3.80 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Statement

List of articles being procured for display in the Algerian International Trade Fair, August 27th to September 12, 1971.

1. Diesel Engines of all types.
2. Agricultural Machinery and pump-sets.
3. Sewing machines and Fans.
4. Typewriters.
5. Refrigerators.

6. Air-conditioners.

7. Radios, Transistors, Sound-equipments.

8. Telecommunication equipment.

9. Automobile accessories.

10. Watches and Clocks.

11. Electrical goods and appliances.

12. Jute products.

13. Hardware items.

14. Plastic goods.

15. Steel tubes.

16. Stainless steel products.

17. Surgical instruments.

18. Consumer goods.

19. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

20. Coir products.

21. All types of textiles.

22. Hosiery items.

23. Ready-made garments.

24. Handloom products.

25. Leather goods.

26. Tobacco manufactures.

27. Spices.

28. Aggarbatties and incense sticks.

29. Harna Powder.

30 Handicrafts items etc.

Report of Madan Kishore Commission

1647. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a commission, called Madan Kishore Commission, to inquire into the grievances of the Extra-Departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report to Government ;

(c) if so, the main findings of the Commission thereon ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reason for the inordinate delay in submitting the report ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. A one-man committee headed by Shri Madan Kishore, retired Member, P & T Board was set up in October '70 to examine among other things the basis for remunerating the services of the Extra Departmental Agents.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Committee was required to submit its report within one year from the date of its formation. As such report is expected only by October '71.

Extention of Indo-Japan Trade Agreement for Export of Iron ore

1648. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times, Bombay in its issue dated the 27th April, 1971 entitled "Iron Ore Export : Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation faces mounting losses" ;

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

(c) whether a move is about for the extension of the eight years' agreement with Japan for the export of iron ore ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) As had already been pointed out on the 16th December, 1970, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4896 by the Hon'ble Member, the main factor affecting the economics of iron ore exports is the

transport cost involved in the procurement of the ore from areas far away from the sea ports.

(c) and (d). The particular long-term contract referred to covers the exports of lumpy iron ore from Bailadila via Visakhapatnam Port. Deliveries against this contract during 1970-71 constitute only about one-fourth of the total iron ore exports of about 12 million tonnes by the M. M. T. C.. This contract runs till April, 1980. Hence, the question of its extension does not arise at this stage.

Small and Medium Newspapers

1649. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 72 on the 1st April, 1971 regarding monopolies in Newspapers Industry and state :

(a) the positive steps taken by Government during the last three years to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers ; and

(b) the outcome of the steps so far taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House setting out the steps taken so far by the Ministry to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers.

Statement

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

(i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals,

and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.

- (ii) Under the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an offence under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/-.

- (iii) Under the newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.

- (iv) On the recommendation of the Diwakar Committee, of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation), 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% is allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).

- (v) Government's advertisement policy aims at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly

those published in Indian languages.

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

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

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

of small and medium newspapers and thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

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

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

Crimes committed in Union Territories

1650. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of each type of crime committed during the years from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the share of political murders and other murders in the total crimes committed in each Union Territory from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from various Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange earned through Cotton Trade

1651. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned through cotton trade during the year ending September, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of cotton inclusive of soft and hard waste during the cotton year September, 1969—August, 1970 amounted to Rs. 1654 lakhs. Exports for September, 1970 are of the order of Rs. 136.19 lakhs.

Supply of Experimental Satellite by U.S.A.

1652. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has agreed to supply "Experimental Satellite" (ATS-F) for TV programmes via satellite ; and

(b) how much time is likely to be taken in the first experiment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). An agreement has been concluded between India and U. S. A., which will enable India to utilise, for a period of one year around 1974, NASA's HTS-F Satellite.

Communal Riots in Various States

1653. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the places State-wise, where Communal riots broke out during the years 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : A statement, containing information for the period January 1970 to May 1971 is attached.

*Name of State**Name of Place**Statement*

Assam	(a) Lakhimpur (District Goalpara) (b) Badarpur (District Cachar)	
Gujarat	(a) Dholka (District Ahmedabad) (b) Ahmedabad City (c) Baroda (d) Talala (District Junagarh) (e) Petiad (District Kaira) (f) Godhra (District Panchmahal)	
Mysore	(a) Chamarajanagar (District Mysore) (b) Akki-Alur (District Dharwar)	
Bihar	(a) Chaibasa (b) Patratu (c) Khirma-Pathera (District Darbhanga)	
Kerala	Palghat	
Madhya Pradesh	(a) Bhilai	
Maharashtra	(b) Burhanpur Bombay	Information is not complete. Full information is awaited for State Governments.
Uttar Pradesh	(a) Aligarh	
	(b) Pilibhit	
	(c) Moradabad	
West Bengal	Jaisal (District West Dinajpur).	

Information in respect of States of Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Rajasthan and Union Territories of Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is awaited. No. riots took place in the remaining States and Union Territories in the period January 1970 to May 1971.

Earnings from Commercial Advertisements

1654. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) The details of All India Radio earnings during the current year from the commercial advertisements service.

(b) whether there are plans to widen advertising service and, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the additional revenue expected from this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Gross Earnings for the period January to April, 1971 were of the order of Rs 1, 24, 65, 000.

(b) and (c). Commercial Service has so far been introduced at 18 Vividh Bharati centres. It will be extended to the remaining ten centres according to a phased programme. Market surveys for this purpose are being conducted. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the revenue which will be earned from these ten centres.

Steps to improve Competitiveness of Textile goods

1655. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether export of Indian textile goods is yielding placed to Japan and Hong-Kong in the same area of competition;

(b) Whether Government have analysed the causes that have been impeding the growth of competitiveness of Indian textile goods in the foreign countries; and

(c) The steps proposed to be taken to improve the competitiveness of the Indian textile goods ?

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

(b) and (c). Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to out-dated machinery in Textile Industry have affected adversely competitiveness in foreign markets. The steps taken include:—

- (i) Regulating stringently stocks, credit control and other trading facilities to arrest rise in prices of cotton.
- (ii) Arranging import of large quantity of foreign cotton.
- (iii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills.

- (iv) Modernisation of exporting mills by arranging soft loans and allowing import of machinery.

Setting Up of Atomic Power Plant

1656. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have approved the setting up of an atomic power plant in Madras;

(b) the extent to which this plant will be independent of foreign supplies of material and know-how;

(c) whether Government have envisaged setting up of an Atomic power plants which will be wholly indigenous; and

(d) The programme of setting up such plants in other states ?

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

(b) The Madras Atomic Power Station is being built entirely by our scientists and engineers and will have an indigenous content of about 80%. The station is based on design and engineering know-how acquired from Canada in connection with the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(c) Efforts are continuing to increase the indigenous content of Nuclear Power Station.

(d) The Profile for development of Atomic Energy during the current decade envisages the addition by 1980 of 1700 MW installed nuclear power, apart from the stations currently under construction. New Nuclear power stations are proposed to be set up in North, west and south India. Their precise locations can be decided only after the site selection committee appointed by the Department submits its report.

Export of Engineering Goods

1658. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to boost the export of Engineering goods during the year 1971-72 ;

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

(c) the extra foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Annual Plan for export of engineering goods for 1971-72 has been fixed at Rs. 165 crores as against actual export of Rs. 115.20 crores during 1970-71 which envisages an additional earning of Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange.

Government have a number of continuing schemes to help exporters to increase production and their marketing capabilities. A statement of some of such schemes in force is attached.

Statement

SCHEME FOR BUILD UP OF EXPORT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT CAPABILITY

1. The Scheme to increase export production include—

(a) Provision of imported raw material to registered exporters under a replenishment licencing scheme.

(b) Supply of indigeneous raw material like steel and aluminium on priority.

(c) A system of 'On Account' import licences to registered manufacturers/exporters, having a minimum export performance of Rs. 10/- lakhs or more during the year

1969-70 in respect of non-traditional goods. Alongwith this facility the facilities of advance and imprest licences enable securing of raw materials for export production.

(d) A provision of preferential treatment to export oriented units in the matter of licensing of expanded capacity, improvement in installed capacity and also for imports from preferred sources.

(e) The grant of licences to export oriented units for import of machinery required for expansion, modernisation, diversification of production facilities as well as for research and development, against specially allocated foreign exchange.

(f) Organising of bulk imports of certain raw materials by public sector agencies. The Industrial Raw Material Assistance Centre of STC and similar cells of other agencies nominated for bulk imports will enable registered exporters to obtain supplies off-the shelf as and when they are required, on surrender of replenishment licence.

(g) Foreign collaboration in the case of export oriented units will be accorded special consideration. The existing agreements providing for restrictions on export franchise are expected to be suitably revised when due for renewal. Foreign collaboration in trading activities can also be considered on merits, if such collaboration is for export.

(h) A provision has been made for grant of import facilities to eligible merchandising export houses to facilitate production according to export needs.

(i) Units in the small scale sector who export more than 25% or more of their production are made eligible to receive allocation from free foreign exchange areas for their import needs.

(j) Recently established Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of promoting export production and overseas marketing of certain selected commodities, in the first instance. This organisation has already undertaken valuable work in this direction.

2. For increasing export marketing capabilities important schemes in force are as under :—

(a) Compensatory support is allowed on exports of selected product to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of development of the economy.

(b) Trade agreements provide for export of non-traditional goods.

(c) Under a scheme of assistance from the M.D.F. financial assistance is provided to exporters for export activities like market surveys sales-teams, publicity, participation in exhibition and fairs etc. This assistance is given to recognised export houses and other approved organisations.

(d) Tax relief and concessions are provided on expenditure connect with exports like overseas publicity, foreign office(s) abroad, support of technical know-how and other services.

(e) Drawback of customs and Central Excise duties as also concessional railways freight is allowed on a number of export products.

(f) A scheme of registration of contracts insulates the registered exporters against disadvantageous changes in the pattern of assistance subsequent to their dates of contracts.

(g) Export finance is made available at a concessional rate of 7%. E.C.G.C. cover is available for different export requirements. The IDBI participates alongwith other approved commercial banks in the provision of deferred payment facilities.

3. Several priority industries have been selected and placed under export obligation. *Ad-hoc* obligations have also been placed on a number of units.

4. In process quality control has been introduced in several industries.

5. A wholly owned subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation has been set up

to specialise in exports of large ventures and turnkey projects by participating in global tenders in the field of :

(a) Railway systems—rolling stock, locomotives, track and signalling equipments ;

(b) Public utilities ;

(c) Castings and Forgings, ancillary equipment for big International manufacturing concerns such as Automobile Industry etc.

(d) Complete Industrial Plants and Projects.

Eradication of Poverty in India

1659. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study on the basic causes of growing poverty of the people in our country ;

(b) if so, the findings thereon ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to eradicate poverty in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Economic conditions in the country are under constant study of the Government. In the four year period from 1966-67 to 1969-70, the index number of *per capita* national product (1960-61=100) has risen from 100.5 to 110.8. This should indicate improvement in the economic condition of the country. The Government, however, recognise that, on account of vast disparities of income and wealth, large numbers do not share in the benefits of development. The Government, therefore, take the view that poverty has to be eradicated by vigorously pursuing both sustained growth and greater equality of income and wealth.

(c) The eradication of poverty is necessarily a long-term problem. The

Government are seeking a basic solution to this problem by promoting growth with social justice through appropriate development strategy, institutional change and economic and social policies. Besides general policies, some measures directed specifically to the improvement of the lot of the poor have been initiated or thought out in recent years. Some of the important ones are listed below :—

1. special package schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers and programmes of animal husbandry to support their economy ;
2. crash programme for rural employment ;
3. encouragement to States for speedier enactment and implementation of land reform measures aimed at completing the abolition of intermediary rights, reducing rents, providing security of tenure, lowering ceilings, restricting exemptions and distributing the surplus land ;
4. attention to improvement of rural housing, allotment of building sites to landless workers, conferment of homestead rights and grant of assistance to building habitable dwellings ;
5. emphasis on the need to extend the new technology in agriculture to dry farming areas, other new areas and to new crops ;
6. administration of forestry schemes to benefit contiguous rural areas and forest labourers and dwellers ;
7. increased emphasis on welfare and development of backward classes and areas ;
8. nationalisation of banking, promotion of new financial institution, schemes and procedures and re-orientation of banking and credit policies to extend credit facilities

for productive purposes to classes and areas that have been neglected in the past ;

9. added emphasis on clearance and improvement of slums and rehabilitation of slum dwellers ;
10. redistributive taxation and pursuit of other socio-economic measures to reduce disparities ;
11. long-term programmes of rehabilitation and development on a viable basis of individual rural industries ;
12. vigorous promotion of family planning ;
13. the provision in the 1971-72 Budget for the benefit of the educated unemployed ;
14. encouragement of industrial activities in backward areas ; and
15. reappraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, to be undertaken shortly, to determine, among others, what further measures could be undertaken to benefit the poor.

Percentage of Imports through Public Sector

1660. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the percentage of import handled by the public sector in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement showing the items canalised through public sector agencies from 1967-68 to 1969-70 is attached. Calculation of the exact figures of importation through public sector agencies during various past years would involve an amount of labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Statement

- I. List of items canalised for imports during 1967-68.

1. Artificial Silk Yarn and Thread

2. Mercury
3. Rock Phosphate, Phosphate Mineral
4. Muriate of Potash (Potassium Chloride)
5. Sulphate of Ammonia.

II. List of fresh items canalised for imports during 1968-69.

1. 35, mm Raw Stock, (whether black or white or colour) excluding Sound Negative.
2. X Ray Film
3. Sodium Niterate (Chilean Nitrate).
4. Sulphate of Potash
5. Wool Raw and Wool hops including wool waste, Shoddy wool or woollen rags.
6. All Synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre.

III. List of further items canalised for imports during 1969-70

1. Copra
2. Hops
3. Mutton Tallow
4. Soyabean oil
5. Palm oil
6. Nylon Yarn and thread other than Industrial Nylon yarn.
7. Ammonium Nitrate (technical grade)
8. Cresylic Acid
9. Non-processed elemental/non-refined recovered sulphur
10. Titanium Dioxide
11. Cork wood.

Remarks by U.P.S.C. on Government, failure to intimate vacancies in advance

1661. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has criticised Government on its failure to inform in advance about the exact number of vacancies, to avoid delay on the part of the Union Public Service Commission in the declaration of results of the competitive examinations ;

(b) whether it has also pointed out certain other lapses ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In their 20th Annual Report the Union Public Service Commission have observed that 'in spite of the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this behalf, which were reiterated in July 1967, March, 1969 and October, 1969, cases continue to occur where the Ministries / Departments do not intimate their requirements, even approximately for being notified for the information of prospective candidates', and that 'on certain occasions, even the declaration of the result had to be delayed owing to non-receipt of information regarding the exact number of the vacancies from some of the Ministries/Departments concerned.'

(b) Some of the more important observations of the Commission in this regard in the 20th Report, are—

- (i) Competitive examinations should be held regularly, as failure to do so detracts from proper maintenance of the efficiency of the administration ;

- (ii) The recruitment pattern to the Services/posts should follow closely the methods prescribed in the Recruitment Rules. In certain cases there had been low intake of direct recruits thus creating imbalance in cadre structure. In the case of Engineering Services, lower intake had affected adversely employment opportunities of Engineering Graduates.

(c) As observed by the Commission itself, instructions have already been issued from time to time in this matter. The attention of the Ministries/Departments is being drawn again to the observations of the Commission so that there is no repetition of such lapses in future.

Recovery of Chinese made Arms from Refugees coming from East Bengal

1662 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Chinese made arms particularly revolvers and other type of arms have been recovered from the refugees crossing into India from East Bengal ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that Chinese arms do not go in the hands of bad elements in India and that no disorder is created in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Adequate vigilance is being exercised by Government over the sale, receipt and possession of illicit arms of local or foreign origin.

Disabilities suffered by P and T Employees participating in 1968 Strike

1663. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P and T employees, who participated in the strike of 1968, are still suffering from some disabilities in the matter of promotions because of certain orders ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The disabilities in the matter of promotions of strikers were removed by the general orders issued by the Department of Personnel on 3-3-70. These orders have been made applicable in toto to P and T employees also.

(b) The question does not arise.

Changes in Structure and Functioning of Administrative Machinery

1664. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Confederation of Officers Association has welcomed and demanded immediate implementation of Government's proposal to accelerate changes in this structure and functioning of the administrative apparatus in order to expedite decision making delegation of powers and responsibilities and streamlining Financial procedure; and

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

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

(b) Government's policy as announced by the president in his address to Parliament on March 23, 1971 is to accelerate changes

in the structure and functioning of administrative apparatus, expedite decision making, ensure effective delegation of powers and responsibilities and streamline financial procedures. Every effort is being made by the Government to achieve these objectives as expeditiously as possible.

आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार सैक्शन

1665. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्दे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी समाचार सैक्शनों में क्रमशः उप-निदेशकों, सम्पादकों और संवाददाताओं की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) हिन्दी सैक्शन को अंग्रेजी सैक्शन के समान स्थान देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) समाचार सेवा प्रभाग की हिन्दी यूनिट में काम करने वाले सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हैं :—

समाचार सम्पादक	3
सहायक समाचार सम्पादक	8
उप सम्पादक	6
समाचार प्रवाचक-अनुवादक (स्केल : 235-530 रुपए)	8
अनुवादक (स्केल : 425-770 रुपए)	2

अनुवादक 5
(स्केल : 235-530 रुपए)

संवाददाता 2
(मुख्यालय)

रिपोर्टर 1
(प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन के लिए)

इस प्रकार की अंग्रेजी यूनिट कोई नहीं है। जनरल न्यूज रूम के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी जो नीचे दिए गए हैं, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य सभी भाषाओं सम्बन्धी कार्य करते हैं :—

मुख्य समाचार सम्पादक 1

समाचार सम्पादक 15

सहायक समाचार सम्पादक 34

सीनियर संवाददाता 2
(रिपोर्टिंग यूनिट में)

संवाददाता 7
(रिपोर्टिंग यूनिट में)

जनरल न्यूज रूम में कार्य करने वाले
उप सम्पादक 4

टिप्पणी :—किसी भी भाषा के लिए कोई अलग उप-निदेशक नहीं है, क्योंकि योजना बनाने और और देख रेख करने के स्तर पर कार्य का आवंटन कार्यात्मक आधार पर होता है, भाषा के आधार पर नहीं।

(ख) क्योंकि इस प्रकार की कोई अंग्रेजी यूनिट नहीं है, इसलिए हिन्दी यूनिट की अंग्रेजी यूनिट के समान स्थान देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। हिन्दी यूनिट में सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की जो संख्या है वह सारा हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

समाचार भारती में वित्तीय अनियमितताएं

1666. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार भारती एक सहकारी न्यूज एजेंसी है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इसके कार्य में कुछ वित्तीय अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य अनियमितताएं क्या हैं।

(ग) क्या अखिल भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने मांग की है कि उक्त एजेंसी द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 617 के अन्तर्गत समाचार भारती लिमिटेड एक सरकारी कम्पनी है, क्योंकि इसके अधिकांश शेयर (राज्य) सरकारों द्वारा लिये हुए हैं लेकिन यह एक स्वतन्त्र समाचार एजेंसी है और इसके संचालन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। सरकार को ऐसे अभ्यावेदन, जिनमें भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ का अभ्यावेदन भी शामिल है, प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें वित्तीय अनियमितताओं का आरोप लगाया गया है और इसके मामलों की जांच करने का निवेदन किया गया है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग (कम्पनी बिजि कीर्ड) ने हाल ही में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956

की धारा 209 (4) के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी की लेखा पुस्तकों की जांच करवाई। कम्पनी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के कुछ मामले तथा अन्य अनियमितताएं ध्यान में आई हैं और दिल्ली में कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वह कम्पनी के साथ इस मामले को उठाए।

प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को वक्तव्यों, समाचारों आदि के अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी संस्करण दिया जाना

1667. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा समाचारपत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले वक्तव्य, समाचार आदि 90 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी में होते हैं और 10 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त सामग्री को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में एक साथ भेजने का प्रवन्ध करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। अंग्रेजी में जारी किए जाने वाले सभी रिलीजों के 90 प्रतिशत रिलीज हिन्दी में भी जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) इन रिलीजों में से बहुत से रिलीज पहले ही साथ-साथ उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं और इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

- Radio Station in Haryana

1668. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Radio Station in Haryana will be set up; and

(b) the financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) During 1973-74.

(b) Rs. 54. 72 lakhs approximately.

I. A. S. Posts in Union Territory Cadre

1669. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of various categories in the Union Territory cadre of Indian Administrative Service;

(b) The number of selection Grade posts in that cadre;

(c) The number of vacancies in the Selection Grade of the U. T. Grade of I. A. S. and reasons why these vacancies have not yet been filled up ; and

(d) The steps, if any, being taken to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Eleven

(c) and (d). According to the present calculations, there are two vacancies and these vacancies will be filled up when Cadre Officers with requisite merit and sufficient seniority become available.

Statement

The number of posts of various categories included in the authorised strength of the I. A. S. Cadre of the Union territories and North East Frontier Agency is as follows :—

1. Senior posts in the Union territories	72
2. Central Deputation Reserve @ 40% of 1 above	29
3. Posts to be filled by promotion and selection under rule 8 of the I. A. S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 @ 25% of 1 and 2 above.	25
4. Posts to be filled by Direct Recruitment 1 plus 2 minus 3 above	76
5. Deputation Reserve @ 20% of 4 above	36*
6. Leave Reserve @ 5% of 4 above	4
7. Junior posts @ 20.60% of 4 above	16
8. Training Reserve @ 10.59% of 4 above.	8
Direct Recruitment posts	140
Promotion posts	25
Total Authorised Strength	165

*Includes 21 posts in excess of 20% of 4 above.

Show-rooms/Sales Depots in Foreign Countries to popularise Indian Products

1670. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have opened and show-rooms/sales depots in U. S. A., Canada, England and Germany for the popularisation of Indian products ; and

(b) if so, when they were opened and profits or loss made by each one of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As regards Showrooms, we opened one in New York in June, 1949 which was closed on 1-1-65 since it was considered that the initial objective for which it was set up had been

achieved. As the showroom was opened with the object of creating interest abroad in our products through visual publicity and trade information and no retail sale was allowed through the showroom, the question of profit and loss does not arise.

As regards Sales Depots and their profit and loss account, a Statement is attached.

Statement

Sales Depots in Foreign Countries :

1. U. S. A.	Date of opening	Profit and loss
By H H E. C.		
(i) Sona Shop, New York	June, 1965	1965-66 (+) Rs. 0.63 Lakhs 1966-67 (+) Rs. 3.29 „ 1967-68 (-) Rs. 4.53 „ 1968-69 (+) Rs. 8.92 „ 1969-70 (+) Rs. 1.65 „ 1970-71 (+) Rs. 4.09 „
(ii) Sona Shop, Boston.	July, 1968	1968-69 (-) Rs. 1.32 „ 1969-70 (+) Rs. 0.61 „ 1970-71 (+) Rs. 0.40 „
2. Canada		(In Canadian \$)
By S. T. C.		
(i) Bonded Warehouse cum-Sales Depot, Montreal.	1965	1967-68 (+) \$ 0.08 Lakhs 1968-69 (-) \$ 0.24 „ 1969-70 (—) \$ 0.30 „
(It was later on converted into STC of India (Canada) Ltd. with effect from 13-4-66. Its retail operations closed in April, 1970 and whole-sale business in Handicrafts and Hand-loom discontinued in December, 1970.		
3. England	No	Does not arise.
4. Germany		
By H. H. E. C.		Nett expenditure (Rs.)
(i) Carpet Warehousing Depot, Hamburg.	April, 1965.	1965-66 0.67 Lakhs 1966-67 0.87 „ 1967-68 1.21 „ 1968-69 0.68 „ 1969-70 0.80 „ 1970-71 2.86 „
(The carpet warehousing depot was opened for providing facilities to a consortium of leading Indian Carpet exporters for sorting their carpets in West Germany for sale to West Germany buyers, for which it receives a commission from the members of the consortium. Details of the nett expenditure incurred are given.)		

Mass fast by All India Radio Technical Employees

1671. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical employees of All India Radio went on a mass fast on the 29th December, 1970 demanding implementation of the recommendations of the Betterment Committee ;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations of the Betterment Committee ; and

(c) the recommendations which have since been implemented and the reasons for those which have not so far been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) They staged a demonstration in front of the house of the former Minister of State.

(b) The recommendations of the Departmental Committee (referred to as Betterment Committee) broadly fall under the following two categories :-

- (i) Re-designation of posts and revision of recruitment rules.
- (ii) Improvement of pay scales of technical employees of All India Radio.
- (c) (i) The recommendation to integrate and redesignate certain technical posts has been accepted and steps are under way to implement this decision in consultation with other Departments of Government of India.
- (ii) The question of improvement of pay scales will have to await the recommendations of the pay Commission.

Complaints regarding unhappy atmosphere created by Hippies

1672. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the unhappy atmosphere created by the Hippies in the Capital and in other important cities ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of High Power Review Committee on Telangana

1673. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Review Committee on Telangana had met recently under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government with regard to the progress made in accordance with 8-point Development Programme suggested by the Prime Minister ; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the integration of service of both the regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). At the last Review meeting held on 11th May 1971, the implementation of the eight-point programme was reviewed in the light of the information furnished by the Andhra Pradesh Government. The progress made in the integration of services is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1072 on 2-6-1971. The State Government have been advised to expedite action on the pending cases.

Use of Regional Languages as Media for U.P.S.C. Examinations

1674. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of Government to allow the use of regional languages besides English as the media for Union Public Service Commission examinations is being implemented by the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if not, when this decision will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969, when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service etc. were given the option to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects— Essay and General Knowledge—in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English.

Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium, besides English, for writing the Essay and General Knowledge papers at the Assistants' Grade Examination conducted since 1964 ; also at the Stenographers' Examination to be conducted in 1971 the candidates will have the option to answer the General Knowledge paper and to take shorthand tests, either in Hindi or in English.

The question of extending the option to use the regional languages to other subjects in the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service etc. and to other examinations is under consideration in the light of the experience gained.

Procurement of Pakistani Raw Jute

1675. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian jute mill-owners and traders have been procuring Pakistani raw jute from across the border in the chaotic situation prevailing since the Bangla Desh events began ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements to purchase directly, available stocks, from the Bangla Desh jute growers ;

(c) whether Indian cultivators are being asked to step up sowing of jute acreage by 25 per cent over last year's level ;

(d) whether there is likely to be a glut of raw jute next season, leading to fall in prices for the growers ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that some Jute Mills have been purchasing jute coming from East Bengal through their own purchasing agents at various points on the borders.

(b) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation is in constant touch with Industry regarding this matter.

(c) Vigorous efforts are being made for increasing raw jute production by expansion of area and improving yields per hectare.

(d) No, Sir. In view of the present situation in East Bengal the production of jute goods in India is being increased and this will require total domestic production of raw jute and mesta.

(e) Does not arise.

Boosting Indian Jute Exports

1676. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether competition of Pakistani Jute Manufactures with the Indian Jute

goods in the overseas markets has considerably diminished due to the recent events in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether Pakistani output of both jute goods and raw jute has been drastically affected by the war situation there ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to utilise this opportunity to boost Indian Jute exports abroad ?

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

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the State Governments concerned have taken steps to increase the production of jute and mesta in 1971-72. As regards the jute goods, the industry has also planned increased production from a monthly average of 90,000 tonnes to 110,000 tonnes.

MMTC Officers' visits Abroad

1677. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have undertaken trips abroad during 1970-71, to which countries, the expenses incurred and how they compare with figures of the previous two years ; and

(b) the business procured by them as a result of their foreign visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Five officers of the MMTC went abroad on business trips in 1970-71. The countries visited were Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, USSR, Switzerland, France, the U.K., Belgium, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea, Canada and the U.S.A. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,06,000 (inclusive of Rs. 31,000 in foreign exchange) was incurred on these

trips in 1970-71 as compared with Rs. 1,85,000 and Rs. 1,58,000 in 1969-70 and 1968-69, respectively.

(b) As a result of these business trips in 1970-71, export orders of the value of approximately Rs. 16.5 crores were secured.

Export Sales of Small Entrepreneurs and self-employed through S.T.C.

1678. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been successful in organizing export sales of small entrepreneurs and self-employed persons ;

(b) the nature and manner of assistance actually offered ;

(c) in how many cases they have helped and what are the items exported ; and

(d) how much profit the State Trading Corporation is making on such deals ?

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

(b) The Corporation is assisting them on the following lines :

(i) exploring possibilities of exporting their products to various countries ;

(ii) helping them with credit facilities ;

(iii) helping them in product development and arranging attractive packing ;

(iv) assisting them in the matter of shipping ; and

(v) helping them in marketing their products abroad.

(c) The Corporation is assisting a large number of entrepreneurs and self-

employed persons in exporting their products. The items exported are as follows :

Fresh fruits, vegetables, drugs and pharmaceuticals, sanitary bath room fittings, duplicators, cycle parts, human hair products, tea chests, cotton wool, fountain pens, punching machines, pressure machines, pressure stoves, spectacle frames, sports goods, leather footwear, footwear components, leather and leather goods, woolen and mixed knitwear, woolen rumals and shawls etc.

(d) The Corporation charges a nominal service charge depending upon a number of factors like international prices and internal costs.

Free trade zone in Haldia Port Area

1679. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop Haldia area in West Bengal as a free trade zone; and

(b) if so, what economic benefit are expected from this measure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received by Government for the setting up of Free Trade Zones at various ports including Haldia. Government consider that it might be advantageous to watch the progress of the Free Trade Zone at Kandla for some more time before setting up other Free Trade Zones.

Airconditioned warehouses for Rubber Stocks

1680. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will build air conditioned warehouses for keeping rubber stock for more than two years ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Rubber Board has been asked recently to submit a detailed scheme for having the scientific warehouses for storing rubber.

Setting up of new post Offices in Tripura

1681. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petitions waiting for consideration for starting new post offices in Tripura ;

(b) whether with heavy influx of Displaced Persons in Tripura, extension of Postal Services in rural areas of Tripura has become long over due ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) As on 31-5-71, twenty representations are pending consideration for opening of new post offices in Tripura. Of these, 13 are for opening of extra departmental branch post offices and 2 for departmental sub post offices.

(b) and (c). No proposal has so far been received from any quarter for extension of postal facilities in Tripura due to heavy influx of displaced persons.

Separate P & T Circle for Tripura

1682. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to absence of easy communications, it has become difficult for the Post and Telegraphs Department, Tripura to function under the Assam Circle with the Head-Quarter at Shillong ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a separate Circle for Tripura ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in charges for Telephone Holders in Tripura

1683. SHRI DASARATHA DFB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual rental and other charges fixed for Telephone holders in Tripura ;

(b) whether the charges have been increased recently ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring it down to former rate ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Rentals and call charges of telephone connections depend upon whether the exchange falls under the category of Measured Rate System or Flat Rate System. There are no charges fixed exclusively for Tripura and only a uniform rate is applied for all measured rate exchanges other than Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras *i. e.* Rs. 300/- per annum within the "local area". In such systems 150 local calls in a quarter are allowed free of charge, next 600 calls charged at 15 P. per call and thereafter at 20 P. per call. In respect of flat rate exchanges providing 24 hours service, a rental of Rs. 340/- per annum is charged and for local calls in such systems no separate charge is leviable.

(b) and (c). The rentals for telephones were last revised in 1969 and they are still current. However, in this year's budget proposals it has been proposed to increase the flat rate rental from Rs. 340/- per annum to Rs. 400/- per annum and the measured rate rental in each system of less than 10,000 lines equipped capacity, from 300 per annum to 320/- per annum.

Telephone Service with Foreign Countries via Satellite

1698. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which India has a direct telephone service via satellite upto May, 1971 ; and

(b) the names of countries under consideration with which India is going to have the same service in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Australia, Bahrain, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, USA and West Germany.

(b) the countries which are being considered are :—

Belgium, Canada, France, Indonesia, Italy, Hongkong, Lebanon and Thailand. Four countries out of these eight will be selected depending on co-ordination and traffic demands.

Recommendations by U. P. S. C. Regarding Emoluments and Service Conditions of its Members

1685. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Union Public Service Commission had complained to the centre against the non-acceptance of its recommendations regarding emoluments and service conditions of its members;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations; and

(c) The reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations ?

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

(b) and (c) . The recommendations made by the commission were :—

- (i) The emoluments of the Chairman and the Members of the Commission should appropriately be placed on par with those of Chief Justice and Judges of a High Court respectively and such parity should be maintained in assigning positions in the Warrant of Precedence also.
- (ii) Pension should be admissible to all 'non-official' members and should not be restricted only to those who have completed three years of service as members; and additional pension should be allowed to 'official' members for the service rendered as such in the Commission as in the case of Judges of the High Court and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (iii) The condition of service of Members of the Commission should be regulated by suitable Parliamentary legislation instead of through the regulation-making procedure.

The recommendations were carefully considered but Government were not able to accept them for the following reasons—

Emoluments : The Chairman of the U. P. S. C. is entitled to a pay of Rs. 3,500 and the other members to a pay of Rs. 3,000 per month. Besides, an officer of the Indian Civil Service or an officer who at the date of his appointment to the Commission is in the service of the Government of India and is entitled, under the rules applicable to him immediately before his appointment, to receive pay at pre-1931 rates, is entitled in addition to a personal pay of Rs. 500 per month on appointment to the Commission. In view of financial stringency it is the general policy of Government to avoid, as far as possible, upward revisions of higher salaries, and it was therefore decided that the question of enhancement of the salaries of the Chairman

and Members of the Commission need not be taken up for the time being.

Pension : A member of the Commission who at the date of his appointment as such was not in the service of the Central or a State Government, a local body or any other body wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government is entitled to, on his ceasing to hold office as such member to pension at the following rates, namely :—

- (i) In the case of the Chairman Rs. 6,600 per annum if he has completed six years of service; and
- (ii) In the case of a member Rs. 6,000 per annum if he has completed six years of service.

Entitlement to pension is subject to the condition that the member concerned should have completed not less than three years of service for pension as such member and that where the service rendered is for a period of three years or more but less than six years the amount of pension shall be determined in accordance with the formula, namely, that completed years of service for pension shall be multiplied by the amount of the maximum pension admissible and shall be divided by six.

The commission's suggestions for removal of minimum qualifying service of three years for non-official members and for grant of additional pension to official members could not be accepted in view of the principles applicable to the grant of pensions in general and other relevant considerations relating to conditions of service in the commission as compared to the conditions in other bodies.

Regulation of Conditions of Service by Parliamentary Legislation Instead of Through Regulation Making Procedure : Article 318 of the Constitution empowers the President to make regulations as to the conditions of service of Members of the Commission. The U.P.S.C. (Members) Regulations, 1969, were accordingly notified on October 11, 1969.

Firing on Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Howrah

1686. **SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :**
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrests were made in connection with firing on the Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Howrah on the 10th April, 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have intimated that four persons have been arrested and investigation of the case is in progress.

Conversions to Christianity

1687. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIR be pleased to state the number of Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State-wise converted into Christianity during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The information is not readily available. While, at the census, information has been collected in regard to the members of the Scheduled Tribes, who are Christians, informations has not been collected regarding conversions in 1970 of members of Scheduled Castes or Tribes as Christians.

Report of Netaji Enquiry Commission

1688. **SHRI M. M. JOSPH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry has been completed by the Netaji Enquiry Commission ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed and the report laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The tenure of the Commission is being extended upto the 31st December, 1971 and the Commission is expected to complete its inquiry and make its report by that date.

Ceiling on Quota Licences to Importers

1689. **SHRI M. M. JOSPH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any ceiling was fixed on quota licences to importers in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the ceiling ?

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

(b) A ceiling of Rs. four lakhs has been fixed for a quota licence to be issued to an established importer for the period April 1971-March, 1972. This restriction does not however, apply to quota licences in respect of books, drugs and medicines and rubber contraceptives.

Foreign Trips by Chairman of S.T.C.

1690. **SHRI D.D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign trips made by Shri P.L. Tandon, Chairman, State Trading Corporation, during 1970, names of the countries visited, purpose for which visits were made and cost to Government including air-fair and foreign exchange involved ; and

(b) the benefits that accrued from these trips in terms of export business ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) During 1970, Shri P.L. Tandon, Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, made one private visit abroad and one official trip connected with S.T.C.'s export business. During the latter trip he visited Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, Congo, Nigeria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. The purpose of the visit to these countries was to study their economies and the present and future role of their State trading institutions with a view to evolving an operational strategy for STC and its foreign offices. The cost of the trip was Rs. 25,364/- made up of air fare amounting to Rs. 16,409/- and foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 8,954.90.

(b) This trip resulted in the building up of direct contacts with buying agencies in the countries visited, which are expected to help in building up exports of Indian goods to those countries.

गलत व्यक्तियों को मनीआर्डर का दिया जाना

1691. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समस्त देश में 1970 में सरकार की जानकारी में लाये गये ऐसे मामलों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें गलत व्यक्तियों को मनीआर्डर दिये गये और इन मनीआर्डरों की धनराशि कितनी है;

(ख) प्रेषक व्यक्तियों को कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और कुल कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और इस कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) से (ग)—सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-मंडल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पोस्टकार्ड पर राजसहायता देने से हानि

1692. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्षों में पोस्ट कार्डों पर राजसहायता देने के कारण सरकार को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में क्रमशः कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अन्तर्देशीय पोस्टकार्डों पर अनुमानित हानि इस प्रकार है :

1969-70 7.01 करोड़ रुपये

1970-71 10.20 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) हानि के बावजूद सरकार इस समय पोस्टकार्डों की दरों में संशोधन करने पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बंध पार-पत्र लेकर आये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की यात्रा

1693. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से बंध पार-पत्र लेकर पाकिस्तान के कितने राष्ट्रिक उत्तर प्रदेश में आये हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक पाकिस्तान को लौट गये थे;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को, जो छिप गये थे, पाकिस्तान भेजा गया है; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध निगरानी सम्बन्धी नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं और इस समय अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति छिपे हुए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री मोहसिन) :

(क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Disturbances in Mysore over implementation of Mahajan Commission Report

1694. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were serious disturbances in certain parts of Karnatak in Mysore State over implementation of the Mahajan Commission report ;

(b) whether Government had sent the Central Reserve Police in the disturbed areas without consulting the State Government ; and

(c) whether the State Chief Minister protested to Government against interference in the State autonomy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There were disturbances in some northern districts of Mysore in December, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As a normal precautionary measure, some army officers were detailed by the Southern Command to establish liaison with the civil officials at the State and the district levels. The position was explained to the Chief Minister, Mysore, who had written to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister.

Intelligence report about Hijacking of I. A. C. Plane

1695. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had definite information through its Intelligence agencies about Pakistan's hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane and that the Central executive agencies ignored these reports ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps were taken by Government to check the hijacking and what was the reason for its failure to have an effective check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The entire matter is being inquired into by a Committee set up for the purpose.

Decline in export of Oilcake

1696. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Economic Times of 9th April, 1971 regarding export of oilcake ;

(b) if so, whether country is losing foreign exchange as a result of decline in the quantum of oilcake exports ; and

(c) if so, what is the amount of loss ?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian shipper has been facing great difficulty in booking export orders for U. K. and Western Europe because of high freight rate and frequent changes in the rate. The matter was taken up with the India U. K. Conference Lines. So far no final decision has been taken. The Government is fully conscious of the problem and the matter is receiving urgent consideration.

Posting of husband and wife at one station

1697. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have issued orders or instructions that in cases where the husband and wife are Central Government employees, both of them should, as far as practicable, posted in the same town ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No, Sir. Each case is decided on merits by the competent authorities keeping in view the administrative requirements.

Branches of Tea Board opened Abroad

1698. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Marketing Development Officers stationed abroad, for opening Tea Board branches ;

(b) the names of countries where they are stationed ;

(c) the total expenses incurred for opening these branches ; and

(d) the net result of this export promotion of tea in 1969-1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There are five Directors of Tea Promotion stationed in United Kingdom, Belgium, U. S. A., U.A.R., and Australia entrusted with undertaking promotion of Indian tea.

(c) The following expenditure was incurred on the functioning of these five offices of the Director of Tea Promotion

during the 3 years 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70 :-

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. U.K.	10.2	14.6	18.4
2. Belgium	11.1	11.97	12.7
3. U.S.A.	2.2	3.1	5.6
4. U.A.R.	2.2	3.1	2.9
5. Australia	9.8	11.5	12.3

(d) It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of export promotion in terms of export figures in-as-much as exports in a given year fluctuate due to variation in imports resulting from normal economic process of stocking and destocking and also other short term market conditions like production and supplies from other countries. However, as a result of promotion undertaken by Tea Board's five overseas offices, increasing awareness about the quality of Indian Tea was noticed during 1969-70 among foreign packers and tea distributors which led to the marketing of a number of pure and predominantly Indian tea blends. In U. A. R. Indian tea in consumer packets were imported for the first time in November, 1969. Consequent on their decision to increase the percentage of Indian tea from 45% to 75% in the blend Messrs. J. Lyons and Company redesigned and renamed their established 'Quick Brew' as 'Quick Brew Indian Blend' in U. K. in December, 1969. Similarly in U. S. A. two reputed firms of food distributors marketed a pack of hundred percent Indian tea bags and a brand of Instant tea manufactured and exported from India. Sales of a number of pure Indian packs marketed by the local packers on the continent of Europe continued with the active advertising support by the Tea Board. In Australia Tea Board's publicity continued to aim at increasing the awareness of Indian tea.

Popularising Use of Hindi Names by Government Departments

1699. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to their various Departments for popularising the use of their

Hindi names in official correspondence ; and

(b) if so, what are the instructions and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). Yes, Sir. Such instructions have been issued from time to time.

(b) A set of instructions issued so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/71*]. In the very nature of things, it is not possible to make any quantitative assessment of progress in this behalf.

Aid to Mauritius for Broadcasting Facilities and Film Industry

1700. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to aid Mauritius in expanding its film industry and broadcasting facilities ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). All India Radio is supplying to Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation different types of broadcast/TV programmes. An officer of Hindi Unit of M.B.C. is to be given training in AIR. An officer has been deputed as an Adviser to M.B.C. In regard to film industry, the following proposals are being examined by the appropriate Ministries concerned :

- (1) Setting up of studio and film laboratories in Mauritius by Indian businessmen ;
- (2) Joint film production schemes ;
- (3) Training of personnel from Mauritius in film techniques

(4) Increasing the export of Indian feature films to Mauritius ; and

(5) Sub-titling of Indian films in French for exhibition in Mauritius.

F.A.O. Meeting on Quantum of Tea for World Market

1701. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held by the representatives of leading Tea producing countries in Rome in April, 1971 under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation to decide on the quantum of tea that should be placed in the world market during the year ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ?

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

(b) It was decided at the meeting that there should be a 15 month quota period running from 1st January, 1971 to 31st March, 1972. For the calendar year 1971, the Global export quota would be 594.8 thousand metric tonnes being the same as agreed at Mauritius for the 1970 arrangement. The quota for the full 15 months period would be decided at a review session of the group to be held about the second half of September, 1971.

श्रीगंगानगर में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय

1702. श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय न होने से डाक के वितरण में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव गत 10 वर्षों से विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के लिए सामान एक बार श्रीगंगानगर लाया गया था परन्तु बाद में उसको वापिस कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वहाँ रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):
(क) जी नहीं। डाक का वितरण श्रीगंगानगर में छटाई डाक कार्यालय के खुलने पर निर्भर नहीं करता।

(ख) जी हा। छटाई डाक कार्यालय खोले जाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इस कार्यालय ने अभी काम शुरू नहीं किया।

(ग) जी हा।

(घ) रेलवे स्टेशन के पास उपयुक्त इमारत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण छटाई डाक कार्यालय खोले जाने का काम रुका पड़ा है।

श्री गंगानगर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

1703. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है ?

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

(ख) रेडियो स्टेशन गंगानगर ज़िले में सूरतगढ़ में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Delay in Construction of School Building in P. and T. Colony, Patna

1704. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for a School building in the P and T Colony Kidwaipuri, Patna for which the foundation stone was laid by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, has not yet been started despite sanction of Project Estimates and detailed estimates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay ; and

(c) when the construction work will commence and the School building completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes, construction work has still to start.

(b) There are several procedural requirements between the stage of making a proposal and commencement of the building work at site, viz.; preparation of preliminary drawings, framing of preliminary estimates, according of administrative approval and expenditure sanction and preparation of working/detailed drawings, detailed estimate, calling of tenders etc, after due publicity, which consume time. Being within Circle's powers of sanction, project and preliminary estimates were sanctioned by the PMG, Patna, in December, 1970. Detailed estimate is sanctioned by Superintending Engineer, who has finalised the same. Notice inviting tenders is under compilation. Therefore, there has not been inordinate delay.

(c) The work is likely to commence by July, 1971 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Misutilisation of Post Cards by big Businessmen

1705. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Post Cards are being used by the Big Businessmen for advertisement, sending communications in printed forms prepagating the business interests and thereby misutilising the Cards which are otherwise meant for poor public to use it as the cheapest means of communication ;

(b) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Trade Unions have proposed to charge more to printed Post Cards or allow manuscript only and thereby save the uncalled for loss to the Department ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Postcards are being used by businessmen for sending printed communications.

(b) No such suggestion appears to have been received from the Trade Unions. However, similar suggestions have been received from other sources.

(c) The suggestion to ban printed communications on postcards was examined in the past but the Law Ministry was of the view that an attempt to ban printed communication was likely to adversely attract the provisions of the Constitution.

The question whether a differential rate could be adopted for postcards bearing printed communications is currently under consideration of the Government.

Direct Dialling System between Dausa and Gangapur (Rajasthan)

1706. **RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration the scheme to link through Direct Dial System the cities of Dausa and Gangapur of Jaipur Division of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, when this scheme is going to take a practical shape ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) and (b). No Dausa and Gangapur are at present manual exchanges of 200 lines each with very little trunk traffic between them.

New Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices in Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur

1707. **RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme to instal new Telephone Exchanges and to open new Post Offices in 1971-72 in the Districts of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the places where these new Exchanges and Post Offices are going to be started ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative ; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During 1971-72 two new exchanges and 10 new Post Offices are expected to be opened in Jaipur District and 1 exchange and 10 post offices in Sawai Madhopur District.

The exchanges are to be opened at Dudo and Paota in Jaipur District and Toda Bhim in Sawai Madhopur District.

The names of places where post offices are likely to be opened in the above two Districts during 1971-72 will depend on the scrutiny and approval of the proposals received, which conform to the departmental standards prescribed for opening of post offices.

Decline in Export of Tea to Australia

1709. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's tea export to Australia had fallen sharply during 1970 ; and

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons for this fall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There has been a small decline in export of tea from India to Australia in 1970.

(b) The export of tea to Australia in 1970 declined by about five percent from 3.9 m.kg. in 1969 to 3.7 m.kg. in 1970. The decline was due to usual fluctuations in International trade.

Exprt of Inferior Quality Goods

1710. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to say :

(a) whether we are exporting goods with inferior quality, as the producers are scuttling the quality control ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to ensure standard quality for goods exported ?

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

(b) Adequate steps to ensure export of quality goods have been undertaken by the Government through a comprehensive programme of quality control and pre shipment inspection of major commodities prior to their exports, under the Export (quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Another change to Officers of Central and State Governments to Compete in I.A.S. Examination

1711. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended for giving one chance of competing at the regular I.A.S. Examination to the Officers of the State Civil Services who have completed six years of service and are below 35 years of age, even though they have already availed themselves of two chances at the regular I.A.S. Examination ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give one chance of competing at the regular I.A.S. Examination to all talented persons employed in Government Services (Central and State), Universities and elsewhere who have completed one year or two years of service and are below 35 years of age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that everyone who has completed six years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one and only one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken, provided that he fulfills conditions relating to educational qualifications. The scope of this recommendation is limited to those who are already in Government Service either at the Centre or in the States. This recommendation is under the consideration of the Government.

Changes in composition of Board of Directors of Cotton Corporation

1712 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to make certain changes in the composition of the Board of Directors of the Cotton Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the terms of services and facilities extended to them along with the Chairman and other Managing Directors?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Dialling System in Mysore

1713. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns which are under active consideration for automatic dialling system in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the time by when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) 56 manual telephone exchanges were working in the State of Mysore as on 31.3.71. Out of these exchanges it is proposed to convert the following exchanges to automatic local dialling during fourth plan period.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of exchange</i>	<i>Capacity in lines</i>	<i>Likely year of automatisaton</i>
1.	Bagalkot	400	1973
2.	Belgaum	3300	1974
4.	Haveri	300	1974
4.	Karwar	300	1974
5.	Sirsi	300	1974

Interrupted Programmes over All India Radio, Mysore

1714. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether broadcasts from the Mysore All India Radio Station is interrupted

during its operation because of failure of electricity or mechanical troubles ;

(b) if so, whether in course of programme it is also disrupted due to interventions of programmes of other Stations ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The All India Radio centre at Mysore is only a studio with recording facilities. Programmes which are recorded there are broadcast from Bangalore station and are not broadcast directly from Mysore. The question of interruption of broadcasts from Mysore station does not, therefore, arise.

Yuvabani Programme over All India Radio, Calcutta

1715. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yuvabani Programme of All India Radio broadcast from Calcutta Station, has become a regular programme of a particular society or club ;

(b) whether the youth belonging to other groups or clubs and having talents are denied chance for broadcasting over the Yuvabani programme ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Wastage of Broadcasting Time Due to Long Silence Between Programmes Broadcast over A. I. R.

1716. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the average duration of silence between the two broadcasts.

(b) whether this inter-item silence is of late more than the average duration resulting in waste of broadcasting time ; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken to eliminate such silent gaps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Two to five seconds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Corporation for Hides, Skins and Leather Exports

1717 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a separate Hides, Skins and Leather Export Corporation for exporting and augmenting their exports ; and

(b) the incentives proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu exporters for the purpose of export of leather and leather goods ?

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

(b) In the matter of export promotion, uniform export assistance is granted irrespective of the State from which the export originates. A statement showing the export assistance given for promoting the export of leather and leather goods is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to promote the exports of leather and leather goods :—

(a) In order to increase the unit value realisation, export of raw hides and skins

has been almost completely banned except quota for goat skins which has also been progressively reduced and by the year 1973-74 the exports under this items are likely to stop altogether.

(b) Import of raw hides and skins is placed on O. G. L. This helps in augmenting the supplies of raw hides and skins in the country and reduce the pressure on consumption of superior quality skins leading to their release for export.

(c) Import of wattle bark, wattle extract, and other tanning bark are also placed on O. G. L.

(d) Leather Industry has been categorized as one of the priority industries and it has therefore, been eligible for priority treatment in the matter of allocation of its requirements from preferred sources.

(e) For meeting the scarce material of imported origin, import replenishment at the rates of 3%, 6% and 10% in respect of E. I. tanned leather, Chrome Tanned Leather and Finished Leather respectively has been allowed. In the case of goods and leather footwear, import replenishment is allowed at 15%.

(f) The scheme of draw back of duty on export of leather and leather products has been rationalised and the present general rate is 4.5% on leather footwear and 10% on leather goods.

(g) Leather footwear and components thereof and finished leather and leather goods have been granted air-freight subsidy *w. e. f.* 1.2.1971 at the rate of 50% of air freight paid but restricted to 10% FOB and 15% FOB respectively.

Development of Coffee Plantation in Tamil Nadu

1718. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to develop coffee plantation in Tamil Nadu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (1) Coffee Board has at the request of State Government surveyed the hill ranges of Dhanknikottai Taluk in Tamil Nadu and submitted a technical report on the suitability of the ranges for Coffee cultivation.

(2) Coffee Board has also offered technical comments at the request of State Government on the feasibility of starting coffee plantations in Kolli Hills in Tamil Nadu.

(3) Technical Officers of the Board are also participating in the implementation of the State Government's Scheme for Development of Coffee Plantations in Yercaud Hills in Tamil Nadu.

The Coffee Board is also operating the following Schemes for development of Coffee Plantations in the country including Tamil Nadu :—

- (a) Scheme for grant of long-term loans for intensive cultivation of small registered coffee holdings ;
- (b) Scheme for grant of long-term loans for replanting, open to all registered estates ;
- (c) Scheme for grant of short-term loans for yearly working capital, open to estates not exceeding 100 acres in extent ; and
- (d) Scheme for supply of equipment and machinery on Hire Purchase terms open to all registered estates.

Exploring New Avenues for Coffee Export

1719. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken for exploring new avenues for coffee exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of coffee from India are governed by the provisions of

the International Coffee Agreement, to which India is a signatory. Under the Agreement, annual quotas are set for exports to quota countries every year depending upon the world import requirements. Exports of coffee to these countries have therefore to be limited to the annual quotas set by the International Coffee Organisation for India for each coffee year (October/September). There is thus a limitation placed on exports of coffee from India to quota countries.

2. Exports to non-quota countries could be made outside the quotas so set and no specific limitations are fixed for such exports by the I. C. O. By progressively increasing the Trade Plan provisions for exports of coffee to non-quota group of countries which are non-traditional markets, exports to which are not covered by the limitation imposed by the ICO, there has been a progressive increase in exports of coffee from India to these countries.

3. It is proposed to send a delegation for the U.K. and European countries to explore possibilities of increasing our direct exports to three foreign exchange markets and also to some non quota countries with which we could possibly increased our trade in coffee.

Export subsidies for Hides, Skins and Exporters

1720. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to face squarely the method of "unpredictable prices and quantum" adopted by China to depress the world market prices of Indian skin and leather ; and

(b) the programme of export subsidies offered to Indian exporters of hides, skins and leather ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). With a view to increasing the export of hides and skins as well as finished leather and leather

manufactures the government have taken the following steps :

- (1) Two Export Promotion Councils (i) the leather Export Promotion Council at Madras and (ii) the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures at Kanpur, have been set up. These two councils undertake promotional activities such as sponsoring trade delegations and sales and study teams to visit markets abroad participation in exhibitions abroad, collecting market intelligence and guiding new exporters.
- (2) Basic raw materials required for this industry, such as raw hides and skins and tanning barks and extracts, are permitted for import under Open General Licence.
- (3) "Leather and Leather goods" are one of the 59 priority industries. Units in this industry can, therefore, secure import licences on the basis of actual consumption.
- (4) Import licence is allowed against exports of various leather and leather products, to replenish the import content in such export products.
- (5) There is provision for drawback of duty on export of Blue Chrome tanned goat skins and vegetable tanned leather.

Inflated Telephone Bills for Trunk Calls between Delhi and Bombay due to Faulty Meters

1721. SHRI FATESINGH RAO
GAFKWAD :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the erratic readings of the meters, recording trunk calls between Delhi and Bombay,

resulting inflated telephone bills of the subscribers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Calcutta T. V. Station

1722. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land for locating the Television Station in Calcutta has been obtained from the Calcutta Corporation;

(b) if not, whether the project will be dropped and shifted to somewhere outside Calcutta ; and

(c) the plan estimate of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Negotiations with Calcutta Corporation are in progress. Possession of land has not been taken as yet.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Rs. 190.59 lakhs.

Meeting of Indian Council of Institution of Rubber (London) held in Calcutta

1723. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual general meeting of the Indian Council of the Institution of the Rubber (London) was recently held at the National Test House, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, whether the setting up of another synthetic rubber plant and limitations

to expansion and growth of natural rubber was discussed ;

(c) whether I.R.I. held a symposium on control techniques in rubber compounding ; and

(d) whether rubber technologists who participated in the symposium hoped that the *per capita* rubber consumption in India will become largest outside Europe and North America after a decade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GLORGE : (a) to (d). A Meeting of the Indian Section of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (London) is reported to have been held recently in Calcutta. Government have, however, no precise information about the deliberations of this meeting.

Research made by Scientists of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay

1724. SHRI S C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, said that a group of scientists, led by Prof. D. Lal of the Tata Institute, had found evidence for the existence of super-heavy elements so far unknown ;

(b) if so, whether such elements have been synthesized in the laboratory ; and

(c) what further studies are going to be taken up in near future ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, in an examination of extra terrestrial materials (from meteorite and lunar samples returned from the Appollo Mission) Professor D. Lal and his colleagues of the

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research have found what appears to be good evidence concerning the existence in the past of super heavy elements much heavier than uranium and probably with a charge around 115 and mass around 300.

(b) No, Sir, not as yet.

(c) Studies are being continued in order to establish in a larger sample and with better precision the above deduction.

Financial Assistance to Punjab

1725. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance sought by the Government of Punjab from the Central Government for the implementation of their schemes during the current Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any decision about the quantum of assistance to be provided to the State Government and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DIARIA) : (a) The Government of Punjab envisaged Central assistance of the order of atleast Rs. 190 crores for financing the State's Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 325 crores as originally proposed.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 101 crores has been allocated to finance the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 293.56 crores. This amount has been fixed according to the formula based on uniformly applied criteria approved by the Committee of the National Development Council.

Special Facilities for Central Government Employees working in Border Areas

1726. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to grant special

facilities to their employees working in the border areas ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Punjab Government have granted some facilities to its employees working in the border areas ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any Member of Parliament in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, proposals for extension to Central Government employees of any concession of border area allowance that may be sanctioned by a State Government to their employees are considered as and when they are received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member in his letter dated March 30, 1971, to the Finance Minister are under his consideration.

दिल्ली में डकैती और हत्या के मामले

1727. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में डकैती और हत्या के कई मामलों में अपराधियों का अभी तक पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 15 मई, 1971 के बीच दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के आस पास के 20 मील के क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई और कितने दिन दहाड़े लूटे गये तथा इन सभी मामलों में से कितने मामलों में अपराधियों का अभी तक सुराग नहीं मिला ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार दिल्ली में चालू वर्ष के दौरान (1-1-1971 से 15-5-1971 तक) कुल सूचित किये गये हत्या के 46 मामलों और डकैती के 3 मामलों में से, अभी हत्या के 14 मामलों तथा डकैती के 3 मामलों का पता लगाया जाना है। इन मामलों के सुरागों का पता लगाने तथा अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में दिन-दहाड़े 18 व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई तथा 26 व्यक्तियों को लूटा गया। हत्या के 7 मामलों और लूट-गार के 6 मामलों में अपराधियों को अभी गिरफ्तार किया जाना है।

दिल्ली के आस-पास 20 मील की दूरी पर बसे हुए अन्य राज्यों के इलाकों के संबंध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Automatic Exchanges in Tamil Nadu

1728. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Automatic Exchanges in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the number of Exchanges that will be brought under automatic system ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. It is proposed to automatise all local telephone exchanges in the country in a phased manner in the light of availability of financial and material resources.

(b) There were 39 Manual Telephone exchanges working in Tamil Nadu as on 31-3-71. Out of these, the following 10 exchanges are expected to be automatized by year 1974-75 :—

1. Arni
2. Dharmapuri
3. Karaikal
4. Ramnad
5. Tiruvannamalai
6. Erode
7. Pondicherry
8. Tiruppur
9. Tuticorin
10. Vellore

Shortage of Raw Cashew faced by Cashew Factories in Tamil Nadu

1729. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cashew factories in Tamil Nadu are facing hardships due to the non-availability of raw cashew ;

(b) whether any request has been made to get the raw cashew through the Tuticorin Port instead of the Cochin Port ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). Although no formal request has been received, this possibility was examined, but it was found that the requirement at Tuticorin being very small, it was more economical to transport the raw nuts from Cochin, where the ships are off loaded.

Connection of Delhi with Madras by S. T. D. System

1730. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi will be connected with Madras by S. T. D. system shortly ; and

(b) if so, how soon it will be connected ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Trunk Automatic Exchanges (TAXs) have been commissioned at Delhi and Madras. Work of providing point to point STD service between Delhi and Madras is likely to be taken up soon and the service is expected to be available before the end of 1972-73.

Introduction of Telex in Salem (Tamil Nadu)

1731. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Telex facilities in Salem in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A 50 line Telex was commissioned at Salem on 20-3-1971.

Inordinate time taken for outgoing Telephone Calls from Bombay

1732. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the inordinate time being taken by the ordinary and even the urgent telephone calls to go from Bombay to other cities ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in view of the Prohibitive charges of the lightning calls and also in view of the agonising delays, Government will consider to give some concessional facilities to M.Ps. to enable them to discharge their duties more effectively ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Bombay is connected by coaxial cable on the routes Ahmedabad—Jaipur—Delhi—Calcutta and Poon—Bangalore—Madras. Bombay has also direct subscriber trunk dialling service with Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad. On these routes the calls go through quickly and there are no complaints. There are, however, delays and complaints regarding calls from Bombay to Nagpur, Kalyan and stations in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh because these are connected by open wire circuits liable to faults and thefts. Coaxial or microwave schemes will replace the important openwire lines in due course.

(c) and (d). The question of any concessional facilities to Members of Parliament would be a matter for Parliament Secretariat to examine.

Commissioning of Bombay-Delhi direct Dialing system on Permanent basis

1733. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state :

(a) whether the Bombay-Delhi direct dialing system has since been put into commission on a permanent basis ; and

(b) if not, the time by which direct dialing system will be commissioned permanently between the two metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Not yet. The performance has not yet reached the desired standard and further testing and adjustments are found necessary.

(b) Only after the performance on the route is found fully satisfactory. It is hoped

this work will be completed in three to four months.

मध्य प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर

1734. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों के कुछ दलों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी करार दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उनमें से किउने व्यक्तियों ने अपना दोष स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) से (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

1735. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आकाशवाणी के ग्वालिगर, जबलपुर और रायपुर स्थित केन्द्रों को पूरी क्षमता मुख्य केन्द्रों के रूप में कब तक चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इनका पूर्ण क्षमता युक्त केन्द्रों के रूप में शीघ्र ही विकास करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार मंदसौर और जगदलपुर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित कर रही है;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पहले से स्थापित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों को पूर्ण क्षमता युक्त केन्द्रों के रूप में परिवर्तित करने और नये आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की भी स्थापना करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह अनुरोध कब किया गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ग्वालियर तथा रायपुर के वर्तमान सहायक

केन्द्र 1973-74 में पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र बन जायेंगे। चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जबलपुर के सहायक केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ा कर पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र का दर्जा नहीं किया जा रहा है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान इसका दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जगदलपुर में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा। मन्दसौर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	अभ्यावेदन का विवरण	की गई कार्रवाई
1.	बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में खजूराहा में एक नए रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना।	बुन्देल खण्ड क्षेत्र में छतरपुर में स्थापित किए जा रहे स्टेशन से कार्यक्रम सुने जा सकेंगे।
2.	विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम रिले करने के लिए जबलपुर में एक और ट्रांसमिटर की स्थापना।	यह मांग मंजूर नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान विविध भागों के और केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। इस मांग पर उत्तरवर्ती योजनाएं बनाते समय विचार किया जायेगा।
3.	बिलासपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना।	बिलासपुर क्षेत्र में रायपुर स्टेशन के कार्यक्रम अच्छी प्रकार सुने जा रहे हैं। अतः इस अवस्था में, वहां रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती।
4.	रायपुर स्टेशन की शक्ति में वृद्धि।	रायपुर का वर्तमान ट्रांसमिटर रायपुर के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त रूप से सेवा प्रदान करता है। पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में जगदलपुर, अम्बिकापुर तथा रीवा में स्थापित किये जाने वाले नये स्टेशनों द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाएगी। इन क्षेत्रों में रायपुर स्टेशन की शक्ति बढ़ा कर पर्याप्त रूप से सेवा प्रदान नहीं की जा सकेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक नगरों में स्वचालित
टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था

1736. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश
के उज्जैन, देवास तथा अन्य औद्योगिक नगरों
में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों
में बदलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क) तथा (ख). 1 जी हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश सहित
देश भर में सभी बड़े औद्योगिक तथा व्यापारिक
केन्द्रों में सरकार का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को
स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित करने का
प्रस्ताव है।

2. अलबत्ता वित्तीय तथा सामग्री संबंधी
साधनों के सीमित होने के कारण
उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम अगले 15 से 20
वर्षों में पूरा किया जाएगा। इस
उद्देश्य से दो अलग-अलग वर्गों में
कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं जो
विभिन्न चरणों में पूरे किए जाएंगे।

(क) 500 से अधिक लाइनों की
क्षमता वाले बड़े करचल
एक्सचेंज।

(ख) 100 से 300 लाइनों तक की
क्षमता वाले छोटे एक्सचेंज।

3. इन कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार आगामी
कुछ वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित एक्स-
चेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित
किये जाने की संभावना है :

(क) बड़े एक्सचेंज

(i) ग्वालियर 1972 तक

(ii) रायपुर 1974 तक

(iii) जबलपुर 1976 तक

(iv) उज्जैन पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय
योजना के
दौरान।

(v) दुर्ग-भिलाई-खुर्मीपुर पांचवीं पंच-
वर्षीय योजना
के दौरान।

(ख) छोटे एक्सचेंज

(i) देवास 1975 तक

(ii) छिंदवाड़ा 1975 तक

(iii) रीवा 1972 तक

(iv) मंदसौर 1974 तक

(v) इटारसी 1974 तक

(vi) मुरैना 1975 तक

(vii) बालाघाट 1975 तक

(viii) दमोह 1975 तक

(ix) मऊ 1975 तक

(x) खरगीन 1975 तक

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये
डाकघर

1737. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के अंत तक मध्य
प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाकघर खोलने
का सरकार का कोई विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिलेवार इनकी कितनी
संख्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के अंत तक मध्य प्रदेश

के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 166 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर और 12 उप डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या :

जिले का नाम	जितने डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर	1	2	3
मुर्ना	6	कोई नहीं	आबुआ	2	कोई नहीं
सिंह	5	1	धार	4	1
ग्वालियर	5	कोई नहीं	इन्दौर	3	कोई नहीं
दतिया	4	कोई नहीं	देवास	4	कोई नहीं
शिवपुरी	6	कोई नहीं	खरगोने	7	कोई नहीं
गुना	4	कोई नहीं	खंडवा	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
टीकमगढ़	2	कोई नहीं	शाजापुर	7	कोई नहीं
छतरपुर	2	1	राजगढ़	7	कोई नहीं
पन्ना	2	1	विदिशा	4	कोई नहीं
सतना	2	कोई नहीं	सेहोरे	2	1
रीवा	5	कोई नहीं	रायसेन	1	कोई नहीं
बाहडोल	2	कोई नहीं	होशंगाबाद	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
सिधी	1	1	बैतूल	3	कोई नहीं
मन्दासौर	6	कोई नहीं	सागर	2	कोई नहीं
रतलाम	2	कोई नहीं	दमोह	1	कोई नहीं
उज्जैन	4	कोई नहीं	जबलपुर	9	कोई नहीं
			नरसिंहपुर	4	1
			माडला	1	कोई नहीं
			छिंदवाड़ा	5	कोई नहीं
			स्यौनी	7	कोई नहीं
			बालाघाट	4	कोई नहीं
			सरगुजा	2	कोई नहीं
			बिलासपुर	3	4
			रायगढ़	1	कोई नहीं
			दुर्ग	11	कोई नहीं
			रायपुर	12	1
			बस्तर	2	कोई नहीं

भोपाल और देवास के बीच सीधी ट्रंक लाइन

1738. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और देवास के बीच कोई सीधी ट्रंक लाइन नहीं है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1971 के अन्त तक सीधी ट्रंक लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) भोपाल और देवास के बीच कोई सीधी लाइन नहीं है।

(ख) इंदौर और देवास के बीच पर्याप्त संख्या में सरणियों के न होने की स्थिति में देवास और भोपाल के बीच एक सीधी ट्रंक लाइन के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) यदि परियाप्त इस बात का औचित्य सिद्ध करे तो 1972 के अन्त तक एक सीधी भोपाल-देवास ट्रंक लाइन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

Payment by Government to P. T. I. for News Service

1739. SHRI PAINULT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Government pay to the Press Trust of India for its news service;

(b) the break-up of this payment Ministry-wise;

(c) the basis of giving this payment; and

(d) whether a periodic evaluation is made of the news service provided by the Press Trust of India to ensure that it is commensurate with the payment it gets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for granting Loans to States

1740. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the criteria fixed by the Central Government for granting loans to various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : The criterion fixed was that each State should receive 70 per cent of the total Central assistance as loan for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Writing of Pro-Mao Slogans on walls of Supreme Court Building, New Delhi

1741. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some students were caught red handed while writing pro-Mao slogans on the walls of the Supreme Court Building, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, one student was caught on 28-12-1970 and the case started against him is pending trial in the court. Strict vigilance is being maintained in regard to such activities.

Postal Insured Articles

1742. **SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of insured articles booked, the amount of insurance and fee realised thereon during the year 1969-70;

(b) the average cost in handling such a single insured article;

(c) the number of loss and frauds detected in 1969-70 and the total amount of loss involved; and

(d) the compensation paid during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a)

(i) Number of Insured articles booked 6,195,000

(ii) Amount of Insurance : Rs. 2,28,81,00,000

(iii) Fee realised : Rs. 90,17,000

(b) Rs. 1.15 excluding 97.15P, the estimated cost of the registration service, which is compulsory in all cases of insurance.

(c) (i) No. of cases : 2,200

(ii) total loss : Rs. 18,98,673

(d) 6,19,820

**Export of Chrome Ore to Japan by
Misrilal Jain**

1743. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private businessman, Shri Misrilal Jain, has been allowed to export chrome ore from mines of Orissa to Japan; and

(b) if so, since when and the quantity of ore exported so far from his mine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Chrome ore, except of certain specifications, is licensed freely for export.

(b) The information is not available as statistics of actual exports are not compiled exporter-wise.

**Work Study Group on Working Conditions
of Inspectors of Post Offices**

1744. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was carried out by a Work Study Group comprising of eminent personnel of the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, New Delhi to look into the working conditions of the Inspectors of Post Offices;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this Work Study Group; and

(c) the steps taken to implement its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, but the Work Study Group studied the quantum of work handled by the Inspectors of Post Offices.

(b) Recommendations have been made by the work study team to the P and T Board in relation to the assessing of the quantum of work of the Inspectors of Post Offices.

(c) The recommendations are now under examination of the P and T Board.

**Office Accommodation and Residential
Quarters for Inspectors of Post
Offices in Orissa Circle**

1745. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Inspectors of Post

Offices of the Orissa Circle are not provided with quarters and office accommodation and they are given only 15 rupees per month as house rent allowance; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide them with office accommodation and quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. Quite a large number of I. P. Os. in Orissa Circle have not been provided with Government quarters/office accommodation.

Inspector of Post Offices who have not been provided with quarters are allowed to draw House Rent Allowance if any admissible at the station. Those who hold their offices in their own buildings or in buildings rented by them for their residence are compensated by payment of rent on the basis of 1/3rd of the rent paid by them subject to the maximum of Rs. 15/- p. m.

(b) Yes, as far as practicable.

कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात

1746. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषि उत्पादों के नाम (वाद्यान्नों के अतिरिक्त) क्या हैं जिनका इस समय विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) किन देशों को यह उत्पाद निर्यात किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष श्रीलंका को किन-किन उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया ?

विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एस० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). यह जानकारी सरकारी संदर्भ-प्रकाशन अर्थात् 'मन्यली स्टैटिस्टिक्स ऑफ फारेन ट्रेड ऑफ इंडिया,

वोल्यूम 1 में दी गई है जो व्यापारिक जानकारी तथा अंशकालन विभाग, कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित व प्रकाशित किया जाता है। यह संदर्भ प्रकाशन संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। सभी कृष्य उत्पादों के वस्तुवार व देशवार निर्यात आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के लिए, उनमें सम्मिलित भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण के भाग 1 से 24 के अंतर्गत दी गई मदों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

हथकरघे लगाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के हथकरघा बुनकरों को नकद बेकारी अनुदान देना

1747. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत चालित करघों की स्थापना हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के हथकरघा बुनकरों को नकद-बेकारी अनुदान देने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश का विकास

1748. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने सभी दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के विकास के

लिये वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

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

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये यूरेनियम-निक्षेप

1749. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में यूरेनियम-के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये निक्षेप किन-किन स्थानों पर पाये गये हैं ;

(ग) या उसकी क्षमता के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस खोज से देश की परमाणु शक्ति के विकास में कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश के बैतूल, द्रुग, रायगढ़ और सरगुजा जिलों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में यूरेनियम की विद्यमानता का पता चला है ।

(ग) और (घ). धातुओं के भण्डारों का आकार तथा स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए

जांच की जा रही है तथा जांच के पूरा होने के बाद ही यह पता लग सकेगा कि परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में यह कहाँ तक सहायक हो सकते हैं ।

Population of India

1750. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of the country according to census conducted in April, 1971 ;

(b) the State-wise figures thereof ;

(c) how does the growth in population compare with the death rate during the period of 1961-1971 ; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken to curb the growth of population ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) 546,955,945 (Provisional).

(b) The provisional population figures for each State/Union Territory/other Area are as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh	43,394,951
2. Assam	14,857,314
3. Bihar	56,387,296
4. Gujarat	26,660,929
5. Haryana	9,971,165
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,424,332
7. Jammu and Kashmir	4,615,176
8. Kerala	21,280,397
9. Madhya Pradesh	41,449,729
10. Maharashtra	50,295,081
11. Mysore	29,224,046
12. Nagaland	515,561
13. Orissa	21,934,827
14. Punjab	13,472,972
15. Rajasthan	25,724,142

16. Tamil Nadu	41,103,125
17. Uttar Pradesh	88,299,453
18. West Bengal	44,440,095
19. A and N Islands	115,090
20. Chandigarh	256,979
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74,165
22. Delhi	4,044,338
23. Goa, Daman and Diu	857,180
24. L. M. and A Islands	31,798
25. Manipur	1,069,555
26. Meghalaya	983,336
27. N.E.F.A.	444,744
28. Pondicherry	471,347
29. Tripura	1,556,822

(c) Information regarding death rate during the period 1961-1971 is not available; hence, no comparison can be made with growth of population with death rate during that period. The relevant information will be available when 1971 Census schedules are fully processed.

(d) It is proposed to curb the growth of population by implementing Family Planning Programme through a network of urban centres (1,777), Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (5,100) and Sub-Centres (29,933) and other service Centres (9,877) which are making available to the people. Family Planning Service through the accepted and approved methods of sterilization, IUCD insertions and use of conventional contraceptives. Some of the new schemes which have been sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned for intensifying Family Planning Programme in the country are :

- (i) Extension of the Post Partum Programme from 59 to 123 hospitals where the number of annual deliveries are more than 3,000 and hospitals attached to Medical Colleges ;
- (ii) Extension of Intensive District-Programme to 17 districts in addition to 17 districts taken up in 1969-70, More areas are being

added for specially selected projects for Intensified Family Planning Work ;

(iii) Extension of Basic Health and Family Planning Services in disadvantaged or difficult areas in the country ; and

(iv) Integration of Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Services, and providing immunisation and nutrition components, thereby making Family Planning more acceptable.

सूती धागे के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1751. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन या चार महीनों में सूती धागे के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को बुनकरों की समितियों से सूती-धागे की मूल्य-वृद्धि के विरोध में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जाज) : (क) से (ग). गत तीन महीनों में सूती धागे की कीमतों में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। परन्तु 1970 की अंतिम तिमाही में कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं और जनवरी, 1971 की समाप्ति तक बिना घटे उनका उध्वर्धमुखी रुख जारी रहा। उसके बाद मूल्य गिरने शुरू हो गये। उचित कीमतों पर धागे की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने विकेंद्रित क्षेत्र को पूर्ण हेतु सूत का मंडार बनाने की एक योजना शुरू की थी जो अब भी चल रही है।

**नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की
दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियुक्तियाँ**

1752. श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनरल मैनेजर आफ टेलीफोन्स,
नई दिल्ली के टेलीफोन एफिसमेंटी सेंल में कुछ
टेलीफोन टेस्ट आपरेटर काफी समय से दैनिक
मजदूरी के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी
सेवाओं को नियमित न करने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):
(क) जी नहीं। अवज्ञता सामान्य टेलीफोन
उपकरणों से टेस्टकाज करने के लिए कुछ
नैमित्तिक मजदूर काम पर रखे जाते हैं। यह
काम एकमचेंजों में टेस्ट बोर्डों पर काम पर
लगाए गए आपरेटरों के काम से भिन्न है।

(ख) इसलिए टेलीफोन आपरेटर के तौर
पर उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने का प्रश्न
ही नहीं उठता।

Postal Training Institutes at Darbhanga

1753. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether training is being imparted
in the Postal Training Institute at Darbhanga
in Bihar to non-technicians only ;

(b) whether training to technicians is
being imparted in places other than
Darbhanga ;

(c) whether the building in which train-
ing is being given at Darbhanga was
once the palace of Raja Darbhanga ;

(d) whether it is a suitable place for
imparting training to technicians also ; and

(e) if so, when Government contemplate
to start this sort of training there to suit
the conveniences of technicians ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes

(d) and (e). Engineering Wing of the
P and T Department has already got a
training centre at Patna for training the
Engineering personnel in Bihar. The Postal
Training Centre at Darbhanga located in the
erstwhile Palace of Maharaja of Darbhanga
is, however, catering to the needs of training
of postal personnel of Assam, Bihar, West
Bengal and Orissa circles and has no surplus
space. The Government have, therefore,
no proposal under consideration for locating
a training centre at Darbhanga for training
of technical staff.

Micro-wave Telephone Service in Bihar

1754. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Bihar where Micro-
wave Telephone service is in operation ;

(b) whether North Bihar is totally
deprived of this privilege ;

(c) whether Government propose to
start this sort of a service in some of the
important places, including Darbhanga, in
North Bihar ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) At present micro-wave service is in
operation at Dhanbad, Ranchi and Katihar.

(b) No, S r.

(c) Yes, S r. A micro-wave project for
linking Muzaffarpur with Patna is under
implementation. A project for Microwave
communication between the towns of

Darbhanga and Samastipur has been drawn up. Present plans also include linking Chapra with Patna by a UHF link of 48 channels.

(d) The Muzaffarpur-Patna microwave project is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The Darbhanga-Samastipur and Chapra-Patna projects are likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

1755. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab have agreed to the appointment of a Boundary Commission for settling the boundary dispute among the three States ;

(b) if so, when the Commission is proposed to be set up ; and

(c) if not what alternatives Government propose for settling this dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have already announced their intention to appoint a Commission but its terms of reference remain to be settled in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(b) No decision in this regard has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of Army in West Bengal

1756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to deploy the Army in West Bengal for an indefinite period ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when the Army is going to be withdrawn ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred in connection with deployment of the Army in West Bengal from April 1970 to October 1970 and from March 1971 to May, 1971 ; and

(e) whether the Army in West Bengal, in co-operation with the C.R.P. and West Bengal Police, are harassing the innocent people in the name of combing operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The deployment of the Army or the other armed Forces of the Union in aid of civil authority is constantly reviewed, and the Armed Forces of the Union are so deployed only where the situation requires such assistance to be provided.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) No, Sir.

New Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Kerala

1757. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open new Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Kerala State this year and ; if so, the number thereof ;

(b) the time by when the new Posts and Telegraphs Offices would be opened as also the location thereof ; and

(c) the number of such Posts and Telegraphs Offices to be opened in urban as well as in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is proposed to open 70 new post offices and 83 Telegraph offices in Kerala State during the year 1971-72.

(b) All these post offices and telegraphs offices are likely to be opened before the close of the current financial year. The locations of the Post Offices likely to be opened will depend on the scrutiny and approval of the proposals received which will conform to the departmental standards prescribed for opening of post offices.

Telegraph offices will be opened at the following places during the year 1971-72 subject to the availability of stores :—

Kadanad
Chemu
South Payangadi
Manjoor
Kallar
Puramattom
Karuvatta
Cheppad
Medical College
P. O. Alleppey

Cherianad

Paramthat

Punnayara

Thuravoor

Kakkodi

Kakkayam

Temple Gate

Tellicherry

Edarikode

Tirurangadi Bazar

Payyoli

Karaparamba

Pozhuthara

Amarambalam

Onkaltcri

Marikuanu

Edacheri

Makkaparamba

Kadachira

Mundalur

Pinarayi

Palagad

Vidyanagar

Changala

Edavanna

Nut Street Calicut

Pomeri

Tiruvambadi

Calicut University

S.O.

Vellamunda

Meppayur

Nilambur R.S.P.O.

Ramanthali

Udma and Kalnad

Anandashrama

Vellayil

Patuzzi

Pullichira

Naranganam

Thevulakara

Kodumon

Payyanamon

Vellayani

Adumbanknlam

Ezhukone

Chethackal

Pappanamcode

Navaikulam

Kuzhikala

Mulavana

Othellur

Mennathur

Elamdeam

Kanimannur

Pallipport

Palapilly

Nadathara

Kumbalam

Engineering Palghat

College

Kumbalangi

Kadamkudi

Puranattukara

Erunapetty

Annmanada

Lakkidi

Nelladu

Kuzhur

Mattathur

Vellikulangara

Kuriachtra

Kanjikode

HMT Colony

Pulapetta

Manhapra

Idikki Colony

Thodupuzha

(c) The number of post offices and Telegraphs offices proposed to be opened in urban and rural areas during 1971-72 is indicated below :—

	Urban	Rural
Post Offices	15	55
Telegraph Offices	12	71

Unemployed Workers of Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd.

1758. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about three thousand workers in the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd. are out of employment since many days ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to engage them in the said Mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The management of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., Burhanpur has been taken over by Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The mill has restarted working partially with effect from 22nd May, 1971 and 560 workers have been employed. The number of workers is expected to increase to 1500 shortly.

योजना कार्यक्रम का पुनर्विलोकन

1759. श्री आर० बी० बड़ै : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय वाणिज्य उद्योग संघ के पिछले सम्मेलन में यह उल्लेख किया था कि योजना के तरीके के बारे में पुनः अनुमान तथा पुनर्विलोकन करना पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बारे में क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) 10 अप्रैल 1971 को हुए भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ के 44 वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन के उद्घाटन भाषण में प्रधानमंत्री ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कहा था कि योजना प्रक्रिया का पुनर्मूल्यांकन शीघ्र ही किया जायेगा।

(ख) पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

Representation from Rubber Board Workers for Bonus

1760. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the employees of the Rubber Board for settling bonus ; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government on the representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No representation from the employees of the Rubber Board regarding bonus has been received. The implications of payment of bonus to

employees was considered by the Board at its meeting held in February 1971 and Chairman was authorised to obtain legal opinion. Thereafter the proposal will be considered at the future meeting of the Board. Government will, no doubt, examine on receipt of the proposal from the Board.

Activities of American Peace Corps Workers and Junior Diplomats of American Embassy

1761. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the activities of the American Peace Corps workers and Junior diplomats of American Embassy in India near the border of West Bengal-Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop their activities ; and

(c) the reason for their staying in the sensitive border area thereof ?

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

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

Overhauling of Planning Commission

1762. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to overhaul the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether in view of the creation of Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission will retain its earlier status ; and

(c) if so, the nature of changes made or likely to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER* OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (c). There may be changes in membership of the Planning Commission. No major change in the functions of the Planning Commission is contemplated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF A LONG DISTANCE CALL RACKET IN DELHI

श्री शशि मूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्री का ध्यान अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे वकनव्य दें :

“दिल्ली में दूरस्थ स्थानों को टेलीफोन करने का अवध धन्धा करने वाले लोगों के गिरोह का पता लगने के समाचार।”

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : विभाग को टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली थी कि उन्हें संदेह है कि वेई-मान कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ से उनकी टेलीफोन लाइनों से अनधिकृत काल किए जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की हर शिकायत के मिलने पर विभाग इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए उचित जाच-पड़ताल करता रहा है कि क्या ऐसी कोई शरारत की जा रही है। किन्तु इसे सिद्ध करने के लिए कोई ठोस प्रमाण नहीं मिले वे। तथापि संदेह कुछ पक्के होने के कारण कुछ समय पहले कुछ कर्मचारियों की बिल्ली से बाहर हटायी कर दी गई थी।

हाल ही में जनता के किसी व्यक्ति से कुछ सूचना मिलने पर विभाग ने कुछ और विस्तृत सूचना एकत्रित की और उसकी तथा केंद्रीय जाच ब्यूरो (सी० बी० आई०) के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग की सहायता से 4 जून, 1971 को उन्हें पकड़ने के लिए जाल बिछाने की व्यवस्था की गई। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप एक लाइनमेन और एक मजदूर को मुखबिर का जयपुर के लिए लम्बी दूरी की काल की पेशकश करते और बम्बई के काल के लिए टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की लाइनों को एक दूसरे से बदलने हुए रगे हाथी पकड़ा गया। भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग ने इन दोनों कर्मचारियों को हिरासत में ले लिया है। उनके मामले में आगे वार्न्ट की जा रही है।

यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ऐसी शरारत इसी कारण से होती है कि कुछ घेईमान टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता निम्न-ग्रेड कर्मचारियों को ऐसी अनधिकृत कार्य करने के लिए प्रलोभन देते हैं। विभाग ऐसे भ्रष्ट तरीकों को समाप्त करने के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए सक्रिय प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

विभाग को ऐसी शरारत की संभावना के बारे में बहुत चिन्ता है, क्योंकि इससे किसी निर्दोष उपभोक्ता को अनावश्यक नुकसान हो सकता है। इस संबंध में ध्यानपूर्वक जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर मीटर कक्ष को ताला लगाना और मीटरों पर सील करना। लाइनों के वितरण प्वाइंटों को जहां से कि कल को आसानी से दूसरी लाइन पर डाला जा सकता है, उत्तरोत्तर खम्बों पर और अधिक ऊंचा किया जा रहा है, ताकि लाइनों तक पहुंच ज्यादा कठिन हो जाए। काफी बड़ी संख्या में वितरण प्वाइंटों को ऊंचा कर दिया गया है और अन्य को उत्तरोत्तर

ऊंचा किया जा रहा है। बितरण प्वाइंट बक्से को ताला लगाने का भी एक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेचारा टेलीफोन का बक्सा तो इन्वोसेन्ट है और ताला भी बड़ा इन्वोसेन्ट है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जितने अवैध व्यापार करने वाले हैं, चाहे वे ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स हो, चाहे सट्टा खोलने वाले हो, चाहे मटका खोलने वाले हो परन्तु कुछ अधिकारी अच्छे भी हैं जो कि उनपर काबू पाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको जान से मार देने की धमकी दी जाती है। जब मटका पंजाब में और बम्बई में खुलता है तो मुझे पता है कि दून्दौर जबलपुर, ग्वालियर, भोपाल से बाकी सब कालें बन्द कर दी जाती है और उन लोगों को लाइटेनिंग काल दी जाती है। सारा मटके का घधा, लाखों रुपए का अवैध व्यापार टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट से किसी भी ढंग से होता है और अगर कोई अफसर उसको रोकने की कोशिश करे तो कुछ पाकेट ट्रेड यूनियन्स होती हैं अथवा कुछ चौकीदार यूनियन होती है जो कि अवैध व्यापार करने वालों की होती हैं और जो कुछ धर्म के नाम पर ट्रेड यूनियन बनती है वे इमानदार अफसरों के खिलाफ तार भेजती है कि यह अफसर करप्ट है, इसको बदल दिया जाये क्योंकि वे अवैध व्यापार करने वालों को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं। सारे देश भर में जितना सट्टे का काम है उसके लिए लाइनें हमेशा बिल्कुल खाली रहती है भले ही मिनिस्टर की लाइन एंजेंज रहें। यही नहीं, इनके खिलाफ ग्वालियर में एक पत्रकार ने लिख दिया कि यह मटका जालंधर से खुलता है और इस तरह से टेलीफोन के जरिए उनको खबरें मिलती है तो उस आदमी को झूठे कत्ल के केस में जालंधर में फंसा दिया गया। इसी तरह से

आगरा के एक पत्रकार को फंसा दिया गया। तो इस डिपार्टमेंट के जरिए ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स जिस तरह से नाजायज़ फायदा उठाते हैं, ये मटकेबाज और सट्टेबाज जो हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ खास तौर पर सरकार उनपर ध्यान दे और उनके खिलाफ सी. बी. आई. की इन्वैयरी हो। और धर्म के नाम पर तथा पाकेट यूनियन, जो इस तरह की ट्रेड यूनियन्स चलती है उनको खत्म किया जाये ताकि इमानदार अफसर काम कर सकें और उन लोगों का सजा मिले जो कि अब तक इस प्रकार का ब्लैक का व्यापार करने आ रहे हैं। यह आपने चीज है जोकि कई बार अखबारों में आ चुकी है और उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है लेकिन यह मटका और सट्टा व्यापार सरनाग खत्म नहीं कर सकी है। इसपर सरकार सख्त कार्यवाही करे—यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : माननीय सदस्य को जो जो चिन्ता है काले बाजार, सट्टे बाजार वगैरह वगैरह बाजारों की, मैं भी उनकी चिन्ता में अपने को सम्मिलित करता हूँ लेकिन टेलीफोन विभाग के पास ऐसा कोई जरिया नहीं है कि वह कालर की इन्वेन्शन को पहले से समझ ले कि किस पर्वज के लिए वह काल बुक कर रहा है इसलिए लाइटेनिंग काल जिसका दाम करीब करीब 8 गुना ज्यादा होता है नार्मल काल से, वह एक हाई प्रायर्टी काल है, किसी को भी उसे करने का अधिकार है और अगर वह करता है तो उसमें लाचारी है। लेकिन यह पहला मोका है जब हमने उस सतर्कता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ताकि हमारे विभाग के लोग उपभोक्ताओं के साथ मिल जुल करके कोई गलत कामों में सम्मिलित न हों इस तरह की बात पकड़ी है और 4 जून को उनके पकड़े जाने से स्वयं विभाग में काफी हलचल मची हुई है।

[श्री शशि भूषण]

जहाँ तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि किसी यूनियन के कहने से हो तो बाहे धर्म के नाम पर, यूनियन हों या अधर्म के नाम पर, यूनियन के कहने से किसी व्यक्ति का ट्रान्सफर करने की नीति हमारी नहीं है और जबतक मैं यह काम देख रहा हूँ, मुझे पूरी आशा है कि कोई यूनियन इस तरह का काम करके हमको प्रेशराइज नहीं कर सकेगी। — (व्यवधान)...

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj) : I have carefully read the statement given by the hon. Minister. I am thankful that he laid a trap to catch some people. But the reply he has given seems to convey the impression that he is not aware of the extent to which this racket prevails; he says in his statement : 'no conclusive evidence was forthcoming to establish such mischief'. It is entirely incorrect to say so, Hundreds of complaints come to the department that calls which they never made are being entered in their bills and no action has been taken against the person concerned. I can give the instance of a call of my own brother. Dr. Hori Lal Saxena, Tel. No. 42753. He was given a bill which included a sum of Rs. 22.50 for making a call to Dehra Dun. When he complained that he did not make any call to Dehra Dun the officer wrote to him that he regretted that there was a wrong call entered in his bill and that he was giving him a revised bill. When the officer said that a wrong call was entered, did you find out who was the person who made the wrong entry? And was he given an exemplary punishment? Did you also trace the person who had actually made the call to Dehra Dun and had got it entered in my brothers bill? Was he punished? Was his telephone disconnected? This is the last you could have done to stop the racket.

I have another instance which I wish to bring to the notice of the House. My brother received a telephone bill in which a sum of Rs. 100 was charged for entries in the Telephone Directory for 1970. My

brother asked for details for the entries, but though two months have passed, no details have been sent. Instead of that, a wire was sent to him saying that the Bill "is herewith returned to avoid disconnection of the phone, and refund, if any, intimated by the D. O. will be adjusted in the next bill."

What is worse still, complaints are not kept on the file. They are returned and only the action taken is intimated.

Such instances are happening not only in Delhi but all over India. For instance the Telephone Department in Gorakhpur, sent me a bill several years ago in which they charged Rs. 200 for Trunk calls which I had not made. I complained and they were corrected, but I do not know if anything has happened to the persons concerned. I am sorry that some blacksheep in the department should bring the name of the staff into disrepute. Although I am a trade unionist, I have no sympathies for such black sheep, and they must be dealt with in a harsh manner. I also want that such subscribers whose calls are thus entered in others' bills should have their phones disconnected.

Lakhs of rupees are thus being misappropriated. I hope the hon. Minister who, I know, is a very efficient person, will see to this and clean the whole department. He must stop all these wrong things happening in the department. I hope the hon. Minister will do it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I am beholden to the hon. Member for giving me information about these things and about his telephone. But I am sorry to say that it would be much better if he sends a letter in writing, pointing out all these things to me,—and I shall also be grateful to him,—so that I may really go into them in fuller details. Presently, I do not have all the facts regarding that case with me, because they do not arise out of this particular question. Therefore, I am sorry I have to disappoint him by saying that presently I have nothing to comment upon.

MR. SPEAKER : He has just quoted an instance ; not an individual case but some instances. So, you might reply.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : So far as this is concerned, my hon. friend will agree with me that this is because of the instructions given that this particular type of case has been apprehended. It is I think about a month now since I have been in this Ministry. Two instances were brought to my notice ; one in Jammu and Kashmir, and the other in Delhi. We had issued definite instructions as to how to seal this leakage and how to give a more efficient and honest service to our customers. So, a number of steps have been taken and more are intended to be taken. As it is, these linesmen, when they go on duty, they have a pass with them. We propose to give them now a new style work pass for that day, for such and such area and for such and such duty, so that he can be apprehended, and you can find out if he was really on duty or was really committing pilferage.

Similarly, so far as the bills are concerned, which are not normally correct bills, because, somebody, if I may say so, pilfered the calls from a particular number, we always go into the details and if we are satisfied that the past bills relate to arrears, it will be indicative which cannot be otherwise explained, and we do give some rebate. That might have been the case of giving a rebate and action taken.

So far as the question of the person making the entry is concerned, now it is an automatic entry. The meter notes automatically, and notes down the reading. Nobody need read it manually. Therefore, I cannot honestly punish the meter. Somebody may make the meter run, may be surreptitiously, and it is this particular thing which is not always known to us. Now that we have come to grips with it, and now that we have arrested these two people, I am more than sure that the cooperation of this House will give us fuller strength to meet with the situation.

श्री अमर नाथ बाबला : (दिल्ली सदर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐंटी करप्शन विभाग की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बहुत धर्से से यह रैकेट चल रहा था उस को उन्होंने पकड़ा कई सालों से प्राइवेट सर्विसकाइवर्स की यह

कम्प्लेन्ट आ रही थी कि कई महोनों के अन्दर उन के बिल एकदम जम्प कर जाते थे और इस के लिए उन्होंने ने दरखास्तें भी दीं, उस के ऊपर विभाग ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। अगर विभाग कार्यवाही करता तो शायद पहले ही वह पकड़ा जा जाते। इस के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई जांच बैठाने का वायदा करेंगे ?

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सट्टा व्यापारियों को जो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं इस इन्टीगल ट्रेड के लिये, क्या ऐज सच उन को आप डिबार करेंगे कि वह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न ले सकें, जैसा कि फतेहपुरी में बहुत से व्यापारी ऐसा काम करते हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले क्या होना था, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन अब ऐसा न होने दें यह हमारा अधिक प्रयास रहेगा।

जहां तक फतेहपुरी के सट्टे बाजार का सवाल है, मेरे मित्र जो होम मिनिस्ट्री में हैं उन से हम सहयोग लेने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि किस तरह से सट्टा व्यापारियों पर हम नज़र रख सकते हैं।

12.16 hrs.

RE : RELIEF MATERIAL FOR BANGLA DESH REFUGEES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the house and the Government to a very serious bit of news which has appeared in yesterday's Calcutta papers to the effect that a very large quantity—several hundred tonnes—of relief material which had been received from various foreign countries and agencies for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees, is lying uncleared at the Dum Dum airport. A photograph also has been published, and the report says that from Denmark, Canada, the United Nations, and

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

relief organizations such as the International Red Cross and so on, a large amount of material-medicines; drugs, foodstuff, tents and such like things-has arrived, and it says-I may with your permission, read one short paragraph :

"Despite repeated requests to the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, the Relief Department of the Government of West Bengal and Red Cross Society, to take delivery of the goods, none has come forward....."

This is a strange thing; that there is no room there, and if more material keeps on arriving, there would be no place to stock them. Some of the stock which had come from Canada, which they call high protein cod fish, is lying in a place where it is exposed to rain and some of it got damaged also. But there is nobody to clear it. We have here been told every day that all these measures are being taken on an absolutely emergency and top priority footing. This is a very alarming piece of news. If this is the way relief is going to be administered, I would ask you, and through you I would request the Government, to assure the house immediately that steps will be taken to see that timely and prompt clearance of this relief material is done, and we would also like to know what is the exact position at present.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : In this connection, I may add—

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

DR. RANEN SEN : Yesterday, I returned from Calcutta, and that is why I want to make a submission in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already stated it. You must give some previous notice to me.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is the time of act. It is not merely a question of the Minister making a statement. Unless these materials are lifted from the airport, they

may become useless. The whole airport is full of these materials. That is the first point.

Secondly, the people outside the airport are without any shelter; without any food and without any medicine. While food and medicine are being stocked there, they are not used by anybody. It is a very sad situation. That is why the Government's attention is being drawn now, and the Government has to act now. There is no question of making a statement and trying to satisfy the Members of this house. The cholera epidemic is breaking out and more than 10,000 people are dying, and not merely that one lakh people are suffering and are affected by cholera and the whole of West Bengal is seriously affected by it, not to speak of Bangla Desh. This is criminal negligence on the part of the authorities, whether it is the State Government or it is the Central Government. Now there is real necessity that the Government should immediately send an SOS and try to clear the whole thing.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Government entirely share the distress of the hon. Members if any delay has taken place. According to the information that we have received this morning, after we learnt of this issue, all the consignments were cleared immediately, as soon as they were received.

A consignment of 32 tonnes from UNICEF which arrived last evening by Kaledonian Airways was cleared. The only consignment that remains so far uncleared is the one addressed to Cooch Behar relief society by name. We have asked the Additional Secretary who is there to get in touch with the society concerned and we are hopeful that this would be cleared in the course of the day. I can assure hon. Members that we have issued clear instructions, and we are prepared to issue them again, that the relief consignments should be cleared immediately. We are distressed that the whole of the Dum Dum airport should be cluttered with these consignments and we want them to be removed as soon as possible. All the agencies will do whatever is necessary to remove them.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. S. O. 1362 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1970 along with its Hindi version published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-351/71*].
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-352/71*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 747 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971.
 - (ii) The Third Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 748 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-353/71*].

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES, COFFEE (AMENDMENT), RULES NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF CARDAMOM BOARD, ERNAKULAM AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD, 1969-70

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 430 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-354/71*].
- (2) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 623 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-355/71*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (i) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 784 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971.
 - (ii) The Textile Machinery (Production and Distribution) Control Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 785 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-356/71*]

[Shri A. C. George]

- (4) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-357/71]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-358/71]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th June, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd June, 1971."

12.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72--GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up general discussion of the general budget. We have still 5 hours and 15 minutes. When would the Minister like to reply ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : I would like to reply some time tomorrow, either 3 O'Clock or 4 O'Clock. 4 O'Clock would suit me very well. I will take 30 minutes to 1 hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shivpujan Shastri will continue his speech.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमगंज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष का बजट हमें एक नई विधा की तरफ ले जाता है, इस लिये वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह बजट देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि में है। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति तरक्की पर है, खासकर कृषि उत्पादन 5 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ा है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन 5 प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ा है, लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है। खासकर खाद्यान्न 100 प्रतिशत अधिक हो रहा है। 1950 में 5 करोड़ टन अन्न होता था लेकिन 1971 में 10.5 करोड़ टन हो रहा है। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि कृषि उत्पादन दिन दिन बढ़ रहा है। अभी मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में देखा कि जिन खेतों में एक फसल होती थी, उन में तीन फसलें निकालने की तैयारी हो रही है। मई और अप्रैल के महीने में जहाँ पर पहले कुछ नहीं होता था वहाँ धान बोया जा रहा है। इस मामले में लोग विज्ञान से भी मदद ले रहे हैं और गावों में भी खेती के लिये ट्रैक्टरों का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह से देखा जाय तो देहातों में कृषि उत्पादन काफी तरक्की पर है। कमी सिर्फ इस बात की है कि जो किसान एक बीघा या पांच बीघे तक भूमि में खेती करते हैं वह ट्रैक्टर को व्यवहार में नहीं ला सकते हैं और अच्छी खाद भी इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन के लिये खाद और ट्रैक्टरों का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक पिछले वर्षों का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं और तैयारी कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण में जो कमी है उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। उस के लिये देश में काफी जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है और

लोगों में उत्पादन के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। आज कल हम देखते हैं कि देश में उन चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ रहे हैं जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है लोगों की आदत खराब हो गई है। लोग एक नई आदत सीख चुके हैं और वह यह है कि चीज को चुरा कर, नकली कमी कर कर के उस को मंहगा कर देते हैं। इस आदत के खिलाफ देश भर में एक नई जागरूकता लाने के लिये तहरीक चलनी चाहिये। यह बजट की कमी नहीं है, यह हम माननीय सदस्यों की कमी है कि हम देश में ऐसा वातावरण नहीं तैयार कर रहे हैं जिस में लोग नाजायज तरीके इस्तेमाल न कर सकें।

अब हम कुछ बजट प्रस्तावों को देखें। लेकिन उस के पहले हम बजट के खर्च पर भी विचार करें। बजट के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये 177 करोड़ रु. के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं और 220 करोड़ रु० का घाटा छोड़ दिया गया है। लेकिन यह 177 करोड़ रु० बजट में किस काम के लिये रक्खा गया है? जो भी प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, हम देखते हैं कि कोई भी आदमी उन का विरोध नहीं कर रहा है, क्योंकि यह टैक्स उन लोगों पर लगाये गये हैं जिनसे रुपया लेना चाहिए, जिनके बारे में ऐलान किया है कि हम उन से लेंगे जिन के पास है और उस को हम उन लोगों पर खर्च करेंगे जिन के पास नहीं है। बजट में ठीक वैसा ही किया गया है। जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये गये हैं उन से प्राप्त होने वाला रुपया उन लोगों के लिये रक्खा गया है जिन को उसकी जरूरत है। मंदे पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से 7 करोड़ रु० वसूल होगा, वह सारा बच्चों के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है। क्या बच्चों पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये मंदे पर कर लगाना जरूरी नहीं है। इस तरह से देखा जाय तो जितने भी खर्च की मंदा है कोई भी नहीं कह सकता है कि उन को काम में नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी वे जान बूझ कर उन्हीं मदों को रक्खा है जिन पर खर्च करना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां तक घाटे के बजट की बात है वह पहले से ही चला आ रहा है, और इस साल घाटे की मद पारसाल से कम है। इस तरह से हम पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि घाटे का बजट न होने पाये, लेकिन वह एक दो साल में नहीं हो सकता, उस के लिये कुछ और वक्त चाहिये।

जहां तक समाजवाद का सवाल है, वह तो एक प्रक्रिया है। एक जीवन की राह है। उस के पीछे सिद्धान्त इतना ही है कि समान अवसर सब को मिलना चाहिये, हर एक व्यक्ति को जीने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये। यह अवसर सभी होगा जब जिन लोगों के पास जीवन के ज्यादा साधन हैं, उन से उन को ले कर ऐसे लोगों को दें जिन के पास वह साधन नहीं हैं। यह बिल्कुल जायज है यह सामाजिक न्याय के अनुकूल है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि बजट के जितने प्रस्ताव हैं वे एक सिद्धान्त के अनुकूल हैं। जो लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं उनके सिद्धान्त कुछ अलग ही प्रकार के होंगे। जो समाजवादी लोग हैं, जो लोग आर्थिक जीवन को पूरे राज्य के हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं उनका राज्य भी एक नई किस्म का होता है, जिस में तानाशाही का मौका होता है। हम उस राज्य कला को, राज्य चलाने के कार्य को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। हम तो ऐसा राज्य चाहते हैं जिस राज्य में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को पूरी तरह से विकसित होने का अधिकार मिले। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को वह अधिकार तभी मिलेगा जब उसको बराबर के अवसर मिलेंगे। इस बजट में बराबर के अवसर देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, listening for so many hours to the discussion on the Budget, as a teacher of political economy for many years and also as a student, who has read economics and politics, I can only say in this House that this Budget cannot be called a socialist budget but it is a budget which has processed the fundamentals which will go to shape the socialist economy of our state in future. As the Minister, Shri Ganesh, told us the other day, this only budget cannot initiate the process of socialism; there will be many more budgets in this country to be propounded and given to the people by this Government, which will make the sum total of our socialist realisation.

I have listened to the arguments of learned Members in the Opposition who have said that this is not a socialist budget. I have my own conviction that it is very difficult to bring a socialist budget in a democratic set-up. Unless we have partial dictatorship, it is very difficult to control the means of distribution and production in this country. I believe, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has been given a mandate by the people to bring socialism to this country can also act as a partial dictator (*Shri Piloo Mody* : She is.) with full cooperation of the people of this country to bring economic resurgence in this sub-continent.

We have heard the budget speeches of previous ministers in this independent country. We have heard Shanmugham Chetty; we have heard Dr. John Mathai; we have heard Shri Deshmukh; we have heard Shri Morarji Desai; but Shri Chavan's budget has evoked full throated hopes in this country and the country expects that in course of time this budget will be the forerunner of further socialist budgets.

I must say that nothing more could be expected in a country which passed through a non-violent revolution. It is possible for Soviet Russia to give socialist budgets in five years' time and it has not been given in Soviet Russia. We have been hearing from the Soviet leaders that free bread will be available to the Soviet people. The Bolshevik Revolution came in 1918 and this is 1971; during all these years the Soviet people have not got free bread. So I say,

in the present circumstances nothing more could be expected of this Government. Probably for the first time in the economic as well as the political history of India this Government has aroused hopes and we can expect that the future budgets will definitely be according to the liking of the people.

We have heard criticism that additional taxes have been imposed on cigarettes, textiles, petrol, telegrams and telephones and that there has been a ceiling on company remuneration. But I must say that this country has to be roused to a sense of supreme sacrifice, no country can achieve socialism. The people of Russia, China, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia—all the socialist countries, whatever, we may name them—must have made the supreme sacrifice for bringing socialism. But we people in our country do not have that spirit of socialist realisation and of sacrifice.

We know, the ministers are living a life of luxury. We know even a parliamentarian like myself, who has been elected by the downtrodden people, who are unfed and unclad, leads a life which I should not lead. At least 50 per cent of remuneration that I get should go to the people. So I say, unless we are roused to the sense of supreme sacrifice, nobody can achieve socialism in this country; socialism will be a hyperbolic nonsense and will never be reality.

The rich agriculturists should have been taxed more in this budget. In Russia the rich kulaks were found to be counter-revolutionary and reactionaries. The Bolshevik Government tried to control them there was a revolution against them. The rich landed peasantry in this country has closed the door for an agrarian revolution. There should be distribution of land and of the national wealth. Then only the common people, the peasants and workers, may realise that here is a government which can give us socialism. This government is bound to be a workers' and peasants' government some day. Then only we can have socialism. When we will find that this government has representation of the workers and peasants—that is what Pandit Nehru thought of and what late Gandhiji also aspired to—then only we can

feel that the future budgets will be in the line of popular thinking and popular desire.

Shri Chavan, the Finance Minister, has earmarked Rs. 60 crores for Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh is a great problem not only for us but for the whole world. It is an international responsibility. But people outside in the country, 55 crores of Indians, feel that probably the India Government could have acted more vigorously, does not matter if it would have amounted to a sense of a little aggression across the border. Rs. 60 crores is nothing. Shri Chavan has shown his supreme sense of financial calculation by trying to narrow the balance of payments gap and all that, thereby trying to secure the economic foundation of this country. But Bangla Desh is a foreign relation question which is very much tied up with our foreign policy.

Our foreign policy is a socialist foreign policy. Long back when Sir Gijra Shankar Bajpai was controlling our foreign relations, one of our ambassadors met Sir Vincent Aureol and talked to him about Indian foreign relations. Sir Vincent Aureol said, "I can understand very much about the first sex and the second sex, but your foreign policy is the third sex in politics." For many years it was so, but Nehru changed the very course of Indian foreign policy. Shrimati Gandhi is today following the path which was shown by the late Panditji, of non-alignment. The Bangla Desh question is bound to be a burning question for many years to come and not only Rs. 60 crores but it may so happen the finance Minister has to keep apart Rs. 600 crores for such questions.

Shri Chavan has earmarked Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed people. Here I must say that Shri Chavan has not realised the feelings of the vast multitude of unemployed people in this country. I come from a place where probably 90 per cent of the people are in hunger. Rs 25 crores is nothing. We assured the people before the elections that probably from every family one one will get a job somewhere who will get his food. If India has

55 crores of people and there are 4 crores or 5 crores of families, how are we going to employ these 5 crores of unemployed people?

The unemployed people are becoming Naxalities. The cream of universities, people who topped in universities in West Bengal are becoming Naxalites, because they are unemployed. They do not get food to eat; they do not have proper clothing; they see their fathers dying of hunger and their mothers cannot give a morsel of food to the dying children. What will be their reaction? These educated unemployed people, who got first division in universities brilliant technicians and scientists, do not get any employment. What will be their mental reaction? The reaction will be the that they will turn into either Naxalites or militant socialists or anything that you may call it. You have to think about these unemployed people and have a crash programme. Now, Rs. 12 lakhs have been given to every district. What will happen? In a block, one hundred people are to be given employment now I know thousands are there who are not getting food to eat. We are thinking of giving employment to only 100 people in a block. It is nothing, even a collection of pebbles on the seashore. The hon. Finance Minister has to think on this line.

In conclusion, I say, the country has reposed confidence in him, the country has reposed confidence in the Prime Minister and the country thinks, feels and hopes very strongly that socialism is around the corner.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने 1971-72 के लिए जो आय व्ययक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। जब कोई भी विकासशील देश लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति और समृद्धि के चरम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करता है, तो उस को नाना प्रकार के अवरोधों, बिरोधों, आलोचनाओं और निन्दाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। विकासशील देशों में बजट बनाते वक्त आर्थिक उन्नति और वित्तीय स्थिति में संतुलन लाने के लिए

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

जनसाधारण पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का बोझ डालना ही पड़ेगा।

यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है कि सरकारी पूंजी निवेश में बढ़ोतरी किये बिना हम अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। इस बजट से यह बात स्पष्ट भलकती है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था इतनी जड़ता की दयनीय व्यवस्था में पहुंच गई है कि वित्त मंत्री के लिए सिवाये इसर से कुछ तोड़ने और उधर से कुछ जोड़ने के और कोई चारा नहीं था। लेकिन इस जोड़ने और तोड़ने में भी उन्होंने बड़े कौशल के साथ प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की और इस चातुर्य के साथ बजट को हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया कि हमें उस की सराहना ही करनी पड़ती है।

ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वित्त मंत्री गीता के बड़े उपासक हैं और वह गीता के जीवन-दर्शन को हमारे वित्तीय क्षेत्र में उतारना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा है, यह बजट त्याग की अपेक्षा करता है। जब तक इस देश में त्याग की भावना नहीं आयेगी, तब तक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार, हमारे देश की प्रगति और हमारी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। एक बात जरूर है कि यह बजट त्याग की अपेक्षा तो जरूर करता है, लेकिन "तेन त्यक्तेन मुंजीथाः" की क्षति पूरी होना अभी बाकी है। जनसाधारण पर केवल कुछ कर लगाया गया है। यदि हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारा जनसाधारण तनिक भी बराबर के भार से न दबे, तो हम ने जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है, उसकी किस प्रकार हम रक्षा कर सकेंगे? स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करना कठिन है, लेकिन प्राप्त की हुई स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करना उस से भी ज्यादा कठिन है। इस लिए

यदि जनसाधारण पर कुछ थोड़ा सा कर भार आ जाता है, तो उस की लेकर शोर मचाना या नकरात्मक नारे लगाना ठीक नहीं है।

जहाँ तक करों का सम्बन्ध है, वित्त मंत्री ने एक से चार तक पावरलूम चलाने वालों को संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में कुछ छूट दी है। मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उन से यह अपेक्षा करता था कि वह एक से चार पावरलूम चलाने वालों के संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क को पचास रुपये से दस रुपये करने के साथ साथ उन पर से सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी को भी हटा देंगे, ताकि गरीब बुनकरों को काफी राहत मिल सके। आश्चर्य तो इस बात का है कि जो चार इकाई से ऊपर लूम चलाते हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम है, बल्कि जो पावरलूम पर टेरिलीन, नाईलोन और रेशम बनाने वाले हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं है और उन्हें सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी का लाइसेंस भी नहीं लेना पड़ता है। वित्त मंत्री महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, जहाँ विद्युत-चालित करवे भारतवर्ष में सब से ज्यादा चलते हैं। अगर वह एक से चार पावरलूम चलाने वालों को संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत दे सकते हैं, तो मैं उन से यह आशं करता हूँ कि वह उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी माफ कर देंगे।

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह घोषणा की है कि सब राज्य सरकारों में समानता रहेगी, असमानता नहीं। यह एक साहसी कदम है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि एक प्रान्त स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ पावरलूम वालों को 2200 रुपये का लोन देती है, जब कि उस के पास के ही दूसरे प्रान्त में उसी स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ 750 रुपये का लोन देती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट बैंक के मैनेजर्स से मिला। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक पावरलूम

को 2200 रुपये लोन मिलता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश में एक पावरलूम को 750 रुपये से ज्यादा लोन नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्होंने केवल यही बनाया कि हम स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को देख कर ऋण देते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें और दो राज्यों के साथ बरते जाने वाली असमानता को दूर करें।

कुछ चीजों को विलासिता की चीजें कह कर यदि हम उन पर टैक्स लगायें, तो वह समझ में आता है। मैं देखता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री ने हरिजन और आदिवासी आदि पिछड़ी जातियों के बच्चों के लिए पब्लिक स्कूलों में पश्चिम प्रतिशत स्थान रिजर्व किये हैं। ताकि वे जा कर समाज के साथ बराबर से एक कंधा लगा कर काम करें। समझ में नहीं आया कि एक ओर तो हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हमारे कंधे से कंधा लगा कर हमारे समकक्ष और हमारे साथ बैठें, लेकिन जब शिक्षित हो जायें तब अगर वह विजली का बल्ब लगाने की कोशिश करें या चीनी के बर्तन में खाना चाहें या वह साबुन का उपयोग करना चाहें तो उन को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़े। इन को भी यदि हम विलासिता की चीजें समझें तो अन्तर्गर्ष्ट्रीय जगत जब यह देखेगा कि भारतवर्ष में साबुन, चीनी के बर्तन विजली का बल्ब यह भी विलासिता के अंदर गिने जाते हैं तो यह जरा शर्मनाक बात भारत के लिए होगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पहला ही बजट नहीं है जो कि घाटे का बजट है। इस के पहले भी घाटे के बजट आए और उन बजटों को हमने पचाया। इस से पहले जितने भी घाटे के बजट आए उन को हम ने पचाया और मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह घाटे का

बजट भी हम पचाएंगे। इत घाटे के बजटों के माध्यम से ही हमने क्या क्या नहीं किया? हम ने नये नये कारखाने खोले, हम ने कृषि के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी की। आज जब हम पुराने जमाने के काश्तकार का चित्र अपने मस्तिष्क में लाते हैं तो ढलते सूर्य के लालिमा-युक्त क्षितिज की पृष्ठभूमि में लड़खड़ाते कदमों को लिए हुए, झुकी हुई कमर, साथ ही साथ हल अपने कंधों पर रखे हुए एक मनुष्य का चित्र हमारे मस्तिष्क में उभर आता है। और आज जब हम उस काश्तकार का चित्र अपने मस्तिष्क में उठाना चाहते हैं तो हमें उस में सजगता दिखती है, चेतनता दिखती है, उस के कदमों में ताकत दिखाई देती है। आज के काश्तकार का नमूना पंजाब का काश्तकार है। पंजाब के काश्तकार को जब हम देखते हैं तो हमारे सामने एक विशाल वक्षःस्थल वाला मानव दिखाई देता है। हमें मालूम पड़ता है कि एक सजग काश्तकार और एक्सचेतन काश्तकार हमारे सामने खड़ा है। तो हम ने काश्तकारी में उन्नति की और जो शस्य श्यामलां मातरम् गीत हम गाते हैं उसे हमने चरितार्थ किया। इस से पहले पुराने जमाने में भिक्षां देहि, भिक्षां देहि का गीत जो हम गाया करते थे यह एक शर्मनाक बात भारत के लिए थी। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी बने। इससे पहिले भी बजट घाटे के थे। लेकिन उस समय हम तात्कालिक फायदा उन बजटों से नहीं ले सके। आज हमें उम्मीद है कि घाटे का बजट रहते हुए भी हम यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि नई क्षमताएं पैदा करें और उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाएं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी हमें ब्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने से ही घाटे की पूर्ति हम नहीं कर सकेंगे हमें प्रशासनिक योग्यता लानी पड़ेगी। हमें मितव्ययिता लानी पड़ेगी। हमें जल्दी से जल्दी जो निर्णय करते हैं वह निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे। जब हम यह तीनों बातें करेंगे तो हमें उम्मीद है कि हम इस घाटे

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

के बजट के रहते हुए भी तरक्की करेंगे और हमारा राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ेगा।

मैं एक दो मिनट मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का विस्तार उस के अंदर पिछड़े वर्गों की अधिक संख्या, साथ ही साथ साधनों की बहुलता होते हुए भी उन के दीहन करने के लिए जो वित्तीय सहायता हमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से नहीं मिलती वह एक बड़ी शर्मनाक बात मध्य प्रदेश के लिये है। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत बड़े साधन हैं। उम का कोई अंचल आप देखें तो वह खनिज की सम्पदा से भरा हुआ मिलेगा। कोई उसका भाग देखें तो चावलों का भण्डार उसे कहा जाता है और साथ साथ गेहूँ के उत्पादन में भी हम विश्व के अन्य किसी भी मार्ग के समकक्ष खड़े रह सकते हैं। हमारे पास वन-सम्पदा अधिक से अधिक है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के एक और खाद्य और कृषि के विशेषज्ञ प्रोफेसर विस्ट ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतनी ज्यादा वन सम्पदा है कि उम वन सम्पदा में 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी का हम उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। जब कि आज केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर वन सम्पदा का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। 92 मिलियन घन मीटर के बजाय केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर वन सम्पदा का उपयोग हो जाता है केवल इसलिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती। मेरी प्रार्थना है वित्त मंत्री सहोदय से कि मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश की वन-सम्पदा को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश की खनिज की बहुलता को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से उस की अधिक से अधिक सहायता करने की कृपा करे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट के सिलसिले में कुछ बातें

कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात दुरुस्त है कि इस बजट में जो आउट लाइन दी गई है उसके सिलसिले में एक बात साफ है कि कोशिश की गई है कि हम समाज को बदलें। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे गांधे मन में कोई आदमी काम करे, बुझे हुए मन में कोई आदमी काम करे। इस बजट में समाज को बदलने की बातें, मोनोपली को कर्ब करने की बातें तो की गई हैं लेकिन वह सिर्फ गांधे मन से या बुझे हुए मन से करने की बात-नजर आती है। आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है कि हम उस बजट को किस तरह से पार करने हैं। सवाल यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चाहते क्या हैं? उस प्रेरणा को, उस नारे को जो एलेक्शन में हमने लगाया हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आज देखना चाहती है उस तरफ हम कदम उठाने हैं कि नहीं उठाने हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरफ कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन जो जो कदम उठाने की जरूरत है उस तरफ पूरी मंजीदगी के साथ, सीरियसनेस के साथ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप कहते हैं कि आमदनी बढ़ानी है। लेकिन हमारा बहुत सा रकबा जाया हो रहा है। जब तक आप इस मुल्क में मिक्स्ड एकोनामी सिस्टम रखेंगे, मुश्तर्का इक्वितादी सिस्टम रखेंगे तब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि पूरे दिल से, पूरी हिम्मत से कोशिश कर के हमें मोनोपली को कर्ब करना है। आज हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो रहे हैं जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर कामयाब हैं। क्यों? क्यों कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बेसिक इंडस्ट्री से जाता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर कन्स्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्री में जाता है। वह प्राफिट भी करता है, हम उसका नफा कमाने की इजाजत भी देते हैं, पूरा उसको कंट्रोल भी नहीं करते, उसको ब्लैक करने की इजाजत देते हैं, उसको फलने फूलने की इजाजत देते हैं और आपको यह भी इजाजत देते हैं कि

वह हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में आकर हमें सेबोटेज करे। इसको रोकने की जरूरत है, बदलने की जरूरत है। इस मुल्क में तब्दीली तब तक नहीं आ सकती जब तक आप पब्लिक सेक्टर को कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स में इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को, मोनो-पलीज को कर्ब नहीं करेंगे। आज हम हर बात को अवायड करते हैं। हम सोचने हैं कि इस मामले को टच करें या न करे। जैसे आज एक बड़ा सवाल है रूरल सेक्टर के अंदर बड़ी आमदनी वालों पर टैक्स लगाने का। फ्यूडल सिस्टम को हम सीलिंग के जरिए घटाना चाहते हैं, सीलिंग से वह बच निकलते हैं। ऐग्रीकल्चरल सिस्टम पर हम टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते, टैक्टर पर टैक्स लगा कर उसकी पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मोनोपली, आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है बंड ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है पब्लिक सेक्टर का प्राफिट में न चलना हिन्दुस्तान में प्रबलम है बेकारी की, हिन्दुस्तान में प्राबलम है ऐग्रीकल्चर की। ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े फर्म बने हुए हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। इन तमाम बड़े बड़े मसलों के बारे में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लंच के बाद अपनी स्पीच जारी रखें।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch and four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair].

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इससे पहले मे कुछ बातें आपकी मार्फत कह चुका हूं। इस बजट से हम कोई बुनियादी तब्दीली नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर इसी रफ्तार से, जैसे कि हम चल रहे हैं समाज बदलने की तरफ, हम चलें तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम कभी अपनी मंजिल की तरफ पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं। आज जरूरत है समाज बदलने की। इस किस्म का बजट, इस किस्म का जज्बा, यह रफ्तार वेलफेयर स्टेट की तरफ तो ले जा सकती है लेकिन सोशलिस्ट स्टेट की तरफ, सोशलिज्म की तरफ हम इस तरह चल नहीं सकते हैं, बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। उसके लिए हमें बुनियादी तब्दीलियां करनी पड़ेंगी। यह ठीक है कि इस बजट में कुछ बातों की तरफ रौशनी डालने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन इस बजट ने सरमायेदारों पर तो कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं डाला लेकिन गरीब लोगों को नाराज जरूर किया है। तो जरूरत है समाज बदलने की और समाज इस रफ्तार से हम बदल नहीं सकते, उसके लिए कुछ बड़े बड़े काम करने पड़ेंगे। आज हमारा समाज जिस तरह से चल रहा है, हम बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं जोकि एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है लेकिन उसके लिए जितनी बड़ी स्प्रिट, जितनी बड़ी कोशिश जितनी हिम्मत करने की जरूरत है वह हम कर नहीं रहे हैं। हम इश्यूज को फेस नहीं करते बल्कि हाच-पाच करके, कनफ्यूज करके छुटकारा हासिल करने की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं। यह तरीका चलने वाला नहीं है, इसको बदलना होगा। आज हमारे देश में हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर मजबूत हो लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर तो मजबूत होता नहीं बल्कि हमारे काम करने के ढंग से प्राइवेट सेक्टर मजबूत होता है और जहाँ-जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर को विकसित आती है उसके शेयर

[श्री सनपाल कपूर]

हम खरीद लेते हैं। अगर इसी ढंग से पब्लिक सेक्टर बनाना है तो पब्लिक सेक्टर, सोशलिस्ट समाज और सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी ये तीनों बातें बिल्ड होने वाली नहीं हैं, बनने वाली नहीं है, यह बात हमें समझ लेनी चाहिए।

एक सवाल यह है कि नये समाज को बनाने के लिए और बुनियादी तब्दीली करने के लिए क्या हमारा मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढांचा हमें उस तरफ जाने में मदद देता है? मेरा अपना तर्जुबा है कि आज अगर गरीब के लिए आप कुछ करना चाहें तो उममें जहां सरमायेदावार एक रुकावट है उससे एक बड़ी रुकावट यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उनमें इस बात का जिक्र आया है कि आप डिसे को किस तरह से दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह का समाज हम हिन्दुस्तान में बनाना चाहते हैं उस तरह का न तो हमारे यहां नक्शा है और न उस तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। इस मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढंग से आप इस मुल्क के अन्दर बुनियादी तब्दीली नहीं ला सकते। इस तरीके को बदलना पड़ेगा। आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ी कोई रुकावट है तो वह अफसरों का रवैया है। हर वह काम जो आप करवाना चाहते हैं गरीब के हक में वह नामुमकिन है और अमीर के हक में हर काम जो आप करवाना चाहते हैं गरीब के हक में वह नामुमकिन है और अमीर के हक में हर काम मुमकिन है। सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, उसकी थिंकिंग, उसकी वर्किंग, उसका ढंग और उसका रवैया सब अमीरों के हक में है और गरीबों के खिलाफ है। इस ढंग से हम मुल्क के लोगों को कोई आराम नहीं दे सकते, इस मुल्क में बुनियादी तब्दीलियां नहीं ला सकते। गरीबी

हटाने की बात आप कह सकते हैं और लोगों से वोट ले सकते हैं लेकिन आप गरीबी हटा नहीं सकते हैं, उसके लिए बहुत बड़ी हिम्मत करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए।

आज कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा है। क्यों? प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तो हम इक्वायर कर रहे नहीं कि किस प्रकार से वे मुनाफा कमाते हैं। हमारे पास पब्लिक सेक्टर में बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा हैं, उसमें वे किस किस की घपले-बाजी करते हैं उसकी कोई चेकिंग आज हमारे पास नहीं है। हमने कुछ कंट्रोल लगाया है लेकिन आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक जुडिशियल कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के काम करने वाले को इक्वायर करे, जो इस बात को देखे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर टेक्स को किस तरह से इवेट करता है, किस तरह से वह ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करता है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर गरीबी को किस तरह से बढ़ाता है, ब्लैक मनी किस तरह से पैदा करता है और किस तरह से इस समाज में तरह तरह की बीमारियां पैदा करता है। आज इस तरह का कमीशन बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देगी।

आज एक बात यह कही जाती है कि समाज को बदलना बहुत मुश्किल है, गरीबी हटाना बहुत मुश्किल है और पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलाना बहुत मुश्किल है।... (व्यवधान)... यह सब कुछ मुश्किल काम है क्यों कि हमारे विधान में कुछ कमजोरियां हैं। अगर आप समाज बदलना चाहते हैं तो इस मौजूदा विधान से सजाज में बुनियादी तब्दीलियां नहीं ला सकते, यह मैं मानता हूं। तो समाज में बुनियादी तब्दीली लाने के लिए,

गरीब की भोंपड़ी में आराम पहुंचाने के लिए अगर विधान बदलने की जरूरत पड़े तो उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं आनी चाहिए। इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरा यकीन है कि जब तक आप मौजूदा विधान के ढांचे को नहीं बदलते तब तक आप बुनियादी तबदीलियां नहीं ला सकते। सरकार को उस उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि इस बजट में कुछ गलत टैक्स भी लगाये गये हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मंदे पर और सिगरेट पर टैक्स लगाया गया। क्या ही अच्छा होता अगर आप रुपये, डेढ़ रुपये तक की सिगरेट को छोड़ देते। हां, जो लोग इंडिया किंग और कैप्टन पीते हैं उन पर टैक्स लग जाता तो मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं होता। आप टैक्स लगाते जो क्युटिक्योरा, पीयर्स मोप इस्तेमाल करने हैं। लेकिन गरीब आदमी भी जो साबुन इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन पर भी आपने टैक्स लगा दिया। फिर कहें कि हम बड़े आदमी पर टैक्स लगाये हैं इससे कंटाडिक्शन पैदा होता है, कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। मिट्टी के तेल का आपने बजट में जिक्र नहीं किया। लेकिन उस पर दूसरे ढंग से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टैक्स ले आया।

अब मैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो पंजाब में है उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पंजाब में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। ठीक है। पंजाब की तरक्की बिड़ला, टाटा की वजह से नहीं हुई, न आपके पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखानों से हुई है, न पंजाब में बड़े बड़े महाराजा ने रुपया लगाया, बल्कि वहाँ लोगी ने खुद मेहनत की है और हिम्मत करके इंडस्ट्री में आये हैं। मिस्त्री और किसान का लड़का शहर में आया उसने मेहनत की तो एक कज्जूर इंडस्ट्री बनाने में कामयाब हो गया। अब आप टैक्स उस पर

लगा रहे हैं जो 5,000 रु० की मशीनरी अपने घर में लगा कर बैठा है। आपको उनको ऐम्पशन देना चाहिये। आपको कहना चाहिये कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जो ढाई लाख से ऊपरी की मशीनरी लगा रहा है उस पर टैक्स लगेगा। लेकिन ऐसा न करके जो आदमी 20 हजार रु० की मशीनरी घर में लगाये बैठा है उसको टैक्स करते हैं।

लोहे का कोटा लुधियाना में आम मिस्त्री को नहीं मिलता है। उनको लोहा 1800 रु० के भाव से ही मिलता है, जबकि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को कंट्रोल रेट से मिलता है। आज कोटे का तरीका ऐसा बन गया है कि छोटा आदमी ब्लैक में माल लेता है और बड़े आदमी को सरकारी रेट पर मिलता है। इन सब बातों की तरफ में उम्मीद करता हूं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान देंगे तथा जो गरीबों को दुख देने वाले टैक्सेज हैं उनको वापस लेंगे।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बड़े भाग्य की बात है कि तीन दिन के बाद आपने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया। श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं और हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूं कि जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वे बहुत अच्छे ढंग से और सोच समझ कर लगाये गये हैं। क्योंकि देश में गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये गरीबों की उन्नति के लिये पैसा सरकार को चाहिए और उसका प्रबन्ध वित्त मंत्री जी ने सुन्दर ढंग से किया ताकि गरीबों पर ज्यादा टैक्स न पड़े और उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिले अपनी उन्नति के कामों के लिये, और बड़े लोगों पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगे।

सब प्रश्नों के माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, कोई ऐसी चीज बकाया नहीं है जिस पर कि मैं बोलूं। हमारे पंजाब के माननीय सदस्य

[श्रीमती सहोराबाई राय]

से कहा कि पंजाब में काफी खुशहाली है, सरकार का कुछ भी पैसा नहीं लगा। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जितना पैसा सरकार ने लगाया है, या दिया है, वह सब पंजाब में ही तो लगा है। वहां अच्छे साधन हैं, कुएं हैं, सब कुछ पैसा आप ही लड़ कर ले गए। इसीलिये दूसरे प्रान्तों की उन्नति नहीं हुई। मेरा निवेदन है कि पंजाब एरिया में अब कुछ भी पैसा न लगाया जाये। पैसा वहीं लगाया जाय जहां कि नहीं के बराबर काम हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र काफी धनी प्रान्त हैं। सरकार को पैसा उन प्रान्तों में लगाना चाहिये जहां न तो बिजली है, न पीने का पानी है, न सिंचाई के साधन हैं और जहां किसानों करने वाले किसान रहते हैं। ऐसी जगह पैसा लगाने की जरूरत है जिस से खेती हो, वहां के लोग अपनी अपनी उन्नति कर सकें। जब हम अपने प्रान्त के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करते हैं, अभी पंचमढ़ी में बैठक हुई थी उस में कहा था कि जितना केन्द्र से हम पैसा लायेंगे उतना काम प्रान्त में प्रान्तीय सरकार कर देगी क्यों कि प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। यह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का जवाब था।

हमारा मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है, डकैत एरिया है जिस का कारण मेरी राय में यह है कि पहले वहां राजे महाराजे, यानी बुंदेले थे, उनकी जागीरें चली गयीं, अब कोई जीवन का सहारा नहीं है इसलिये वह डाका डालते हैं। आप को ऐसी जगह पर उद्योग धंधे खोलने चाहियें, रेलवे लाइनों खोलिये जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिले। एक मिलिटरी की टुकड़ी खोलिये जिसमें वहाँ के लोग भर्ती हो सकें। आज वहां दिन दहाड़े डकैती पड़ती है। ऐसा मासूम होता है कि भारत में जैसे कोई राज ही नहीं है। दिन

दहाड़े औरतों के गहने उतार ले जाते हैं, व्यापारियों को मोटर से उतार लेते हैं और लाख, दो लाख रुपया उन को छोड़ने की एवज में मांगते हैं। वहां के लोग डर के मारे सो नहीं पाते और शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं। जनता बड़ी परेशान है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप ऐसे कदम उठावें जिनसे वहां की इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके। वहां फौज लगायी जाय। जब आप एक डकैत एरिया का बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर सकते तो भारत की आजादी की रक्षा कैसे कर सकते हैं। हमारे वहां महिलाओं को बड़ी दिक्कत है। लोग तो डरके मारे जंगल में भाग जाते हैं लेकिन महिलाये बेचारी कहां भागें। उनको गोली से मरना पड़ता है। सागर, शाहगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना, टीकमगढ़, ग्वालियर, मारवा के बीच में ज्यादा डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, वहां की जनता परेशान है। आप तो बंगलों में आराम से सोते हैं आपको वहां की कठिनाइयों का क्या आभास हो सकता है। औरतों की माइयां, गहने, जेवर ले जाते हैं और बाद में गोली से भी मार देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि बुंदेलखंड में फौजी टुकड़ी खोली जाय, साथ ही एक रेलवे लाइन सागर से शाहगढ़ छतरपुर, पन्ना से टीकमगढ़ होते हुए लायी जाय जिससे लोगों को काम मिले। वह एरिया बिल्कुल सूखा है, वहां की रेतीली जमीन है जैसी कि राजस्थान में है। वहां के लोग महुआ पर गुजर करते हैं। इसलिये पंजाब, हरियाणा में पैसा लगाने की जरूरत वहीं है, पैसा मध्य प्रदेश में लगाना चाहिये जिस से वहां का विकास हो। अभी पंजाब के माननीय सदस्य से कहा कि हम खुद उन्नति के काम करते हैं, सरकार से कोई सहायता नहीं लेते। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जितना पंजाब ने ले लिया है उतना किसी प्रान्त ने नहीं लिया। जितने पंजाबी लोग हैं सारे मध्य प्रदेश में अरे

हुए हैं। जंगल, कोयला और मोटर का सारा रोजगार उन के हाथ में है। सब पैसा कमा कर वह ले जाते हैं। आप भारत में कहीं भी चले जाइये आप को दो चीजें सब जगह मिलेंगी। एक भालू और एक पंजाबी आपको सब जगह मिलेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहूंगी कि इन की सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पैसा बहाँ लगाया जाय जहाँ जनता को कष्ट है। लेकिन ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया जाता है। वित्त मंत्री भी दबाव और दोस्ती के कारण काम करते हैं और जो हम लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं उनके काम पड़े ही रहते हैं। इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पैसा लगाना चाहिये जहाँ खेती ज्यादा है। वहाँ ट्रैक्टर बनाने चाहिये। हमारे वहाँ भूसा ज्यादा होता है वहाँ पुट्टे का कारखाना खोलना चाहिये क्यों कि सागर और दमोह में गल्ला ज्यादा होता है। वहाँ के लोगों को सिचाई, बिजली और ट्रैक्टर के साधन मिलने चाहिये। अगर आप ही पैसा नहीं देंगे तो प्रान्ती सरकार कहां से पैसा लायेगी। उसके साधन तो सीमित हैं।

बुंदेलखंड, जो देशभक्तों का स्थल रहा है, रानी भौंसी जहां हुई, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वहां कोई उन्नति के काम नहीं हुए। इधर 23 वर्ष से जब से देश आजाद हुआ, प्रान्त में जरा कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है और प्रान्तों की तुलना में। वैसे हरिजनों, आदिवासियों की स्थिति अच्छी है। लेकिन शहर की तरफ ज्यादा है, देहात की तरफ कम है। वहाँ ब्राम्हण, ठाकुर लोग ईर्ष्या करते हैं, लोगों को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि गरीब हैं बढ़ने दो। जमीन जब भूमिहीनों में बांटी जाती है तो ब्राम्हण, ठाकुर, हम से जब क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो यही कहते हैं कि आपका भाग्य बड़ा अच्छा

है क्यों कि बजीफा मिलता है, पढ़ाई लिखाई में, सबमें आपको मौका मिलता है। हमारे पास जमीन नहीं है, वह हमको दिलाई जाये। यह कानून भी होना चाहिये कि जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये, दूसरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये और केन्द्र से रुपया मिलना चाहिये। बँलों के लिये उनको तकावी मिलनी चाहिये। जब तक यह सुविधायें नहीं मिलतीं, हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। यह ठीक है कि उनको पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिलता। न जाने बीच में वह किसके पास चला जाता है। सरकार को इसकी एन्क्वारी करवानी चाहिये और ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये कि देहात के लोगों को पूरा पैसा मिले। हम लोगों को जमींदार परेशान करना है, पटवारी परेशान करता है। अगर एक हजार रुपया मिलता है तो जब तक उनको 200 रु० न दिया जाये तब तक वह हमको पैसा नहीं मिलने देते हैं। अगर हम सिफारिश ले कर जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम लोग उनके काम में रोड़ा अटकते हैं। सारा लेन देन प्राइवेटली हो जाता है, गवर्नमेंट को कुछ पता नहीं चलता। आप देहातों में चल कर देखिये कि वहाँ क्या हाल हो रहा है। वहाँ कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है सिवा इसके कि बेईमानी और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। जब हम लोग पुलिस से कहते हैं तो वह लोग कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें। हमारी इतनी कम तन्ख्वाह है तो हम गुजर कैसे करें? लोग बड़ी मुश्किल से उनसे बच पाते हैं।

हमारे वहाँ सागर यूनिवर्सिटी है। वहाँ कोई मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है। वहाँ पर आपको एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलना चाहिये, साथ ही वहाँ की यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिये। वहाँ के लड़कों और लड़कियों ने हमें काफी बोट दिये

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

हैं। वहाँ पर जन कैंप की महारानी ग्वालियर ने हमारे लिये बड़ी परेशानी पैदा करने की, कोशिश की जब रुपया खर्च किया, लेकिन वहाँ की जनता ने उनका समर्थन नहीं किया और वहाँ पर जन बंध का कबाड़ा हो गया। हमारे भी बाजपेयी हंस रहे हैं। मैं कहती हूँ कि आज वह किसी दूसरी जगह से लड़े होकर देख लें, वह कभी भी नहीं जीत सकेंगे। मैं कहती हूँ कि हमारी बात आप को सुननी चाहिये। आपने जो 25 करोड़ रुपया एजुकेशन के लिये रक्खा है उसको लड़कियों की शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च किया जाये। आज हजारों लड़कियाँ पढ़ कर निकलती हैं। उनको पहले नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। आज बहुत से हरिजन लड़कियाँ पढ़ लिख कर बेकार घूम रही हैं, उनको काम मिलना चाहिये। हरिजन लड़कियों को अच्छी एजुकेशन देनी चाहिये और बिना पैसे उनको शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भरती करना चाहिये।

कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि यहाँ पर जन्म टैक्स लगना चाहिये। लेकिन जो गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं, वह तो कोई टैक्स दे नहीं सकते। कई माननीय सदस्य करोड़पति हैं, वह लोग ज्यादा दे सकते हैं। अगर उनसे ही लिया जाय तो यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अंगार की वस्तुओं पर अगर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं के अंगार पर अगर टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो हमें बड़ी खुशी है। अगर महिलाओं के जरिये यह टैक्स मिलता है और उससे देश का भला होता है तो महिलाएँ यह टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हैं और मर्दों के साथ कच्चे से कच्चा मिला कर चलने के लिये तैयार हैं।

बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उनके लिए ग्वालियर, मोरना और चम्बल घाटी में लाखों एकड़ भूमि पड़ी है। उसको ट्रैक्टरों से जुतवा कर इन शरणार्थियों को वहाँ बसा दिया जाये ताकि उनको अपने कष्टों से निस्तार मिले।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि 1945-46 में नोआखाली में जब भगड़ा हुआ था हिन्दू मुसलमानों का तब वहाँ महात्मा गांधी गये थे, ठक्कर खाये गये थे, पंडित जी गये थे, सुचेता कृपालानी गई थीं। वह लोग जो मुसलमान हैं वहाँ कहते थे कि :

काब मे बीड़ी, मुँह में पान,
लड़ के लेगे पाकिस्तान।

हिन्दुओं से लेंगे पाकिस्तान,
खून से लेंगे पाकिस्तान।

वहाँ पर लाखों हिन्दू मारे गये थे। उनके मकान जला दिये गये। जो कुछ वहाँ पर उन्होंने किया था हिन्दुओं के साथ से वही आज उनके साथ हो रहा है। वहाँ पर एक जगह पर 700 हिन्दुओं की लाशें निकली थी महात्मा जी के सामने वहाँ। पर जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह उस समय हमारे हिन्दुओं के कत्ल के कारण हो रहा है। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय को सचेत रहना है। उन लोगों का कोई विश्वास नहीं है कि कब वे उलट पड़ें। उन के ऊपर पूरी निगाह रखनी चाहिये। बिना मंत्री जी ज्यादा समय उनको न दें, जल्दी से जल्दी उनको उठावें क्योंकि इसमें बड़ा खतरा है। यह एक राजनीतिक चाल है। अगर वह उनसे हमारा रक्षा नहीं करेंगे और जल्दी नहीं करेंगे तो यह खतरा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये नुकसान पैदा करने वाले हैं। एक दिन जाने वाला है जब हिन्दुस्तान में पूरा पाकिस्तान मिल कर रहेगा क्योंकि वहाँ की जनता परेशान है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक हो जायेगा और पाकिस्तान नहीं रहेगा।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the budget proposals and I feel that this is a very progressive budget and also it is fully to the tune of our declared policy of a socialist transformation. I do not agree with those members who say that we gave the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* and now we are going away from it, because at that time when our beloved Prime Minister gave the slogan of *Garibi Hatao*, we did not have this national calamity of Bangla Desh affecting our nation. As our Prime Minister has said this is internal affair of India, and I fully believe, and everybody knows, how it is taxing our country and what a terrible burden it is on our country.

We have always seen that our people are not lagging behind in their support whenever any national calamity comes; we have seen that in many cases of the contribution of our poor people has been far more than that of the richer people. So, when such a burden has come, we know that our poor people will also be ready to help and support the cause.

There is another aspect which arises. In a developing economy, the tax always rises. But I would only like to say that there is so much of unemployment in our country. For that also, to solve that, we need so much money; the money will have to come. If we do not get more and more money, if we do not have more and more money to solve this unemployment problem, actually the educated unemployed will be very angry as they are getting angry and they are getting restless. Unless we solve their problems too, unless we increase some of the burden on some of the people, we shall not be able to satisfy them. Rather, the problems will increase and that may hit the basic stability of our country. So, some taxes will have to be raised. Why should we not take the help of the poor people for helping and co-operating in improving the economy of the country? The poor people are not backing away from it.

I would now like to give a few suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister for his consideration. One is, I feel that the tax

on bread should be removed, because even the poor people do not stay only in the villages. There are many, many poor people in the cities and small towns also, and in small towns and cities the poor people cannot buy coal or even wood for preparing their *chappathies*. So, they sometimes find bread cheaper. The low income group people also, especially when both husband and wife are working for a living, they do not find time to prepare *chappathies* and that creates a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I feel that it would be better if the hon. Finance Minister considers this and removes the tax on maida.

Then my second point is this. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the tax on petrol. I understand that the International prices of petrol have increased and the prices of petrol here also will increase. But I do not mind if you tax the private cars-owners or the private scooter-owners, the private users. But I do certainly feel that it would be too much on the people because in the remote places like Himachal Pradesh or Manipur and other places, there is no train service and the people can travel only by buses, and on those conveyances also the charges will be too much if the petrol charges go high up.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Those buses use diesel and not petrol.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Still, the people who ply taxis and scooters in the cities are not rich people. So if you have to increase the tax on petrol then you will have to allow the owners of taxis and scooters to raise their fares proportionately. Otherwise, they will lose.

Then I come to the impost on pressure cookers. You may levy a duty, or increase the existing one, on lipsticks and cosmetics. But you should not impose any duty on pressure cookers which is used by even low income group people. Especially when the husband and wife are working the cooking has to be done in a hurry and so people are forced to use pressure-cookers. So, this aspect has to be considered.

[Shrimati Mukul Banerjee]

Then, coming to ready-made garments, I would like to clear some misunderstanding. Some of my friends were saying that all ready-made garments have been taxed. It is not so. I am very happy to know from the hon. Finance Minister that tax has not been imposed on all ready-made garments but only on branded qualities. The branded qualities are used only by the rich and not by the poor.

Coming to the tax on soap, a majority of the people in the villages do not use toilet soaps. The use household soaps both for bath and for washing their clothes. Further, there is no increase in the rate of tax on laundry soap.

I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister has shown concern about the health of the smokers. Of course, it has affected my household also, because my husband is a smoker. I would request the Finance Minister to show the same concern about alcoholic drinks also and tax them still further.

Finally, I would like to say that nothing has been done to improve the plight of the Delhi school teachers with the result that they feel frustrated. Now there is a lot of disparity between the pay scales of the principals and the post-graduate teachers even though their qualifications are the same. While the basic pay of a principal starts from Rs. 700 the maximum salary of a post-graduate teacher is only Rs. 600. In other service conditions also there is a lot of disparity. I would request the Finance Minister to give a little more money for the amelioration of the condition of the Delhi school teachers so that these discriminations can be removed and the teachers can feel happy so that our future generations will get better education.

With these few suggestions, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having presented this budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्याह्निक चुनारों में भारी

भरकम बहुमत प्राप्त करने के बाद वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक अंतरिम बजट पेश किया था और उसमें जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं उनके शब्दों में ही उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“हम विकास की गति तीव्र करेंगे और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेंगे।”

वित्त मंत्री ने आगे चल कर यह भी कहा था। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“अब हम गरीबी और अन्याय के विरुद्ध एक नई लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि भारत की जनता एक बार फिर विजयी होगी और इस महान और प्रजातन्त्रीय देश में शीघ्र ही सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता का नया अरण्योदय होगा।”

वित्त मंत्री के इन शब्दों से और इन शब्दों में निहित भावनाओं से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। किन्तु जब हम उनके नए बजट को इस कसौटी पर कसते हैं तो वह उचित सिद्ध नहीं होता। नए बजट में विकास की दर बढ़ेगी इसका कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है। कमजोर वर्गों को राहत मिलेगी इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई ठोस उपाय या योजना नहीं की गई है। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह बजट समाजवादी नहीं है क्योंकि एक बजट से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री के पास कोई जादू का डंडा नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बजट विकास विरोधी बजट है। यह बजट बचत को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देता। यह बजट विषमता कम नहीं करता और न यह बजट विकास की दर बढ़ाने के लिए धन

साधनों को जुटाया जा सकता है उन साधनों को जुटाने का साहसपूर्ण प्रयत्न ही करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ताज्जुब है कि हर बजट में योजना के नाम पर अधिक रुपया रखने की बात कही जाती है। इस बजट में भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि हम 155 करोड़ रुपया इस साल की चौथी योजना के लिए अधिक रख रहे हैं। जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात कही तो अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने तालियाँ बजाईं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या योजना की कसीटी, योजना की सफलता या उसके लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति केवल उसके लिए रुपया रखने तक ही सीमित है? आप अगर अंतरिम बजट को देखें और वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेंडम जो रखा था उसको उठा कर देखें तो आपको पढ़ कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पिछले बजट में हमने अलग अलग मदों के लिए योजना के निमित्त कई जगह राया रखा था लेकिन वह रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ। टोटल प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर पब्लिक सेंटर प्लांज 2122 करोड़ था और खर्च हुआ 1953 करोड़। शाटंफाल था 169 करोड़। रुपया रखा तो गया लेकिन खर्च नहीं किया जा सका। जो रुपया रखा गया और जिन मदों के लिए रखा गया और जो खर्च नहीं हो सका, उसको देख कर आपको ताज्जुब होगा।

रूरल बक्स (ड्राउड एरिया) के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जबकि केवल छः करोड़ खर्च हुआ और उन्नीस करोड़ बिना खर्च किये हुए पड़ा है। आज देश के अनेक भागों में अकाल की स्थिति है। उसके लिए संसद ने प्रावधान किया था। लेकिन यह शासन तंत्र इतना निकम्मा है कि वह उस रुपये का लाभ नहीं उठा सका, उसको व्यय नहीं कर सका। फिर अब बजट पेश किया जाता

है तो अधिक रुपया मांगा जाता है। फटिलाइज़र की देश में कमी है। फटिलाइज़र का हम विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं। फटिलाइज़र किसानों को महंगा बेचा जा रहा है। लेकिन फटिलाइज़र के लिए हमने 27 करोड़ रुपया रखा था। उसमें से उन्नीस करोड़ खर्च हुआ और आठ करोड़ बच गया। गवर्नमेंट कम्पनीज़ एंड कारपोरेशन्स 241 करोड़ खर्च करने का प्लान किया था लेकिन 191 करोड़ खर्च किया और पचास करोड़ बच गया। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि खर्च में कमी होने के कारण क्या है? हम बार भी जो 155 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है उसमें से वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने हवाला दिया है कि हम अन्न की वसूली के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपया रख रहे हैं। अगर वह पिछले हिसाब को उठा कर देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि फूड कारपोरेशन के लिए जितना रुपया रखा गया था वह खर्च नहीं किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न की वसूली फूड कारपोरेशन के अलावा कौन करने वाला है? अगर राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं तो उसके लिए तो केन्द्र के बजट में प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से वह रकम फूड कारपोरेशन की मदद में जाएगी और फूड कारपोरेशन पिछले साल का रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सका है।

“गरीबी हटाओ” का नारा लगा था। यह तो कोई नहीं कहता कि एक बजट से गरीबी हट जायेगी। लेकिन अगर गरीबी हटे नहीं, तो कम से कम घंटे तो जरूर। जो कर लगाये गये हैं, क्या वे आम आदमी पर पड़े हुए बोझ को बढ़ाने वाले नहीं हैं? वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पहले रेल मंत्री ने बजट पेश किया और किराये की दर में वृद्धि कर दी—तीसरे दर्जे में सफ़र करने वालों पर 11 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ डाल दिया और माल-भाड़े की दर में बढ़ोतरी कर दी। क्या

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उसका असर चीजों के मूल्यों पर नहीं पड़ेगा ? और उसके बाद पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाया गया है। अभी वित्त मंत्री कह रहे थे कि टैक्सी और स्कूटर चलाने वालों को अधिक दाम मिलेंगे। लेकिन वे अधिक दाम किसकी जेब में से जायेंगे ? जो टैक्सी में बैठने हैं, उनकी जेब में से। और छपान रखिये कि अगर टैक्सी में बैठने का किराया बढ़ेगा, तो टैक्सी में बैठने वालों की संख्या भी प्रभावित होगी, जिसका घाटा आखिर में टैक्सी चलाने वालों को भी उठाना पड़ेगा। अगर परिवहन महंगा होगा—बीजल के दाम भी बढ़े हैं—तो अन्ततोगत्वा आम आदमी पर जा कर बोझा पड़ेगा। क्या आम आदमी बोझा उठाने की स्थिति में है ?

इस बजट के द्वारा हम ने आम आदमी को कौन सा उत्साह का संदेश दिया है ? विषमता घटाने के लिए कौनसा कदम उठाया है ? जो दुर्बल वर्ग हैं, उनको राहत देने के लिए कौनसी प्रभावी उपाय-योजना की है ?

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं अपने अन्तरिम बजट भाषण में चिन्ता प्रकट की थी कि मूल्य-वृद्धि हो रही है। और यह विचित्र बात है कि अन्न की पैदावार में वृद्धि होने के बाद भी मूल्य-वृद्धि हो रही है। मूल्य-वृद्धि के जो कारण पिछले साल थे, वे अब भी लागू हैं। गन्ने को छोड़कर और व्यावसायिक फसलों की कमी है। उसका परिणाम मूल्यों पर पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट में जो कर-प्रस्ताव रके हैं, उन सब का असर कुल मिलाकर यह होने वाला है कि 8 फ़ीसदी से लेकर 10 फ़ीसदी तक चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे। हम एक ऐसे खुले बाजार की स्थिति में रह रहे हैं, जिसमें भले ही वित्त मंत्री कहें कि हम घाटा पैसा दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह उपभोक्ता

तक पहुँचते पहुँचते पाँच नये पैसे में बदल जाता है।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय सदस्य मूल्य-वृद्धि की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में जनसंघ के कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता और नियुक्त परचेज एजेंट किसानों को परेशान कर रहे हैं। उनके अनाज को सही दाम पर न खरीद कर दाम गिरा कर खरीदते हैं और उसी को फिर ऊँचे मूल्य पर सरकार को बेच देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बेतुकी बात का क्या जवाब दूँ ? यह क्या बकवास कर रहे हैं ? यहां मैं कटघरे में नहीं खड़ा हूँ, यह सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी है। अगर जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, तो उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है कि यह बजट पर बहस हो रही है—जनसंघ और कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं का सवाल नहीं है। क्या कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता दूध के छुले हैं ? मैं अभी कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं के मामले पर भी आने वाला हूँ।

श्री हरी सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बजट के खिलाफ आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मंडी व्यापारियों से सरकार द्वारा नियत दामों को किसानों को देने के लिए नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य पहली बार यहां आये हैं। आप उनको जरा मना कीजिए। मुझे इस तरह की टोका-टोकी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता क्या करते हैं, यह सदन इस पर विचार करने के लिए नहीं है। (व्यवधान) यह किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। ये बेतुकी और बेबुनियाद बातें कह रहे हैं। यह क्या तरीका

है? अगर इनकी सम्यता का शिक्षण नहीं मिला है, तो इन्हें सम्यता सीखनी चाहिए।

श्री हरी सिंह : सत्य कहना सम्यता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता क्या करते हैं, यह सवाल नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं, यह सवाल है। हमारे हाथ में सरकार नहीं है। सरकार इन लोगों के हाथ में है। इनमें सुनने का धैर्य भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि इन्होंने बीच में मेरी गाड़ी पटरी पर से उतारने की कोशिश की।

इस बजट में 170 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स नहीं लगे हैं, 220 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगे हैं। अगर राज्यों का भी हिस्सा शामिल कर लिया जाये, तो 286 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग नया भार डाला गया है। वित्त मंत्री यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद के वर्ष को छोड़कर इतना बड़ा बोझ कभी नहीं लादा गया है। इतना बड़ा बोझ लादने का परिणाम अगर यह होता कि विकास की दर बढ़ती, हर एक सक्षम व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध होता, उपेक्षित वर्ग और उपेक्षित क्षेत्र अधिक गति से विकासशील हो सकते, तो फिर भ्राम आदमी पर बोझ डाल कर भी स्वर्णिम भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए होने वाले प्रयत्न का समर्थन किया जा सकता था। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है, बोझ भ्राम आदमी पर पड़ेगा। इस बजट से कौन खुश हैं? बड़े उद्योगपति खुश हैं, जिनके कार्पोरेट सैक्टर को स्पर्श नहीं किया गया है। इस बजट से बड़े किसान खुश हैं, जिनके प्रतिनिधि सत्तारूढ़ दल में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बैठे हैं और जिनको हाथ लगाने का वित्त भंभी महोदय ने साहस नहीं दिखाया है।

श्री के. एन. तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह बात नहीं है। उनको भी हाथ लगाया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बजट से मुनाफाखोर खुश हैं, जिन्हें उपभोक्ताओं से अधिक दाम लेने का अवसर मिलेगा। और इस बजट से असंतुष्ट हैं मध्यम वर्ग के लोग, दलित वर्ग के लोग, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, बंधी बंधाई तन्त्रवाह पाने वाले लोग, जिन पर बोझ बढ़ा है, जिन के लिए मूल्य-वृद्धि एक भयंकर संकट के रूप में आयेगी।

लेकिन सरकार भी उस संकट से बच नहीं सकेगी। महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग हो रही है। इन्डेक्स 225 बताया जा रहा है। 228 होते ही—दस पायंट बढ़ने पर महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। केन्द्र में महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ेगा, तो राज्यों के कर्मचारी चुप नहीं रहेंगे। यह मांग जोर पकड़ने वाली है कि महंगाई भत्ते में समानता होनी चाहिए, चाहे केन्द्र के कर्मचारी हों और चाहे राज्य के। और फिर एक विषम चक्र चलेगा, जिस में से निकलने का कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि आखिर हम साधन कहाँ से जुटायें। और बजट की कोई भी आलोचना तब तक सार्थक नहीं होगी, अगर हम वैकल्पिक संसाधनों का सुझाव नहीं दे सकते। इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्सों को नीलाम नहीं किया जा सकता है और यदि नीलाम करना उपयुक्त नहीं है, तो आज इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्सों की बाजार में जो कीमत है, क्या उन्हें उस कीमत पर लोगों को बेचा जा सकता है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स में मुनाफे का मार्जिन बहुत ज्यादा है। कुछ वस्तुओं के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आयात के लाइसेन्स दो सौ, तीन सौ गुणा ज्यादा कीमत पर बाजार में बिक रहे हैं। जो वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ता हैं, वे ऊँचे दाम पर कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं। बीच के लोग मुनाफा बना रहे हैं। यह मुनाफा सरकार के खजाने में क्यों नहीं आना चाहिए? ऊँची से ऊँची बोली बोलने वाले को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए?

जैसा कि मैं ने हवाला दिया है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक वर्ग के पास समृद्धि—आ रही है, जिस ने केनी के नये तरीकों का उपयोग किया है, जिस के पास सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध है। जो बड़ा किसान है, वह राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में भागीदार बन रहा है, लेकिन उस की समृद्धि में से राष्ट्र को जितना भाग मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला है। मुझे याद है कि वित्त मंत्री जब गृह मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी कि यदि हम ने सावधानी से काम नहीं लिया, तो हरी क्रान्ति, लाल क्रान्ति में बदल जायेगी। मगर इस बजट में कृषि जन्य आय पर कर लगाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है।

मैं नहीं जानता कि कहाँ तक ठीक है, मैं ने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है कि कोई महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री थे जिन्होंने शादी की दावत दी और उस शादी की दावत में सिर्फ डेढ़ लाख लोग भोजन करने के लिए आए। पड़ोसी गांव की बिजली बुझा दी गई क्यों कि विवाह के मण्डप में उजाला हो सके, क्यों कि एक घर प्रकाश के भालोक से मंडित हो सके। यह वैभव और विलास का एक भोंडा प्रदर्शन है। मुझे खेद है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी वहाँ उपस्थित थे। मैं उन की कठिनाई जानता हूँ कि जब वह वहाँ पहुँच गए और उन्हें पता लगा कि यहाँ डेढ़ लाख लोग मौजूद हैं तो जिन्होंने बुलाया उन को वह क्या कह सकते थे। लेकिन वह यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों के हाथ

में जो सम्पत्ति और धामदानी इकट्ठा हो रही है उस में से राष्ट्र को हिस्सा चाहिए। साथ ही सम्पत्ति का यह भोंडा प्रदर्शन रोका जाना चाहिए। और इसीलिए हमारी माँग है..... (व्यवधान).....

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्राह्मणों को भोजन कराया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं, यह वहाँ थे या नहीं।

हमारी तीसरी माँग है कि एक स्तर के ऊपर वह स्तर 5 हजार महीना हो सकता है, हम तो चाहेंगे कि ढाई हजार रुपये महीने हो, ढाई हजार रुपये महीने से ऊपर जो भी खर्च करेगा उसे भारी कन्जम्पशन टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। अगर वह रुपया निर्माण में लगता है, उस का स्वागत होना चाहिए। अगर वह उस से शेरर खरीदता है, कारखानों का विकास करता है तो उस पर टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं। लेकिन अगर वह अपने उपभोग की वस्तुएँ खरीदता है, अपने लिए वैभव और विलास के सामान खरीदता है तो उस पर भारी कर लगाया जाना चाहिये। एक तो इस से साधन प्राप्त होंगे, और दूसरी ओर सादगी का वातावरण बनेगा। लेकिन जब समाचारपत्रों में आता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के एक दिन के दौरे के लिए एक सर्किट को ठीक करने के लिए 25 हजार रुपये खर्च किए गए तो देश में सादगी का वातावरण नहीं बन सकता।

चौथा तरीका जिस पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार कर सकते हैं वह यह। हम ने एक उबाड़ट सेक्टर की कल्पना की है। जो निजी कारखाने चल रहे हैं सरकार उन को कर्जा देती है, बैंक कर्जा देते हैं और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस कर्जा देते हैं। उस कर्ज के बदले में रीफिबेरी सेवर्स प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न हो

रहा है। इसका कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा। लेकिन दूसरी ओर सार्वजनिक कारखाने हैं, क्या हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि सार्वजनिक कारखानों में जनता को शेयर खरीदने की छूट दें? मेजारिटी शेयर नहीं, 30 प्रतिशत, 35 प्रतिशत...

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : कौन खरीदेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लोग खरीदेंगे। यह भावना गलत है कि सब कारखाने घाटे में चल रहे हैं, कुछ कारखाने लाभ में चल रहे हैं। जो लाभ में चल रहे हैं उन में लोग शेयर खरीद सकते हैं। वहां के कर्मचारियों को शेयर खरीदने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है। यह बन्धन लगाया जा सकता है कि कोई एक फर्म ज्यादा शेयर न खरीदे, लेकिन छोटे छोटे लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में शेयर खरीदें और पब्लिक सेक्टर सच्चे अर्थों में पब्लिक सेक्टर बने इसका प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। इस से कुछ साधन भी जुट सकते हैं, और अगर कर्मचारियों के, छोटे-छोटे शेयर होल्डरों के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर जाएंगे तो वह नौकरशाही पर नज़र भी रख सकेंगे, उस कारखाने की क्षमता बढ़े, उत्पादन बढ़े, इस चीज में भी वह सहायक हो सकते हैं। इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्सों के कानून में थोड़ा सा संशोधन करने का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्सों के सारे कानून का पुनर्विचार आवश्यक है और मैं डा. बी के आर बी राव के सुझाव से सहमत हूं कि एक टैक्सेशव एम्बेयरी कमीशन नियुक्त होना चाहिए जो सारे मामलों में गहराई से जा कर विचार कर सके।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : उन्होंने एक्सपेंडीचर कमीशन की बात कही थी, टैक्सेशव की नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कमीशन उस पर भी विचार कर सकता है। और आप चाहें तो दोनों कमीशनों को एक कर दें.....

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मैं उस को भी नहीं मान रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप दोनों को नहीं मान रहे हैं? मेरे सुझाव का विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि प्रत्यक्ष कर भी इतना नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिससे बेईमानी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। अब हम लोगों ने जो हिसाब लगाया उसके अनुसार आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर एक आदमी ढाई लाख रुपये सालाना कमाता है तो उसके पास टैक्स देकर 49,325 रुपये बचेगा। लेकिन अगर वही आदमी ढाई लाख से ऊपर साढ़े सात लाख रुपये कमाता है तो उसके पास 16,875 रुपये बचेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इन आंकड़ों की जांच करवाएं। श्री साल्वे ने भी कुछ इसी तरह की बात कही थी। आज यह स्थिति है कि टैक्सों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है। सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का इनकम टैक्स बकाया है। हर रुपये कमाने वाले को बेईमान समझा जाता है। यह वातावरण बदलने की जरूरत है। यह वातावरण बदला जा सकता है। आज जितना हम टैक्सों से रुपया वसूल करते हैं एक ओर तो उसको ठीक तरह से वसूल करने की पद्धति अपनायें और दूसरी ओर यह देखें कि क्या ऊंची से ऊंची दर में कुछ कमी करने की गुंजाइश है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इसका निर्णय कोई राजनैतिक आधार पर किया जाये।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

एक बुथालिंगम् कमेटी बनी थी, उसने सिफारिश की कि साढ़े सात हजार रुपये तक इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में हमने देखा कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का जितना समय, जितने साधन, जितनी शक्ति छोटी आमदनी वाले लोगों के टैक्सों की जाँच करने में लगता है उतना बड़े टैक्स वालों पर नहीं लगता। नतीजा यह होता है कि बड़े टैक्स देने वाले आसानी से छूट जाते हैं और सारे साधन सारी शक्ति छोटे टैक्स देने वालों पर ही लग जाया करती है। यह सिफारिश स्वीकार की जानी चाहिए और टैक्स वसूलने की मशीनरी को ऐसा मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिए कि किससे बड़ी मछलियाँ न निकलने पाएँ। आज बड़े-बड़े मगर मच्छ तो निकल जाते हैं और छोटी छोटी मछलियाँ फँस जाती हैं। आज सबेरे ही एक चर्चा चल रही थी। यह जो डायरेक्ट डायालिंग है इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ी की जा रही है। किसी की लाइन किसी से जोड़ दी जाती है। काल कोई करता है और बिल का भुगतान कोई और करता है। सचार् मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि हमने एक लाइन मैन को पकड़ा है और एक चौकीदार को पकड़ा है। क्या यह सारी गड़बड़ी एक लाइन मैन और चौकीदार कर सकता है? जरूर इसके ऊपर और कोई होगा। मगर मगरमच्छ तो निकल जाते हैं और छोटी मछलियाँ फँस जाती हैं। जाल विछाने का यह तरीका बड़ा विचित्र है। इसको बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए 25 करोड़ की बात की बात कही गई। वित्त मंत्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि 25 करोड़ रुपये की रकम पर्याप्त नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रोजगार के लिए जो पहले 50 करोड़ रखा गया है वह भी नाकामि है। होना यह चाहिए कि हम बड़े पैमाने

पर शिक्षित अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए काम दें। लेकिन यहां फिर प्रश्न पैदा होगा कि साधन कहां से आएँ? वित्त मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि मैं तो सी करोड़ रुपये रख सकता हूँ, आप मुझे साधन दीजिए।

इस संबंध में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे जो राज्य हैं इनके लिए भी कोई फाइनेंशियल डिस्प्लिन है या नहीं? हम एक नियोजित व्यर्थ व्यवस्था में रह रहे हैं। हम हर एक व्यक्ति से त्याग की, बलिदान की आशा करते हैं। उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए वर्तमान में थोड़ा सा कष्टकर जीवन बिताना पड़ेगा इस प्रकार हमारी कामना है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें किसी भी वित्तीय अनुशासन में रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने अंतरिम बजट में भी यह आशा प्रकट की थी कि राज्य सरकारें जरा ओवर-ड्रा कम करेंगी और इस बजट में भी उन्होंने यही बात कही है। लेकिन क्या कोई राज्य सरकार मानने को तैयार है? स्थिति यह है कि अब सभी राज्यों के बजट घाटे के बजट हैं। राज्य सरकारें नये साधन जुटाने का साहम नहीं रखती। उन्हें प्रागाभी विधान सभा के चुनावों की चिन्ता है। इसलिए वह सीधा रास्ता ढूँढती है रिजर्व बैंक से रुपया निकालने का। आज स्थिति यह है कि भारत विदेशों से कर्जा ले रहा है और राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र से कर्जा ले रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों के कर्जों की कोई सीमा नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय की अपनी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है अपने बजट भाषण में कि 1970-71 में राज्यों को 195 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गई मगर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट फिर भी जारी रहा। गत मार्च के अन्त तक कम से कम 14 राज्यों ने कुल मिला कर 260 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया। अब यह रुपया किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है, इस की भी कोई देख-रेख नहीं है। वह गैर-परियोजनाओं के व्यय पर भी खर्च किया जा

सकता है, वह ऐसे कामों पर भी खर्च किया जा सकता है जिन की आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता नहीं है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार सलाह देने के अलावा कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो इस मामले में संविधान का उपयोग कर सकती है आर्टिकल 360 के अन्दर फाइनेन्शियल इमर्जेंसी घोषित कर सकती है। मैं उसे उद्धित करना चाहता हूँ :

If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

15 hrs.

और आगे संविधान में कहा गया :

During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in operation the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.

अभी तक हम ने इस प्राविधान का उपयोग नहीं किया। मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था कि राज्य सरकारें किस तरह से ओवर ड्राफ्ट कर रही हैं और मुझे लगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसी कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन कार्यवाही तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि हम राज्यों को डाइरेक्शन न दें और डाइरेक्शन आर्टिकल 360 के अन्तर्गत दी जा सकती है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय सम्भारता से विचार करें कि क्या राज्यों को इस तरह का निर्देश देने का समय आ गया है? जब तक हम राज्यों को एक वित्तीय अनुशासन में नहीं लेते, केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कितने ही साधन जुटाएँ जो हमारा लक्ष्य है हम उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र के साथ कदम मिला कर चलना होगा और यह तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक राज्यों को विवश नहीं किया जाएगा कि उन के पास जो भी साधन उपलब्ध हैं उन का ठीक तरह से उपयोग करें।

यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपील की है कि साधन बढ़ाओं, नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर कम करो मगर ये अपीलें कोई असर करने वाली नहीं हैं। केन्द्र को कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और एक कठोर कदम यह हो सकता है कि आर्टिकल 360 के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को डाइरेक्शन जारी किये जाएं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश के निर्वासितों के लिए केवल 60 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई। वित्त मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि 60 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अत्यार्थवादी, अथास्तविक और अपर्याप्त है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 6 महीने में हमें 180 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर साल भर में कितना व्यय होगा, इस का सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता पर हम ज्यादा निर्भर न करें। आज सवेरे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शायद अधिक से अधिक 23 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता हमें प्राप्त हुई है जो ओषधियों के रूप में है, दूध के डिब्बों के रूप में है और अन्य चीजों के रूप में है। अधिकांश बोझ हमें स्वयं उठाना पड़ेगा। 220 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले ही छोड़ दिया। इस घाटे की रकम और ज्यादा बढ़ने वाली है, निर्वासितों पर खर्च होगा और कुल मिला कर इस से मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ेगा, दाम बढ़ेंगे, असंतोष फैलेगा और यह सरकार अपने इन नारों की स्वयं बन्दी बस जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्थिक प्रश्न वास्तविकता का सामना किये बिना हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण के प्रश्न पर भी देश में एक

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

महोदय स्थापित करना होगा। प्रथम नीति को केवल आकर्षक बना कर हम आर्थिक नियमों को नहीं बदल सकते, नारे लगा कर हम वास्तविकता में परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकते। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अब चुनाव समाप्त हो गये हैं, सत्ताखंड दल भारी बहुमत में आ गया है ...

श्री पीछू मोदी : मेसिव मेन्डेट मिल गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, मेसिव मेन्डेट मिल गया है जो अब मेसिव बर्डन में बदल गया है।

एक ऐसा मध्यम मार्ग खोजना होगा जो लोकतान्त्रिक ढांचे में हमारे आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्वतन्त्रता के लक्ष्यों को क्षीघ्रता से पूरा कर सके लेकिन यह तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक देश में एक नई हवा पैदा नहीं की जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो 60 लाख का सवाल है क्या यह नये बजट से एक नई हवा पैदा करता है। 60 लाख में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अमेरिका में एक अंग्रेजी कहावत है कि जब कोई सवाल गम्भीर होता है तो उसे कहते हैं कि यह 64 मिलियन डालर ब्योचन है। हमारा देश अमेरिका नहीं है, यहाँ डालर नहीं रुपया चलता है। वहाँ डालर की बात करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल आया तो उसे कहना होगा कि यह 60 लाख रुपये का सवाल है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 60 लाख रुपये का सवाल है कि यह बजट नया वातावरण पैदा करता है या नहीं?

जब 60 लाख रुपये की बात आ गई है तो मैं यह कह कर खतम कर दूँ कि वित्त सत्री

महोदय जब जवाब दें तो यह भी बताएँ कि स्टेट बैंक से जो 60 लाख रुपया निकाला गया वह किस मद में से निकाला गया? इस प्रश्न पर अभी तक प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। यह प्रश्न भ्रमालत के विचाराधीन भी नहीं है। नागरवाला महोदय ने 60 लाख रुपया निकाला, महोदय ने 60 लाख रुपया दिया, वह स्टेट बैंक के किस मद में से निकाला गया यह सदन जानना चाहता है, यह देश जानना चाहता है और मुझे विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इस पर लीपापोती नहीं करेंगे और तथ्यों को सदन के सामने रखेंगे।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar). Sir, in moving to support the Budget proposals, I deem it my duty to bring certain points to the notice of the Government.

I personally represent a constituency which suffers from lack of transport facilities, unemployment and economic distress. The geographical position is such that the three sides are covered by hill areas and one side borders Bangla Desh.

The tragic happenings in Bangla Desh have resulted in the exodus of evacuees from there for the last two months. Now the Pak army is entering into our territory and killing our people. Our border security forces deployed for this purpose are not sufficiently capable to combat with the Pak army. Army should be employed in border areas for security of our people.

I have no need to mention about the atrocities being done by Pak army in Bangla Desh which has been discussed in this august House, but two things I have got to mention clearly. First, for about a month, now the Pak army have made it a point to drive out the minorities from Bangla Desh. Secondly, atrocities on women have gone beyond the concept of civilization.

The entire world is keeping thier mouth shut; the conflicting major nations are apparently one in silence. Should we in India

hear all the brunt of Pakistan's misdoings? Can we not ask the nations who have economic interest in our country to come out in condemnation of Pakistan and suspend all financial assistance until and unless Pakistan restores peace in Bangla Desh and takes back the evacuees by creating a peaceful solution there?

For the last 23 years, Pakistan is always trying to create direct and indirect pressure on India and we have to suffer each time.

It is high time that Pakistan should be asked to hand over territory proportionate for settlement of evacuees forced out from time to time. The demand must be backed by the might of our armed strength.

Now, I come to the Communication question. For us, the Railway track is the main link. As we are faced today, my request to the Government is that the hill section portion from Lumding to Badarpur in N.F. Railway must be given special attention. Night-running of trains in this area should be restored immediately. The other day, the Chief Minister of Nagaland had stated that the Naga problem had been tackled properly; if so, there should be no difficulty in introducing night-running of trains, will lessen overcrowding.

I would like to mention that unemployment and economic distress can be mitigated to some extent if the proposed paper and pulp mill and sugar mill projects are implemented immediately in this area. The Mizo Hills district is rich in mineral resources, which can be tapped by the Government. Fruits like oranges and pine-apples are in abundance in this area, and so, a fruit preservation factory can easily be established here.

The proposed Barak dam project will help agricultural proposes and would also provide cheap power. I would humbly request the Central Government to expedite this in consultation with the Manipur Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the position regarding education in my district of Cachar. It is a Bengali-speaking area,

and it is under the Gauhati University where there is no recognition of Bengali at the university level. A medical college had been set up in Cachar only three years back, though it was expected to be established there during the Second Plan period. Even now, it is not properly looked after; there is neither proper or required teaching staff who have been appointed, nor has a properly equipped hospital been provided during these three years, nor have suitable buildings been completed. The construction work has been entrusted to a Government-sponsored body which does not care to accelerate the speed of the construction work. The students of this college will have to appear examinations in subjects for which they have not been coached here due to shortage of teaching staff.

A regional engineering college was expected to function here for the last three years, but I understand that before any construction has been undertaken, a principal and some teachers have been appointed, who stay outside Cachar. Is it not a colossal wastage of money?

I would request the Government to investigate into these matters and take proper steps to start teaching in the engineering college and also equip the Silchar Medical College to attain the proper standard so that the graduate of this college will get proper acceptance by the Jnuan Medical Council, and also to get Bengali accepted as one of the languages along with English and Assamese at the university level.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider his proposals to levy taxes on maida, coarse and medium cotton textiles and ready-made garments. All these items are used by the poor and middle class people of our society. The exise duty levied on petroleum will definitely result in rise in transport costs which will again hit the poor and middle class people.

We have taken the vow *Garibi Hatao*. Does the hon. Minister think that by the levy of such taxes, poverty will be driven out? Is it not the case that the poor and middle class people will be compelled to

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

become more and more poor? So, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to withdraw such taxes and give more attention to tightening up measures to stop tax evasion, so that the deficit could be met.

With these words, I support the budget.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : The hon. Finance Minister has done his best of an almost impossible task that faced him. It is natural that the Members of the Opposition should attack him by picking out certain shortcomings in the budget proposals as they see it.

Sir, I would submit that the budget is like a modern art picture or a modern art gallery, where those who go to see it like to see the picture as they want it and criticise it because it does not turn out to be according to their expectation. That is the reason why I find that there is a curious similarity in the line of attack on the budget adopted by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the one side and Shri Indrajit Gupta on the other, or for that matter by the other leading lights of the Opposition. Each one of them tried to see it as he wanted to through his own eyes.

For example, Shri Indrajit Gupta who criticised the budget thought that the Finance Minister would present it in an ideological pattern would build up a socialist society as he wanted it to be built up, and since the budget does not fit in with his pattern, naturally he attacked the budget. Similarly, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has still not forgotten that the Congress Party has got a massive mandate, and, therefore, he tried to confuse the picture by saying that it had been converted into a massive burden or a massive or rising discontent in the country. There are all the imaginary illusions that he has tried to create.

The fact of the matter is that here is a budget presented in the background and in the light of the most difficult economic situation in the country. The situation is most difficult not because of the fact that there is a complexity created by any policies but because of the fact that ours is a big society consisting of 550 million

people, a society torn by various pulls and divisions, and which is at the bottom of the economic level. There are also practical difficulties in working within a democratic framework with full freedom for all so that each section of our nation gets proper representation in the Government and Parliament. It is in this background that we are trying to change the social structure of the society in a democratic way. That is the difficulty that we are facing. So far as Shri Indrajit Gupta is concerned, it is quite easy for him to accomplish this task, because he has no public opinion to look to. He can straight-jacket society and bring about the change. But we have to look to the people, and, therefore, we have to interpret their mandate as they have given it, and we have to interpret it as we see it in the light of our commitments to the people. But that is not the way that others interpret it. Therefore, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee may find that it is not a massive mandate but it is a massive burden.

But, in fact, what is the actual burden? Take the taxation proposals? I do not think that any Member of the Opposition will find fault with the big effort that the Finance Minister has made in raising resources. In one single year, he has sought to raise the largest amount of resources. I do not think that this position is challenged by any Member. Actually, hon. Members would like that in view of the commitments that we have made to the country, whether it be the commitment for development, or the commitment for accelerating the rate of growth or the commitment to the unfortunate refugees from Bangla Desh who have become in an unprecedented number, or the various other commitments, the Plan outlay has to be stepped up. Yesterday, Dr. V K.R.V. Rao said that we had to step up the Plan outlay. I think Shri Indrajit Gupta also would like it to be stepped up. I think even Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee would like the Finance Minister to find all the resources possible so that he does not leave a gap of Rs. 220 crores because otherwise it would add to the burden on the people. But when he actually tried to raise resources to the tune of Rs. 177 crores, Members find fault with him. In my opinion, he could have done more, but then there is a limit in a democracy. He has to weight the various forces in the

country. So, when any Member finds fault with him that he has imposed a massive burden, the two things do not go together.

I do not want to go into the details, but if you look into the pattern of taxes, you will find that he has done an excellent job. A peasant that he is, he has seen to it that the burden does not fall on the poor people. With his sturdy commonsense, he has said that the philosophy behind his tax proposals could be summed up in three main principles. He wants to rationalise the tax structure. If anybody wants to do it at one stroke, it cannot be done. But he has tried it. Then he wants to distribute the burden to the more affluent sections of society; he never claimed that there will not be a single burden on the middle class or the common people. There cannot be any scheme of taxation where the common people will not have to bear any burden. If the burden is very equitably distributed, if the common people also are to bear the minimum share of the burden and if the affluent sections are going to pay more, I do not think there can be any legitimate ground for criticism. Thirdly, he has said that he is trying to distribute the tax burden so as not to add to the inflationary spiral. He has squarely faced the issues and placed them before us. Judged from these points of view, the tax proposals come before us in proper perspective.

Take the wealth tax. For decades there have been yearnings in this House that there must be ceiling on wealth, there should be no windfall wealth in a society like this. By his wealth tax proposals, he has almost tried to achieve a ceiling. He could not do it by law, but he has done it through the instrumentality of taxation of wealth. Now if anybody has more than Rs. 8 lakhs, he will find it not worth it; it will be going out of his net assets.

Then take the income tax. I do not think his proposal to increase the rate of surcharge on incomes above Rs. 15,000 can be criticised strongly because we have to see that the burden is distributed as equitably as possible.

I will come to the price aspect later, as it is a very significant factor in our

economy; we cannot analyse it only in the light of the tax proposals. I would only say at this stage that the taxes as they are, whether the wealth tax or income-tax or the tax on the corporate sector through the capital gains tax or the removal of the development rebate, are not by themselves going to affect the price spiral. I am basing this on facts.

He has rationalised the tax structure so far as import duties are concerned. I wish he goes further in that direction. Instead of four slabs, there should be two. He has made a beginning. From all these points of view, he has done an excellent job and it should be commended.

Now I come to the objectives of the budget. The budget is an important instrument of economic change. It is an integrated process over the years; we cannot achieve all our objectives in one budget; economic change, social change and growth have to be brought about by a series of budgets. Let us examine the budget from the point of view of these objectives. The President in his Address says that removal of poverty is the main objective of this Government. This is the mandate the people have given us. Before I go into details, I can say without fear of contradiction that no person here or no sensible person outside believes that poverty can be removed overnight. We have to make a big effort for years together to conquer poverty and usher in an affluent society where everybody gets social and economic justice. But the direction is important. Are we going in the correct direction or not? I venture to say this budget has given the correct direction and if we follow along this line, sooner than later we will be able to tackle the biggest problem the country faces, the problem of poverty.

In economic terms, how do we analyse this problem. There are four aspects to it; that problem of unemployment, the problem of level of prices, price stability, then social justice, how the wealth is being distributed, and of growth. All these are inter-related. There cannot be any employment without higher rate of growth. There cannot be growth without price

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

stability. With runaway prices, there cannot be social justice ; under inflationary conditions, the income of the poorer section will move towards the richer section. Now I would like to offer some suggestions for his future guidance, which I hope he will consider.

First take growth. Yesterday, my colleague, Dr. Rao, analysed it. His conclusion—it is a right conclusion shared by other members—is that the 5.5 per cent growth is not enough to give employment to everybody in the foreseeable future. I am glad the Planning Minister is having a reappraisal of the Plan. Let him come forward with a scheme of orientation of policies and programmes and priorities providing for a higher rate of growth. I think this is possible. I must compliment the Finance Minister on the lucidity of the Economic Survey. He has honestly and straightforwardly analysed the price situation. If anyone reads through the 2½ pages he has highlighted the tasks ahead. From this it is clear that we have to go in for a higher rate of growth than merely 5.5 per cent. In the last two years, we had this growth but the Finance Minister has put this in a pregnant line that "the economy is poised for a bigger task". The social and economic infra-structure is there ; the administrative structure is there ; the will of the people is there ; the mandate is the will of the people. If there is a strong will in Government and in this House, I think we can attain a rate of 8-9 per cent growth. It is the only answer to the many problems, including the problem of prices, we are facing. He has pointed out that he could only provide additionally Rs. 155 crores for the Plan ; although the last plan did not achieve its full quantum, the additional increase is of the order of Rs. 3000 crores. I wish it could have been more. I know there is a limit to the physical means of raising resources. But there are other ways. I wish the Finance Minister would consider other ways in which resources can be raised and the urgent task of augmenting plan development finance met. Once the priorities are settled, finance can be found. If we want to meet our stated commitment of providing one person in every family with livelihood of

at least Rs. 100 per month, it means providing 120 million jobs for 120 families. Granting that some are employed, you have to provide at least sixty million jobs. This cannot be done at the present rate of growth. That is the size of the problem. The budget can be a massive burden only when the objectives with which it has been framed are not realised, if the growth rate is not realised, if employment does not increase and if price stability is not achieved and if social justice is not cared for ; only then it becomes burden, otherwise not.

Take the question of price stability. We have the nationalised banking system. The unfortunate tendency for the money supply has been to increase at a faster rate ; it has been unregulated. There is a close link between the money supply, annual growth rate and the price increase. If you know the money supply and the growth rate you can predict what will be the price rise this year or the next year. In 1965-66 the money supply increased by 11 per cent but the net national product declined—it was a bad year—by 15 per cent and the wholesale price index rose by 13.6 per cent. In 1966-67 the money supply increased by 9.3 per cent and the net national product increased by 1.5 per cent and inevitably the wholesale price index rose by 11 per cent while in 1967-68 the money supply increased by 8.1 per cent and the net national product increased by 9.3 per cent and the wholesale price index went down by 1.2 per cent. In 1970-71 money supply increased by 12.1 per cent though we have a nationalised banking structure, it is the highest ever increase, and the net national product increased by 5.3 per cent—that is our plan target and we have achieved it in the last two years—and the rise in price was 5.6 per cent. Therefore I am saying that we must achieve a higher rate of growth if we want price stability.

There are structural imbalances. Food crops have been good and their prices have come down but other prices have gone up. The general level of prices have gone up. It is not enough to have overall growth. Nutritional imbalances are created because pulses are not grown. There should be balanced growth in the industrial sector, in food crops, cash crops and also pulses. Growing wheat is perhaps more profitable

and so the production of pulses is going down which affects the nutritional balance. All this is creating problems and the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister should look into this and see that not only the general rate of growth goes up but that the other factors also are looked after.

How are we to achieve this growth? I have two suggestions to make. The Finance Minister has done an excellent job within his limitations of providing tax proposals and fiscal measures. There are other measures by which we can raise resources. I had suggested earlier that the import duties should be raised to 50 per cent level; he has done it in the budget by introducing four slabs 30, 40, 60 and 100 p-r cent. There is a fifty per cent appreciation in foreign exchange; anybody who gets an imported machinery has its value appreciated if he uses it well. The unit cost must go down; the Finance Minister has said so very rightly. For exports, for achieving higher productivity, etc. unit cost must go down. If a person imports machinery and raw material even by paying 50 per cent import duty, he will be able to produce goods at a lower unit cost provided he uses it at the maximum level. That can give him Rs. 200 or Rs 300 crores additionally.

Secondly, I refer to the interest rate. We are used to the old way of the British commercial banks. The Reserve Bank is the biggest culprit in this matter; they will look to their gilt edged securities and say: what will happen to Government loans, they are doomed. Therefore, there should be no rise in the interest rates; that is what they will say. But what is the situation in Japan, Yugoslavia and Germany? Their rate of growth is 15 per cent; the rate of interest is 13 per cent; they have also a high rate of employment. We have followed the reverse practice 5.5 per cent or 6 per cent rate of interest. There is negligible employment and the rate of growth is 5.5 per cent. Everybody says that an affluent sector is developing in the rural side creating socio-economic and political problems. Cannot we offer then higher rate of interest and float special unemployment debentures and give them 12 per cent. When the rate is 6 per cent today, who will invest money from the rural sector? Give them 10 or 12 per cent and you can raise Rs. 300 or 400 crores in one year from the rural sector.

If you make special allowance they can give you more money upto Rs. 500 or 600 crores and you can invest it in the Plan and achieve higher rate of growth and create more employment opportunities. Then alone all the four objectives of higher growth, fuller employment, price stability and social justice will be achieved and if our friend Mr. Vajpayee says that this budget is a massive burden people will give a lie to him. I want these objectives to be realised. With these words I support the budget.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am quite conscious that I am joining the fray when the excitement is almost over. But I must say right at the beginning that I welcome this budget for being a very good gift to the Opposition. I did not know that the Finance Minister was that kind to the Opposition. But as it has turned out to be it is a good gift and I would not exclude from the list of beneficiaries even the DMK or the CPI who seem to have a clandestine love affair with the ruling party.

I welcome this as being the best confirmation of the worst fears and warnings that we had conveyed to the people about the actions and the deeds of the ruling party. I also welcome it as the best refutation of what the ruling party had said to the electorate during the elections by way of mass bribery.

The Government will have to thank for themselves if they now find that they have been forced to the brink of almost complete disillusionment of the people. It is not the opposition which had pushed them to this brink; it is by their own act of vaition. It seems to me that the three B's, that is, Bangla Desh, Bank Cheating Case and this Budget will have almost brought the credibility of the Government to zero. I am not saying this to satisfy myself. I know the reply that would be coming from the hon. Finance Minister later (*Interruptio s.* If they have any doubt about the credibility of the Government having touched the nadir, may I ask them to take an opinion poll right in this city of Delhi. I would venture to say that not even one per cent of the total population of four million or so of Delhi, only the 350 sitting right in front of me and that also under duress and under the party whip, would be voting for you. So,

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it appears to me that only 0.001 per cent of the population in Delhi, at this point of time, would support this budget.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me comfort the minds of my hon. friends on the other side: it is one of my sadnesses that it should be so, because although we have split into two, the bonds of fraternity have not snapped completely. So I say that this is one of my sadnesses. We would certainly like to support the Government warmly and whole heartedly in this hour of grave crisis. Indeed, there is nothing less than a crisis which is confronting the country at the present moment, and if the Government does not reflect it, I must say that the events will push it out of the warm bath of complacency in no time.

It is, therefore, quite clear in my mind that this cyclone which seems to have hit the country earlier is going to change its direction, and its velocity might remain the same. To repeat, the velocity and the virulence of it might remain, but the cyclone is going to change the direction.

Now, therefore, if this phase develops in the country, would we be happy about this, from the larger national point of view? I have no doubt, as I said, that the crash in some form or the other might come. No one had predicted when Mrs. Bandaranaike became the Prime Minister of Ceylon that there would be a crash in store for Ceylon, a crash the sound of which could be heard on the Mars. But it did happen in Ceylon, and if that happens here too, would we turn round and say to the Government, we told you so? Would we comfort ourselves by saying so? Let me assure this hon. House that to that the answer would be an over whelming no, so far as we are concerned. And we would certainly try to do everything in our power to see that such a situation did not develop. We do not want to allow the architects of disorder to have full play in the country so that there is a situation like the one in the Ceylon or even like a situation that developed in Indonesia earlier.

Now, I do admit that the hon. Finance Minister had an extremely difficult task to

perform. But the question that I want to ask is: could he not courageously and realistically face up to this task? My humble submission is that he has not faced up to this task realistically or even courageously. This is a most unreal exercise in budget-making that I have come across during my 21 years of Parliamentary life. It is an attempt to look normal when the circumstances are really abnormal. Abnormality has been introduced by two or three factors. One is the new-style Pak aggression over this country and *vis a vis* this the warm bath complacency exhibited by the Government. Secondly, the abnormality is also introduced by holding out hopes of instant socialism by the ruling party and soon after retracting from it.

The question, therefore, that arises is whether it is a budget at all, and could there be a budget in the given circumstances which might have even a modicum of economic sense or rationality? My main submission is that so long as this Pak crisis continues and we continue to remain a victim of Pak aggression, there can be no rational budget worth the name. This is what the Finance Minister has tried to gloss over. At least this much he could have done, namely, he could have posed challenges to the country and brought out all the dimensions of the economic problem with which we are faced. But he has tried to conceal the many dimensions of this problem and therefore we find that this is a budget which cannot be considered to be a credible budget at all—or a rational budget for that matter.

Take, for example, this puerile estimate for the refugees—of Rs. 60 crores for the evacuees from Bangla Desh. The most modest estimate would be at least Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores per day and during the course of a year it is bound to be of the order of Rs. 720 crores of Rs. 800 crores. That means it would absorb almost the entire resources that are available for the defence budget and almost three or four times the expenditure that we incurred on the Indo-Pak war in 1965. We ask you whether we can reconcile ourselves to this estimate of Rs. 60 crores and then endorse the rationale behind this budget. That simply cannot be done.

Therefore, I say this is a very irrational attempt ; it is an attempt which does not even ask the country to be stir itself. The country could have certainly done that. What I have found during the course of the last few years is that although such an opportunity presents itself, we generally muffle it. And this was a great opportunity indeed, to arouse the country to come forward and rally under the banner of the Government with the required amount of resources and sacrifice. But also the government has not done. This also shows that this is not a real budget.

We have been told often times that there is going to be a reappraisal of the Fourth Plan—almost a reformulation of the Fourth Plan. Although it holds out some hopes to the people, I must say that there is a pseudo-radical approach to the whole problem of planning. When our planning has got back to the rails, an attempt is again being made to throw it off the rails. So many things are being held out by way of sop to the people, but planning cannot afford such pseudo-radical gimmicks. However, if there is a hope that the Fourth Plan can be reformulated to the great benefit of the masses, we would certainly co-operate with this exercise. But let it be borne in mind that if it is going to be so, then this is not going to be the real budget ; the budget will have to be revamped and reformulated too. Therefore, I do not consider it for that matter also a real one.

It is my submission, that we had got earlier this year an interim budget, now we have got this unreal budget, then there would come the real budget, which would again be followed up by a supplementary budget. A wonderful series of budgets we are going to have during the course of this year.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then a bankrupt session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Much is being said about the eradication of poverty, socialism and massive mandate. Now may I submit that whenever some of us sitting on these benches feel any dullness we pray to God that two phrases might drop from some lips to relieve our dullness. And what are those two phrases ? They are "massive mandate" and "*garibi hatao*."

The moment those words are used we seem to be bursting with laughter and all our dullness goes. That has been happening for the last few days we have been sitting here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Is it because of the humiliation you have suffered in the mid-term elections ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You can have all the pleasure and all the euphoria, although your euphoria is proving to be shortlived now.

No one had expected that this would be an anti-poverty budget although the person who served the notice of "quit poverty" has now joined the Central Cabinet to strengthen the hands of the hon Finance Minister. I hope he remembers the great person who had served the notice "quit poverty". It was Shri C Subramaniam, now the celebrated Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Planning of the Government of India. It was he who, after the split, during the Bombay session of the Requisitionists' Congress, said : It is this Bombay which had served the notice of 'quit India' and it is this Bombay which is again serving the notice of "quit poverty". If this were the intention of the Government, namely, to serve the notice of "quit poverty" one would turn round and ask why did the Prime Minister say to the Rajya Sabha on the 19th November 1970 that the basic minimum needs of the people could not be fulfilled by 1975-76. It is in the records of Parliament that the Prime Minister had said that the basic minimum needs of the people could not be fulfilled by 1975-76. And, mind you, this was a commitment given by the United Congress to the people of India at the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress in 1964. It was repeated in the Election Manifesto of 1967 and again repeated in the famous Ten-Point Programme. It is this very cardinal objective of the Ten-Point Programme which has been quietly shoved away by the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India. They have now thrown up their hands saying that this cannot be done. So, I ask you, who is fulfilling the Ten Point Programme ? Who is abiding by the Ten-Point Programme ? Was this not the most important item of the Ten Point Programme ? were not the other programmes peripheral and marginal in nature, only subsidiary to this main point, that is, the

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fulfilment of the basic necessities of life of the people by 1975-76? And yet we are being asked to believe them when they say that they are really serious about the eradication of poverty!

Again, I would like to remind hon. Members that soon after the elections the Prime Minister was honest enough to say that what she said about the eradication of poverty was nothing extraordinary, and that she had no magic wand to eradicate poverty overnight. When a German journalist asked her: "your father also promised the eradication of poverty, can you give any time-limit?" she said "there can be no time-limit for this". Now, that being so, you can imagine who would have expected that this budget could be a budget for the eradication of poverty.

Moreover, poverty cannot be attacked with a poverty of ideas. For attacking poverty you have to have ideas, the understanding of the extent and death of this problem and the perspective in which this problem could be solved. This cannot be done by augmenting the heat-waves of your words or by indulging in populist demagoguery. This cannot be done in that way. Even the Conservatives, let this hon. House remind itself, when they came to power last time they had also raised something like the slogan of "eradication of poverty" and probably Shrimati Bandarnayake had promised something more. Thus a claim could not be made on behalf of this budget that its main ethos is the eradication of poverty. If that by any means the claim, then here are some tell-tale evidences that all its basic postulates are quite diametrically opposed to this.

Let me mention a few postulates of the budget, as I understand it. One is,—and this is no falsification of the main theme or the main postulate of the budget attempted by a person who belongs to a party which would like the other party to go down; at any rate that is not my intention—as I see it, the main thesis of this budget is that poor will have to become poorer in order to be poverty-free in the long run. I think I am clear on this point that they will have to become poorer, has been established by everybody on this side. It can be established by them too

unless they are living in some kind of make-believe world, in the world of self-deception, that the poor man's rupee is going to be eroded and their standard of living is going to be brought down. So, that it one of the main these of this budget. Naturally a corollary of this will be that the rich will have to be tolerated or permitted to become richer in order to yield resources for the uplift of the poor. Therefore, you would find that the corporate sector has been let off completely. And this is not the first year when has been done. It has been done in a row for the last three years or so, as I recollect it. So, this is another postulate that we have. Then we find that there is no perspective, no time horizon that it held out by this budget in which one could hope that this enormous problem could be solved.

Therefore, one is bound to ask: if this is the charter for the common man, what could be the charter for the rich?

16 hrs.

So I am constrained to say that this Budget does not meet the needs of the common man at all. In fact, the real test of any budget should be as to how it serves the common man in terms of employment, increased income and setting trends for the achievement of good life which the Third Five-Year Plan had placed before to the people as goal. May I remind this hon. House that this objective of the achievement of good life was placed before the country by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? So, the common man would try to find out from the Budget whether trends are set in that direction. We do not find anything of that kind in it.

The ruling party does not even benefit from the advice of some important persons whom it invites from foreign countries to deliver lectures to us on important subjects for our advantage. Only a few months back the great, Nobel laureate, Professor Tinbergen, had come to deliver the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture. He gave a talk on "Mature Socialism". What did he have to say about Mature Socialism? He said that mature socialism means institutionalisation of solidarity in the society and the recognition of the fact that the community was ultimately responsible for the welfare of the individual.

But his main test was the maximisation of the human welfare function. Whether it brings about the maximisation of human welfare function, should be the real test in judging this Budget, and must say that it is stunning disappointment from that point of view too.

But how did one get the hope that this party would be able to deliver the good so far as the eradication of poverty is concerned. The problem which could not be solved during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time would be solved during Shri Chavan's regime or for that matter during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime? Do they have a much better political organisation with a great sense of dedication and commitment to the cause than they had in the past? If that is so, we would all be happy for it. Have we got a much better administrative set-up, more cooperative and more efficient, to undertake the task? If not then, what does socialism consist of in reality? Does it consist of words or does socialism require something more than a generous use of words? Therefore I would submit that this Budget does not all take us in the direction about which very loud claims have been made by some hon. Members.

Now let me come to the topic of socialism. I have been telling my friends—and I think it would bear repetition here—that in spite of all the frills and fripperies of socialism that have been sought to be given to this Budget, it does appear to me that the anti-people nature or the anti-socialist nature of the Budget remain in hot pants. It is very clear. What the anatomy of this Budget is, it is not very difficult to find out. With all the Victorian folds of garments that the hon. Minister has tried to give to the Budget its basic nature remains in hot pants.

Why do I say so? Only about two or three weeks back, or maybe one or two months back the hon. Defence Minister of the Government of India was pleased to say that not even in the next half a century India could think of attaining socialism. The Prime Minister, soon after the elections, was pleased to address the Federation of the Indian Chambers of commerce and reassured the industrialists and businessmen "Who has told you that we are your enemies? We are your friends,"

We do not want the Prime Minister to be the enemy of the industrialists or the capitalists, but the fact that she did think it necessary to reassure that audience, means that she was not going to make any effective attack on them. How are you going to solve the problem of poverty without attacking property? The main issue in a democracy is whether poverty would use democracy to attack property or whether property in fear of poverty would destroy democracy. That was what Aneurin Bevan had asked at one time an important figure on the British socialist scene.

I do realise—and I would whole heartedly agree with the Finance Minister—that a budget is only of a marginal or peripheral significance so far as the shaping of the contours of society is concerned. There are other more important things to be taken care of and the most decisive determinants are the social and economic policies of the Government, the strategy of social transformation and the character of the ruling and administrative elite which is charged with the responsibility of carrying out these policies. These are broadly three basic determinants of the nature of a society.

Now let us examine this Budget. I must say that the raw head and the bloody bones of this Budget would be found in the cupboards of the social and economic policies of the Government of India. And what were the policies recently promulgated by the Government of India. In spite of them the Government seems to be strutting about the stage as if it is going ahead with the programmes of social and economic advance!

The Government of India, as I told you a moment ago, has already given up its goal of meeting the basic requirements of the people by 1975-76. Secondly, what is more important that has happened—and they have gone away, it seems, with perfect impunity—is that they have brought down the main instrument of socialist advance, that is, the Planning Commission, in prestige, weight and influence. The Planning Commission has been emasculated and rendered almost redundant and vacuous by the Presidential notification. It has transferred all the functions of Planning Commission to the Ministry of Planning.

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Now we are being told that there is going to be a change in the personnel of the Planning Commission. Some change has already occurred. But may I say that the stature of the Planning Commission seems to be going down every day and whatever chess you might play with personalities, you cannot bring about the real change that you want to in the Planning Commission only by these methods?

Thirdly, the House must take note that the Government has promulgated a policy which now opens out the doors of the core industries to the big business houses. What do we exactly mean now by commanding heights of the economy being in the public sector? I really do not understand that. If the "core" goes to the private sector, then what remains with the public sector? So, I frankly do not understand all this.

It has also been pointed out by some other hon. Members that everything possible has been done by this Government to stifle the Monopolies Commission so that it is like the policeman looking the other way. It does not look at things which are happening merrily in good old ways. Therefore, much hope that was being pinned on this Monopolies Commission comes down to ashes.

Recently, there was a glaring deviation from the industrial policy also in sanctioning what are called the mini-steel plants. There are going to be six of them and each of them of the order of only 50,000 tonnes at the present moment. But who knows economics of scale would not weigh on them later and it will go upto any length and upto any amount. These mini-plants were given by China quite a few years ago. The cost of production of Indian steel is bound to go up. It is these marginal units which are going to raise the cost of steel in this country.

Then, quite understandably, we have now the policy of decontrol in sugar and earlier, quite some time back, there was decontrol in paper. This Government like an honest debtor had to do something for their creditor. Industrialists and businessmen must make

money after they had been able to help them a bit during the most crucial period of their existence. So, now decontrol has been promulgated in sugar and earlier decontrol was promulgated in paper.

I have told you that it is the character of the ruling elite, administrative elite which determines the nature of society. What this elite has been doing is plainly this: it has been radiating irrationality. It does appear to me that economic rationality is the greatest casualty at the present moment. If the towers of power radiate irrationality, there is hardly any nooks and corner in the country which can remain immune from it.

Then one of the most crucial tests of social advance is the ratio between public and private investment. How has this ratio been behaving? Let us examine it on the basis of developments that have been taking place during the first two years of the current Plan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have yet to speak on the taxation proposals of the Budget.

It is clear from the development in the first two years of the Fourth Plan that the earlier trends has been completely reversed. The socialist vehicle seems to be running in the reverse gear. Let us have a look at the relevant figures of 1969-70 and 1970-71. In 1969-70, the ratio between public and private investment was 53.2 and 46.3. In 1970-71, it was 51.49, that is, running close to 50:50. This year, the position may be worse. What happened during the Second Plan? The ratio was 54.1 and 45.3. In the Third Plan, it was 60.6 and 39.4. So, this ratio is becoming adverse and we find that the investment in public sector is going down. What is the hope then for socialist advance I do not know.

The real test of the Budget should be in terms of the Plan and progress. What has happened, so far as two years of the current Plan are concerned, in

respect of the achievement of the target of increase in national income? Much has been made of the fact that we have had an increase of 5.5 per cent in national income during last year. May I have the audacity to challenge it. I have my doubts whether there has been really an increase of the order of 5.5 per cent in national income during last year? It requires a little elucidation. If in the year 1969-70 there could be an increase of the order of 5.3 per cent in national income on the basis of 6.5 per cent increase in agriculture.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes ; you allow me a few minutes more. If on the basis of 6.5 per cent increase in agriculture, it was a little over 3 per cent, how does this come about? This time, there has been only a little over 5 per cent increase in agriculture. How could it be 5.5 per cent increase in national income lost if it was only 5.3 per cent on the basis of the figure that I have given.

There is another doubt about this. The Plan stipulation was that there will be 5 per cent increase in national income on the basis of 8-10 per cent increase in industrial production and 5 per cent increase in agricultural production. A miracle has happened that on the basis of 5 per cent increase in both agriculture and industry 5.5 per cent increase in national income has taken place.

Further, much could not be made out of this. Because this is based on stagnation, more or less in industry. It is based mostly on agricultural production. Therefore, the whole process of economic development seems to have received a kind of set back during the course of last one year or so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken more time than what is due.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Just 2 minutes more.

Coming to taxation proposals, no one expects the Finance Minister to produce

socialism fiscally. There is nothing like fiscal socialism or fiat socialism or legislative socialism. The principles adumbrated are indeed unexceptionable. My submission is that he has acted against the principles which he has enunciated in the Budget itself. Firstly, he has acted against his principle of holding the price line. He has done everything possible that will increase the price line. Then he has left the deficit uncovered to the extent of Rs. 220 crores. Then, he has imposed inflationary taxation. Even this deficit of Rs 220 crores one cannot believe. He has claimed that he will be imposing burdens only on luxury and semi-luxury items. But what we find is that hardly any item of necessary it has been left out, even the bread is not an exception. That reminds us of what was said by a Nazi agitator : "we don't want lower bread prices, we don't want highest bread prices, we don't want unchanged bread prices, we want national socialist bread prices." Now, it seems it is the Chavan bread prices that they want. Therefore, Government thinks that people will be able to put up with this kind of thing. Even if you examine it from the point of view of the balance between the direct and the indirect taxation, you will find that it is regressive. This is ironic that this has been so this year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am sorry I have not been able to cover many of my points. I thought that I would be getting 40 minute.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have had more than that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Thank you very much. With these words, I have done.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would unhesitatingly say that this year's Budget reflects the urges and aspirations of the common man to a great extent.

This Budget spells out a philosophy of removal of glaring inequalities in wealth through increase in taxation above the assessable value of Rs. 40,000 by placing

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

additional burden of wealth tax and additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings. If one makes detailed calculations, one will realise that above a certain value of property and income, the net amount payable by way of income-tax and wealth-tax would be over 100 per cent.

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. Salve in the Chair]

The Budget should have exempted corporate profits of above 25 per cent provided they are ploughed back into industry resulting in increase of job potential and gross national income.

Further, I would like to suggest that to encourage savings, those that come into the orbit of wealth tax should get certain exemptions provided they make investments upto Rs. 1 lakh additionally in Government securities. This would be a direct form of saving.

To combat the poverty and solve unemployment problem, we must do some hard thinking on further improving agricultural, industrial and mineral production. Unfortunately, the impact of the Green Revolution has not percolated to the cash crops. The transfer of improved technology can reach desirable proportions only if it covers cotton, jute, oil-seeds and other types of agricultural products,—including tobacco. Increase in mineral production through appropriate incentives can result in greater employment.

It is very unfortunate that the Budget is not export-oriented. Coming as I do from an area which has a lot of export consciousness, because tobacco is an important foreign exchange earner, I cannot but keep referring to the inadequacy of the measures taken for promoting exports. We were assured on several occasions, about the formation of the Tobacco Board. But this is being delayed for one reason or the other, since a long time. In view of the tremendous global competition, Indian tobacco cannot really stand in competition with other growing countries, in view of the levy of

export duty. This export duty must be abolished in the interest of foreign exchange earnings.

Sir, I suggest that we should endeavour to increase employment and employment opportunities in productive effort and not through increase in administrative expenses. The public sector units should function efficiently and economically when alone our economy can improve.

I do feel that the burden that has been placed on the corporate sector this year largely through withdrawal of concession is fairly high and would,—to an extent,—effect productive activity and growth. But this impact would perhaps be only marginal and not as great as some of the Members of the Opposition benches would like us to believe.

I realise that if this tax burden was not imposed, the growth should have been faster. In any case, the objective factors which exist in the economy are comparatively so good today that notwithstanding this burden, I have no doubt that other things remaining the same, there will be the growth of industries.

In this connection I have only one very specific suggestion to make and that concerns the proposal for withdrawal of the development rebate. I suggest that the Finance Minister should consider extending the period of notice from May, 1974 to May, 1976 so that the schemes that are now conceived can get through and obtain the advantage of development rebate. To my mind, this will go to push the corporate activity and whatever loss is suffered by way of revenue would be more than made up by the increase in corporate earnings and consequently a larger accrual to the Exchequer by way of corporate taxes. This will also help the new entrepreneurs and would be of benefit equally to large and small-scale industries.

I now turn to some of the indirect tax proposals. Everybody in the House seems agreed that the tax on maida was ill-conceived. I would also like to add my voice and plead for its total withdrawal. Maida is mostly used for bread which is the poor man's food. Taxing a poor man's essential food cannot be correct.

Although I would hesitate to suggest specific items, I do feel that the Finance Minister should have thought of increasing excise duties on items which are in tremendous short supply and where the consumer is even otherwise not able to get them at reasonable prices.

This suggestion brings me to what I consider to be an important point. In our country, in some of the industrial products, we have already a tremendous shortage and the consequent ills that flow from it. At the same time there is the danger that shortages may develop in a few other items. The policy being followed by the Government to tackle the shortages through formal or informal price controls is, to my mind, not a right one. By doing so, we unwittingly affect the moral fabric of the society and do not really serve the interests of the consumers at large. Malpractices occur. I therefore, earnestly suggest that a fresh high-level review of the pricing of the Government must be initiated. The conclusion, to my mind, is that it is not incompatible to release the productive forces by allowing due increase and thereby promote production of such items. The commodities which I have in view are aluminium, paper, chemicals and dyestuffs including soda ash, caustic soda, cement and the like. If Government follows a liberal policy, there may be a temporary rise, but this will help improve the balance-sheets and curb malpractices under which the increases, in any case, go to somebody's pocket. At the same time, this constitute a powerful initiative for expansion in growth of these items.

The bulk of our population comes from the villages. But, unfortunately, the villages have not even got drinking water facilities. In my own constituency I can tell you that many villages have not got drinking water facilities. I am sure when the Finance Minister discusses matters relating to development of villages with the various State Finance Ministers, he will stress upon them the need to provide drinking water facilities in the villages.

Laying roads in the villages is most important and urgent. Many villages have

no roads. The produce is actually being carried in the villages by the villagers over their heads, in the absence of proper roads. So, road construction is very essential and priority must be given to lay roads, especially among villages in the backward districts. That is most important.

Mining project at Agnigundala, near Vinukonda needs very speedy work. The progress is very slow. This is a first-class copper zinc mine and can fetch decent foreign exchange and so, I request that top priority must be given to up a melting furnace there, to see that foreign exchange is earned, without further loss of time.

The coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh require one more refinery. At present we cannot develop and we cannot attract petro-chemical industries in the area. I would therefore request the Government to do something about it.

The conversion of Guntur-Macherla metre gauge line into broad gauge is urgent. Because of the Nagarjunasagar project there, agricultural produce has to come to the market, and unless this broad gauge line is put up, it is impossible for them to carry the products to the various destinations. New Railway connection linking up Nadi-kudi with Babynagar is very important. This survey has already been completed. The work on construction of this line should be earnestly taken in hand so that the problem of long distance can be overcome.

With these words, I once again give my general support to the tax proposals of the hon. Finance Minister and I am sure the House will approve them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the past three days, discussions are going on with regard to the Budget proposals introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. This Budget has generally evoked great attention and also strong criticisms from various political parties in the country. Not only that. The entire budget proposals have been evaluated and critically analysed in the context of the Congress party having got a massive majority in the recent mid-term elections.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Though a budget as envisaged in the economic parlance is an annual feature for any Finance Minister, yet, this present budget is significant in the impact that it can create among the masses of our country.

One fact has clearly emerged after the recent elections. The electorate has chosen and has given its verdict in the clearest terms possible in favour of the left-of-the-centrist policies that have been enunciated by the ruling party in its election manifesto. Another factor that has emerged from these elections is that the main Opposition group in the Lok Sabha is the Communist Marxist group. So, it is clearly evident that the people who have chosen this party to come into power have also shown the direction that we should take, namely that as an alternative, the pendulum cannot be swung back but it has to go more radicalist. This is a clear evidence of the fact that whatever impact the budget can make can be viewed from the context of the alleviation of the sufferings of the general masses.

While introducing the budget, the Finance Minister has set out certain criteria and framed certain guidelines. We have, therefore, to see whether he has followed those criteria and kept up to the norms which he has himself enunciated.

One thing is very clear, namely that the Finance Minister has to do some right-rope walking. He has to augment the resources of the country as a first step towards ushering in social justice and economic equality in this country. Our main concern is to see whether this honest attempt on the part of the Finance Minister is going to be accepted and is going to be appreciated and implemented by the people of the country.

Our country is today facing not only internal pressures but also the threat from our neighbour Pakistan. The unprecedented influx of refugees numbering about 5.5 million in our country has posed a very serious problem not only to our economic stability but also to our political integrity and national security. This has to be borne in mind when the critics begin to criticise the budget.

Secondly, a plea has been made for giving more autonomy to the States and to give them more financial allocations from the Central Government. The recent DMK proposal in this connection through the Rajmannar committee's report should not be viewed lightly. It has got its repercussions on the Centre-State relationship, not only in the political aspect but also in its financial and economic aspects. Time and again it has been the slogan of some of the State Governments who do not have any other slogan, to say that the Centre is appropriating all powers and, therefore, the Centre should part with some of its powers to the States especially in the matter of financial allocations. The other day, through a non-official resolution, they demanded the setting up of a Federal Debt Commission to look into the financial aspects of the States Governments and also to make the Central Government part with more and more of their financial functions to the States.

The third major problem that we are facing in our country is the problem of massive unemployment. The Finance Minister has suggested some crash programmes for solving this problem. But the problem is so great and massive that by merely allotting a few crores of rupees, we shall not be able to solve this problem completely. The problem of unemployment of the educated youth is a big one. I would only suggest to the Finance Minister that to solve this enormous problem of unemployed educated youth, he should constitute a sort of revolving fund to which he could ask the educated youth after they have been employed to contribute something.

So far as the crash programmes are concerned, rural development works are being undertaken. I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the production of khadi also should be included in these rural development works. I do not know about other States, but in my State, thousands of families, especially from the Harijans and other backward communities, supplement their income by mass spinning and weaving. So, khadi production should also be an item included in these rural development works.

Some time back, our Irrigation and Power Minister had said that the work of

linking up the Ganga with the Cauvery should be taken up. This is a grand programme which was envisaged a long time back by Mr. Cotton. I would re-emphasise this, and urge Government to take up this work. It may be a stupendous work involving crores of rupees, but ultimately it will prove to be a great boon for the whole country. It would provide employment not only to technical people but also to non-technical people. Besides, it will also promote national integration. So, the linking up of the Ganga with the Cauvery is a project which has to be looked into.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is a crash programme for providing houses to the unfortunate and weaker sections of the community. I do not find much provision having been made for providing houses or house-sites for these people; there is not even provision made for drinking water supply. The hon. Member who preceded me had also emphasised this fact.

The next thing that I would like to emphasise is in regard to agricultural production. We should not be complacent. When we look into the economic growth rate of 5.5 per cent, we find that the major portion of the growth is attributed to agricultural production. Industrial production is as low as it was before. Our country has been fortunate to have successively favourable monsoons, and, therefore, increased agricultural production. But we should not be carried away by the impression that agricultural production is going to be on the same level as it was before.

Every effort has to be made to see that industrial production comes up to our expectations. With huge public sector undertakings in our country, it should also be our endeavour to see that industrial growth comes up to the level of agricultural growth.

On the agricultural sector, I would also like to caution the Government that though the acreage under irrigation has increased year by year, the per-acre production has not proportionately increased.

This has to be borne in mind.

Then there is the question of dry farming for which provision has been made.

Then I would request the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to go into the entire gamut of centre-state relationship in a very thorough manner and evolve a workable relationship. I placed the other day for a permanent Finance Commission to go into this matter to see that centre-state relationship is put on a firm footing so that the present bickerings may not be allowed to go on any further.

As my time is up, I conclude by saying that the duty on maida and other things should be dropped.

श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया (अमृतसर) जी बजट हमारे सामने पेश है मैं उसका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट में हमें समाजवाद की झलक मिलती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो जनता के मन में था या उसका खयाल था कि बहुत कुछ उसके लिए इस बार बजट में होगा, वह नहीं है लेकिन हालात के मुताबिक जो कुछ इसमें रखा गया है, वह अपनी जगह पर सही है। बंगला देश की वजह से हमारे सिर पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ गया है। फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर हमें एक डायरेक्शन मिलती है सोशलिज्म की तरफ जाने की और आगे बढ़ने की। समाजवाद एक या दो साल में नहीं आ सकता है। आपको याद होगा कि जब हमने पांच साला योजनाएँ बनानी शुरू की थीं तब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि इन योजनाओं के प्रति हम सब की जिम्मेदारी होगी फिर चाहे वह गरीब हो या अमीर हो। अपनी शक्ति के मुताबिक सबको बोझा बरदाश्त करना होगा। हमने देखा कि योजनाओं में हमने किस कदम तरक्की की। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के क्षेत्र में किस कदम तरक्की हुई। हम आगे ही बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी भी हमारा रास्ता लम्बा है। इसलिए एक या दो

[श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया]

बजटों में यह चीज तय नहीं हो सकेगी। हमें एक लम्बे रास्ते के लिए तैयार रहना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि जिस कदम हम खर्च कर चुके हैं, क्या प्रोडक्शन उसके मुताबिक हुआ है? मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख जरूर होता है कि जिस कदम हम खर्च कर चुके हैं उसको देखते हुए प्रोडक्शन का लैबेल उस कदम नहीं बढ़ सका है जिस कदम बढ़ना चाहिये था। पब्लिक सैक्टर में हमारा जो काम हो रहा है वह स्वास्थ्यमय नहीं है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्दर इस बात की चर्चा है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक चैलेंज है जिसको हमें स्वीकार करना होगा और जहाँ जहाँ कमियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करना होगा। अगर डाँचे उसका खराब है तो उसको बदलना होगा, इंतजाम को बदलना होगा और साथ ही साथ पब्लिक सैक्टर का जो दायरा है उसको बढ़ाना होगा। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब डाँचे में जो कमियाँ आ चुकी हैं और उनकी वजह से प्रोडक्शन उस कदम नहीं बढ़ रहा है जिस कदम बढ़ना चाहिये, उनको दूर करें और डाँचे को ठीक करें। ज्यादातर पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम इसलिए कम होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लैबेल पर मंजूरियाँ मिलने में सालों लग जाते हैं। उस बीच पब्लिक सैक्टर की जितनी मशीनरी है उसमें से पचास परसेंट बेकार पड़ी रहती है। यह केवल इसलिए होता है कि फैसले देर से होते हैं।

हमें इस बारे में कोई कमीशन बिठा कर यह देखना होगा कि जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर इतनी कामयाबी के साथ चल रहा है, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। जब तक पब्लिक सैक्टर अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलेगा तब तक धामदनी नहीं बढ़ सकती है और जब तक धामदनी नहीं बढ़ती है तब तक टैक्सों का बोझ और भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का तात्पर्य है, मैं अजें करूंगा कि 1939 में एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट 2000 रुपये थी। आज 1971 में, जब कि करेन्सी का फैलाव बीस गुना बढ़ चुका है और कीमतें पंद्रह गुना बढ़ चुकी हैं, 6000 रुपये की एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट मौजूदा हालात से मेल नहीं खाती है। हम कहते हैं कि हम निचले दर्जे के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि मौजूदा मंहगाई और करेन्सी के फैलाव को देखते हुए एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट को 6000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर कम से कम 10,000 रुपये कर दिया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह यकीन दिलाया है कि नीचे के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए इनकम टैक्स के सिस्टम को सिम्पलीफाई कर दिया जायेगा। इसके लिए एक तो एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट को बढ़ा दिया जाये और दूसरे, वेल्थ टैक्स इनकम टैक्स और एसेसमेंट के लिए पहली रिटर्न वगैरह चार चार रिटर्न भरने के बजाये सिर्फ एक ही रिटर्न भरी जाये। चूंकि एक ही अफसर फॉर्मला करने वाला होता है, इसलिए उसका टाइम भी बच जाएगा। वह बड़े टैक्स-गुजारा के लिए ज्यादा टाइम निकाल सकेगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल हो सकेगा। आज हालात यह है कि पचास साठ हजार कमाने वाले स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और इंदारों को चार चार रिटर्न भरनी पड़ती है और उन्हें परेशान कर दिया जाता है।

जो सबसे पहले इनकम का अंदाजा लगाने की रिटर्न दी जाती है, उससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बलेक बढ़ी है। अगर इस सिस्टम को बन्द करके एक ही जगह पर सारा इन्तजाम किया जाये तो यकीनन इनकम टैक्स अफिसर के पास

ज्वादा टाइम होगा कि वह किसका को अच्छी तरह से देख सके।

जहां तक इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का सम्बन्ध है, मैदा और कोस क्लाय पर जो लैवी है, सब तरफ से उसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को यह गलतफहमी हुई है कि मैदा अमीर आदमियों की खुराक है। पंजाब, काश्मीर और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में मैदा आम तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है। इसलिए इस पर लैवी लगाना दुरुस्त मालूम नहीं होता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय मैदा और कोस क्लाय के बारे में जरूर ख्याल करेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एयर इंडिया पर जो बीस परसेंट नैबी लगी है वह भी किसी हद तक जायज नहीं है, क्योंकि एयर इंडिया एक ऐसी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है, जिसने कांस्पीटेशन के बावजूद दूसरे देशों में नाम पैदा किया है और कामयाब हुई है। अगर आज उस पर...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री दुर्गादास भट्टिया : मैं दो मिनट में पंजाब के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना टाइम ले चुके हैं। मेरी मजबूरी है। आपको अब और टाइम नहीं मिल सकता है। श्री चपलेन्दु भट्टाचार्य।

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) : At the outset I would call on the hon. Members to move away from the rather theoretical discussion, whether this budget is socialist one or capitalist one or really reflects welfare. It was forty years ago that a noted economist said that the battle of socialism was being won hour by hour. How prophetic that statement was

we at this stage can realise. So, whatever may be the nature of this budget that statement holds ground with added force. The battle of socialism is practically half won. This may be a transitional budget, second in a row with a substantial deficit financing and increase in the tax burden as also in the tax effort. But then that is a burden which we have to shoulder for effecting social change. The increase in excise duties, in their rates and coverage, does not necessarily make the tax system regressive. It really depends who has to foot the bill. Except maida, and probably coarse cloth and some varieties of soap, by and large the upper middle-class and the upper classes will have to participate in the payment of excise duties. The question is not whether at one sweep the traditional regressive fiscal system and tax structure could be changed, overnight. But a very bold effort has been made; there can be no doubt about it. The Kaldorian formula enunciated during the mid-fifties, that wealth tax, capital gains tax, expenditure tax, income-tax and estate duty and gift tax have to be given effect to on the basis of a single return. If there is any lacuna it is with regard to expenditure tax. For, lately there has been a great deal of increase in what we call conspicuous consumption. Our friends on the opposite would remember that a socialist by conviction, Dr. Dalton when he took charge of the British finances had to move away from the theoretical formulations of progressive taxation and had to reduce direct taxation and go over to excise duties. The main point which Kaldor had emphasised and which holds good today is that the expenditure and wealth tax would have been the main instruments for cornering resources and the disincentive effects which a high rate of taxation on income and the surcharges produce would thereby be done away with. Now we have not implemented the tax on expenditure. There is the other suggestion which Kaldor had made that every account over Rs. 50,000 should be compulsorily audited. That has not been given effect to. There have been loopholes. Estimates of evading taxes vary from a thousand crores to several thousand crores. It has an iceberg quality; what is visible is probably a fraction of what is invisible. But there has been a chorus of objections against any increase in governmental expenditure what-

[Shri C.E. Bhattacharyya]

soever. I do not fully agree with this view. There is at least one sector where increase in government expenditure may increase Government revenue. We are now spending Rs. 48-50 crores for collection of taxes and duties. The officials of the Finance Ministry can proudly say that we are not spending more than 1 to 1½ per cent on tax collection which is well in tune with the British budgetary system. But I must point out that at one time the British Finance Ministry officials had to raise this 1½ per cent to nearly ten per cent. Take the smuggling that is going on. I come from an area in Bihar which exports mica. It has been traditionally exporting Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 crores; it is now down to Rs 10 crores. Forty per cent customs duty did all the trick. This duty has broken a hole in customs barrier and Rs. 6 to 7 crores worth mica is going to Nepal to be re-exported. If forty per cent export duty can do that trick, we can imagine what probably is happening as we increase the customs duty from 25 to 100 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in excise duties. Honesty has become a scarce commodity and honest implementation has become the need of the hour. We are standing on the great divide for hence forward the evolution which is ahead of us will be materially different from the years which have preceded us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes; please conclude in one minute's time.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA: If you cannot give me even fifteen minutes, how can I make my points?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am utterly helpless; kindly conclude in one minute's time.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA: The increase in expenditure on tax collection will substantially increase tax receipts. Also the performance of the public sector undertakings have not come up to our expectations. There are more than a hundred incentives which are in use in economically developed countries and we can adopt one

of them to increase productivity and production.

We can harness the good will of the labour movement so that all the 79 public sector undertakings or thereabouts, the majority of them are not making profit could make profits, and the position could be very effectively reversed, if we set about doing the thing in the correct way.

17 hrs.

Sir, I come from Chhotanagpur. In the fifties, Mr. Kaldor made a prophetic statement that for 10 million jobs you have to produce 10 million tonnes of extra food. Now, we are faced with the perspective of 30 million jobs to be given, and so 30 million tonnes increase in food stuffs are the need of the hour. Therefore, a much greater drive and a wider coverage has to be given to the crash programmes and all other associated programmes for increasing the production of food (*Interruption*).

I come from a very backward region, ore-crop area, the Chhotanagpur plateau, with only a few industries. But we are importing Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton. Our soil is the best-suited for cotton. So, if we spend Rs. 1 crore a year, this cotton could materially alter the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, may I request hon. Members to co-operate with me? Quite a few more Members are anxious to speak, and the time is extremely limited. Kindly be co-operative and be considerate to the other Members who want to participate in the debate. (*Interruption*) I am helpless in the matter.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Please allow a Member to participate either in the debate on President's Address or on the budget or on the Finance Bill. Otherwise, many hon. Members would always be left. Earlier, there was a rule that a Member would be allowed to speak once either in the debate on the President's Address, or the budget or the Finance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot plead guilty on that score. It should

be taken up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, All that I can say is, the time is limited and quite a few more Members are anxious to participate and make their contribution. Yes, Mr. Shiv Nath Singh. Please conclude within eight minutes.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (कुंभनूर) : माननीय सभापति जी, इस बजट के संबंध में सदन में और सदन के बाहर विभिन्न प्रतिक्रियाएँ हुई हैं। कई साधियों ने इस बजट को अपने हिसाब से बहुत प्रोडक्टिव बताया है और कई साधियों ने रिएक्शनरी बताया है, अनप्रोडक्टिव बताया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की वर्तमान हालत में जोकि इस समय देश में है, उसमें इससे कम कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सकता था। जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह आज के वातावरण में, आजके हालत में बिल्कुल फिट न हो लेकिन इससे कम नहीं किया जा सकता था। आज इस बजट में कोशिश की गई है कि कहीं पर बेल्ट एक्जुमुलेट न हो। इसको चेक करने के लिये, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ और कारखानों में काम करने वालों की तनखाह पाँच हजार से अधिक नहीं रहेगी और एक हजार से ज्यादा एलाउन्स नहीं रहेगा। इसी तरह से कुछ दूसरे प्राविधान भी रखे गए हैं और यह कोशिश की गई है कि बन्द हाथों में बेल्ट एक्जुमुलेट न हो। हम इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन जहाँ बेल्ट एक्जुमुलेट होने का सवाल है उसको उसी समय साथ में देखना पड़ेगा जब आप टैक्स लगाते हैं कि उससे रिलीफ किसको मिलनी है। देश में लोगों ने यह कभी नहीं कहा था कि टैक्स न लगाये जायें। आज लोग इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि टैक्स लगाये जायें लेकिन साथ में उनकी हालत भी सुधरे। चुनाव के समय में हमने बहुत सी बातें कही थीं और लोगों की एक्सपेक्टेन्स को जगाया था। जब बजट सामने आया है तो लोग उसकी आलोचना करते हैं कि

क्या इसीलिए हमने इतना बहुमत दिया था कांग्रेस को और इन्दिरा जी कि इतना ही बजट आयेगा और इस बजट से गरीब लोगों को कोई संतोष नहीं है। उन्होंने सोचा था कि उनके लिए मकान बनेंगे। पढ़े लिखे लोगों ने सोचा था कि उनको पब्लिक सेट्स के लिए लोन मिलेगा। हर आदमी समझता था कि गरीबी दूर होगी। सड़क पर सोने वाला यह सोचता था कि उसको किराये पर घर मिलेगा। लेकिन आज हम इस बजट में इस बात के लिए प्राविधान नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ प्राविधान करने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन वह बहुत नाकामी है। जैसा हमने वायदा किया था उसके अनुसार इस बजट में बहुत कम रख रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज के बदले हुए वातावरण में जैसा जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया था इस देश के पूंजीपति इस बात से डर गए थे कि इस चुनाव के बाद पता नहीं हमारी क्या गति होने वाली है। मन् 1947 में राजा-महाराजाओं और बड़े बड़े जागीरदारों को डर लगा था कि आजादी के बाद में अब हमारी क्या गति होगी। हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी ने उनको अभयदान दिया। आज हम महाराजाओं की प्रीवो परा और विशेष अधिकार बन्द करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। हमारे देश का एक हिस्सा कश्मीर भी है जहाँ बिना मुद्राविज्ञा दिए जागीरदारों की जागीर ले ली लेकिन उसका कोई रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ। हम भी उस वक्त राजा, महाराजाओं के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त कर सकते थे। लेकिन उस समय हम ने उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया, उन के साथ में सहयोग किया। लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं किया। यही हालत आज के उद्योगपतियों की भी है वे किसी प्रकार का कोई भी सहयोग हमारे साथ करने को

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

तैयार नहीं है। इस चुनाव में कांग्रेस को जो बहुमत मिला है उस ने देश को एक नया संदेश दिया, अगर हम ने उस का आभास नहीं किया तो हमारी क्या हालत होगी ? आज भी कोरपोरेट सेक्टर को छोड़ दिया गया है। आब देश आर्थिक क्रांति चाहता है, आर्थिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन चाहता है। देश में बहुत गरीब आदमी हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि उन पर टैक्स लगे और उस को देने के लिये तैयार भी हैं लेकिन वह साथ ही यह अपेक्षा भी करते हैं कि उस पैसे से उन का कुछ भला हो।

177 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्सेज का प्रस्ताव इस बजट से किया गया है। देश की आबादी 55 करोड़ है जिस का मतलब यह है कि प्रति व्यक्ति पर साढ़े तीन रु० का टैक्स पड़ता है। कोई भी परिवार इस को देने से इन्कार नहीं करेगा। लेकिन वह चाहता है कि इस से ऐसा काम हो जिस से हमारी आमदनी बढ़ सके। लेकिन इस ओर हमारा बजट कहीं भी दिग्दर्शन नहीं करता है। इसलिये हमारा बजट इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये जिस से वैल्य का एक्जुथुलेशन बन्द हो। बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों की जो मोनोपली होती जा रही है उद्योगों के मामले में उस पर चेंक लगना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में धन की कमी नहीं है। एल. आई. सी. और बैंकों के पास काफी धन है। उस धन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगायें तो आम आदमी की भलाई के काम हो सकते हैं। लेकिन देखने में यही आया कि एल. आई. सी. और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी बहुत सा पैसा इन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ही भिक्तता है जिस से वह अपने साधन बढ़ाते

हैं और आम आदमी की आय में कोई विशेष इजाफा नहीं हुआ है। 23 साल में उद्योगपतियों के पास काफी उद्योग बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। इस को रोकने का एक ही रास्ता है और वह यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाया जाये और प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर चेंक लगना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारी इन्कम का कोई लाभ गरीब आदमी को नहीं मिलेगा।

इस सदन में ऐग्रीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री के लिये बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि ऐग्रीकल्चर पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। मेरे उनकी और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का कहना सही हो सकता है क्योंकि यह ठोक है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर क्लास ने जनसंघ और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का साथ नहीं दिया, बल्कि कांग्रेस का साथ दिया है और सम्भवतः यही बात उनकी खल रही है। यद्यपि उन्होंने लैंड ग्रेव मूवमेंट चलाया लेकिन उन के शिकंजे में काश्तकार नहीं आये इसीलिये उन को टीस है। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर क्लास में बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। आज देश की जो स्थिति है, अलग अलग प्रान्तों में सीलिंग हो चुकी है उस के बाद मेरी ममझ में नहीं आता है कि अब कौन बड़ा काश्तकार है। कोई भी तो अब बड़ा काश्तकार नहीं हो सकता जब से सीलिंग लग चुकी है। काश्तकार की तीन, चार हजार रु० सालाना आमदनी मान कर के सीलिंग कायम की है। इसलिये जो गलत-फहमी फैलायी जा रही है कि बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं इस को मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहाँ आये दिन अकाल पड़ता है। पिछले दो साल में लोगों का पेट भरने के लिये

हम ने 150 करोड़ रु. खर्च किये। ऐसे प्रान्तों को, जो अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहाँ कि 30, 40 मील की दूरी से पीने का पानी हम को लाना पड़ता है, केन्द्र को अधिक सहयोग देना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो अंडर डेवलप्ड प्रान्त हैं उन के विकास के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी अधिक साधन मुहैया करें।

आखीर में मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। हमारे यहाँ तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, लेकिन उसकी वास्तविकता को कोई जानता नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ पर ऐसी तम्बाकू होती है कि जो टैक्स लगाया जाता है उसकी चौथाई कीमत में भी उसको कोई लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। राजस्थान जैसे इलाके में, जहाँ पर बहुत खराब किस्म की तम्बाकू होती है, कोसों बेराइटी की तम्बाकू होती है, वहाँ पर अगर आपको टैक्स लगाना ही है तो पर एकड़ टैक्स लगाइये, और उसकी दर कम के लगाइये, भले ही आप प्रगच्छी बेराइटी की तम्बाकू पर प्रति पाउंड के हिसाब से टैक्स लगायें। इसी तरह से राजस्थान के लोगों को रिलीफ मिल सकता है, वरना एक तरह से सबको हाकना उचित नहीं है।

यहाँ मैदे की बात कही गई। मैदे का टैक्स ऐसा है जिस को अगर आप हटा भी दें तो कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। जैसे ही आप ने मैदे पर टैक्स लगाया उस के साथ ही मैदे की कीमत बढ़ गई। अगर अब आप उस को हटा भी दें तो उस से कोई रिलीफ जनता को मिलने वाला नहीं है। जो डबल रोटी पहले 75 पैसे की आती थी आज वह 80 पैसे की आ रही है। उस के दाम भी कम होने वाले नहीं हैं।

हां पेट्रोल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस को जरूर हटाना चाहिये। पेट्रोल पर आप ने

20 पैसे टैक्स लगाया है। इतना बड़ा टैक्स कभी नहीं लगाया गया। इस लिये आप पेट्रोल पर टैक्स जरूर हटा दें ताकि आम आदमी भी उस को खरीद सके। अगर आप टैक्स लगाना ही चाहते हैं तो वेल्टी क्लास पर लगायें। आप कार-परचेजिंग पर टैक्स लगायें। अगर आप पेट्रोल पर टैक्स लगाते हैं तो उस से कामन मैन सफर करेगा। इस लिये आप को पेट्रोल पर से तो टैक्स हटा ही देना चाहिये।

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj): Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having given an impression that a new trend in the budget has been created and the trend that has been created is creating an impression that there will be a ceiling on income and holdings. I am not sure whether we shall succeed or not, but that is an impression that has been created and that is likely to advance our interests and the interests of the States because people would think that their accumulation would not be useful to them. Whether we succeed or not, we will at least succeed in creating an impression in the future.

We have certainly heard complaints from the poor and middle class people. One evening they presented a couplet before me which I am going to place before the House. What they said was:

दी है राहत के बहाने मुझे ईजा क्या क्या,
चुटकियां सैकड़ों लीं, फांस निकाली न गई।

I know that for a few hundred crores of rupees our hon. Finance Minister has tried to tax X, Y, Z items which may finally result in creating a little discontentment with the poorer sections of the people. I suppose there would be no dispute, it will not be disputable, that money saved is money earned. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister, almost every Minister and every Ministry here, is not guided by their own dictates; they are only guided by the bureaucrats and the clerks of the department. Therefore, I am afraid that all the suggestions that I am making before the

[Shri S. N. Misra]

House will not carry much weight. Yet, duty-bound I consider I must place some suggestions for saving on various items because if we can effect savings we shall have something left and no taxation would be needed.

My first suggestion is about civil expenditure. In 1947 we were expending less than Rs. 50 crores on civil expenditure. In the 1970-71 budget we have spent Rs. 1,500 crores, which is almost 50 times what we spent in 1947. In 1971-72 our budget figure of civil expenditure is Rs. 1,725 crores. If we could make a cut of Rs. 225 crores on this,—I know it is a very little sacrifice for the civil servants, sacrifice in the sense that our poor civil servants will be without air-conditioners, without foreign cars and they will not have some of the amenities which now they are enjoying at the expense of the civil expenditure—if only we could do this, then there will be no necessity for further taxation and this cut in civil expenditure is one which is absolutely indispensable in a socialist country where there should not be any disparities. We should be able to make this cut.

Secondly, we are under heavy indebtedness. Today we will have to pay Rs. 660 crores as interest. Is this justifiable that we should pay such a huge amount as interest?

यावत् जीवेत् सुखम् जीवेत्

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतम् पिबेत् ।

I do not think it is correct. We should economise and spend first on necessities only, for making the country healthy. To keep on borrowing is not a good policy. Therefore, economy in the civil expenditure of the budget is indispensable.

Then, I have seen in today's papers that the outstanding of income-tax and other dues is about Rs. 800 crores. I know it for a fact that an income-tax officer issues a recovery certificate. It first goes to the tehsildar. Then the tehsildar sends it out to a small man for verification. If you give him a few hundred rupees, he will

give a report that he went there, the person is missing, the firm is not existent and the money is not recoverable. So, I would suggest to the Finance Minister that we should follow the tradition which is existing in England of the Citizens' Council or Committee. That Committee assists in the realisation of taxes. If the same principle is adopted then these Rs. 800 crores of outstanding can be realised within a period of one year. I will immediately report that my nextdoor neighbour is a businessman with a good income, he is not dead, his firm is not under liquidation and then recovery would be made. In that case, we shall not need any taxation on any item.

Here I may say that we are going to have a forum for the members of the bar in Parliament. I might assure the Minister of Finance that we, the Members of Parliament and the members of the forum will assist in realisation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Is it open only to the members of the bar?

SHRI S. N. MISRA : And also those who have the outlook of the bar. Here may I say for the information of the House that we are having illicit import of gold to the tune of Rs. 500 crores and our officials, whether of excise or customs, are aware of this fact? The smugglers and black-marketeers fill their pockets and import Rs. 5,000 crores worth of gold. The officials will catch a few and show that they are doing very good work. I would request the Finance Minister to scrap the Gold Control Order. Let there be free import of gold into this country and let it be taxed. Do not allow them to make a profit. Now our money is spent, foreign exchange goes out in an oblique manner, which is known only to the officials and we do not get any benefit. So, that order must be scrapped.

Thirdly, we are spending a lot of money on prohibition. I know there are ideologies of Mahatma Gandhi which are being followed more in breach except in the case of prohibition. I am an absolute teetotaler myself. I think that instead of

creating about two lakhs of people who are criminals, instead of causing deaths of hundreds by the illicit liquors that they are producing, prohibition should be completely scrapped. We shall be able to get at least Rs. 300 crores if prohibition is lifted.

We are spending Rs. 30 crores on our foreign offices. And who man them? They are either ICS or IAS officers who never had sympathy with me, with the Government or with the country's aim. Either the rajas or the maharajas have been placed in charge of those offices, with the result that Pakistan had better propaganda than what we have done in respect of the Bangla Desh issue. Therefore we must be able to economise on this head also.

The less said the better about the public undertakings. About taxation also I remember another two lines. They are :—

चले हैं लूटने सैयादो-बागवां दोनों
वह चार तिनके जो बाकी हैं
आशियाने के,
मेरे नशेमन के चार तिनके जो मेरी
मेहनत की मिलकियत है,
अगर सलामत नहीं रहे वह, तो मैं
बहारों को क्या करूँगा।

Therefore do not tax people, economise on these and if you really have to tax, take only one item. The Population Control Act should be there and we should be able to tax people getting more than three children at the rate of one-sixth, if they are more, at one-sixth and if there are still more, at one-fifth.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : MR. Chairman, the burning problem that our country is facing today is that of vast unemployment and I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has taken note of this fact while presenting the Budget before this House. The problem can be solved by rapidly increasing the constructive economic activity all round the country on a war footing. As a beginning the Finance Minister has increased the Central Plan outlay for the year 1971-72 by Rs. 155 crores.

He has also allotted Rs. 25 crores for creating job opportunities for educated unemployed in addition to Rs. 50 crores allotted for rural employment. He has also indicated that the policy of rapidly increasing the number of branches of nationalised banks will continue.

17.23 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Considering the urgency and the gravity and the massive nature of the problem, I would say that the hon. Finance Minister should have been bolder by allotting larger amounts for the plan outlay and for creating job opportunities. He could have also stated that the policy of rapidly increasing the number of branches of nationalised banks would be pursued more vigorously.

The vast resources of this country can be fully and successfully exploited only in partnership with fellow countrymen. It is said that an idle brain is a devil's workshop but I do not know what an idle brain with idle hands and an idle stomach is like. We are today exporting iron ore and other ores to Japan and other countries because we do not want to make better use of them. Large quantities of iron ore of excellent quality are found in Kudremuk in Mysore State and we are already negotiating with foreign countries to dispose of this ore with least trouble to ourselves. I suggest that the Government should establish a steel plant in coastal Mysore to make the best use of the iron ore that is available in Kudremuk. I also suggest that the Government should go ahead with its plan for establishing new plants and for exploring the possibility of getting more ore and establishing more plants.

It is the duty of Government to utilise the full capacity of public sector undertakings. At present the utilisation of capacity in Durgapur steel plant is only 39.6 per cent and in Hindustan Steel as a whole is less than 60 per cent. The utilisation of capacity in Heavy Engineering in the year 1970-71 was less than 25 per cent. The Government must find out the causes for this under-utilisation and find out quick remedies so

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

that all these public undertakings may be utilised to their fullest capacity.

The Finance Minister has made reference to the efforts that are being made in improving agriculture, but the efforts that are made in improving fisheries are far from satisfactory. The Government should give due consideration for deep sea fishing and should build up small fishing harbours along the long seashore that this country possesses. This country must also have more refrigerated vans for transporting fresh fish from one place to another.

The progress of certain projects that are undertaken by the Government is very poor. The Mangalore harbour is an example. The work on Mangalore harbour began in the year 1964 and crores of rupees have already been invested but the most important work of dredging has just begun. With the present dredging pattern I do not know how many years it will take to complete the work. We are told that by the time the work is completed the harbour will become out of date because it will have only a thirty-foot draught and ships weighing more than 25,000 tonnes cannot enter this harbour. I suggest that the Government must increase the depth of the draught to 40 feet and complete this work as early as possible.

Regarding taxes I must say that this country can have no real progress unless there is corresponding sacrifice on the part of the people. This sacrifice is made by way of paying taxes. Any finance minister of a developing country has to impose some taxes, direct or indirect, and directly or indirectly. However, I request the Finance Minister to give due consideration to the criticism made by Members of this House regarding the levy of taxes on items such as maida and coarse cloth.

Great concern is shown by all sections of this House regarding the rise in prices of essential commodities. The only remedy appears to be demonetisation of hundred-rupee and ten-rupee notes with a view to bringing out unaccounted money. However, care should be taken to see that innocent

persons do not suffer by this measure.

With these observations and with sympathies to millions of refugees from Bangla Desh for whom a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been allotted in the Budget, I support the Budget.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, I think that the general tone of the speech of the Finance Minister was really progressive and the Budget proposals are also progressive. This is unprecedented. Some of the principles which he enunciated in the course of his speech were never properly put in that clear manner. The intentions that he expressed in the Budget were admirable and unexceptionable and I welcome them. I think, even the levies that are criticized here, for instance, the duty on maida, toilet soap, cotton fabrics etc., are also not so excessive. Although I do not support them. If we analyse the whole thing, it increases the family cost by only one rupee per month per kilogram on account of maida. On toilet soap, the increase is only 2 p per cake. In the case of cotton fabrics, it is 1 to 5 p. per metre and in the case of coarse cloth, it is only 0.5 p per metre. As regards lipsticks, shampoos and hair oil also, not more than 8 annas per month will be the increase in the family budget.

Now, Sir, although this increase is not much, why the common people object to this. The common people will not object to paying more. They are prepared for all kind of sacrifices provided they find that the other classes, the upper classes, the richer classes, also made sacrifices. When the common man sees that the big officers, the Ministers and the rich people were going about in luxurious cars, living in luxurious bungalows, just as it was mentioned here, when any ceremony takes place, they use a lot of electricity and all that, then they begin to feel why should their maida only be taxed? They do not object to pay more. But the main thing is the whole trend, the whole purpose and the whole attitude is found to be pro-upper classes. The richer classes, should be taxed more. In this Budget, the Finance Minister has made that attempt, I should say, an admirable attempt

to place the burden on those classes that can pay more. But the feeling is that more burden could be placed on them.

This Budget is a welfare Budget. The welfare Budget is not necessarily a socialistic Budget just as all philanthropy is not scientific socialism. A Budget which claims to be a socialistic Budget should try to control the commanding heights of economy. Whether the Budget tries to control the commanding heights of the economy, whether we acquire that grip, that grasp, over the whole economy and whether we can use the economic institutions as an instrument for the attainment of social justice that is the test. The common man looks from that angle and does not feel much enthusiastic about the Budget.

Why is it so? The main reason is that the instrument of our attaining socialism is the present bureaucracy and the present bureaucracy has no sense of commitment to our ideals. Unless that instrument is properly sharpened which is absolutely blunt at present, we cannot succeed. The bureaucracy is not working for the attainment of that objective, it is clear. We should find out methods as to how bureaucracy can be improved.

Mr CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : I only want that the Finance Minister should have explored other avenues, say for instance, the expenditure tax, the capital levy and all that. Why should not there be a total ban on the import of luxury goods? Take, for instance, the rich people who enjoy luxurious living in 5-star hotels. Why should not the expenditure incurred by them in these 5-star hotels be taxed? Why should not luxurious expenditure be curtailed? Why should not the Government expenditure be drastically curtailed? If we examine properly, we will see that the Government expenditure is growing day by day. It would be practically consuming what we try to squeeze from the public. Therefore, these are the things over which we should lay our fingers. The Finance Minister had stated that the taxation should

be such that it should control the rise of prices. But, no drastic measures have been taken to control the prices.

My hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, in the course of his speech, suggested the auctioning of licences. He has suggested a method by which he is trying to support those classes that try to monopolise everything. He means, if the licences are auctioned, rich class should monopolise everything. We want to remove monopolies in our economy. In Chandigarh, I see, lands are taken from the peasants at a very cheap rate, they are made into plots and auctioned, and the rich people are buying property and they are amassing property. Why should this go on in our present economy which aims at socialism? Therefore, this method of auctioning of licences that has been suggested by Mr. Vajpayee, the leader of the Jana Sangh party, can never be accepted. Whatever suggestions he has made are all in support of those classes whom we want to dispossess and from whom we want to take away monopolies. So, we should not adopt those methods. This method of auctioning property will create concentration of wealth and that will give wealth to those classes that are already in possession of wealth.

श्री हरी किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यानी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। बजट में जो सामान्य कर का प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से सहमत हूँ जहाँ उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ बजट और वह भी एक साल के बजट द्वारा यह सम्भव नहीं है कि समाज में बुनियादी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाया जा सके। यह ठीक है कि एक साल के बजट के द्वारा ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ उन्होंने कहा है कि तीन महीना पहले सरकार को जनता से जो भारी आदेश मिला था वह समाजवाद के साथ साथ तीव्र आर्थिक विकास के लिये था।

[श्री हरिकिशनोर सिंह]

सामान्य स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री का यह बजट बहुत प्रगतिशील कहा जायगा। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अभी तक जितने वित्त मंत्री आये हैं और उन्होंने जो कर प्रस्तावना की थी उस दृष्टि से यह काफी प्रगतिशील है और समाजवादी दिशा में हमारी प्रगति का द्योतक है। लेकिन बुनियादी प्रश्न जो उठता है वह यह है कि हम किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं? जिधर हम जा रहे हैं उस दृष्टि से हमें कुछ निराशा हो रही है।

वित्त मंत्री ने कम्पनियों पर कर लगाया है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। उन पर अधिक कर लगना चाहिये था, खासतौर पर कौरपोरेट सेक्टर पर। मैं उन लोगों में भी नहीं हूँ जो वित्त मंत्री के कर प्रस्तावों का विरोध 'जनता' की आड़ में कर रहे हैं, खास तौर पर मैं उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जो पेट्रोल पर बड़े कर का विरोध करते हैं, या मोटर के पुर्जों पर पर टैक्स लगा है उसका विरोध करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की साधारण जनता पेट्रोल पर बड़े हुए कर या मोटर के पुर्जों पर बड़े हुए कर से प्रभावित नहीं होगी। बल्कि मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि मंदे पर भी टैक्स वाजिब है। यह शहर में रहने वाले थोड़े से लोगों को ही प्रभावित करता है। गाँव में कोई भी डबल रोटी, पाव रोटी नहीं खाता। इसलिये मैं इस कर का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि मंदे का उपयोग मिठाई के काम में भी आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के कितने लोग मिठाई खाते हैं?

मैं इस बात के लिये भी वित्त मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूँ कि उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के कुछ बहुत अच्छे प्रस्ताव किये हैं। लेकिन जहाँ उन्होंने यह दावा किया है कि वह कर प्रस्ताव जो उच्चतम आय समूह की

आमदनी पर लगाये गये हैं या धन कर (wealth tax) की दर में वृद्धि की गयी है वह वह बहुत कठोर हैं और कठिन हैं, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, और न इससे आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने की दिशा में खास प्रगति ही होगी। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि इससे केवल 14.5 करोड़ रुपये मिलने की सम्भावना है और वह भी अगले साल। इस साल कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। अगर सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने की दिशा में हम कोई कठोर टैक्स लगाते हैं और उससे सिर्फ 14.5 करोड़ रुपये मिलने की सम्भावना हो तो इससे बहुत लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यह अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिये यह आमदनी काफी होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी या तो कोई गहरी गलतफहमी में हैं या फिर यहाँ कोई आर्थिक विषमता है ही नहीं जो 14.5 करोड़ रुपया कर के रूप में लगाकर दूर की जा सके।

अब मैं कृषि के क्षेत्र पर आता हूँ। हमारे देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में काफी असमानता है। मैं स्वयं एक कृषि क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और किसान परिवार का हूँ। गाँवों में काफी आर्थिक विषमता है। साथ ही वहाँ पर सामाजिक विषमता भी है, जिसको अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया है। यह हमारे लिये बड़ी शर्म की बात है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से भूमि सुधार के कानून पास किये गये हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि देश में और राज्यों में जो भी भूमि सुधार के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में देश में एक अनिश्चित वातावरण है। बड़ा किसान सोचता है कि पता नहीं कि कब भूमि सुधार कर दिया जाये और उसकी भूमि ले ली जाये और छोटा किसान भी भूमि सुधार की समस्या से तन्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत

सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये जो निश्चित कदम हों और भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में एक फाइनलिटी हो जाये, क्योंकि इसके न होने से उत्पादन पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ रहा है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस दिशा में संकेत किया है लेकिन, अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अधिकार इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त नहीं है तो उसको संविधान में संशोधन करके भूमि-सुधार के सम्बन्ध में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

राज्य सरकारों पर भूमिगतियों का प्रभाव अधिक रहता है और वे भूमि सुधार की प्रगति में बाधक रही हैं। अतः भारत सरकार ही इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस प्रयास कर सकती है। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में लगान माफी का वातावरण सा बन गया है और हर पार्टी के लोग इसमें शरीक हैं। आज समाजवादी और दूसरे दलों के लोग भी चाहते हैं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में भूमिसुधार कानून बनाया जाये लेकिन साथ साथ वे लगान माफी का भी नारा दे रहे हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ही अब कोई ठोस कदम उठा सकती है। मगर साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि सुधार में केवल भूमिसुधार ही सम्मिलित नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि देहातों में कृषि सुधार के लिये और भी साधन हों तथा कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये और ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। इसके लिये मुझको कुछ सुझाव देने हैं।

देहातों में प्रखण्ड स्तर पर कृषि केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें और उन कृषि केन्द्रों से किसानों को बीज की सुविधा मिले, उन्हें ऋण की सुविधा मिले तथा अच्छी फसल के लिये खाद की सुविधा भी मिले। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने साधारण बीमे का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है चाहूँगा कि साधारण बीमे के राष्ट्रीयकरण

के बाद उसका विस्तार कृषि क्षेत्र में भी किया जाये। बहुत दिनों से यह बात सुनने में आ रही है कि फसल बीमे की योजना होगी, इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। इस साल उत्तर भारत में फसल को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि जित्त किसानों ने ऋण लेकर कृषि में लगाया है, उसकी लागत की भी वसूली कैसे होगी और अगले साल बेती कैसे होगी। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि देहात में क्राप इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाये जिससे किसानों को थोड़ी राहत मिले।

अन्त में मैं उस महत्वपूर्ण विषय के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जिसकी चर्चा वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी की है और जो हम सभी के दिल दिमाग को झकझोर रहा है देश बहुत असमान स्थिति से गुजर रहा है। असमान स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में पिछले आम चुनाव में जनता को बहुत आशा बंधी थी, लेकिन वह आशा निराशा में बदलती चली जा रही है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट के द्वारा हम देश में समाजवाद ला देंगे या गरीबी मिटा देंगे। लेकिन इस दिशा में ठोस कदम अगर हम नहीं उठावेंगे तो राष्ट्र और जनता में जो भावना जागृत हुई है, जनता की आकांक्षा बढ़ी है, अगर उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे तो फिर देश में उसी तरह का निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हो जायेगा, जो आज से छः सात साल पहले था और शायद हमें जनतान्त्रिक तरीके से इस देश की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक-व्यवस्था में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा।

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Budget, coming as it does, in the wake of the recent General Elections, assumes far greater importance than a Budget presented in the

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regular or normal year. Even in a normal year the Budget gives concrete evidence as to how far the Government is willing to go to implement its progressive aims and policies. But, since our last General Election was fought on specific issues, this House as well as the country, has a right to expect that the Budget would reflect the hopes and aspirations aroused in the minds of the public.

The commitments and the promises we made to the public in the context of the problems of the country can be broadly summarised under three or four heads.

Our first commitment was that we would accelerate the rate of economic growth. Our second commitment was that we would try to reduce the disparities between the different sections of our population. The third commitment was that we would take some significant steps towards solving the problem of the unemployed. These were the commitments that we made.

Sir, the Budget has been called a retrograde Budget, an anti-people Budget and quite a few other epithets have been used to disapprove of the Budget. I certainly do not belong to that cadre of people who start with a defeatist attitude of mind.

The country has made some significant progress and we have taken some very significant steps in the direction of the country's development and I think, it is in the fitness of things, that we should remember and recall our successes also as our failures.

During the past year and in the first two years of the Fourth Plan, we have succeeded in fulfilling the objectives of this Budget attaining the assigned rate of economic growth. We have been able to fulfil in both the segments, in the agricultural sector as well as in the industrial sector. Apart from that, food production went up to 106 million tonnes though there were some gaps as regards pulses and a shortfall in cash crops. But this does not in any way minimise the success which we have achieved on our agricultural front.

I would like to make one other observation before I proceed further. I would like to sound a note of caution. We must not count our chicken too fast. There is the element of help from the Gods. For the past 4 years, the monsoons have been pretty regular and the quantum of rain sufficient. Agricultural production depends still to a large extent on the regularity of monsoons. It rests on a very slender and tenuous base. I wish the Government would keep that margin of uncertainty in mind in the rate of progress that we might assign to ourselves.

The rate of economic growth and everything else depends upon the mobilisation of our resources. The finance Minister has taken some very bold steps in this direction.

First there was the nationalisation of Banks and then the nationalisation of General Insurance. That has provided us funds which we can channelise into productive directions which we could not do previously. There are other things which we have been able to do and which I would like to enumerate here. For instance in the taxation items, there have been increase in the personal income-tax, in the rate of corporate taxes, in the rate of wealth tax etc. whereby a virtual ceiling has been imposed, and the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated squarely on this.

There have been other welcome features of this budget namely that resolute steps are to be taken against benami holdings, undervaluation of property etc., and we find that Government have a strongly mind to share in the long-term capital gains that people make.

There are other sectors to from which Government can collect the resources. For instance, there is the agricultural sector. I do wish that Government would make up their mind and see that they tap this big sector which is going almost untaxed at present. I am not saying in any way, nor nor do I want to be misconstrued, that I am advocating that very small farmer should be taxed. But I think that there are people who are making Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs a year from the farming. I do not know why farm incomes

of that magnitude should be left out from the purview of taxation. I am not saying thereby that the small farmers or the peasants in general should be taxed. We must remember that the biggest part of our developmental expenditure has been spent on the construction of dams from which irrigation facilities have been provided or from which electricity has been generated which again has gone towards rural electrification. So, the biggest gainers of our developmental expenditure have been in the agricultural sector. So, I do think that Government should shed their old inhibition and tax those people who make very handsome income out of their farms, because an income of Rs. 1 lakh in the agricultural sector is not different from a similar income if it were earned by say a shopping business. Of course, there is a small tax on tractors, and it is good as far as it goes.

There are other sectors from which Government can augment their income. For instance, there are the public sector undertakings. I do not know why Government should be so touchy about this question and why they should be so sensitive every time this subject is brought up. I do not know why somehow it is considered as an attack on the Government's basic policies. I feel that Government have taken a very solid, very resolute and very correct step namely that Government should be the owner of the basic industries in this country. But it does not go along with this proposition that they should be run inefficiently. I think that we must take resolute steps to correct the deficit on this side. I do not want to repeat the various figures, but the case of Hindustan Steel is a case in point. In 1968-69 they had a loss of Rs. 40 crores, in 1969-70, the loss was Rs. 11/- crores; and in 1970-71 it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 12 crores. It may be that Government may have some very valid reasons due to which these losses were inevitable, such as political disturbances etc. But even then, I wish that Government are not touchy about this problem every time the issue of public undertakings is brought up here in this House. Government should serve as a model employer and they should display a model technique of running the undertakings, and especially when we have invested such huge amounts in these undertakings, the country has a right to expect

that we get proper return from them.

There are other avenues which are open to Government and which Government should tackle resolutely. So far as the recovery of the tax arrears is concerned, I think the entire House, that is the Opposition as well as the Treasury Benches all wish that everything should be done to recover these tax arrears which are of the order of about 900 crores or so. When some of the names of the assesseees are published and we read them, they read like a 'Who is Who' of the biggest capitalists of industry. I think that no leniency should be shown. Here, I would like to make one small suggestion. It is possible that sometimes there may be differences on the assessment, and that is why it is said that the income-tax cannot be recovered. But I think that there should be some time-limit for this purpose, and if the recoveries are not made within that time-limit, then the assesseees should at least pay interest on that amount. If Rs. 10 or 20 lakhs is kept pending and the assesseees go on doing this business of discussion and disputing, then it is but natural that the assesseees should be asked at least to pay interest on these amounts. Why should we be lenient in that regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

DR H. P. SHARMA : Please give me two or three more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has already taken about 15 minutes. After he concludes, I would like to call another Member also.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : I shall try to finish in two minutes. I shall skip over the other points and come to the question of price rise or price instability. Unless the Finance Minister can solve it, nothing can be done. About Rs. 400 crores were paid as dearness allowance during the last year alone. There is a pay commission which is sitting and which is going to revise the salaries once again. Every time there is a pay commission we know that it revises the salaries upward. So, we can expect that this time also, there would be further pay increases.

Since the time at my disposal is so short, I would in conclusion like to draw

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the attention of the Finance Minister to the problem which concerns my State, namely the State of Rajasthan. There has been a notice from the Reserve Bank of India to the Rajasthan Government that by 30th June, they should pay back the overdraft of about Rs. 85 crores. This is good and sound as far as it sounds, but the hon. Minister must see how this money was spent. This was not spent for augmenting the Rajasthan Government's income or anything of that sort. It was spent for humanitarian purposes, for saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. The Finance Minister will but be doing justice if he waives this. In cases of national calamity where money is spent, the Finance Minister should not go by the usual alphabetical list of recovery starting from Assam and so on. Then, there is the problem of security also. If you uproot the people living on the border, and they are the first to be attacked by famine. This also must be borne in mind. After all, we have a seven hundred mile-border, and we are doing the function of security on behalf of the nation, and when

we are faced with the security problem, the Finance Minister should be considerate to our State.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly) : I am grateful to you for having called me....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 10, 1971/Jyaishta 20, 1893 (Saka).