

Fifth Series, Vol. VI, No. 50

**Friday, July 30, 1971
Sravana 8, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 30, 1971/Sravana 8,
1893 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of the Committee on
Differential Rates of Interest
Appointed by the Reserve Bank
of India

+

*1472. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed
by the Reserve Bank of India on differen-
tial rates of interest on bank credit has
submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations
made ; and

(c) the number out of them accepted
and implemented ?

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

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

(c) The Report is under examination.

Statement

The report of the Committee on differ-
ential interest rates was not unanimous.
There was a note of dissent by one of its

members. The essential points of the
majority report are as below :

- (i) Any scheme of in'tra-sectoral differ-
ential rates should be worked out
in such a manner that the earnings
of banks are not affected.
- (ii) The scope of the scheme should be
confined to those sectors in which,
by common knowledge, the econo-
mically handicapped are pre-
ponderant. The sectors which the
committee has considered for this
purpose are agriculture, small scale
industry, small business, transport
operators and professionals.
- (iii) The criteria for identification of
borrowers to be given advantage of
interest differential within each
sector should be linked with the
Credit Guarantee Scheme.
- (iv) The range of differential has been
recommended as between $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
to 10 per cent. The precise manner
in which the interest structure could
be fitted into the framework of the
scheme would have to be worked
out on the basis of practical expe-
rience gained in the operation of
the credit guarantee scheme.
- (v) Concession in the matter of type
of securities and margins have also
been recommended.

One of the members of the committee
has dissented from the views of the majority
and has taken the view that a differential
ranging between 1% to 20% should be con-
sidered under the scheme.

Printed copies of the report have been
furnished to the Parliament Library for the
use of the Hon'ble Members.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like
to know when a decision on the recommen-
dations of the Committee would be taken
because any postponement of the decision
partly or fully will hamper the cause.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There is no question of postponing the decision, but we will have to examine the recommendations. That is being done.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would further like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have approved or will approve the recommendations of the Committee that no distinction should be made in the interest rates between secured and unsecured advances taken by the small borrowers.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member is asking the same question in a different form. He is asking our views about the recommendations made. As a matter of fact, Government has accepted in principle that it is necessary to have differential rates of interest for the weaker sections of the society. Even though the Members of the Committee have differed violently and there are two points of view, they have also conceded the necessity of this principle of having differing rates of interest in the same sector. But to what extent it should be done, for what category, what should be the objective of it—on these possibly there may be some differences in approach. I think we will have to go into this matter. As I said the whole range of recommendations is still under examination.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : कम रेट ग्राफ इंडस्ट्री पर ऋण देने की जो सरकार ने कमेटी बनाई है, तो जो छोटे-छोटे किसान या छोटे उद्योग वाले लोग हैं, उनको रेट की उतनी चिन्ता नहीं है जितनी की बैंकों की प्रणाली से है जिससे उनको कर्ज लेने में कठिनाई होती है, तमाम फोरमेलिटीज पूरी करने में उनको दिक्कत होती है, इसकी ज्यादा चिन्ता है गरीब लोग इस से परेशान हैं। तो मैं बिना मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस दृष्टि से बैंकों को कोई निर्देश दिया है ताकि छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले व्यक्ति, चाहे वे किसी तबके के हों, किसान हों, कोऑपरेटिव हों, या स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाले हों, उनको लोन मिल सके जल्दी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सबाल डिफरेंशियल रेट पर पूछा है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : उसी के बारे में सबाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : First of all, it is necessary to make credit available where it is required. Secondly, it should be against a reasonable rate of interest for those people who can make proper use of it.

That is also another point linked to the first point there is no doubt. We have already given instructions about the objectives and the broad sectors to which credit must be made available. I have explained that matter here on different occasions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Before I put my question, kindly permit me to take make a submission. The report of the Committee on differential interest rates involves a very important matter in the sense that it is mainly meant for under-privileged Dr. Asoka Mitra one of the members had raised a very important point, which I cannot discuss in the form of a question. I therefore make the submission that it should be taken up in the form of a short duration discussion or half-an-hour discussion; otherwise justice will not be done.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the supplementary is concerned, that is already there. As for the other suggestions, I shall think over it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a very important matter and I shall not be able to do even an iota of justice by putting one question.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure for that; you better come out with your supplementary question now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should be kind enough to agree to it. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that Dr. Asoka Mitra—incidentally he is a product of Bangla Desh, from the Dacca University—has raised very important points in his note of dissent where he has almost

challenged the basis of the differential interest that was laid down by the committee and if so what steps have the Government taken on the note of dissent submitted by Dr. Asoka Mitra.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We have to take the report as a whole into consideration because there are two points of view. One is the point of view of the majority and the other is the general approach explained by Dr. Asoka Mitra. Dr. Asoka Mitra's views will have to be considered, not because he comes from Bangla Desh, which incidentally may be a point of sentiment for the hon. Member. We shall have to take decisions not on grounds of sentiments, or where a person comes from ; but we will have to go to the objectives and other aspects of the problem. He has raised a very fundamental point and that will have to be given due consideration before coming to any final conclusions... (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The committee recommended a differential rate between 8½ and 10 per cent. Would the Government confine themselves to the recommendations made by the Committee or go outside the recommendation so that the weaker sections could take small loans and pay a lower rate of interest than the one recommended here ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think the Government itself had raised the question of different rates of interest and the committee was given some terms of reference. Naturally when the Government take into consideration the recommendations, if they find it necessary to have some other ideas, nobody can prevent the Government thinking about those things.

मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिये राज्यों को सहायता

*1473. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने अपने राज्यों में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) क्या सारे देश में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का सभी राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Three States including Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had sought assistance, in form of compensation, in response to the offer made earlier by the Government of India for paying 50% of the losses incurred due to the introduction of new measures of Prohibition.

The Government of Assam, Madhya Pradesh had asked for cent per cent assistance for the loss suffered on account of the introduction of Prohibition.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for substantial financial assistance which would be commensurate with the losses incurred in enforcing Prohibition.

(b) Government have already offered financial assistance in form of 50% of the compensation for the loss incurred in introducing new measures of Prohibition.

The offer was made during the Third Five Year Plan and repeated again in 1968 for a further period of five years. The new measures of Prohibition should cover the geographical area not less than a District.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, संविधान में भी है और गांधी जी भी चाहते थे और जितने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं उनमें से 95 फीसदी पिकेटिंग के कारण जेल भी गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आज तक 22 वर्ष के बाद सारे देश में मद्य निषेध को लागू करने के लिए जो कदम उठाया उसका नतीजा मालूम होता है कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश 50 परसेंट सहायता लेकर मद्य निषेध को लागू करने को राजी हैं, मन्त्री महोदय के मूल उत्तर में यह भी दिया गया है कि असम, मध्यप्रदेश और तामिलनाडु की सरकारों ने मद्यनिषेध को लागू करने के कारण हुई हानि के लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता मांगी थी बाकी और स्टेट्स

का जिनमें नहीं है कि वह चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सारे देश में मद्य निषेध को लागू करने के लिए कोई एक अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर रही है कि उससे तमाम राज्यों को नुकसान होगा उस सारे नुकसान की वह पूर्ति करेगी? अगर सरकार चाहती है तो हाँ कहे और अगर सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है तो न कहे। तमिल-नाडु ने मद्य निषेध हटा दिया है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Enforcement of prohibition is one of the directive principles. So far as the legal position is concerned, the particular entry under which prohibition can be made a matter of law is in the State list. Therefore, the primary responsibility of enforcing it is on the States strictly speaking. So, the States cannot say, "You reimburse me for what in law I am required to do." But it is also the duty of the Central Government to see that this directive principle is put into effect. As a matter of persuasive measure, the Centre has accepted that 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred for new measures of prohibition will be met from the Centre. It is for the States to take advantage of this offer or not. Three States wanted to take advantage of this offer for taking new measures. If the other States do not want to take advantage of it, they cannot say, "we want to introduce prohibition at your cost." This directive principle of prohibition is as much binding on the States as on the Centre, perhaps more.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने सदन के सामने सविधान का 24वाँ और 25वाँ संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है। अब देश की हर एक कचहरी में राष्ट्रपिता बापू का फोटो लगाया गया है तो क्या यह मद्य निषेध संबंधी कानून लागू करने का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से निकाल कर स्वयं अपने हाथ में लेने के वास्ते कोई उस प्रकार का सविधान में संशोधन सदन के सामने पेश करने जा रही है ताकि पूरे देश में मद्य निषेध लागू हो सके? जब सरकार छोटे

छोटे कामों के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट कर रही है तो फिर मद्य निषेध जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सबाल के लिए सरकार अपने संविधान को बदलने के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोच रही है?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Even this was considered, but most of the States, excepting Tamil Nadu, opposed the taking over of prohibition in the Union List.

SHRI KADAR: With the experience of prohibition in all the States which introduced it and the reluctance of other States to introduce it, is the Government prepared to consider *de novo* the whole question of prohibition, including the directive principle, so that a rational prohibition policy can be introduced throughout the length and breadth of the country?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The hon. member has put it vaguely. Does he want as to scrap it or what?

SHRI KADAR: Rational policy means a policy which will yield results, not corruption. That is the main idea. Is Government prepared to consider the whole question *de novo* at a national level?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In the first place, in reply to Mr. Bibhuti Mishra, the minister said that prohibition cannot be enforced. Gandhiji said that if he were in power for one day, the first thing he would do is to introduce prohibition. Even advanced countries like Russia realise that too much drinking leads to inefficiency in administration. Will the Central Government, therefore, take over prohibition as a central subject?

MR. SPEAKER: This question was asked previously by a member and he has replied to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This industry should be nationalised.

SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI: The State Government of Gujarat has introduced cent per cent prohibition a long time back throughout the State. May I know whether any financial assistance would be given to that State?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Prohibition was in force in Gujarat long before this scheme was introduced. 50 per cent grant is given only to those States which introduced it in newly selected areas.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, और प्रान्तों में जब इस शराबबंदी के तजुर्वे को किया गया और जब उसका नतीजा निकलने के बाद में रैक्यू का नुकसान हुआ और हर एक घर में शराब बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां खुल गयीं तो क्या उसको देखकर कुछ प्रान्तों की राज्य सरकारों ने मांग की है कि वह फिर अपने यहां शराब को चालू करना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मूल सवाल तो मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिए राज्यों की सहायता देने के बारे में है जबकि माननीय सदस्य उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत कह रहे हैं ।

River Transport Schemes in the Country

*1475. **SHRI N. K. SINHA :**
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to execute 10 River Transport Schemes in the Country ;

(b) if so, what are the schemes approved ;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes ; and

(d) whether the schemes will be completed during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Government of India have so far sanctioned 10 schemes costing Rs. 327.11 lakhs as per details given in the attached statement, for the development of Inland Water Transport as Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be executed by the State Governments concerned, out of the 100% Central loan assistance.

(d) Efforts are being made to get the schemes executed during the Fourth Plan period. Any unexecuted portions of works will, however, spill-over into the Fifth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of the Schemes	Estimated cost
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Running of experimental-cum-promotional river services on the Ganga (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh).	5.75
2.	Techno-economic survey and other investigations on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system (West Bengal).	1.10
3.	Provision of a jetty at Mandava (Maharashtra).	20.69
4.	Improvement of navigation through the river Mahanadi from Dholpur to Cuttack (Orissa).	50.18
5.	Development of inland navigation on the Tungbhadra Left Bank Canal (Mysore).	9.16
6.	Improvement of the Cumbarjua Canal (Goa).	100.00
7.	Commercial Service on the Subansiri River (Assam).	5.00

1	2	3
8.	Provision of navigational facilities in Godavari and Krishna Delta Canals (Andhra Pradesh).	10.73
9.	Widening and deepening the Champakara Canal and Chitrapuzha River connecting back waters with industrial sites on the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (Phase II) and the Titanium Complex Project (Kerala).	112.50
10.	Dredging of the South Buckingham Canal (Tamil Nadu).	12.00
Total		Rs. 327.11

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know how many schemes have so far been executed and what expenditure has been incurred during the last three years of the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : As I mentioned in the statement, there are ten schemes which have been sanctioned recently under the Fourth Plan and the work is at different stages in those ten schemes.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : You say that the expenditure is Rs 3.27 crores. But the expenditure so far incurred has not been mentioned. May I know whether the Inland Water Transport Directorate has received many schemes from the States and, if so, in how many schemes they have been able to render technical advice so far and, secondly, may I also know whether government propose to declare some waterways as national waterways ? Will they take into consideration Ganges in the north for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : So far as the declaration of waterways as national waterways is concerned, it depends upon so many factors. An essential question is whether a sizeable amount of traffic can be carried in these waterways throughout the year. The lean period in a river is really the determining factor. Naturally, while we are in full sympathy with the proposal to declare certain waterways as national waterways, we have not found it possible to do so. Secondly, competition from other modes of transport also makes it difficult for us to do that. Thirdly, irrigation schemes draw practically all the waterway from certain rivers and there is very little

for navigation. If I may recount the causes further, the fourth cause is the interruption of Gauhati-Calcutta route on Brahmaputra because of the hostilities in 1965 and now because of Pakistan Army action in Bangladesh ; it has not been possible for us to do that. So far as giving advice to the State Governments on technical matters is concerned, to the extent possible we provide it.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अन्तराज्यीय जल परिवहन जाब-ओरियेन्टेड स्कीम है, ग्नेशली बैकवर्ड एरिया के लिए। जहाँ कोई कम्यूनिकेशन नहीं है वहाँ पर लाभदायक भी है। संजल गवर्नमेंट से जो दस योजनाएँ मंजूर हुई थी, उन के अलावा भी भगवती कमेटी ने कहा है कि घाघरा में पट 1 से फैजाबाद तक की स्कीम पर विचार किया जाये। ग्रेट गवर्नमेंट से स्कीम मांगी गई है। लेकिन ग्रेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है और टेक्निकल आदमी भी नहीं है। क्या संजल गवर्नमेंट भगवती कमेटी ने जिन नदियों के लिए स्कीम मांगी है उनको पूरा करने का इन्जाम करेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं कोई आश्वासन तो नहीं दे सकता, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि जहाँ हमारा ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया जाता है और हम से कहा जाता है कि हम करें, वही हम उसको करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। जैसा आप को मालूम है एक्सपेरिमेंटल काम प्रमोशनल रिवर सर्वेज की गंगा में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना है। लेकिन मैं फिर कहना

चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में काफी सड़कों डेवलप हो गई हैं, काफी रेलें हो गई हैं। इसलिए बल्क कमोडिटी हों या दूसरी हों, जलमार्ग से उनको ले जाना बहुत सहूलियत या लाभदायक रह गया है।

श्री दिग्विजय मिश्र : नदी से सस्ता पड़ता है। (व्यवधान)...

DR. RANEN SEN : I find in this statement under the head 'Names of the schemes' Techno-economic survey and other investigations on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system. May I know whether the Minister can tell us that this survey has already been started in West Bengal and, if so who is the actual authority to conduct the survey. Lastly, I want to know whether the survey has got any connection with the Farakka Barrage project ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : The survey will be undertaken shortly and the authority which will conduct the survey is the Inland Water Transport cell of the Government of West Bengal.

Invention of Laser Beam Instrument
by Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur

*1476. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, has invented Laser Beam Instrument recently ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has developed a Laser Beam Unit to supplant conventional surveying and leveling instruments.

(b) Government welcomes this development since it facilitates surveying and leveling operations under difficult conditions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, since this development is a break-through in the

right direction of scientific development, I would like to know whether Government is likely to reward the professor concerned who has done it.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : So far as rewarding is concerned, definitely we give some incentive to the professors who do this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether some special financial aid will be given to IIT for further development of this particular instrument ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : IIT has got enough funds at its disposal and should the necessity arise for its development in a better way, definitely the Government will think over it ?

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah) : I would like to know that in the light of the fact the laser beam has very varied application, has the Government thought it can also be profitably used for defence purposes ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a specific question.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : At this moment we cannot say anything. This concerns Defence.

Grant of Interim Relief to Punjab
Government Employees

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*1478. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH SWA-
TANTRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from Punjab Government employees for grant of interim relief, as has been given in several States ; and

(b) if so, what are those demands and the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the Punjab Government employees ?

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

(b) The demand was for grant of interim

relief to employees in the State on Central Government pattern with effect from March 1970. According to information furnished by the State Government the general pay scales of State Government employees were revised with effect from 1st February, 1968 and anomalies in pay scales have been removed recently. The State Government have given, with effect from 1st July 1971, relief to their employees in the shape of enhanced dearness allowance ranging between Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 per mensem to employees drawing pay upto Rs. 499/- with marginal adjustment upto Rs. 554/- p.m.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that this concession applies hardly to 20 per cent of the Government employees? What about the remaining 80 per cent? Have the Government any proposal to give relief to them as well?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This concession was given to the lowest grade employees. As far as the demand for interim relief is concerned, this has been sent to the Punjab Government.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The State Government is under the Government of India; it is under President's rule. Therefore, is the Centre giving any directive to the State Government or to the adviser to consider sympathetically the demand of the Government servants, who have not been given any relief by the recent relief given by Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is for the Punjab Government to give its consideration first to the advisability or otherwise of this demand. Then only the Central Government will come in.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The State being under President's rule, I want the Minister to clarify the answer that he has given to my second supplementary. May I know from the Minister whether any representation from the State employees was received by the Government of India and have they merely passed it on to the Punjab Government, or have they given any suggestions or advice on the subject.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : A representa-

tion was received. It has been passed on to the Punjab Government.

श्री बरबारा सिंह : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे कि उनके पास जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आये हैं, जिनको उन्होंने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया है और जिसमें बिल्कुल वहाँ के एम्प्लोयीज की तसल्ली नहीं ई है, उसमें किसी स्टेज पर वह इंटरवीन कर सकेंगे?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I answered earlier, this is a matter on which the Punjab Government has got to give its initial consideration.

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र : गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया था कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा कम है। हमने इस बात को मान लिया था और प्रान्तीय सरकार ने मान लिया था कि अगर रि-इम्प्लोजीशन आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू कर दिया जाये तो उससे आप को साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया मिल जायेगा। क्या इस पर भी सरकार नहीं कह सकती कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We have not received any reply from the Punjab Government.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, केन्द्र पंजाब का शासन चला रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलाता तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के जरिये ही है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या आपका मतलब है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो पंजाब के कर्मचारियों को भत्ता नहीं बढ़ा सकती? या वह बढ़ाना ही नहीं चाहती?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात सा गई है। आपने प्रश्नही सलाह दे दी है।

Nationalisation of General Insurance

*1430. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the General Insurance work has been taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) whether there is opposition to the move from private Insurance Companies ;

(c) what assurances, if any, have been given by Government in this connection so that the Private Insurance Companies may also continue to do the work ; and

(d) the difficulties in nationalising the remaining business of General Insurance also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) With effect from 1-4-1964 the Life Insurance Corporation has been transacting general insurance business ; and from 1-1-1966 all general insurance business under the direct or indirect control of Government has been required to be placed only with the LIC. From 1-4-1971, the LIC has ceased to accept any general insurance business other than that under the direct or indirect control of Government.

(b) The Tariff Committee as well as the Indian Insurance Companies Association represented in 1966 to the effect that the words 'indirect control of Government' should not be interpreted too widely to make the insured lose its freedom to insure where it considered fit.

(c) No assurances have been given in this connection to the erstwhile private insurance companies.

(d) With effect from 13th May, 1971 the management of the undertakings of all insurers carrying on general insurance business has been taken over by Government. Their undertakings will be nationalised by a Bill which will be introduced in Parliament for the purpose.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know when the Bill for nationalisation of general insurance is going to be introduced in this House and whether the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971 will be expedited so that the

work of general insurance is taken over by the Government.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is hoped that the Bill for the nationalisation of general insurance and taking over of ownership will be brought in the next session of Parliament. As the hon. Member suggested, the Government will try to expedite the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether interim Custodians will be appointed to take over the undertakings ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : They have been appointed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether a notable organisation named as "Calcutta Claims Bureau organisation", met the Ministry last month, after the nationalisation of general insurance, to take over their organisation in the list of general insurance because its work was related to general insurance ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The hon. Member is correct. They did meet us. We are giving it sympathetic consideration...

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general Question. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the representatives of General Insurance employees meet her this morning and explained to her that certain injustice has been done by the present Custodians and, if so, what steps have been taken to see that nothing is upset till a Bill is brought before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving information yourself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whether it is a fact I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not permissible as a supplementary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether it is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : The supplementaries which give suggestions, which give information and which ask for opinion are not allowed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will change the question if you like. I want to know whether it is a fact that the representatives of General Insurance employees have submitted a memorandum to the Government saying that the present Custodians have done certain injustice to them. There was an assurance given by Mr. Chavan that nothing will be upset. There are certain genuine complaints. I would like to know whether these complaints will be rectified and the Custodians will be asked not to upset the present arrangement.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There was no representation given this morning. But I may tell him that if there is any such thing, it will be looked into and the Custodians will be asked to see that no injustice is done.

**Vacancies of Class IV Employees in the
Office of Central Excise and Land
Customs in Cooch Behar**

*1481. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a considerable number of vacancies of Class IV employees in the Office of the Central Excise and Land Customs in Cooch-Bihar District ;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies and when Government propose to fill them up by proper recruitment ; and

(c) whether in case of such recruitment, the local candidates would be given preference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The sanctioned strength of Class IV employees in the Central Excise and Land Customs Office in Cooch Behar District is 102. There are 13 vacancies in the Class IV cadre—2 in the grade of Drafty and 11 in the grade of Sepoy. The vacancies of Daftries are filled by promotion of Sepoys. The vacancies in the grade of Sepoy cannot be filled now due to ban on filling up of the posts.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is a simple question. In view of the fact that there are 13 vacancies and those vacancies, according to the hon. Minister, are to be filled up from Sepoys, may I know why those vacancies have not been filled up ? Secondly, the hon. Minister also said that there is a ban. In view of the acute unemployment problem and in view of the fact that the Government also is very much keen that there should be more and more employment, may I request the hon. Minister to consider to lift the ban particularly for filling up these 13 vacancies ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I don't know how a supplementary arises. But you manage it.

**Conversion of Coastal Road into a
National Highway in Kerala**

*1486. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government from the conversion of the Coastal road into a National Highway ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala requested for the declaration of the West Coast Road as a National Highway. This request is receiving attention.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : The Minister says that the request is receiving attention. I would like to know whether it is a favourable attention or... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI OM MEHTA : All these schemes were forwarded to the Planning Commission and they agreed to it, but the Ministry of

Finance thought it necessary that it should be kept in abeyance for some time. Again, we have referred it back to the Ministry of Finance for reconsideration about its classification as a National Highway and I hope it will be done very soon.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Since it is a favourable attention, I would like to know as to what is the estimated expenditure likely to be involved in undertaking this scheme and which are the important cities the road is likely to connect ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : The development of the road is estimated to cost Rs. 22.39 crores.

About the second question, I will require notice. If he wants information about the States through which this road will pass, I can give that. It will be passing through Maharashtra, Kerala, Goa and Mysore. But to give the names of the cities, I want notice. Almost all the coastal towns it should connect.

Expansion of National Highway from Darbhanga to Forbesganj

*1488. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of a National Highway from Amingaon to Forbesganj is not only sanctioned but it is also completed upto Darbhanga in Bihar ;

(b) whether the expansion of the same from Darbhanga to Forbesganj via Jhanjharpur and Nartiya in the District of Darbhanga is being delayed ;

(c) if so, what are the factors that led to its delay ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to complete its construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Presumably, the Member is referring to the Bihar portion of the Bareilly-Amingaon

Lateral Road. There is a sanctioned alignment of this lateral road in Bihar between Salemgarh (on UP/Bihar border) and Galgolia (on Bihar/West Bengal border). The Salemgarh-Purnea section of this alignment in Bihar is already a N.H. route on which work between Salemgarh and Muzaffarpur is nearing completion except the bridge on river Gandak at Dumariaghat which is in progress. Work between Muzaffarpur and Purnea has already been completed—partly under some other programmes and partly under the Lateral Road Programme. Similarly work on the remaining alignment of the Lateral Road between Purnea and Galgolia, which is a State road, is also nearing completion. In addition, the Lateral Road Project also provides, *inter alia*, for the construction of two link roads connecting Muzaffarpur with Darbhanga and Arraria with Forbesganj. Work on these link roads is nearing completion. There was also a proposal to connect Darbhanga with Forbesganj via Maricha/Dagmara to provide a more northerly route for the Lateral road. Work on Forbesganj-Darbhanga link via Maricha/Dagmara could not be taken up so far as it was dependent upon the fixation of a site for the construction of a bridge over Kosi and later also because of financial limitations. However, in January 1971, a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Finance, Defence, and the Planning Commission was constituted to consider ways and means to finance the construction of the Darbhanga-Forbesganj link road with a major bridge over the Kosi. The report of the Committee is awaited.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : It is said in the statement that a committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Shipping & Transport, Finance, Defence and the Planning Commission was constituted and its report is awaited. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister how long it will take for the committee to submit its report.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Very soon the report will be there.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Since it is a defence oriented scheme and it is very important from the strategic point of view also, will efforts on the part of the

Government be made to include it in Annexure I of the Strategic Roads Programme so that the missing links be completed and the purpose behind the construction of the entire scheme be served.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The scheme is essentially economically oriented and the other things are really incidental. In any case this road provides a very essential link between Bareilly on the one hand and Amingaon on the other. It is a 1100-mile road.

So far as the missing links are concerned, we shall certainly try to fill them up as best as we can after the committee submits its report about the financing of the road.

Arrangements for Precautionary check-up of Jumbo Jets

*1490. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crack-up of a 747 Jumbo Jet Airliner during an attempted take-off from Tokyo ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have arranged for a competent precautionary check-up of Air India Jumbo Jets ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Boeing Company has informed Air-India of an incident to a 747 aircraft at Tokyo on 20th June, 1971, when the aircraft veered off the runway during take off and sustained damage to its landing gears and tyres. After an investigation, the Company has recommended improved operational procedures in the steering system during take off, and has also proposed some modification to the steering system. This will be incorporated on Air-India's 747 aircraft.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister say whether any complete and independent check-up of these aircrafts is proposed in view of the proposed acquisition of more such crafts by IAC ?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It so often happens that when a new model is introduced from time to time the manufacturers suggest certain amendments and changes for the operational efficiency and all that. And, because the manufacturers are the people who know about such things, I do not think it is of any particular advantage to go elsewhere. But we will certainly go carefully into these matters when the details are received from the companies concerned

श्री श्री० पी० नारयण : जम्बो जेट को क्षेत्र में आए हुए काफी समय हो गया है। जिस तरह की खराबी की वजह से टोकियो में यह दुर्घटना हुई, क्या उस तरह की खराबी इस दौरान में सामने नहीं आई, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इनवेस्टिगेशन के बाद कम्पनी ने कुछ परिवर्तनों का सुझाव दिया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जब से जम्बो जेट आरम्भ हुआ है, तबसे उसने हजारों उड़ाने की होंगी। इस प्रकार की जो एक दुर्घटना हुई है, वंसी कोई दुर्घटना हमारे जहाज में नहीं हुई—ओर भाशा है कि न ही होगी। जहाँ कहीं ऐसी दुर्घटना होती है, मैनेफेक्चरर्ज उसकी सूचना भेजे देते हैं, ताकि सब अपनी ओर से विचार रखें और उसमें जो तब्दीलियाँ करनी हों, वे की जायें।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: From our experience for the last few months, have we noticed any other mechanical defect in the jumbo jets ? If so, what corrections are being taken ?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no question of mechanical defects, but inside the plane certain changes may have to be made, for example, the amount of galley space for the food to be prepared, for the restaurant arrangements and so on, but no mechanical defects have come to our notice.

Monopoly Business Houses entering Hotel Business on a Chain Basis

*1493. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government regarding

monopoly business houses entering the hotel business on a chain basis ;

(b) whether the Alokudyog monopoly business group has been permitted by his Ministry to build a chain of hotels in Jaipur, Agra, Madras, Bombay and New Delhi ;

(c) whether his Ministry is offering any loan to the Alokudyog ; and

(d) if so, the extent of the loan offered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : (a) In view of the shortage of hotel accommodation in the country, the Department of Tourism welcomes investment in the hotel industry, subject to the overall policy laid down by Government.

(b) The Alokudyog Services Ltd. have discussed their plans for setting up hotels at Agra, Madras, Bangalore and Delhi. Proposals have, however, been received only for the construction of two hotels to be located at Agra and Madras, and these are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. The Ministry does not offer loans its own and the question of advancing a loan from the Hotel Development Loan Fund is only examined on receipt of a regular application.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब पब्लिक सेक्टर के होटलों से डिससेंटिसफाइड हैं, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इस में लाया जा रहा है ?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : That is not the thing ; public sector is doing very well. India Tourism Development Corporation is doing very well. And, a few hotels are under construction. They are at Gulmarg, Aurangabad ; Bangalore hotel is complete and Kovalam hotel is under construction. Besides that we require investment in the private sector also and that is being encouraged.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस फर्म के मालावा, जो एक बिग मानोपली हाउस है, और कौन-कौन सी फर्मों ने सम्पाई

किया था, इस फर्म को क्यों चुना गया और इस सिलेसिले में क्या क्राइटेरियन रखा गया ।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : अभी तक चुना नहीं गया है । अभी यह विचाराधीन है ।

Proposal to shift Safdarjung Airport from its Present Site

*1494. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Safdarjung Airport from its present site ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). All passenger operations with DC-3 and larger aircraft have been transferred from the Safdarjung Aerodrome to Palam Airport from 1-5-1971. The question of the remaining operations is under consideration.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah : What is being considered ? The hon. Minister has said that the question of the other operations is under consideration. I want to know what these other operations are. Is he trying to shift the entire flying operations from there ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : No. The position is that a number of flying operations take place at Safdarjung, including those of flying clubs and small planes belonging to the State Governments and belonging to other private parties, and agricultural spraying planes. One view is that all these operations should be shifted. We do not want to shift them to Palam, because Palam is developing as an international airport and we do not want these small aircraft hovering too much around there. Therefore, if we have to shift these we have to go to a new site. It involves a very major problem. The matter has been considered for some time, but I may say that until we get a suitable alternative site, we would not like to stop these operations at Safdarjung.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah : Why is he trying to shift all operations entirely from Safdarjung ? Does he think that it is a big hazard to the population in the surrounding area ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As the hon. Member knows, Safdarjung is located in an area which is getting built up, and, therefore, there is a view that large-scale operations or heavy plane operations in Safdarjung may not be safe. We have accepted that view for the heavier planes, but for the smaller planes, we do not think that it is in any way a major hazard. However, with the growth of Delhi and the increasing urbanisation, this is a matter which will have to be kept under constant review.

Steps taken to improve Highways connecting NEFA with Border Areas

*1495. **SHRI C. C. GOHAIN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Central Government have taken to improve the Highways connecting NEFA with the border areas of Assam ; and

(b) how much amount has been allocated during the year 1971-72 to improve the National Highways there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) A statement is giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no National Highway in NEFA and therefore the question of allocating any amount for them does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of roads improved/being improved by the Central Government to connect NEFA with border areas of Assam

1. Charduar-Bhalukpong in NEFA with Tezpur in Assam.
2. Kimin in NEFA with Dejoo in Assam.

3. Lekhabali in NEFA with Akhajan in Assam.
4. Pasighat in NEFA with Jonai in Assam.
5. Sitapani-Allubarighat-Tezu in NEFA with Rupai in Assam.
6. Margherita to Khonsa.
7. Tirap Gate to Nampong.
8. Tirap Gate to Miao.
9. Joypur to Khonsa.
10. Bimalpur to Longding.
11. Saidya to Tezu.
12. Oyan Oryamghat Road.
13. Oring Chapakhowa Road.

SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : In view of the fact that NEFA is a border area and during the Chinese aggression our defence personnel had to face a lot of difficulties in carrying arms and ammunition for want of roads, may I know whether Government propose to construct roads from (1) Hyulong to Walong, (2) Yingkiong to Tuting, and (3) Taliha to Mechuria ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : We know that this is an area where roads are very essential. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 555.55 lakhs was sanctioned for roads, and we are trying to construct roads. Five roads have been built. If the hon. Member wants the details, I can give them now. As for the other roads which he has mentioned they are also in the process.

SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : May I know whether Government are proposing to construct a lateral road in NEFA ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : The lateral road goes up to Amingaon.

Manuscript of Diwan-E-Ghalib smuggled to Pakistan

*1496. **SHRI S. A. SHAMIM** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a rare manuscript of Diwan-e-Ghalib, in Poet Ghalib's own hand, was discovered in Bhopal on the 5th April, 1969 ;

(b) whether the same was published in India in September, 1969 and received a National Award for excellence in printing and design by the Vice-President of India ;

(c) whether this manuscript was smuggled to Pakistan and published there ; and

(d) whether a large number of published copies of the manuscript were smuggled to India sold at exorbitant prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to the report received from All India Ghalib Centenary Committee, a rare manuscript of Diwan-e-Ghalib was discovered in Bhopal on 5th April, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). We had received a report some time earlier alleging that the manuscript in question was smuggled to Pakistan and published there. The same report also alleged that the edition brought out in Pakistan was priced at Rs. 30/- per copy and smuggled into India and was sold here at Rs. 60/- per copy.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I had asked for the information whether it was smuggled or not. The answer is that they had received a report alleging that it was so done. This event was celebrated in Pakistan, and it appeared in the papers as well that a manuscript was discovered here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will be able to tell us how this manuscript which was discovered in India which was of great historical importance because it was one of the rarest manuscripts ever discovered in India, reached Pakistan and in fact not only did it reach Pakistan, but it was published there and the copies were smuggled here and sold here. How was that possible, and what inquiry has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The situation becomes a little complicated, because investigation in this has partly to be done in Pakistan. But that does not mean that Government are not interested in making investigation. Actually, an attempt was made to see whether the Central

Bureau of Investigation could undertake this investigation, but there were some technical difficulties, and it was felt that as this particular thing was not notified under the Act, therefore, the CBI could not do it. Now, I can assure the House that the ordinary police machinery in any case will be set in motion to investigate this as far as possible within the territory of India.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The persons with whom this was lying, the persons who discovered this, are very well known. There has been a great controversy in the national press also about this. One is Nissar Ahmed Farukhi and another Taufiq Ahmed. There are three or four persons who are supposed to have purchased it from the dealer. I would like to know whether the Minister would make inquiries to find out whether this manuscript is with us or in Pakistan. How is it that he does not know the full facts as to who are the persons who got it and with whom is it now ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I did not say it is difficult for me to take any initiative so far as investigation of India was concerned. I said part of the investigation has to cover an area which is in Pakistan because the importer is in Pakistan. So far as the names mentioned are concerned, we also got reports or allegations that they are the persons involved. But this would of course ultimately depend upon proper investigation made and guilt established.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Where is the manuscript ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : According to information given to us by the Ghalib Centenary Committee, it was discovered at Bhopal. Beyond that, at present Government have no information.

Introduction of Daily Flight from Calcutta-Gauhati-Agartala

*1498. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Members of Parliament demanding introduction of at least one flight from Calcutta-Gauhati-Agartala

daily which can be availed of by the passengers who travel from Delhi to Calcutta ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are aware of the need for a direct service between Calcutta on the one hand and Agartala on the other, providing a connection to Delhi on the same day. The Corporation therefore, plans to provide such a service from 15.10.1971, as part of its winter schedule.

* SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the service have connection from Gauhati to Agartala and Calcutta to Agartala ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Yes.

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये गैर-सरकारी बोर्ड की स्थापना

* 1499. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवती समिति ने अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन को सक्रिय बनाने की दृष्टि से अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिए एक गैर-सरकारी बोर्ड स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड के कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है और बोर्ड की स्थापना में विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The recommendation of the Committee is under consideration and a decision will be taken after examining the proposal from all aspects as early as possible.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि बोर्ड बनाने में इस लिए देरी हो रही कि आपके अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि आफिशियल बोर्ड बने ?

श्री ओम मेहता : यह सरकारी बोर्ड बन रहा है, इसमें गैर सरकारी मेम्बरज भी लिए जायेंगे ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि "एज-अर्ली-एज-पासिबल"—यह बड़ी वेग टर्म है । क्या यह सही है कि आपके अधिकारी किसी आफिशियल बोर्ड को बनाना चाहते हैं, इस लिए गैर-सरकारी बोर्ड बनने में देरी हो रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : ऐसी बात नहीं है । अगर गैर-सरकारी बोर्ड की आवश्यकता होगी प्रथवा बोर्ड पर गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की नामजदगी की आवश्यकता होगी तो उसके बारे में जो कुछ भी होगा, उचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : माननीय मन्त्री जी ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग के मन्त्री हैं—पहले भी थे, आज भी हैं और आगे भी रहेंगे—उनको स्मरण होगा कि 1957 में एक गोखले कमेटी बनी थी, उसने 1959 में रिपोर्ट दी, उसके बाद एक आफिशियल बोर्ड बना, जिसकी केवल एक मीटिंग हुई और 9 वर्ष तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई, उसकी रिकमेन्डेशनज इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाई । उसके बाद 1968 में भगवती कमेटी बनी, उसकी रिकमेन्डेशनज भी आ चुकी हैं । आफिशियल बोर्ड के रिजल्ट को देखा जा चुका है, इस लिए नान-आफिशियल बोर्ड ही इस बारे में काम कर सकेगा । क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई डेट तय करेगी ?

श्री ओम मेहता : जहाँ तक आफिशियल—नान-आफिशियल बोर्ड का सवाल है—एक

बोर्ड जल्द बनेगा, उसमें नान-प्राफिशियल लोगों को भी लिया जायेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडे : भगवती साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी, इस कमेटी ने किन-किन स्थानों पर नौका-परिवहन चलाने की सिफारिश की थी? क्या उसमें गाजीपुर में नौका चलाने की बात कही गई थी?

श्री राज बहादुर : पटना से गाजीपुर तक नदी सेवा चलाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Revision in the Pay Scales of Primary School Teachers

*1500. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of Primary School teachers staged a 48 hour dharna in front of the Ministry of Education to Press their demands for higher emoluments ;

(b) whether the issue of increase in salary of Primary School teachers has been hanging on for quite a long time ; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal to revise the salaries of Primary School teachers stands at present and the time likely to be taken in taking a final decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A dharna was staged by a few persons on 12th July, 1971, for 48 hours in front of Shastri Bhawan.

(b) and (c). The question of further revision of pay scales of Delhi teachers including primary schools teachers, is already under the consideration of Government of India and a decision in the matter will be taken as soon as possible.

SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the revision of scales last year had widened the gap between the salaries of the principals and

those of the teachers and, if so, by what amount ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : There is some substance in the contention that as a result of the revision, the percentage increase given to the principals was more than the percentage increase given to the teachers. That is what really the Government is now concerned with ; that before considering any revision no anomaly should crop up. It is further complicated by the fact that the whole thing is before the Pay Commission. It is under active consideration of the Government.

SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : May I know from the hon Minister whether the difference between the pay of Delhi teachers and the pay of those in the neighbouring States will also be removed ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : When the scales are fixed, naturally an attempt will be made to rationalise the pay-structure.

श्री राम सहाय पंडे : स्कूल अध्यापकों की स्थिति बड़ी शोचनीय है और सबसे पहले वे आते हैं जो पटिया पुजाते हैं। विद्या अध्ययन का प्रारम्भ उन्हीं से होता है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति बनाना चाहती है, जिससे एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश कोई अन्तर न हो, उचित वेतन वृद्धि हो जिसमें उनका जीवन-यापन हो सके? क्या आप कोई ऐसी नीति या परम्परा बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें उनका सन्तोष हो सके और उनको अच्छा वेतन मिल सके?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Primarily it is a question for the State Governments to consider. When this will be considered by the Central Government, an attempt will be made to rationalise the pay-structure.

श्री छटस बिहारी वाजवेयी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का मामला है, लेकिन दिल्ली तो केन्द्र प्रशासित है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी प्राइमरी शिक्षकों का वेतनमान क्या है और वे कितना वेतन बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे हैं?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I think the hon. Member misunderstood the question earlier. The question was whether there will be any attempt to correlate the pay-scales prevailing in the other States and Delhi. Now, to that, the answer was that that is not easy to do because it is primarily a State subject. But so far as Delhi is concerned, the Government is as sympathetic, if not more, than the hon. Members in considering favourably the revision of pay-scales of primary teachers. Various questions have to be taken into consideration, seeing that no further anomalies arise as have been noticed to arise in the past.

In the pay-structure which was last fixed in May, 1970, *prima facie* the Government thought that it needed reconsideration. Therefore, the Government is pursuing seriously and vigorously the steps to see that the whole thing is examined again and something is done about it.

श्री शशि ब्रूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पिछली दफा शिक्षकों और प्रिन्सिपलों के वेतन निश्चित किये गए थे, उस समय इनके वेतन मानों में बहुत अधिक विषमता आ गई थी, मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषमता को दूर करने में कितना समय लगेगा। शिक्षकों को इन्तजार करते-करते एक बर्सा गुजर गया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अब कितना समय और लगेगा ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is difficult for me to lay down a timelimit, because the considerations of this question include financial consideration also and it is not as if a long time has gone because the last pay-structure was fixed in May, 1970. After that, the State teachers were agitating; they wanted a minimum of Rs. 150. That is also being sympathetically considered by the Department. After that an attempt has been made and the teachers were agitating and wanted a minimum of Rs. 150. All aspects are being sympathetically considered by the Government. The whole question will be reconsidered. I can assure the House that it will be as early as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Anticipated fall in tourist traffic due to disturbances in Bangla Desh

*1471. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI JADEJA :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether the tourist-traffic in India has been affected this year due to disturbances in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether he had discussed this matter with the officers of his Ministry and Air India in a meeting called at Rome recently ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to step up tourist traffic ?

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

(a) While the figures of tourist arrivals this year so far show an increase over the corresponding figures for last year, it is probable that more tourists would have come but for the unfounded reports in some foreign newspapers regarding the possibility of a cholera epidemic in India.

(b) A number of matters relating to tourist traffic were discussed at the conference held in Rome recently, including the countering of misleading press reports.

(c) Publicity and promotional campaigns are being continued and the correct position is being explained.

Restraint on foreign remittances

*1474. **SHRI MUKHTAR SINGH MALIK ;**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered taking appropriate steps, legislative or otherwise, to put restraints on foreign remittances ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members have in mind remittances arising out of foreign investments and/or collaborations. The posi-

tion of remittances in this regard is that except the profits and dividends relating to foreign investments which had already been made prior to Independence, and to a small extent, the profits of branches established since then without having to secure the prior approval of Government, all the remittances made abroad relate to payments arising out of investments which have had the specific approval of Government. A constant watch is kept on possibilities of avoiding new liabilities consistently with the objective of economic growth and the approvals given now are on a much more selective basis than before.

Utilisation of Buckingham Canal for inland water transport in Madras

*1477. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to utilise the Buckingham Canal for inland water transport in Madras ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose ;

(c) whether there is any specific limit for the transport *i. e.* from which place to which place and whether the work has been taken in hand ; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Buckingham Canal in Tamilnadu is being utilised by small country-crafts for transport of cargo. There is a proposal to dredge this canal by another 2 feet for making it fit for plying of larger country-crafts.

(b) A tentative provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) under the Centrally Sponsored category. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned recently for the South Buckingham Canal. The proposal for dredging of the North Buckingham Canal lying in Tamilnadu is under consideration as this has to be viewed alongwith the improvements to the same Canal proposed for the stretch lying in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The scheme already sanctioned will cover the portion of the canal where it

intersects Cooum river, and upto the Marakanam back waters. The scheme is likely to be taken up by the State Government shortly for execution.

(d) The work already sanctioned is expected to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Imposition of tax on salaries and allowances of Union Ministers

*1479. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some Members of Parliament urged the Prime Minister to subject the salaries, allowances and perquisites of Union Ministers to tax and ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Recently, a Member of Parliament has written to the Prime Minister suggesting the taxing of the Ministers' allowances and perquisites in a manner different from that prescribed under the existing law. The salaries, allowances and perquisites (*i.e.* free furnished residence including free supply of water and electricity) of Ministers are regulated by the Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers Act, 1952, and Rules made thereunder and these are already subject to tax in accordance with the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act. No. special provisions have been made in that Act in regard to Ministers for this purpose. In other words, the salaries, allowances and perquisites of Ministers are already subject to income-tax in the same manner as those of other salaried taxpayers.

Retrenchment of Staff of General Insurance Companies

*1482. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any retrenchment of the staff after the take-over of the General Insurance Companies, was effected ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Price for the Units of Unit Trust of India

*1483. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special price was recently announced for the Units of the Unit Trust of India ; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A special concessional price of Rs. 10.00 per Unit has been announced by the Unit Trust of India for sale of Units during the month of July 1971.

Establishment of Fine Arts and Music Institutions in backward Regions

*1484. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to establish Fine Arts and Music Institutions in the backward regions of the country ;

(b) whether any proposal for financial assistance for establishing a College of Fine Arts and Music at Patna has been received from the Government of Bihar ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार को होटल परियोजनाओं के लिए दिया गया ऋण

*1485. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने पहलगाम और श्रीनगर में होटलों के निर्माण के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार को 1.8 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम इन दोनों नगरों की छावासीय मल-निस्सारण तथा पीने के पानी की योजनाओं के लिए भी धन-राशि देने को सहमत हो गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) तथा (ख). पहलगाम और श्रीनगर में होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिए ऋण के बारे में अथवा इन दो परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गृह निर्माण मल-तिकासी तथा पीने के पानी के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम को अभी तक कोई आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

परीक्षा सुधार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*1487. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परीक्षा सुधार समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं और उनपर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा परीक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त समिति की मुख्य

शिफारिशें नीचे दी गई हैं:—

परीक्षाओं का संचालन :

(क) किसी सार्वजनिक परीक्षा के शुरू होने के कम से कम छह महीने पूर्व प्रश्न पत्र बनाने वालों की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए और प्रश्नों का प्रावधान तैयार करने के लिए उन्हें कम से कम आठ सप्ताह दिये जाने चाहिए। प्रश्न पत्रों को अन्तिम रूप प्रश्न पत्र बनाने वालों की एक बैठक में दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) जहां सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं में उम्मीदवारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक हो, वहां स्कूल के 10,000 छात्रों के अथवा कालिज के 1000 छात्रों के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए पृथक परीक्षाओं द्वारा विकेंद्रीकरण कर देना चाहिए।

(ग) जिस संस्था में विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हों उसी में सार्वजनिक परीक्षा संचालित की जानी चाहिए। संबंधित संस्थाओं से ही अधिकांश निरीक्षकों और अधीक्षकों को लिया जाना चाहिए।

(घ) सार्वजनिक परीक्षा केन्द्र में प्रवेश के लिए केवल एक मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार होना चाहिए। अच्छी तरह जांच करके केवल असली उम्मीदवारों को जिनके पास पहचान-पत्र हों, परीक्षा केन्द्र में दाखिल होने देना चाहिए।

(ङ) प्रश्न पत्र रचयिता द्वारा सदैव आदर्श उत्तर तैयार और सप्लाई किये जाने चाहिए।

(च) बनाये गये प्रश्न पत्र की प्रतिलिपियां स्कूल और कालिज के अध्यापकों को परीक्षा के दिन ही, परन्तु समाप्त होने के बाद उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए ताकि अध्यापक शीघ्र ही प्रश्न पत्र के सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों को अपना मत सूचित कर सकें।

(छ) किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान पर, जहाँ सभी परीक्षक बुलाए जाएं 'तत्स्थानिक मूल्यांकन पद्धति' अपनाई जाए।

(ज) परीक्षा फल विषयवार निकाला जाना चाहिए और बेखोबद होना चाहिए। परीक्षकों

द्वारा दिए गए 'कच्चे' अंक कमी उपलब्ध नहीं किए जाने चाहिए।

(झ) विषयवार उत्तीर्ण करने की पद्धति अपनाई जानी चाहिए और न्यूनतम निर्धारित विषयों में परीक्षार्थियों के उत्तीर्ण होने पर सार्वजनिक परीक्षा प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ञ) परीक्षा लेने वाले प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले प्रमाण पत्र में दो खाने होने चाहिए अर्थात् एक, जिसमें सार्वजनिक परीक्षा फल दिया गया हो और दूसरा, जिसमें अध्यापक द्वारा आंतरिक मूल्यांकन का नतीजा दिया गया हो।

(ट) जो उम्मीदवार किसी परीक्षा में अथवा एक विषय में प्रथम आता है उसे पुरस्कार और छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिये एक पृथक परीक्षण होना चाहिए और उसमें दाखिला उन्हीं तक सीमित रखा जाए जो सार्वजनिक परीक्षा में उच्चतम श्रेणी प्राप्त करें।

(ठ) अनेक सार्वजनिक परीक्षाएं नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक, उच्च प्राथमिक मिडिल स्कूल स्तर की समाप्ति पर, दूसरी माध्यमिक स्तर की समाप्ति पर और तीसरी प्रथम डिग्री स्तर पर होनी चाहिए। बाकी अन्य मात्र आंतरिक मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी हों।

परीक्षा फलों का उपयोग

(क) सेवाओं में भरती लोक सेवा आयोगों द्वारा संचालित परीक्षाओं/परीक्षाओं के आधार पर होनी चाहिए और लिपिकवर्गीय पद पर नियुक्त की अधिकतम उम्र घटाकर 19 वर्ष कर देनी चाहिए।

(ख) व्यावसायिक कालिजों सहित, कालिजों में दाखिला प्रवेश परीक्षा के आधार पर होना चाहिए जो बिशिष्टतया एक विशेष पाठ्यक्रम के प्रति छात्र की अभिरुचि का निर्धारण करने के लिए संचालित की जाएं। इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए पात्रता का निर्धारण केवल

सार्वजनिक परीक्षा के नतीजों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

समिति ने यह सिफारिश भी की कि इन सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप देने के लिए परीक्षा बोर्डों और विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बन्धित कानूनों में संशोधन की दृष्टि से कुछ कानून बनाना, मार्ग दर्शन, अध्ययन तथा परीक्षा-अनुसंधान के लिए अ-ग-अलग निधियाँ निर्धारित करना, एवं सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं के संचालन और संगठन के हेतु नए विचारों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक होगा।

समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी हाल ही में 9 जुलाई, 1971 को पेश की गई थी और इस समय विचाराधीन है।

Messrs Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd.,
Bombay

*1489. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. is the single largest shareholder in M/s. Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd., Bombay ;

(b) whether the latter Company has received large sums of foreign loans through the Firestone Company and if so, the amount thereof ;

(c) whether M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., have been refused permission to expand and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether a struggle for control of the company is going on between Firestone and their Indian collaborators, Kila Chand, endangering the interests of the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the total share capital of Rs. 5,74,57,780 of the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company holds shares worth Rs. 1,43,65,000 representing about 25% of the total.

(b) The foreign loan obtained amounted to about 3.42 million dollars.

(c) An application of the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited for effecting substantial expansion in the installed capacity is under the examination of the Government.

(d) There were indications of a struggle between Firestone and the Kila Chand group but some agreement was brought about at the time of the last annual general meeting of the Company on 29.6.1971 in respect of election of directors. There is however no indication at present that the interests of the share-holders are being endangered.

Scheme for the Development of Inland Water Transport in Bihar

*1491. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government had submitted any scheme for the development of inland water transport in the State during the Fourth Plan and if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme ; and

(c) the nature and extent of the assistance proposed to be given to the State in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar has submitted two schemes for running commercial river services on the Ganga viz. (1) between Patna and Buxar via Dighwara, Chapra and Ballia and (2) between Bhagalpur and Karagola via Colgong. The services were proposed to be run by utilising the existing craft and establishment of the Inland Water Transport Directorate at Patna and each scheme envisaged an additional annual expenditure of about Rs. 4 lakhs. After examining both the schemes in the light of the recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee, the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have decided to run a services on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur at a cost of Rs. 5.75 lakhs to be borne by the Central Government on an experimental-cum-promotional basis for one working season in the first instance. This is however, subject to the

construction of approach roads to the ghats to be served by the proposed service, being undertaken by the State Government's concerned at their cost, and the expenditure on the provision of terminal facilities at ghats in Uttar Pradesh and conservancy works of the stretch of the river lying in Bihar being set by the respective State Governments. The question of extending the service to cover the second sector between Bhagalpur and Karagola can be considered only after watching the results of the experimental service now decided to be operated between Patna and Ghazipur.

Promotion of Welfare Services for Children

*1492. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Social Welfare had urged top priority for the promotion of welfare services for children;

(b) if so, whether the centre has formulated any schemes for the promotion of child welfare;

(c) whether any directives have been given to the States in regard to welfare schemes for children; and

(d) if so, what are the directives?

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

(b) The Centre had already incorporated schemes for the promotion of Child Welfare when formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Development of New Airport Complexes

*1497. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two officials of the 'Airport de Paris' visited India during the second week of July, 1971 to consider development of new airport complexes at Bombay, Madras and Delhi; and

(b) whether they have made any recommendations to Government?

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

(a) and (b) Two officials of Airport de Paris visited India from 2nd to 9th July, 1971 for discussions on the traffic forecasts prepared by them in respect of the three airports. The consultancy is progressing according to schedule.

Clearance of Local Cheques by Nationalised Banks in Jamnagar

6381. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jamnagar city local cheques are not cleared by Nationalised Banks on Saturday though the banks are working;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from the Nawanagar Chamber of Commerce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The clearing of cheques at Jamnagar is done at 11.00 A.M. on Saturdays.

(b) and (c). While no representation has been received specifically in this regard, there was a reference to the point in a memorandum of the Nawanagar Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Banking Commission a copy of which was endorsed to the Government.

Use of Bridge near Income Tax Office, New Delhi

6382. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter to the Editor, under the heading 'Use of Bridge near I.T.O.', that appeared in the "Hindustan Times" (Evening News) of 5th July, 1971, in which it has been pointed out that dismantling of Boat Bridge on the Jamuna has led to serious troubles and it has also been suggested that special buses to and from Secretariat and Krishna Nagar should

be re-routed from Jamuna Bridge to I.T.O. bridge; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Local authorities have informed that dismantling of the Boat Bridge on the Jamuna near rail-cum-road bridge is a usual annual feature before the monsoons. The Bridge over the barrage near I.T.O. is opened to all types of traffic, except Heavy transport vehicles, as the road from Geeta Colony to Eastern approach to the Barrage Bridge is at present closed since the work of strengthening this road is in progress. This work is likely to be completed by October, 1971. The buses would be allowed to ply after the work is completed.

Arrangements for Checking Passengers at Borjhar and Mohanbari Air Ports

6383. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper arrangements for checking the passenger at Borjhar and Mohanbari Airports; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the difficulties of the passengers in these airports?

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

(a) No, Sir, but improvements are in hand.

(b) Does not arise.

Toning up of Archaeological Survey

6384. SHRI N. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for toning up the archaeological survey of the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P.
YADAVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to reorganise the Archaeological Survey of India into two Divisions (i) Research and Exploration and (ii) Preservation Conservation. The first division will deal with exploration, excavation, research and publication work and the other division will deal with conservation work including chemical or other treatment.

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को स्टेट बैंक से ऋण

6385. श्री महावीर सिंह: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा जिले के किसानों से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया से ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिए ऋण के बारे में दिये गये उनके आवेदन-पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये हैं या उनको रोक दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण):

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Scholarships Offered to Students from Angola

6386. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Angola who were offered scholarships in India during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to offer any further scholarships to students from Angola during the current year?

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

1968-69

Nil

1969-70

Nil

1970-71

2

(b) Under the General Cultural Scholarships Schemes : 3 scholarships have been offered to students from Angola during the current year. Besides, under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, operated by the Ministry of External Affairs, it has been decided to allot 39 scholarships to Angolan students during 1971.

Search for Consignment of Smuggled Gold

6387. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI VIKRAM CHAND
MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a country-wide search has been started by the Customs authorities for a consignment of smuggled gold weighing about 56 kgs ; and

(b) whether the smugglers have been apprehended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On 16th August, 1970, 480 gold bars bearing foreign markings weighing approximately 56 kgs. were recovered from the possession of two French Nationals who were staying in a Hotel in New Delhi. Enquiries were also made in Bombay in the light of information gathered in this case. The gold bars were confiscated and penalties of Rs. 70,000/- were imposed on each of the two smugglers who were also sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment.

फार्मेस्यूटिकल उद्योग में लगी पूंजी

6388. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पार्क डेविस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड सीवा (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, फीजर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड और सेरक शार्प एण्ड डोमे (इंडिया) लिमिटेड जैसे फार्मेस्यूटिकल उद्योगों में अधिकतम विदेशी पूंजी लगी है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक की आरंभिक प्रदत्त पूंजी और वर्तमान प्रदत्त पूंजी कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी को हुए लाभ और हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) से (ग). नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, प्रश्न में उल्लिखित चार कम्पनियों अर्थात्, 1-पार्क डेविस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, 2-सीवा आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, 3-फाइजर लिमिटेड, 4-मर्क शार्प एण्ड डोमे आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में से प्रत्येक की प्रदत्त पूंजी में से 80 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं भाग, विदेशी धारित कम्पनियों का है।

इन कम्पनियों में विदेशी धारिता प्रारंभिक एवं वर्तमान प्रदत्त पूंजी तथा इनकी लभ्यता के बाबत व्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं। [प्रचालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—772/71]

Proposal to Construct Modern Type of Tourist Hotels in North-Eastern States

6389. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM IN CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct any modern type of tourist hotel in the North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to construct tourist hotels in the public sector or whether necessary grant or loan will be given to private parties for establishment of tourist hotels in this part of the country ?

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

(a) and (b). During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to construct a Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati and a Rest House at Kaziranga. The project plans of two hotels in the private sector, one each at Jorhat and Gauhati, have also been approved. Private parties can apply for the grant of a loan under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme of the Department of Tourism and their applications will be considered on merit.

**Former Ministers of Punjab
gone Abroad**

6390. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of former Ministers of Punjab who went abroad during the last two years ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange given to them ; and

(c) the amount of customs duty paid by them at Palam Airport during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). During the last two years i.e. 1969 and 1970 Sarvashri Gurnam Singh and Parkash Singh Badal, successive former Chief Ministers of Punjab, and Shri Surjit Singh, formerly Education Minister, Punjab, undertook visits abroad. Sarvashri Gurnam Singh and Badal were, in addition to the daily allowance released by our respective Missions abroad, sanctioned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 362/- and Rs. 551/- respectively for personal incidental expenses. They were also sanctioned foreign exchange for meeting expenses on contingencies and entertainment on State account. Shri Surjit Singh was sanctioned foreign exchange at the scale of £12—10 sh. per day for the period of his visit abroad. In addition, foreign exchange was also released for meeting expenses on contingencies, on official account.

The records maintained by the Customs authorities at Palam, verified with reference to the probable date of return of these former Ministers, indicate a payment of Rs. 500/- by Shri Parkash Singh Badal as Customs duty. Normally, no record is kept by the Customs authorities of items of import where the personal baggage is within the permissible exemption limit.

**Remittances of Funds to Pakistan
Donated for the East Bengal
Cyclone Victims**

6391. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain individuals, including Sheikh Abdullah, made contributions in

Indian rupees in the course of last one year for relief to East Bengal Cyclone victims ;

(b) whether the amount was paid to the Pakistan High Commissioner or to any other official representative of the Government of Pakistan ;

(c) the respective Rules and Regulations guiding such payments and under what Regulations such payments made in Indian currency can be remitted to foreign countries ; and

(d) whether the amounts so remitted constitutes violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations and if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Some parties have made such contributions and remittances of limited amounts were also allowed by the Reserve Bank. There has also been one instance when a Bank draft for a value of Rs. 50,000 was made over to the High Commission of Pakistan and according to information available to Government, it appears that Sheikh Abdullah was associated with this transaction. The matter is under investigation.

**Imposition of Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax
on Properties and other Assets
Possessed by Political
Parties**

6392. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of reorganised political parties in India which have properties, assets and income of their own and what are the particulars available for each of the last three years ;

(b) whether the properties and assets owned by political parties are subject to Wealth-tax and Income-tax and if so, the particulars of assessments made in respect of these years and if not, under what provisions of the respective Acts the exemption has been granted ; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax and Wealth-tax collected from such parties in the course of last three years and the amount of defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax on Donations Received by Political Parties

6393. SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many individuals and political leaders collect funds and the funds so collected by them are thereafter donated to political parties ;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of such donations in respect of the Congress Party i.e. the course of last three years ;

(c) whether such amounts collected and donated are subjected to Gift-tax and Wealth-tax and if so, whether the persons donating these amounts have been assessed for the respective payment of taxes ; and

(d) if not, what are the provisions of law under which tax exemption has been granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) No returns are furnished by individuals who collect funds. Such collections are not taxable at the hands of these individuals. Government have no information regarding the donations collected by various political parties.

(c) The legal position, is that any transfer of property which comes within the definition of gift as given in Section 2(xii) of the Gift Tax Act, 1958 would be chargeable to gift tax ; similarly any accretion to the net wealth as defined in Section 2(m) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, whether as a result of receipt of any contribution or otherwise, would be chargeable to wealth-tax.

(d) Does not arise.

House Rent, Medical and Children Educational Facilities to Employees of Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Gujarat States

6394. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state :

(a) the rates and conditions for allowing house rent, medical and children educational facilities to State Government employees in the States of Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Gujarat ; and

(b) whether steps are being taken to grant these facilities in Punjab State on the pattern of West Bengal Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The information is being obtained from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

(b) No, Sir. Each State has to evolve its own pattern of local allowances to suit its needs and changes of the nature proposed could appropriately be left to the State Governments concerned.

Mismanagement in Punjab Roadways Amritsar

6395. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from some Member of Parliament or ex-M.L.A. regarding the illegal labour practices and mis-management in Punjab Roadways, Amritsar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the grievances raised in that representation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Social and Economic Blockade Enforced in Dhablan Village, Patiala

6396. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether social and economic blockade had been enforced against Harijans recently in village Dhablan, District Patiala in Punjab for their refusal to work in the fields of landowners at Rs. 4/- per day ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the authorities to assist the aggrieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Tribal Block Sanctioned for Kerala

6397. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Tribal Blocks sanctioned for the State of Kerala and the criteria adopted for according sanctions thereof as also the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the current year ; and

(b) the number of Tribal Blocks sanctioned for Quilon District in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Total No. of T.D. Blocks sanctioned : One

Criteria adopted for sanction

Each Block should have :

- (i) The total population of 25,000
- (ii) the minimum tribal concentration of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %,
- (iii) an area of 150-200 sq. miles,
- (iv) viability to function as a normal administrative unit.

Estimated expenditure for 1971-72 :

Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) Nil. The only T.D. Block in the State is Attapady in Palghat district.

Development of Sports in Kerala

6398. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have formulated any scheme for the development of sports in the state of Kerala ;

(b) whether Central Government have decided to provide financial assistance to the State Government for the purpose and

(c) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Information has been called for from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Decisions will be taken after the schemes have been received and examined.

Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students of Kerala

6399. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant provided by the Central Government to the State of Kerala during the period of Fourth Plan for disbursement as scholarships to the post-Matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe ; and

(b) the per capita amount fixed for post-Matric students of different classes ?

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

	Rs. in lakhs
Scheduled Castes	18.20
Scheduled Tribes	2.80

This is over and above the State Government's committed share.

(b) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are paid a monthly maintenance allowance varying from Rs. 27 to Rs. 112.50 p.m. (depending upon the course of study and whether the candidate stays in the hostel or is a day scholar) and non-refundable compulsory fees and approved study tours and thesis typing/printing charges. A statement in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-773/71].

Amount Granted by Reserve Bank of India to Kerala State for Construction of Houses

6400. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by the Reserve Bank of India to the State of Kerala for constructing houses for the poor and for giving loans under agricultural loan scheme for the last two years :

(b) the actual amount demanded by the Kerala Government ; and

(c) the reasons for not providing sufficient loan to the State of Kerala for the aforesaid purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank does not grant loans and advances directly to state Governments for construction of houses or for giving agricultural loans. However, besides giving short duration ways and means advances, the Reserve Bank of India grants to the State Governments, loans for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit societies for strengthening their capital base. The amount of advances for this purpose is determined on the basis of certain criteria prescribed, such as the opening of branches at block levels ; overdues not exceeding 30 per cent of the societies' loans outstanding and realistic programmes of the societies etc. The amount of loans applied for by the Kerala Government and amount sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India for the last two years are as follows :—

	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Amount applied for	40,91,900	87,04,500
(ii) Amount sanctioned	35,37,500	57,64,500

(c) The full amount applied for could not be sanctioned as some of the criteria prescribed were not satisfied.

Payment of Arrears of Taxes by the Nawab of Rampur

6401. **SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 5016 and 5018 on the 16th July, 1971 and state :

(a) what would be the entire demands on the basis of returns of income submitted by the Nawab Murtaza Ali Khan of Rampur under the Income-tax Act, Wealth-Tax Act, Expenditure-Tax Act, Gift-Tax Act, and Estate Duty Act in which assessments have not been made by the Department ;

(b) whether any payment has been made by the Nawab Murtaza Ali Khan of Rampur on the basis of self-assessment ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The demands on the basis of the returns submitted by Shri Murtaza Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampur would be as under :

	Rs.
Income-tax	: 40,119/-
Wealth-tax	: Nil
Expenditure-tax	: Nil
Gift-tax	: Nil
Estate Duty (return submitted as accountable person in the estate of his father)	: Nil

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Penalty proceedings for not paying the tax on self-assessment under section 140A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated.

Payment of Taxes by Begum of Rampur

6402. **SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 5017 and 5019 on the 16th July, 1971 and state :

(a) what would be the entire demands on the basis of returns of income submitted by the Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur under the Income-Tax Act, Wealth-Tax Act, Expenditure-Tax Act, Gift-Tax Act and Estate Duty-Tax Act, in which assessments have not been made by the Department ;

(b) whether any payment has been

made by the Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur on the basis of self-assessment ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The demands, on the basis of the returns submitted by Smt. Aftab Zamani, Begum of Rampur, would be as under :

Income-tax	: Nil
Wealth-tax	: Nil
Expenditure-tax	: Nil
Gift-tax	: Nil
Estate Duty	: (Does not arise)

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Valuables Belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

6403. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 66 items of jewellery confiscated at the residence of the Nawab Murtaza Ali Khan of Rampur in New Delhi, belong to the Nawab of Rampur ;

(b) if so, whether he has shown it in his Wealth-Tax Returns ;

(c) if these items of jewellery do not belong to the Nawab of Rampur, the name of the actual owner and whether he has shown them in his Wealth-Tax Returns ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No item of jewellery has been confiscated at the residence of Nawab Murtaza Ali Khan of Rampur in New Delhi by the Government. However, from the residence of Begum Aftab Zamani at 2, Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi, 66 items of jewellery were discovered and were deposited in the State Bank of India, New Delhi in the joint names of the Begum of Rampur and the Income-tax Officer concerned. It

has been contended that out of these 66 items of jewellery, some items belonged to the Nawab of Rampur and the others to Begum Aftab Zamani.

(b) No, Sir. Both the Nawab and the Begum of Rampur have claimed that these items of jewellery, which are meant for personal use, are exempt under the provisions of section 5 (1) (viii) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Commissioner of Income-tax vs. Shrimati Arundhati Balakrishna.

(c) and (d). These items of jewellery had initially belonged to late Nawab Syed Raza Ali Khan of Rampur. He had not shown the value of these items of jewellery in his wealth-tax returns. The Income-tax Department has included the value of these items of jewellery in the Wealth-tax assessment of the late Nawab of Rampur for the assessment year 1961-62.

Valuables Belonging to the Begum of Rampur

6404. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur has shown the jewellery, which was confiscated in Bombay in her Wealth-Tax Returns ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No item of jewellery belonging to Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur has been confiscated by the Government. The four items of jewellery discovered at Bombay in the middle of 1969 and valued at Rs. 8,56,048, which were admitted by the Begum as belonging to her, have, however, been not shown in her wealth-tax returns. These items of jewellery are deposited in a bank at Bombay in the joint names of the Begum of Rampur and the Income-tax Officer concerned.

(b) The wealth-tax assessment of the Begum for an earlier year, which alone could be reopened under the law, was reopened under section 17 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

**Amount spent on National Highways
in Andhra Pradesh**

6405. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during last three years ;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Centre to provide more funds during the Fourth Plan for road development ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) : The required information is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1968-69	69.36
1969-70	74.38
1970-71	239.12

(b) and (c). No request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received for more funds for the Fourth Plan as a whole as such. There have, however, been requests from the State Government for increase of funds in respect of National Highways during 1970-71 and 1971-72. An extra amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs asked for by the Andhra Pradesh Government for National Highways, during 1970-71, was also allotted to them. Further, recently, the Government of India have informed all the State Governments, including that of Andhra Pradesh, that, within the overall Fourth Plan, sanctioned works in the States would not be hampered at any stage for want of funds and the only limitation could be the capacity of the States to execute schemes.

**Assistance Received from Foreign
Countries as Debt Relief**

6406. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have negotiated with the Government of India

to provide financial assistance as a Credit for debt relief ; and

(b) whether this Credit is to be paid without interest or with interest in instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of countries which provided Debt Relief Assistance in the form of credit in 1970-71.	TERMS AND CONDITION		
	Repayments including Grace Period (Years)	Grace Period (Years)	Interest %
1. Austria	25	7	3
2. Belgium	30	10	2
3. France	12	3	3.5
4. West Germany	30	8	2.5
5. Italy	12	3	4
6. U. K.	27	7	Nil

**Roads constructed by Border Roads
Organisation**

6407. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Roads, with mileage, constructed by the Border Roads Organisation in Assam, NEFA, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura during the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) total cost and average cost per mile ;

(c) average cost per mile in maintenance of these roads ;

(d) the total mileage of National Highways in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, NEFA and in Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to take any important inter-State linking Roads in these States/Union Territories during the Fourth Plan by Government ; and

(f) if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) The total length of National Highways in Assam including Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur is 2,360 Kilometres. There is no national highway in NEFA.

(e) and (f). So far, works relating to improvement of the road from Silchar to Jirighat (29 miles) at an estimated cost of Rs 26 lakhs and the construction of a bridge over the river Jiri at Jirighat at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs have been approved in Assam for 100% loan assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance in the Fourth Plan. This road links the Union Territory of Manipur with Assam. The proposals received from Union Territories are receiving attention.

Steamer services between Jogigopa-Pandu-Nimatighat

6408. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to run steamer services between (i) Jogigopa and Pandu (ii) Pandu and Nimatighat by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some old steamers were sold by the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the numbers of steamers sold and the amount received from the sales ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has no new scheme for running river services between Jogigopa and Pandu or Pandu and Nimatighat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ninety eight vessels have been sold at a total cost of Rs. 90,01,373.

Assistance asked for by Diploma Holders and Engineers from the State Bank of India, New Delhi

6409. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Diploma Holders and Engineers in various Branches who had asked for assistance from the State Bank of India, New Delhi during the last one year for starting some small-scale Industries in Delhi Haryana and Punjab ;

(b) the number of applications accepted and the amount of loans given ; and

(c) the main reasons for rejecting the remaining applications and their number ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) So far 251 Engineers including diploma holders have approached State Bank of India, New Delhi for setting up small scale industries in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. They had submitted 199 applications. Out of these the bank has approved 86 applications and disbursed loans of Rs. 1.30 crores. Out of remaining, 31 were rejected while 25 applications were withdrawn by the applicants. Rest of the applications are still under consideration with the Bank.

(c) The bank rejected the applications on account of various reasons such as the project being non-viable, inability of the entrepreneurs to implement the scheme, lack of scope for setting up particular projects etc. All the proposals are examined by the bank in consultation with the Small Industries Service Institutes and other technical personnel. Individual proposals are considered on merits.

Grant of loan for purchase of wheat to Central Government employees

6411. SHRI RUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Central Government are considering a proposal for the grant of loan facilities for purchase of wheat to its employees ?

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

Loans given to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste in Mysore

6412. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Castes loanees have not derived any benefit even though they have utilised the loans sanctioned from Welfare Department and Scheduled Caste Societies (Cooperative) for the purpose, owing to various difficulties in the State of Mysore ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to treat such loans as outright grants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Dispute between the contractor and Government over the Daman Ganga Bridge

6413. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the date of which dispute arose between the contractor and Government with regard to one of the pillars of the bridge across the river Daman Ganga connecting Moti Daman and Nani Daman ;

(b) the periods during which the work on this bridge was suspended by the contractor ;

(c) the date on which the contract was awarded ; and

(d) the date by which the bridge is proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) 14th August, 1968.

(b) From August 1968 to March, 1969.

(c) and (d). The contract was awarded on 28th July, 1965 and according to that contract, the work was expected to be completed by 27th July, 1967. However, due to an extension granted upto 30th June, 1969 and a further extension which is under the

consideration of the State Government, the work is now expected to be completed by 30th December, 1972, depending upon the availability of steel plates.

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों की दिल्ली में हुई विचार-गोष्ठी

6414. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों की गत जून में दिल्ली में एक छह-दिवसीय विचार-गोष्ठी हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त विचार गोष्ठी में की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हाँ। इस, संगोष्ठी में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के अखिल भारतीय पाठ्य विवरण को अपनाने वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के 31 प्रिंसिपलों एवं राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली के प्रिंसिपल ने भाग लिया। भाग लेने वालों का चमन, प्रत्येक की योग्यता के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा किया गया।

(ख) संगोष्ठी द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

1. इस संगोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले प्रिंसिपलों को वर्तमान प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी संकल्पना और तकनीकों का समावेश करते हुए सस्थागत योजनाएं बनाने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। ऐसा करते समय वे निरीक्षण स्टाफ विषय के विशेषज्ञों, विस्तार सेवा विभागों तथा राज्य शिक्षा संस्थानों का मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

2. केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की इस संगोष्ठी का एक फ़सल और अनुवर्ती कार्यक्रम

हाथ में लेना चाहिए तथा एक वर्ष के बाद प्रिसिपलों का एक बर्कशाप आयोजित करना चाहिए।

3. शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन का एशियाई स्थान राज्य शिक्षा संस्थानों के निदेशकों और वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों के लिए आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तथा शैक्षिक आयोजना पर एक संगोष्ठी आयोजित करें।

4. राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में एक संघ की स्थापना करें।

5. शैक्षिक प्रशासकों तथा राज्य शिक्षा संस्थानों के प्रिसिपलों के लिए शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन न करके एशियाई संस्थान में सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए जाएं।

6. शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रबन्ध विषयक बातें बी० एड० पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल की जानी चाहिए। एम० एड० स्तर पर शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रबन्ध का एक ऐच्छिक पत्र प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है।

संस्थागत योजनाएं प्रारम्भ और लागू करते समय निरीक्षण एवं पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ को यथासंभव हर प्रकार सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए। निरीक्षण और पर्यवेक्षण के समय उन्हें इन बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

8. अध्यापकों और हैडमास्टर्स के स्थानान्तरण कम से कम किए जाएं ताकि शैक्षिक आयोजना प्रक्रिया में उनकी सेवाएं कई वर्ष तक उपलब्ध होती रहे।

9. शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन का एशियाई संस्थान पी० ई० आर० टी० (भूस्थायी-कन पुनरीक्षण तकनीक कार्यक्रम) तथा पी० पी० बी० एस० (बजट पद्धति कार्यक्रम आयोजना) सहित संस्थागत योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ करने के मामले में स्वयं को कुछ घुने हुए स्कूलों के साथ सम्बन्ध करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करें।

इससे कुछ मंडलों को विकसित करने में सहायता मिलेगी जिन्हें अन्य संस्थाओं का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए भेजा जा सकेगा।

10. शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन के एशियाई संस्थान को शैक्षिक आयोजना के सफल परियोजनाओं और प्रयोगों से तथा शैक्षिक प्रशासन में बतमान प्रबन्ध विषयक तकनीकों के उपयोग से संबंधित जानकारी का प्रचार करना चाहिए।

11. एशियाई संस्थान को स्कूलों और कालिजों की अपेक्षाओं और आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त, आयोजना एवं आधुनिक प्रबन्ध पर चुनी हुई पुस्तकों की एक सटीक संदर्भ-ग्रंथ सूची तैयार करनी चाहिए।

Extent of reinvestment in Nationalised Banks out of compensation paid towards Nationalisation of Banks

6415. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what portion of the total compensation of Rs. 84.5 crores paid towards nationalisation of 14 banks was reinvested by the recipients in the capital structure of the same banks ;

(b) whether nationalisation has shifted the loyalty of the big depositors and the recipients of the above compensation either to non-nationalised banks or foreign banks : and

(c) if the percentage of the amount reinvested in the nationalised banks, as referred to in part (a) above, is low the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Bulk of the compensation towards nationalisation (Rs. 79.33 crores out of Rs. 87.40 crores) was paid in the form of bonds about which there is no question of investment in the commercial banks. Of the balance, Rs. 1.87 crores has still to be paid. It is understood that out of the amount of Rs. 6.20 crores (including interest) disbursed in cash, the former banking companies are maintaining accounts with the nationalised banks and an

aggregate of Rs. 3.21 crores is reported to be outstanding.

(b) and (c). Recipients of the compensation are 14 former banking companies and not their shareholders. It is for those companies to decide on the ways of deploying the compensation in the best interest of their shareholders.

Representation on Levy on Tractors in Punjab

6416. SHRI P. GANGA DEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all elements connected with Agriculture sector in Punjab are very much agitated over the proposed new levies on tractors, both imported and Indian made ;

(b) if so, whether Centre has been approached by the Government of Punjab for withdrawing the levies ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Representations against the levy of customs and excise duties have been received from various interests concerned. The Government of Punjab has also written to the Government of India in the matter.

(c) As tractors are purchased by cultivators who can contribute towards resource mobilization effort, the Government are of the view that there would be no justification for withdrawal of the customs or excise levies.

मोटरकार, स्कूटर तथा साइकिल के लिए वित्त-पोषकों द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन

6417. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोटरकारों, स्कूटरों तथा साइकिलों के क्रय के लिए धन देने वाले वित्त पोषक बहुत अधिक दर पर ब्याज लेते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयकर निर्धारण

अधिकारी उन वित्त पोषकों की वास्तविक आय के धाँकड़े जान सकने में असमर्थ हैं ;

(ग) क्या वे दो प्रकार के बही-खाते रखते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आयकर की वसूली के लिए उनके केसों की समुचित जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शार० के० गणेश) : (क) मोटर-कार आदि खरीदने के लिए वित्त पोषकों द्वारा लगाये जाने वाले ब्याज के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी यह सच है कि ये वित्त-पोषक, बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज से अधिक ऊँची दर पर ब्याज लेते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) कोई विशिष्ट मामले हमारी जानकारी में नहीं आये हैं।

(घ) वित्त-पोषकों के मामलों में जहाँ यह संदेह होता है कि खाता-बहियों में सही स्थिति नहीं दर्शायी गई है, वहाँ आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा, कर अपवंचन के अन्य संदिग्ध मामलों की तरह इनकी विस्तार से जांच की जाती है।

Free Nutritious Food Programme for Poor Children in Tamil Nadu

6418. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has proposed the Centre to provide more funds for expending the free nutritious food programme for poor children in that State ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre with regard to that proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A proposal for extension of the programme in urban areas

from one lakh children to 1,30,000 children was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, which was accepted and the approval of the Government of India conveyed to the State Government on 21.6.1971. This necessarily involves provision of more funds.

Working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

6419. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Board of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation ;

(b) the names of projects they have taken in hand ;

(c) whether the Corporation have received applications for assistance from the Industrial Units of West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the number of applications received and number out of them already disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The following persons constitute the fifth Board of Directors of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India :

- (1) Shri B. B. Ghosh (Chairman),
Ex-Principal Adviser to the Governor of West Bengal.
- (2) Shri V. V. Chari (Vice-Chairman),
Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India,
- (3) Shri H. T. Parekh Deputy Chairman, and Managing Director of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.
- (4) Shri C. D. Khanna, Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
- (5) Shri R. B. Shah, Custodian, United Commercial Bank.
- (6) Shri B. K. Dutt, Custodian, United Bank of India.
- (7) Shri Abhijit Sen, Director, Sen-Raleigh Ltd.
- (8) Shri S. N. Hada, Director, New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.

(9) Shri C. T. Das, Managing Director, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.

(b) to (d). The number of proposals for reconstruction assistance received by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India upto the 24th July, 1971 was 119 of which 111 were from West Bengal and one each from Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and two from Tamil Nadu. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 6 proposals for arrival of closed/sick units in West Bengal as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libra* v. See No. LT-774/71]. A study of 4 more cases has been completed by the Corporation. 11 proposals have either been rejected or referred to bankers or other financial institutions as they do not fall under the Corporations' objectives. In addition 18 proposals have been taken in hand for study.

Permission to Companies for raising their Capital

6420. SHRI P. GANGA DEB :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nine companies have been given permission recently by the Union Government for raising their amount of capital ;

(b) if so, the total sum allowed to be raised ;

(c) whether bonus shares have been issued by some of these companies ; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the remaining companies will utilise the granted capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the consents granted under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, in May 1971, to the nine companies mentioned in the Press Note issued on 24th June 1971. The details of capital

permitted to be raised by them are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the Co.	Amount of consent (Rs in lakhs)	Cash/Bonus Issue
1.	J. K. Satoh Agricultural Machines Ltd.	65.00	Cash issue
2.	Deepak Nitric Ltd.	40.00	—do—
3.	Golokpur Tea Co. Ltd.	3.00	Bonus issue
4.	Sturdia Chemicals Ltd.	7.50	—do—
5.	Sutlej Cotton Mills Supply Agency Ltd.	3.75	—do—
6.	Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	15.00	—do—
7.	Aruna Mills Ltd.	25.00	—do—
8.	Bombay Alloy Steel Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	3.50	—do—
9.	Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	74.75	—do—
Total :		Rs. 237.50 lakhs	

(c) It will be seen from the above statement that the consents given to 7 out of the 9 companies were for the issue of bonus shares.

(d) The remaining two companies to whom consents for cash issue has been given would be utilising the amounts consented to for the purpose of meeting the needs of new undertakings to be started by them.

Scholarships for Forest Tribal Students

6421. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount and the number of scholarships given to forest tribal students has gone down in terms of individual students ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the posts reserved in services for the forest tribals have been filled up by the other communities ; and

(c) if so, the efforts made by Government to give protection to the Forest tribals in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The statistics available relate to Scheduled Tribes as a whole, and there are no separate statistics maintained for forest tribals.

The total number of scholarships given to Scheduled Tribes has shown a steady increase from year to year.

(c) The forest Tribals get the full benefit of Government measures like all other Tribals.

Closure of Registered Companies

6422. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered companies which ceased to function in different States and Union Territories during April, 1971 ;

(b) the names of those companies ; and

(c) the reasons for their closure ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). According to information available in the Department forty-six companies limited by shares, ceased to function during April, 1971, in different States and Union Territories of India. The names of these companies are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—775/71].

(c) Of the 46 companies, 25 companies went into liquidation and the remaining 21 companies were struck off the register under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956. The reasons for closure of these companies are not readily available.

Government's Interference in Management of Industrial Units Borrowing from Public Financial Institutions

6423. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulat-

ed any policy to have a say in the management of industrial units which have borrowed or will borrow large sums of money from Public Financial Institutions; and

(b) if so, the reaction of those industrial units thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have taken a decision that the all-India long term financial institutions should participate meaningfully in management, at policy levels, of the industrial concerns in the private sector which receive substantial financial assistance from the institutions. A copy of the detailed guidelines for implementations to this decision by the financial institutions have been furnished in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3765 in the Lok Sabha on 2-7-1971.

It is premature to judge precisely the reaction of the borrowing industrial concerns so soon.

सम्भात की खाड़ी अन्दमान और कच्छ में प्रकाश स्तम्भ की स्थापना

6424. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्भात की खाड़ी, अन्दमान और कच्छ में प्रकाश स्तम्भों की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रकाश स्तम्भ स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और उन पर कितना खर्चा आएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जिन दीपघरों/प्रकाश स्तम्भों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है उनका व्योरा उनकी अनुमानित लागत नीचे दी जा रही है :—

	प्रकाश स्तम्भों की संख्या	अनुमानित लागत रुपये
सम्भात की खाड़ी	6 (तीन दीपघर और तीन प्रकाश बीकेन)	71.18 लाख
अन्दमान द्वीप	13 (2 दीपघर, 9 प्रकाश बीकेन और 2 रेडियो बीकेन)	90.37
कच्छ की खाड़ी	6 (1 दीपघर और 5 प्रकाश बीकेन)	24.36

Royal Treasure Unearthed in Gwalior

6425. **SHRI BISAWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a royal treasure trove have been unearthed recently in Gwalior ;

(b) whether the excavation has revealed the presence of any wealth of the Maha aja of Gwalior ; and

(c) if so, the amount of the wealth thus discovered and how it is going to be disposed of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). Treasure Trove is a State subject. The required information has been called for from the Collector of Gwalior and the State Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh. The same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to False Declaration by M/s. Export Sales Co. of Canada regarding Newsprint exported to India

6426. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Export Sales Co. of

Vancouver, Canada, received 25 per cent discount on freight rates from Indian Shipping Lines during the past five years by making a false declaration about the intended use of newsprint exported by it to India ;

(b) whether as a result, there has been a huge loss of foreign exchange to this country ;

(c) if so, the names of the importers and agents in India involved in the transactions ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) It is not correct to say that M/s, Export Sales and Co. of Vancouver or any other shipper received 25% discount on freight rate from Indian shipping lines during the past five years by making false declaration. The only instance that came to notice is a recent c.i.f. shipment of about 889 tons by an Indian vessel which allowed the discount on the basis of declaration made by the suppliers that the newsprint was intended for Government use, but I believe the lower rate could also have been obtained by negotiation.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) and (d). Do not arise since the contract was on c.i.f. basis and it is for the shipping company to take necessary action if they think that they have a claim against the suppliers for a higher freight than was actually charged.

Remittances on Account of Profits by Coca Cola Export Corporation

6427. SHRI R. V. BEDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to put restraints on foreign remittances on account of profits by Coca Cola Export Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : According to Government's policy remittances of profits and dividends are freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes. In view of this, the question of putting any restrictions on the remittances of profits made by M/s Coca Cola Export Corporation does not arise. The question of the remittances by the Cor-

poration under the head of service charges in connection with exports is under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे के बारे में वोहरा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6430. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई वोहरा समिति ने हाल में सर्वेक्षण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया था और यदि हाँ, तो उस समिति द्वारा किन जिलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति ने क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की हैं ;

वित्त सचिवालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर, योजना आयोग के सलाहकार श्री एस० वोहरा के नेतृत्व में, अधिकारियों के एक केन्द्रीय दल ने, 3 से लेकर 5 जुलाई, 1971 तक राज्य का दौरा किया था जिसका उद्देश्य यह अनुमान लगाना था कि वहाँ अप्रैल-मई में अमामयिक वर्षा होने के परिणाम स्वरूप राहत कार्यों के लिए कितनी रकम की आवश्यकता होगी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, उक्त दल ने वाराणसी, फैजाबाद, बस्ती और गोरखपुर जिलों का व्यापक रूप से दौरा किया दल ने अपनी यात्रा के दौरान जो सूचना इकट्ठी की तथा राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बात-चीत की उसके आधार पर उसने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में किए जाने वाले विभिन्न राहत कार्यों के खर्च के लिए, केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ 6.35 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम राशि निर्धारित की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त दल ने 15 करोड़ रुपये के अल्पावधिक ऋण के लिए भी सिफारिश की है जो उसे बीज तथा उर्वरकों जैसी खेती के काम आने वाली चीजों की खरीद के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि विभाग द्वारा दिया जायगा।

Progress made in the Construction of a Tourist Hotel at Jammu

6431. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are constructing a Tourist Hotel at Jammu ; and

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

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

(a) The Indian Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is constructing a 50 room Motel at Jammu.

(b) The construction work is in progress and has reached the first floor slab level. The Motel is expected to be ready in 1972.

Air Service between Jammu and Poonch

6432. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have air service between Jammu and Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No, Sir.

Proposal to Develop Spots of Tourist interest in Jammu and Kashmir

6433. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals to develop spots of tourist interest in Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur and Doda Districts of Jammu and Kashmir States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government propose to construct a Youth Hostel at Patni Top in Doda District at an approximate cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

The State Government have completed/undertaken the following schemes :

1. A cluster of 6 to 10 huts and 4 shops are being constructed at Patni Top.
2. 100 bedded tourist hostel at Katra has been completed and 16 additional beds are under construction in tourist bungalow.
3. A sarai has recently been constructed at Sudhmahadev.
4. Work of construction of 16 additional beds in the tourist bungalow Banihal is also in progress.
5. A 3 bed room tourist bungalow is under construction at Mansar.
6. Execution of a new water supply scheme for Patni Top, Kud and Batote has been taken in hand.

The State Government propose the future development of Katra, Kud, Mansar and Sudhmahadev in Udhampur District and Patni Top, Sansar, Batote and Banihal in Doda District in accordance with master plans to be prepared for the purpose. The survey work of Sudhmahadev, Kud, Patni Top and Sansar has been entrusted to Survey of India and preparation of master plans for Katra and Mansar have, however, been taken in hand by the State Town Planning Organisation.

Abolition of School Examination in Andhra Pradesh

6434. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has decided to abolish school examinations ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, only detentions in various classes except VII and X, merely on the basis of

the result of the annual examination have been done away with.

(b) Education being a State subject, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is competent to make such changes in its examination system as it considers suitable and necessary.

Allocation of Central Revenues to States

6435. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had given to the States their entire share of revenues collected on their behalf as recommended by the Finance Commission, so that the settlement of accounts on the Reserve Bank could be cleared off when bank business closed for the half-year ended June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, what are the contents of the latter sent to the State Governments recently in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The share of the State Governments in Central revenues, as recommended by the Finance Commission, is paid to them in regular monthly instalments irrespective of their financial position. The payments due to the States on this account in July, 1971 were, however, made in June itself. This was done in order to enable some States which had run into overdrafts on the Reserve Bank to reduce their overdraft liability. The balance of overdrafts still left over in some cases was covered by giving to the concerned States ways and means advances, recoverable within the current financial year.

The Central Government has been advising the States, from time to time, to keep their financial position under review.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

6436. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wholesale price index

for the fortnight ended 12th June, 1971 shows that the prices jumped by 1.5 per cent which is a substantial rise in a short period; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check such rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The general index of wholesale price (1961-62=100) for the week ended June 12, 1971 rose by 1.1 per cent as compared to its level for the week ended May 29, 1971.

(b) Apart from pursuing the policy of fiscal and monetary restraint, the Government propose to enforce physical and administrative controls, wherever appropriate, to check any undue rise in prices.

Arrest of Employees of A.G.'s Office, Ranchi

6437. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of the Accountant General's Office, Ranchi (Bihar) have been arrested during the month of June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the nature of the charges framed against them ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into this matter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Two employees of the office of the Accountant General, Bihar, Ranchi, were arrested during June, 1971. Investigations are in progress against one for alleged offences under Sections 148/452 Indian Penal Code and Section 5 Explosives Act, and against the other under Sections 399/120B/402 Indian Penal Code.

(c) and (d). Further action, if any, in these cases would depend on the outcome of the Police investigations.

Realisation of Income Tax in Bihar

6438. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of income-tax

recovered during the year 1970-71 by Government in Bihar ; and

(b) the reasons for the non-recovery of the outstanding amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total net collection of Income-tax and Corporation tax in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar during the financial year 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 10.75 crores (Provisional).

(b) The net arrears outstanding as on 31-3-1971 in the Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar amounted to Rs. 9.43 crores. These included the following types, the recovery of which was unavoidably held up :—

- (i) Demands due from persons who have left India and/or are not traceable.
- (ii) Demands due from persons who have nil/inadequate assets at present.
- (iii) Demands due from Companies which have gone into liquidation.
- (iv) Demands locked up on account of the same income having been taxed in the hands of more than one assessee as a protective measure.
- (v) Demands pending realisation of the verification of assessee's claims for double income-tax relief.

The remaining demand was in the normal process of recovery and such steps as are contemplated in law are being taken.

Statement made by Chairman of L.I.C.

6439. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Statesman" dated the 4th July, 1971 regarding the statement made by the Chairman of Life Insurance Corporation at Bombay ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction regarding his suggestion on retirement benefits of salaries group to be made tax free ?

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

(b) Retirement benefits of salaried employees in the form of death-cum-retirement gratuity and commuted value of pension already enjoy exemption from tax subject to certain limits. Further exemption is also available in respect of the accumulated balance due to the employee from a recognised provident fund (which would include contributions by the employer and interest on the contributions of both the employer and the employee). In Government's view, no further—liberalisation is called for in the tax concessions already provided in the law in respect of retirement benefits of salaried employees.

Forcible Marriage Tribal Girls with Non-Tribals

6440. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Statesman" dated the 1st July, 1971 regarding "Mass Shotgun Weddings" ;

(b) whether many non-tribals have been forced to marry tribal girls by the Adivasi Maha Panchayat in Bastar District ;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Social Boycott of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Agricultural Workers by Landlords in Chittoor District (A.P.)

6441. **SHRI K. C. HALDER :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the social boycott of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural workers by landlords including forbidding them from taking bath from the river in Thummalagunta Village of Kalahasti Taluk, Chittoor District (Andhra Pradesh) ; and

(b) If so, the steps taken by Government to protect the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers from the harassment of landlords ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that this is false.

(b) Does not arise.

समाज कल्याण में अनुसन्धान प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रशासन सम्बन्धी योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

6442. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में समाज कल्याण में अनुसन्धान प्रशिक्षण और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए कितनी धनराशि रखी गई है ; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई ऐसी योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिए कितनी धनराशि रखी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० रामास्वामी) : (क) 89.50 लाख रुपये की धनराशि रखी गई है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में इन विषयों के लिए बनाई गई योजनाएं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए रखी गई धनराशि नीचे दी गई है :—

रुपये लाख की राशियों में

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. समाज कल्याण में अनुसन्धान के लिए सामाजिक कार्य के स्कूलों को सहायता । | 1.00 |
| 2. क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों की स्थापना । | 1.00 |
| 3. समाज कल्याण के सम्बद्ध स्थाई सलाहकार समिति के काम पर खर्च । | 0.30 |

4. सांख्यिकी-एवं-अनुसन्धान एकक की स्थापना 0.24

5. सामाजिक कार्य प्रशिक्षण (सामाजिक कार्य के गैर-विश्वविद्यालय स्कूलों को अनुदान) । 1.00

6. सामाजिक कार्यों की संस्थाओं को अनुदान । 0.30

7. बाल सेविका प्रशिक्षण के लिए बाल कल्याण की भारतीय परिषद को अनुदान । 6.00

8. जन सहकारिता में अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण के केंद्रीय संस्थान को अनुदान । 3.00

9. समाज कल्याण पर राष्ट्रीय गोष्ठियों का आयोजन करने पर खर्च । 0.12

10. प्रकाशन । 1.00

11. बालवाडियों के लिये शैक्षिक उपकरणों और खिलौने के नमूने तैयार करने और उनका निर्माण करने के लिए एक प्रोटोटाइप केन्द्र की स्थापना । 0.50

विकलांगों के नियोक्ताओं को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

6443. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कार्यकुशल विकलांगों तथा अन्य विकलांगों के नियोक्ताओं को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देती है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह पुरस्कार प्रति वर्ष दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) गत वर्ष जिन लोगों को पुरस्कार दिया गया था उनके नाम क्या हैं और यह किस तारीख को दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) भारत के राष्ट्रपति प्रतिवर्ष विकलांग के उत्कृष्ट नियोक्ताओं को तीन पुरस्कार और तीन ही पुरस्कार अत्यधिक कार्यकुशल विकलांग कर्मचारियों को प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) प्रथम राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार 15 मार्च, 1970 को निम्नलिखित को दिये गये थे :—

कर्मचारी

1. श्रीमती प्रतिभा आर्य (अन्ध)
द्वारा राष्ट्रीय विरजानन्द अन्ध कन्या विद्यालय, न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली।
2. श्री अशोक कुमार अग्रवाल (बधिर)
द्वारा मैकेनिक डिबि.न. नेशनल फिजिकल लबोरेट्री, हिलसाइड रोड, नई दिल्ली।
3. श्री नरसिम भाई छगन लाल पटेल (अपग)
द्वारा श्री एस० एल० पाण्डेय, अनु-भाग अधिकारी, शिक्षा एवं श्रम विभाग, सचिवालय, अहमदाबाद।

नियोक्ता

1. मैसर्स वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी लि०, हैदराबाद। (अन्ध)
2. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कलोकनेर स्विच-गियर लि०, बम्बई-66 (बधिर)
3. मैसर्स पैकिंग ट्रेडर्स,
न्यू काटन मिल्स नं० 1 कम्पाउंड,
रायपुर गेट से बाहर, कनकारिया रोड, अहमदाबाद (अपग)

राज्यों में मद्य निषेध लागू करना

6444. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने तथा किन राज्यों ने मद्य

निषेध के बारे में मद्य-निषेध लागू करने अथवा न करने के विरुद्ध सम्बन्धी सिद्धांत को अन्त तक स्वीकार कर लिया है,

(ख) कितनी तथा किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने नशीली चीजों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले विज्ञापनों पर रोक लगा दी है ; और

(ग) मद्य निषेध लागू करने से राज्य सरकार को राजस्व में होने वाली हानि का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी, केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस योजना का, इस समय कितनी राज्य सरकारें लाभ उठा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पांच राज्य, जिनमें असम, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दो संघ प्रशासन दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दिल्ली सम्मिलित है, मद्य-निषेध लागू करने अथवा न करने के विरुद्ध सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया है। मद्य-निषेध वाले राज्य गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के लिए इस सिद्धांत के प्रतिपादन की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पता लगा है कि तामिलनाडु सरकार ने हाल ही में मद्य-निषेध को 30 अगस्त 1971 से निलंबित कर दिया है।

(ख) 12 राज्य सरकारों ने जिनमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तामिलनाडु तथा दो संघ प्रशासन चण्डीगढ़ और देहली सम्मिलित है, नशीली चीजों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले विज्ञापनों पर रोक लगा दी है।

(ग) तीन राज्य सरकारें जिनमें हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल हैं।

**Opening of New Branches for Expansion
of Credit Facilities to Farmers in
West Bengal**

6445. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new Branches of Nationalised Banks are being opened to expand the credit facilities to the small farmers and to include a wide area in the District of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the small farmers are allowed and encouraged to be included in Co-operative Credit Societies to have the credit facility from the banks through the Co-operative Society in the District of Birbhum ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

**Grants to High and Higher Secondary
Schools in West Bengal for Construc-
tion of Hostels for S.C. and S.T.
Students**

6466. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grant was given to High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal out of the welfare fund for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the recipient schools ; and

(c) the amount received by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). During the Third Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 6.87 lakhs was spent by the West Bengal Government towards construction of hostels under State Plan schemes for the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The money was spent on 45 hostels. The expenditure was shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25. There

was no programme for Scheduled Caste students.

Since the implementing authority is the State Government the information in respect of the recipient schools is not available.

**Post-Graduate Departments of Sanskrit in
Universities**

6447. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Post-Graduate Departments of Sanskrit in all the Universities of India ; and

(b) if not, the number and names of the Universities which do not have such departments ?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(i) Statutory Universities :

1. Agra University
2. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University
3. Assam Agricultural University
4. Awadesh Pratap Singh University
5. Berhampur University
6. Bhagalpur University
7. Bhopal University
8. Calicut University
9. Dibrugarh University
10. Gujarat Ayurveda University
11. Guru Nanak University
12. Haryana Agricultural University
13. Himachal Pradesh University
14. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa-vidyalaya
15. Indore University
16. Jabalpur University
17. Jawahar Lal Nehru University

18. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
19. Jiwaji University
20. Kanpur University
21. Kalyani University
22. Kashmir University
23. Kerala University
24. Madarai University
25. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidya-peeth
26. Marathwada University
27. Meerut University
28. North Bengal University
29. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology
30. Punjab Agricultural University
31. Punjab Krishi Vidyapeeth
32. Rajendra Agricultural University
33. Ranchi University
34. Ravi Shanker University
35. Roorkee University
36. Sambalpur University
37. Saurashtra University
38. S.N.D.T. Women's University
39. South Gujarat University
40. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
41. University of Agricultural Sciences
42. U. P. Agricultural University

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

1. Gujarat Vidyapeeth
2. Indian Agricultural Research Institute
3. Indian Institute of Science
4. Indian School of Mines
5. Jamia Millia Islamia
6. Tata Institute of Social Sciences

NOTE :—Information in respect of K.S.D. Sanskrit University is not available.

प्रश्न-पत्र निरीक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना

6448. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रश्न-पत्र निरीक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है जो राज्यों तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित संस्थाओं के डिग्री धारियों द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों में प्राप्त प्रकों का मूल्यांकन कर सके और एक विश्व-विद्यालय से दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय में स्थानान्तरण के लिए उक्त बोर्ड में उन्हें पंजीकृत कर सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस बोर्ड की स्थापना कब की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उ-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

New Guidelines for General Insurance

6449. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new guidelines are being prepared for General Insurance ; and

(b) whether the guidelines will include crop and cattle insurance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir, Guidelines on investments are proposed to be prepared.

(b) No, Sir.

Use of Unfair Means in Examinations

6450. SHRI N. K. SINHA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received

of the examinees adopting unfair means at all levels in the examination held by the Examination Board and Universities in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any change in the system of examination is contemplated ; and

(c) if so, what are the main changes proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) There have been some reports of unfair means being adopted by examinees in examinations held in various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 35th meeting held on the 2nd & 3rd May, 1970 passed the following resolution :-

"The Board request the Chairman to set up a Committee on Examination, which will examine the present situation and make recommendations to counteract malpractices and to give protection to invigilators and others concerned with examination."

In accordance with the above resolution the Committee was appointed and it has since submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Board's recommendations will be communicated to all State Governments, Boards of Education and Universities in the country for being adopted or adapted in the manner best suited to the conditions obtaining in each state.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Bank in Rural Areas

6451. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more branches of Nationalised Banks are likely to be opened in the rural areas during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the number of such branches ?

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

(b) New branches of banks are opened on the basis of surveys of the districts made by lead banks. About 700 new offices to be opened by the nationalised banks in

unbanked centres by the end of 1971/early 1972. Further programmes will be drawn up from year to year.

Arrears of Income-Tax Outstanding in Kanpur

6452. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax arrears amounting to more than Rs. 3 crores were outstanding on the 1st June, 1971 in Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the names of the mill-owners who have not paid the same ; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Income-tax arrears amounting to more than Rs. 3 crores were outstanding, as on 1st of June, 1971, in Kanpur proper.

(b) and (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the textile mills which are owned by limited companies. The required information is not readily available. Information about the limited companies owing textile mills in Kanpur, against whom outstanding as on 1st June, 1971 and the action taken against them is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

Promotion of Instructors in National Fitness Corps

6453. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotions of all Instructors in National Fitness Corps have been stopped ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same ;

(c) whether several representations have been submitted by the employees organisations ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee it was decided with the concurrence of the representatives of the State

Governments that the integrated Physical Education programme called the National Fitness Corps Programme should be uniformly adopted in schools and that the control of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors employed by the Central Government should be transferred to the State Governments for implementing the NFC Programme in the States. It was, therefore, decided in August, 1967 not to fill up any vacant post in the Organisation except that of Director General, whether by promotion or otherwise.

As the transfer of the Instructors could not be effected quickly for various reasons, it was decided in February and April 1968 that deputationists with NFC Organisation should be returned to their parent offices as soon as practicable the posts so vacated being filled by suitable persons already working in the Organisation, and that supervisory posts for running the Organisation efficiently should be identified and promotions made thereto. In implementing these decisions only a few posts were deemed essential and filled. Several representations were received from the staff and the employees' association in this regard.

Government appointed a One-Man Commission *inter-alia* to enquire into these complaints and to assess whether grounds exist for granting further promotions in accordance with the decision taken in February and April, 1968. The finding of the Commission have been received and are under examination.

Demand for one Corporation in place of General Insurance

6454. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leaders of All India Insurance Employees Union have demanded one Corporation for the General Insurance ; and

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

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

(b) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और पुलों का निर्माण

6455. श्री गंगा चरण बीजित : क्या लीबहम और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और पुलों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

संजदीय कार्य तथा नौ हन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं। निमाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3 पश्चिमी निमाड़ जिले (जो अब खड़गांव कहा जाता है) से होकर गुजरता है। इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के विकास के लिए और निमज्जन पुलों को बदल कर उच्चस्तरीय पुल निर्माण के लिए और उसी मार्ग के पुलों के पुनर्निर्माण/चौड़ा करने की योजनाओं के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 202.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-7 के दौरान निम्न-लिखित योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जानी हैं:—

(1) सड़क के मोड़दा श्रवनानक भागों को ससकन/चौड़ा/सुधार करना जिसमें संकरे और कमजोर पुलियों का पुनर्निर्माण/चौड़ा करना भी शामिल है (21 मील)।

(2) खारघाट पर (55 मील पर) नर्मदानदी के ऊपर के बड़े निमज्जन पुलों और मोराव नदी के ऊपर मील

60/3 पर उच्चस्तरीय पुलों को बढ़लगा ।

(3) 7 छोटे पुलों को चौड़ा/पुनर्निर्माण करना ।

(ग) ऊपर (ख) में दिये गये विभिन्न कार्यों की प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :

(1) ख (1) के लिए सर्वेक्षण, जाँच तथा परियोजना अनुमानों की तैयारी का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(2) नर्मदा नदी पर उच्चस्तरीय पुल के लिए निविदाएं प्राप्त हो गई है तथा वे विचाराधीन है । दोराद पुल के लिए सर्वेक्षण, जाँच तथा परियोजना अनुमानों की तैयारी का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(3) 6 छोटे पुलों को चौड़ा/निर्माण करने का कार्य प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है । शेष एक छोटे पुल का सर्वेक्षण तथा जाँच और परियोजना अनुमान की तैयारी का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

Recommendations made by Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities

6456. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of Gajendragadkar Committee on the governance of Universities ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and the steps proposed to be taken by Government for implementing those recommendations ?

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

(b) The Committee has made recom-

mendations on various aspects of University administration such as size of a University, University autonomy, role of Central Universities, contents of acts, statutes, ordinances and Regulations, powers of the visitor, functions and constitution of the authorities and other bodies of the Universities organisation of teaching departments, student participation, appointment of Vice-Chancellors and other officers etc. Copies of the Report have already been supplied to the Parliament Library.

The recommendations made by the Committee are under examination.

Increased Capital Investment from Japan

6457. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be an increase in Japan's capital investment in India during the coming years ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Recent statements of Japanese Government leaders indicate that some liberalisation is contemplated in Japan's regulations governing investments abroad. The Mitsubishi Mission which visited India from 19th April, to 1st May, 1971 appear to have been favourably impressed with the opportunities for investment in India. In view of these developments, Japan's private capital investments in India can be expected to increase in the coming years, but it is difficult to assess its possible extent at this stage.

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities in Punjab and Delhi

6458. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any raids were carried out in Delhi and several towns in Punjab on the 29th June, 1971 by the Income-tax officials who seized and sealed incriminating documents, account books and lockers of the sole agent of a State Government lottery for evasion of tax ; and

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into and, if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Investigations are in progress. Necessary action would be taken if the assessee is found guilty on completion of investigations.

Losses suffered by Ranjit and Lodi Hotels

6459. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ranjit and Lodi Hotels in new Delhi have incurred losses during 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to run these hotels on a profitable basis ?

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

(a) and (b). Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels suffered losses of Rs. 1.78 lakhs and Rs. 1.53 lakhs respectively during the year 1969-70. The main reasons for the losses was the increase in expenditure on salaries and wages owing to the implementation of the wage Board Recommendations. The expenditure on this account in Lodhi Hotel which was Rs. 3.47 lakhs in 1967-68, rose to Rs. 7.98 lakhs in 1969-70. Similarly, the increase in Ranjit Hotel was from Rs. 3.79 lakhs to Rs. 9.20 lakhs.

(c) For the year 1970-71 the hotels between them are expected to have made a small profit. It has been decided to increase the tariff of rooms in both the hotels with effect from 1st October, 1971. A scheme for renovation/airconditioning of public areas and rooms has been undertaken to achieve better occupancy and larger sales.

Teacher-Student Ratios at Pre-Degree level and Graduate level

6460. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the prescribed ratio of teachers and students in (i) art subjects (ii) science subjects and (iii) physical education (sports games and physical culture) at the Pre-Degree level ; and

(b) the corresponding ratios as referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii) above at the Graduate level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). It is primarily for the Universities to prescribe teacher-pupil ratios for degree and pre-degree courses. This ratio varies from University to University.

The University Grants Commission has also not prescribed any teacher-pupil ratio for different courses in the colleges and universities. However, in case of colleges affiliated to Delhi University certain overall teacher-pupil ratios for different courses, as indicated below, have been laid down by the Commission for purposes of determining the maintenance grant :—

Pre-medical and B. A.	
(Pass)	... 1.20
B. Sc. (Gen)	... 1.15
B. Sc. (Home Science)	... 1.15
B. A. (Hons)	... 1.12
B. Ed.	... 1.10

Appointments to the Posts of Director General and Deputy Director General of Tourism

6461. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of Deputy Director General, Tourism and Director General Tourism recently fell vacant ;

(b) if so, the manner in which these posts were filled up ;

(c) whether these posts have been filled up on a regular or temporary basis and in the former case, the tenure of the incumbents so selected ; and

(d) the background of the incumbents selected for appointment to these posts in the sphere of tourism development and promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The post of Director General (Tourism) fell vacant with effect from the 12th May, 1971 and the question of filling

it is under consideration. One of the three posts of Deputy Director General in the Department of Tourism was abolished with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March, 1971 and the existing post of General Manager (Tourists, Facilities & Standards) was redesignated as Deputy Director General with effect from the 1st April, 1971. The incumbent of the abolished post of Deputy Director General was continued against the redesignated post.

Revision of Pay Scales of State Government Employees

6462. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the dates when pay scales of State Government employees in West Bengal, Mysore, Punjab and Gujarat were revised last ;

(b) the latest revised pay scales in the aforesaid states ; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been fully implemented in the aforesaid States and if not, the reasons for deviations in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) According to information made available by the State Governments concerned the latest revision of pay scales in the four States have been given effect from the following dates :

- (i) West Bengal : 1-4-1970
- (ii) Mysore : 1-1-1970
- (iii) Punjab : 1-2-1968
- (iv) Gujarat : 1-6-1967

(b) The information relating to the State Governments of Mysore and Gujarat are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-776/71]. The information relating to West Bengal and Punjab is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) The position regarding various States is as follows :

West Bengal : Having regard to the limitations of the financial resources of the State Government the Government of West

Bengal decided to accept the following items subject to suitable modifications :

- (1) A reasonable increase in the scale of pay.
- (2) Fixation of pay according to qualifications, duties and responsibilities and status.
- (3) Removal of anomalies and inequities in respect of pay scales as far as possible.
- (4) Reduction in the number of scales from 81 to 34.
- (5) Merger of dearness allowance with pay.
- (6) Improved pensionary benefits.
- (7) Removal of discrimination in the matter of medical benefits.
- (8) Increased house rent allowance and education allowance.

Certain recommendations are still under consideration of the State Government. These relate to matters such as amalgamation of certain services and grades or posts, upgradation of certain Posts with regard to their duties and responsibilities, recruitment procedures in regard to certain categories of posts, enlargement of the functions of the Public Service Commission in certain respects, liberalisation of leave rules and leave travel concession, overtime allowance, hill allowance, compensatory and risk allowance in certain cases, travelling and daily allowances, uniforms, etc,

Mysore : The Government have accepted the recommendations with some minor modifications. The Pay Commission had recommended a basic pay of Rs. 60 for the lowest paid Government official. Government had decided that a basic pay of Rs. 65 should be allowed to these categories of Government officials. A few other modifications have also been effected in the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission. Government have also decided that fixation of pay in the revised scale of pay should be done with weightage for service in the existing scale.

Punjab : The recommendations of the Punjab Pay Commission relating to pay scales were generally accepted by the Government and deviations were made only where necessary or desirable for removing possible anomalies after consideration by the Government at the highest level.

Gujarat : The recommendations were not only fully implemented by the State Government but the State Government has gone beyond the recommendations to the extent below :

- (a) Instead of fifty scales recommended, State Government accepted 40 scales eliminating some scales.
- (b) Automatic revision of Dearness Allowance not accepted, however, last revision of dearness allowance rates goes beyond the recommendations of the Commission.
- (c) The pay fixation formula has been liberalised.

Filling up of Vacancies in District School Board, Cooch-Bihar

6463. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of vacancies under the District School Board, Cooch-Bihar, which are not being filled up ; and

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies and how soon these will be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). 196 vacancies exists in posts sanctioned for schools recently approved. Now that a state-wide ban on the appointment of new teachers imposed in April 1971, has been recently lifted, the School Board, Cooch-Bihar is taking steps to fill the vacancies.

Swimming Pool at Cooch-Bihar

6464. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back the Government of West Bengal announced sanctioning of money for a swimming pool at Cooch-Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to expedite the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of India have no information. Details have been called for from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Custodians of General Insurance Companies with the Finance Minister

6465. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting of the Custodians of General Insurance Companies was held with him ; and

(b) if so, whether any guideline was formulated and communicated to the Custodians to act upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). A meeting of the Custodians of general insurance companies with the Finance Minister was held in Delhi on 6th July, 1971. At the meeting it was impressed upon the custodians that geographical spread of insurance services, extensive and intensive coverage of new economic activities and an efficient and personalised service to the customers and sustained improvement in profitability of the business will be the deciding factors on which success of general insurance will now be judged by the country. No specific guideline as such was formulated at the meeting but matters of general interest to custodians of general insurance companies were discussed, when *inter alia* the following important decisions were conveyed :

1. Employees should not be given a feeling that just because of take-over of business by the government, the legitimate demands of the employees were being shelved. Custodians should make their own studies and negotiate on the basis of general guidelines which the Government might be in a position to indicate after a clear picture of the existing position is available.

for which information is being collected.

2. For tackling the problem of dummy employees the test should be whether the person concerned, is making any contribution to the company i.e. judged by the quantity of business, service rendered, etc.
3. Dummy inspectors should first be removed and the question of appointing new inspectors should not arise till then.
4. Steps should be taken to introduce the practice of paying the commission to agents through account payee cheques only as a general policy.
5. Custodians should undertake a review of outstanding claims as on 31-12-1970 and send monthly reports of the progress of settlement of outstanding claims.
6. As regards investments, the immediate policy should be to invest only in short-term securities and fixed deposits so that there is no danger of depreciation. General guidelines on question of investments would be given after Government has given further thought to the matter.
7. Custodians should personally look into the value put on unquoted shares held by the Company and satisfy themselves that the value reflects the correct worth of such shares.

Loans to Small Artisans from Nationalised Banks

6466. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether small artisans are not getting loans from the nationalised Banks and if so, the reason therefor ;

(b) whether any survey has been held recently in this regard at the instance of the Banking Commission and if so the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that adequate finances are available from these banks to the small artisans on easy terms ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Since nationalisation the nationalised banks have adopted a liberalised credit policy in respect of hitherto neglected sectors like small scale industries, self-employed persons, professionals, small farmers etc. Small artisans can avail of credit facilities from the nationalised banks both under the category of small scale industries and self-employment schemes. The banks consider all applications on merits provided the schemes are operationally viable. A series of surveys have been conducted at the instance of Banking Commission but the samples in most of the surveys are quite small. The findings of individual surveys cannot be generalised. The Banking Commission is at present engaged in studying the problem on an All India basis. The report of the Banking Commission is expected by the end of December, 1971.

Evasion of Income-Tax by Smarts Chit Fund

6467. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been evasion of income-tax by the Smarts Chit Fund Co. and if so, whether investigations have been made ;

(b) what action has been taken against this firm and whether any criminal case is pending against them ; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax paid by this firm during the last three years and the amount outstanding at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There were allegations of tax evasion against Smarts (P) Ltd., which is doing chit fund business. Investigations upto the assessment year 1966-67 have been made and large additions to the returned income made. The Income-tax Officer is not aware of any criminal case pending against this Company.

(c) Only tax of Rs. 1,996/- was found payable in spite of the large additions because there were earlier brought-forward losses. No demand raised remains unpaid by the assessee.

Opening of Branches of Public Sector Banks in 1971

6468. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector banks have finalised some schemes to open 2,000 branches to provide banking facilities to public in 1971 ;

(b) if so, the number of branches to be opened in rural and urban areas ; and

(c) whether these banks will also liberalise loans to the farmers in the rural areas under the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). New branches of commercial banks at unbanked centres are opened on the basis of surveys of districts carried out by the Lead Banks. Surveys of about 150 districts have been completed. In the first four months of 1971, 437 new branches have been opened by banks in the public sector. Programmes drawn up so far envisage the opening of a little over 1000 new offices by public sector banks in unbanked centres in the course of 1971/early 1972. The bulk of these branches will be opened in rural areas. This will help facilitate the flow of bank credit to farmers in larger measure.

Working of Nationalised and Non-Nationalised Banks in Rajasthan

6469. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—(KOTA) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nationalised and non-nationalised banks working in the State of Rajasthan for financing agriculture and other neglected sections ; and

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned by the nationalised banks to agriculturists in Rajasthan during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The number of offices of 11 public sector banks and 6 other commercial banks in Rajasthan were 448 and 77 respectively as on May 31, 1971.

(b) The comparative figures of direct finance by the nationalised banks to the

agriculturists in Rajasthan are given below :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
As at end of March, 1970	As at end of March, 1971	Increase achieved as at end of March, 1971 over end of March, 1970
(Balance outstanding)	(Balance outstanding)	
167.35	420.11	252.76

पटना में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

6470. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना जिले की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी तथा उसमें कितने डिबीजन हैं ;

(ख) पटना जिले में किस-किस स्थान पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक शाखा कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाली औसत जनसंख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 1971 में पटना जिले की अनुमानित जनसंख्या लगभग 37 लाख है और इस जिले में 4 उप-प्रभाग (सब डिबीजन) हैं अर्थात् (i) पटना सदर, पटना शहर सहित (ii) दीनापुर, (iii) बाढ़ और (iv) बिहार शरीफ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—777/71]

(ग) पटना जिले में इस समय वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं औसतन लगभग 74,000 लोगों का सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं ।

रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में कार्य करने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

6471. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ग) जिन कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं उनके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है और कब तक ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक कर्मचारी संघ ने अधिकारियों को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या 226 है ।

(ख) और (ग). रिजर्व बैंक ने पटना में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों (अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियों) के लिए 10 फ्लेटों की व्यवस्था कर रखी है । इंप्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, राज्य सरकार और समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन के जरिए अत्यधिक प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद भी, रिजर्व बैंक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने के लिए पटना में भूमि प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है । उपयुक्त भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । उपयुक्त भूमि प्राप्त होते ही रिजर्व बैंक अतिरिक्त क्वार्टर बनाने के लिए कदम उठायेगा ।

(घ) रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में, रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के पास कर्मचारी संघ का कोई ज्ञापन नहीं है ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली के कालेजों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिये प्रवेश

6472. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री आर० बालकृष्ण पिल्लै :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कुछ विद्यार्थियों को दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश देने से इन्कार कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) कालेजों में उनके प्रवेश को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार सभी अनुसूचित जाति/कबीलों के विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने दाखिला मांगा था और जो 5 प्रतिशत अंकों की छूट सहित न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते थे, दाखिल कर लिये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Seizure of Forged Dollars in Coimbatore

6473. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any arrests were made in Coimbatore in regard to the seizure of forged American dollar notes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Credit facilities to Sugar Industries

6474. SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given some credit facilities to the Sugar factories all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of factories which availed of such a facility and of those who did not, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government have NOT given any credit facilities to Sugar factories themselves. Sugar factories in the country are availing credit facilities from Financial Institutions and Banks.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

6475. श्री राज चन्द्र बिकल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काका कालेलकर के सभापतित्व में नियुक्त पिछड़े वर्ग आयोगों की मुख्य सिफारिशों को इस बीच लागू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) अब कौन सी मुख्य सिफारिशें लागू की जानी हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त आयोगों की किन-किन सिफारिशों को लागू करना संभव नहीं है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० राजास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही 3 सितम्बर, 1956 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गये ज्ञापन में स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी। लोक सभा अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 5138 दिनांक 16 जुलाई, 1971 के उत्तर की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। इस आयोग की जिन सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया था, वे पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये कसौटी निश्चित करने के बारे में थी। आयोग ने अपने बहुमत की सिफारिश में सुझाव दिया था कि "अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों" का निश्चय करने के लिए कसौटी जाति होनी चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने इस मामले पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार किया था और 1961 में यह निर्णय दिया था कि वह अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अनिश्चित पिछड़े वर्ग की

कोई सूची नहीं बनाएगी और उसने "अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों" का निश्चय करने के प्रश्न को सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड़ दिया था। उसके साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दे दी गई थी कि वे इस मामले में जाति के स्थान पर आर्थिक कसौटी को अपनायें।

Completion of bridge over the Ganges at Jhansi, Allahabad

6476. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the initial target date for completion of bridge over the Ganges at Jhansi, Allahabad ;

(b) the reasons for delay ; and

(c) when the bridge is now proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) March 1972.

(b) and (c). Slow progress on the part of the contractor, modification required to be made in the design of foundations due to deep clayey strata met with in some of the foundations and increase in the scope of work by the addition of one span. Taking these factors into account, the bridge is likely to be completed by June 1975.

Translation work given to translating agencies by C. S. T. T.

6477. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of books given for translation to translating agencies by the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount paid to these agencies ;

(c) the number of books remaining to be translated and published even after the expiry of the time given by the proprietors of the books ; and

(d) the amount of royalty paid to the

proprietors of such books whose translation and publication has not been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) to (d). 62 books for translation were given to the existing translating agencies by the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology during the last three years. A total amount of Rs. 16.19 lakhs was released during the same period for various purposes including translation and publication. No book is pending translation and publication after expiry of the time given by the proprietors of the books. Hence the question of the royalty does not arise.

Amount spent on production and publication of standard books in Indian languages

6478. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent during the last three years by Government for the production and publication of standard books in Indian languages; and

(b) out of the titles published, how many have been prescribed as textbooks by the various Universities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) Grants totalling Rs. 165.32 lakhs have been released to the State Governments so far for the production of University-level textbooks in Indian languages. In addition an expenditure amounting to Rs. 9.70 lakhs has been incurred on the production of such books at and central level (including Rs. 4 lakhs paid to National Book trust for production of core books and Rs. 1 lakh to University Grants Commission for grant of fellowships for writing of original books under the supervision of distinguished university professors.)

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

विदेश गये मंत्रिमंडल स्तर के मंत्रियों पर मुद्रा खर्च

6479. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में मंत्रिमंडल स्तर के कौन-कौन से मंत्री विदेश गये ;

(ख) उक्त दौरों पर कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1971 के महीनों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Special grants for regular theatres in Imphal

6480. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have recommended to the Government of India special grants for the regular theatres in Imphal, namely Manipur Dramatic Union, Rupmahal and the Aryan Theatre, over and above the earlier grants for development of stage, auditorium and light techniques; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Need for increase in the number of City Buses plying in and around Imphal

6481. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the fact that there is urgent need for increase in the number of city buses plying in and around Imphal, especially during the time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., to meet need of the office and market going public ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this behalf ; and

(c) the number of city buses plying daily at present and how does it compare with the position one year ago ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) According to the Manipur Administration, the peak hours during which increase in the number of buses plying in and around Imphal city is required are from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. only.

(b) The Manipur State Transport Undertaking places additional buses daily during the above mentioned hours to meet the traffic requirements.

(c) The number of city buses plying daily in and around Imphal at present is 13, against 11 one year ago.

Need to Increase Hotel Facilities in Manipur

6482. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the need to increase hotel facilities in Manipur in order to attract tourists ;

(b) if so, the main features of such additional facilities as are going to be provided ;

(c) whether any hotel in Manipur has already been given financial assistance under the tourist development scheme ; and

(d) if so, the names of the hotels and the amount given to them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are aware of the inadequacy of tourist accommodation facilities at Manipur.

(b) to (d). No concrete proposals for loan are yet before the Government of India.

Hotels in Manipur which applied for Financial Assistance and Classification

6483. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of hotels in Manipur which have so far applied for financial assistance and their classification ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : None, Sir.

Inadequacy of space in Imphal City Office of I.A.C.

6484. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties faced by I.A.C. Office staff and the passengers in the Imphal City office of the Indian Airlines due to heavy congestion caused by inadequacy of space available in the small building for the last several years ;

(b) whether the present accommodation for this office belongs to the Indian Airlines; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to expand the building ?

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines have plans for expanding the building but due to financial stringency it has not been possible to undertake the work. However, toilet and other facilities in the City booking office are being improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 and these are expected to be ready for use in three months' time.

Central Team to study Flood Situation in various States

6485. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint any Central Study Team to visit different States during the next three months

for making an assessment of the recent flood damage and the assistance that is necessary for relief operations ; and

(b) if so, the names of members of the Study Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). As and when requests are received from State Governments following occurrence of floods, Central Teams are constituted to visit the States concerned, to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and to determine the funds that will be required for relief measures. So far such requests have been received only from the State Governments of Kerala and Bihar. The names of the members of the Central Teams that will visit these States have not yet been finalised.

Non-Acceptance of 50 Paisa and 25 Paisa Coins introduced prior to Decimalisation of Currency

6486. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50 Paisa and 25 Paisa coins introduced prior to decimalisation of the currency are in circulation ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such coins are not being accepted in the markets in various parts of Orissa ; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter with a view to abolish this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The half rupee and quarter rupee nickel coins, bearing the King's effigy on one side and the figure of a tiger on the other as also coins bearing the Asoka Pillar design, introduced prior to decimalisation of currency, still continue to be legal tender and are in circulation ;

(b) There are indications to suggest that these coins, though legal tenders, are not accepted by the public in some parts of Orissa ;

(c) The Reserve Bank of India are seized of the matter and they have taken action to give the publicity though the Government of Orissa that these coins continue to be legal tender and that there

should be no hesitation on the part of the public in accepting them.

Construction of Subernarekha Bridge

6487. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the Government of West Bengal to provide a portion of money for the construction of the Subernarekha Bridge as both the States will be benefited equally ;

(b) if so, what reply has been received from the West Bengal Government ; and •

(c) when the technical approval and financial sanction will be given to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir. The proposed bridge over Subernarekha in Orissa falls on a State road. The Orissa Government requested for financial assistance for the bridge under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or Economic Importance for which the pattern of financial assistance in the Fourth Plan is 100% loan. The State Government have accepted this pattern of assistance also. The Government of India have considered the State Government's request and agreed to give 100% loan assistance for the construction of this bridge, which is estimated by the State Government to cost Rs. 74.00 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government are themselves competent to sanction detailed plans and estimates to this project under the delegated powers.

Loans, Grants, Old Age Pension to Handicapped and Old Persons in Andhra Pradesh

6488. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes for the provision of loans, grants, scholarships,

old age pension and other forms of aid for the physically handicapped, infirm and old persons in Andhra Pradesh at the State and Central levels; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes, the number of beneficiaries under each head and the amount of assistance provided to each category of persons yearly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The particulars of the schemes operated at Central level are given in the attached statement,

Details of the schemes operated at the State Government level are not available.

STATEMENT

1. Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Persons

(a) The scholarships are given to the persons between the age of 14—30 years, annually.

(b) The beneficiaries during the year 1970, were 114.

(c) To students are paid scholarships according to prescribed rates laid down in the rules regulating the award of scholarship to physically handicapped.

2. Training for Deaf and Partially Deaf persons

I. Training Centre for Adult Deaf, Hyderabad

(a) No. of beneficiaries 90

(b) Budget provision for the year 1971-72. Rs. 2,13,000

II. School for Partially Deaf Children, Hyderabad

(a) No. of beneficiaries 30

(b) Budget provision for the year 1971-72. Rs. 98,000.

Deed Signed by Mr. Kuriakos for Taking Possession of Plot Allotted to Vishwa Yuvak Kendra

6489. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Kuriakos, who signed the deed for taking possession of the plot allotted to Vishwa Yuvak Kendra was an employee of Bajaj and Company, though he signed the deed on behalf of the World Assembly of Youth (W.A.Y.);

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the World Assembly of Youth has been financed by the C.I.A. and Pentagon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Kendra does not become a C.I.A. cover organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. It has been reported to the Government that at the time he signed the lease deed as the Secretary General, WAY, India, he was an employee of Hindustan Sugar Mills.

(b) As far as the Government is aware, neither the Kendra nor the World Assembly of Youth has received any such assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-Representation of Government on Board of Trustees of Viswa Yuvak Kendra

6490. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why there is no representative of Government on the Board of Trustees of the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, although Government had given to the Kendra substantial financial assistance and the plot for the building for the Kendra was also given at a nominal rate; and

(b) the nature of control exercised by Government on the programmes and activities of the Kendra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Viswa Yuvak

Kendra is a voluntary organisation and is bound by the Rules and Regulations of its own. There is no provision for government representation on the Board of Trustees. No separate control is exercised by government in the case of voluntary Bodies except that the grants sanctioned are subject to proper utilisation and accounting.

Violation of Provisions of Companies Act by Coal Companies

6491. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of coal companies are violating the provisions of the Companies Act by not submitting the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts every year ;

(b) if so, the names of these companies which have not submitted them in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 so far ; and

(c) the steps taken against the defaulting companies ?

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

मध्य प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के छात्रों को समुद्र पार छात्रवृत्तियाँ

6492. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने छात्र छात्रवृत्तियों पर विदेश भेजे गये, वे किन-किन देशों में भेजे गये और विदेशों में उनके विषय क्या हैं और अध्ययन की अवधि कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें से मध्य प्रदेश के लड़के और लड़कियों की संख्या क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उच्च-तर अध्ययन के लिए विदेश भेजे गए छात्रों की संख्या :—

वर्ष	विदेश भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों का अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित आदिमजाति	कुल
1968-69	6	2	8
1969-70	5	6	11
1970-71	4	1	5
	15	9	24

उन देशों के नाम जहाँ भेजे गए :

यूनाइटेड किंगडम	—	10
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	—	13
नार्वे	—	1
		24

अध्ययन के विषय जिनके लिए भेजे गए

सिविल इंजीनियरी	—	3
शल्य चिकित्सा	—	3
भौतिक	—	2
कृषि	—	3
कार्मिक प्रबन्ध	—	1
संरचनात्मक इंजीनियरी	—	2
औषध	—	1
खनन और वायु विज्ञान	—	1
वास्तुकला	—	2
उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी	—	1
बाल स्वास्थ्य कल्याण	—	1
यान्त्रिक इंजीनियरी	—	3
विद्युत इंजीनियरी	—	1
		24

अध्ययन अवधि समान्यतः अध्ययन/प्रशिक्षण

पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार एक वर्ष से तीन वर्ष तक हो सकती है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश से केवल एक लड़का था।

कपड़े पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क को जारी रखने के लिए अखिल भारत कपड़ा व्यापारी संघ की ओर से ज्ञापन

6493. श्री फून खन्व वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारत व्यापारी संघ फेडरेशन ने सरकार को विनिमय-कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क जारी रखने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

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

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० भार० गणेश) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) शर्करा (चीनी), तम्बाकू तथा कपड़े पर विनिमय-कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के सम्बन्ध में पाँचवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय विकास

परिषद की 28 दिसम्बर 1970 को हुई बैठक में मुख्य मन्त्रियों की समिति द्वारा इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था। समिति इस बात से सहमत थी कि इन वस्तुओं पर विनी कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क लगाने की योजना जारी रहनी चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिस से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क से होने वाली आय में वृद्धि हो सके। सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

Head Offices of the State Bank of India

6494. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Head Offices of the State Bank of India in the country ; and

(b) the number of Branch offices attached to each of these Head Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Local Head Offices of the State Bank of India and the number of offices under each head office as on 30th June, 1971 were as below :

Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	Delhi Circle	Kanpur Circle	Ahmedabad Circle	Hyderabad Circle
Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	New Delhi	Kanpur	Ahmedabad	Hyderabad
511	417	314	366	288	140	244
Total 2,280.						

Establishment of a Head Office of the State Bank of India at Patna

6495. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria of establishing a Head Office of the State Bank of India ;

(b) whether Patna in Bihar fulfils the conditions of being a Head Office ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to convert Patna into a Head Office and if so, since when ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Local Head Offices are opened at centres after consideration of a number of factors, more important among them being (i) Viability in respect of operations for the area, (ii) Proximity to field of operations facilitating

speedier development of business and greater thrust in operations, and (iii) Number of branches and sub-offices in the area : decentralisation of control and operations.

(b) and (c). A Regional Manager's Office is already in existence at Patna and it has also been decided to upgrade it into a Local Head Office.

राज्यों से हिन्दी ग्रन्थ प्रकाशमियों की स्थापना

6496. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हिन्दी में दुर्लभ पुस्तकों को उपलब्ध करने के लिये हिन्दी ग्रन्थ प्रकाशमियों की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक कितना व्यय किया है ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की प्रकाशमियों ने कितनी प्रगति की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) उच्च शिक्षा में शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी से भारतीय भाषाओं में सरलता से बदलने दृष्टिकोण से विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के निर्माण की इस मन्त्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय-स्तर की हिन्दी पाठ्य पुस्तकों (ने कि हिन्दी की दुर्लभ पुस्तकों) का निर्माण करने के लिए पाँच हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों (बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश) में हिन्दी ग्रन्थ प्रकाशमियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों का अपनी-अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में निर्माण करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे ही निकाय स्थापित किये गए हैं।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू और काश्मीर, नागालैंड तथा हिमाचल-प्रदेश की सरकारों को छोड़ कर ऐसे प्रत्येक राज्य को, जिनके अपने विश्वविद्यालय

हैं। 1968-69 से शुरू होने वाले 6 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का संबंध है, नीचे दिए गए व्योरो के अनुसार अब तक 40 लाख रुपये की राशि अनुदान दिए गए हैं:—

बिहार	—	3 लाख
हरियाणा	—	7 लाख
मध्य प्रदेश	—	12 लाख
राजस्थान	—	9 लाख
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	9 लाख

(ग) जहाँ तक विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में निर्माण किए जाने का सम्बन्ध है, पुनरावृत्ति से बचने के लिए तथा समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन स्थापित किया गया है। इस सम्मेलन की समन्वय एवं कोर समितियाँ विषय-विशेषज्ञों की सलाह पर अनुवादों के लिए पुस्तकें तथा मौलिक लेखन के विषय चुनती हैं। समन्वय समिति ने अब अनुवाद के लिए 1466 पुस्तकें तथा मौलिक लेखन के लिए 866 विषय स्वीकार किए हैं, जो कि अनुवाद कराने और/अथवा विशिष्ट विद्वानों द्वारा लिखाये जाने के लिए तथा उनके प्रकाशन का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए पाँचों हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की हिन्दी ग्रन्थ प्रकाशमियों को बांट दिए गए हैं। पाँचों प्रकाशमियों द्वारा अब तक 60 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं।

गया जिले में जी० टी० रोड पर शेर घाटी पुल के मरम्मत कार्य को पूरा किया जाना

6497. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया जिले में जी० टी० रोड पर स्थित शेर घाटी पुल छः महीने पहले ढूँट गया था ;

(ख) उक्त पुल का निर्माण कब हुआ था ; और

(ग) इस पुल पर मरम्मत का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राब बहादुर) : (क) जी, हाँ। गया जिले में शेर घाटी के पास मोरहर नदी के पुल चौदह ईट के ढाट के दरों में से दो दर अक्टूबर 1970 में टूट गये थे।

(ख) इस पुल का निर्माण वर्ष 1863 और 1865 के बीच हुआ था।

(ग) इस पुल की ऊपरी संरचना जो 1000 फुट लम्बी है, जो बदला जा रहा है और पुल का पूरा करने और 1 अगस्त 1971 तक उसे यातायात के लिए खोलने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Proposal to set up a Tourist Centre at Elumalai, District Cannanore (Kerala)

6499. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to set up a tourist centre at Elumalai, Cannanore District, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The State Government have a scheme for the construction of a tourist bungalow at Ezhumalai. They also propose to improve the beach and provide direct access to it by a flight of steps from the bungalow,

World Bank Loan for Expansion of Irrigation Facilities in Kuttanad and Trichur Paddy Fields in Kerala

6500. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government

have approached the Central Government for getting loans from World Bank for the expansion of Irrigation facilities in Kuttanad and Trichur paddy field areas ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sending of Natheshwaram Orchestra to foreign Countries

6501. SHRI C. CHITTJABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to send the Natheshwaram Orchestra to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons in the Orchestra team and the countries proposed to be visited by the team ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

होटल और पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास के लिए नार्वे के साथ हुये करार

6502. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में होटल और पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में नार्वे के साथ किन विभिन्न मदों के सम्बन्ध में करार हुए और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना लाभ भयवा हानि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : पर्यटन विभाग ने देश में होटल तथा पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास के लिए नार्वे के साथ कोई करार नहीं किया है।

**Shortage of Hostel Accommodation
for Girls in Delhi University**

6503. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of hostel accommodation for girls in Delhi University ;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortage ; and

(c) the schemes before Government to solve this problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University there is an acute shortage of hostel accommodation for girl students in the University. The actual extent of shortage has, however, not been estimated by the University authorities.

(c) The University proposes to undertake shortly construction of a hostel for 100 post graduate women students.

**Floating Tourist Lodge on Brahmaputra
and Floating Hotel on the Ganga**

6504. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests have been made to the Central Government to facilitate commissioning of floating tourist lodge on Brahmaputra at Gauhati and for permission for setting up of a floating hotel on the Ganga ;

(b) whether Government have considered both the suggestions ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal has been received from the Assam Government regarding a floating tourist lodge on the Brahmaputra at Gauhati, which is under consideration of the Department of Tourism. With regard to the setting up of a floating hotel on the

Ganga, no proposal has been received by the Department of Tourism.

**Officials practising Astrology in the
Ministry of Finance**

6505. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) who are known to be practising astrology ;

(b) how many of them are required to handle secret jobs in the office ; and

(c) what check is exercised by Government that official secrets are not leaked out by these officials to private parties in the form of astrological predictions or advice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) If by practising astrology, the Hon'ble Member has in mind that the officials are doing so as a means of gainful employment, the answer is in the negative. However, there is an officer who has astrology for a hobby.

(b) and (c). Government have not come across any evidence to show that the various provisions of the Officials Secrets Act and departmental instructions regarding handling of secret documents are not being observed by the said officer.

**Refusal to accept Indian Currency
by Air India Officials for
Drinks served during
Flights**

6506. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India officials refuse to accept Indian currency during international flights from Indian citizens for drinks supplied during the course of flight ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such contingencies ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Under the Reserve Bank of India's Regulations Indian currency cannot be taken out of the country, and Air-India is therefore not in a position to accept it on its international flights.

मुरैना जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) की शिवपुर तहसील में बड़ौदा में बैंक का न होना

6508. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरैना जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत तहसील शिवपुर में स्थित बड़ौदा में, जिसकी जनसंख्या लगभग 10,000 है, कोई बैंक नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बड़ौदा में अनाज की मंडी भी है जिससे वहां बैंक की स्थापना की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां किसी एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां ऐसी शाखा कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ). बैंक रहित केन्द्रों पर बैंक की नई शाखाएँ, नेता बैंकों द्वारा किये गये, जिलों के सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर खोली जाती हैं। सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया को, जो मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले के लिए नेता बैंक है, शिवपुर तहसील में स्थित बड़ौदा में बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की सम्भाव्यता की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है।

विदेशों में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किया जाने वाला खोज-कार्य

6509. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने कतिपय अन्य देशों में भी खोज-कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर चासू वर्ष में कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) विदेशों में भारतीय इतिहास से सम्बन्धित अनुसन्धान कार्य के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). 1962 में नेपाल तराई और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में स्थित नुबिया में खुदाई की गई थी। उसके बाद, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किसी भी बाहरी देश में कोई खोज खुदाई नहीं की गई है। बेग्राम में खुदाई-कार्य के लिए और फराह क्षेत्र में खोज तथा अनुवर्ती खुदाई के हेतु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अफगानिस्तान को एक पुरातत्व-दल भेजने की एक योजना मंजूर की गई है। 1971-72 के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के हेतु 2.75 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

'Arrears of Excise Duty'

6510. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Excise Duty arrears pending for recovery in respect of each State for the last 2 years.

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than 2 years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Arrears of Customs Duty

6511. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of Customs Duty pending for recovery with each Directorate for the last two years ;

(b) the number of such cases which are pending for more than two years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to collect the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) : A statement showing the number of cases and amount of arrears of customs duty pending recovery with each Custom House/Collectorate for more than two years is attached.

(c) The following steps are being taken to recover the arrears :

- (i) Any money owing to a person by the Customs Department is deducted for adjustment of the outstanding demand against that person.
- (ii) Detention and sale of goods under the control of the Customs Department is resorted to if the owner fails to pay the duty.

- (iii) If the amount due is not recovered in the manner indicated against (i) & (ii) above, certificates specifying the amounts due from the person concerned are sent to the Collector of the district in which the party owns any property or resides or carries on business and the said Collector, on receipt of such certificates, proceeds to recover the specified amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

As a result of the steps taken the arrears pending otherwise than in Courts are Rs. 7.3 lakhs only.

Statement

Name of the Custom House/Collectorate	Amount pending realisation in cases which are pending in Courts		Amount pending realisation otherwise		Total amount pending	
	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<i>Custom House</i>						
Bombay	1	1,40,558.75	16	16,075.99	17	1,56,634.74
Calcutta	20	1,65,048.00	51	3,13,110.00	71	4,78,158.00
Madras	14	82,655.84	10	41,177.59	24	1,23,833.43
Cochin	10	11,722.85	2	14,521.31	12	26,244.16
Goa	23	24,42,859.30	1	213.52	24	24,43,072.82
<i>Collectorate</i>						
Delhi	—	—	96	1,61,558.88	96	1,61,558.88
Chandigarh	—	—	6	81,939.95	6	81,939.95
West Bengal	2	2,92,818.75	3	3,701.27	5	2,96,520.02
Madurai	—	—	71	1,01,172.89	71	1,01,172.89
Ahmedabad	1	61,669.75	—	—	1	61,669.75
Patna	—	—	3	125.00	3	125.00
TOTAL	71	31,97,333.24	259	7,33,596.40	330	39,30,929.64

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को दिये गये

ऋण तथा अनुदान

6512. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को विकास कार्यों के लिए ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य ने अब तक सूद के रूप में कुल कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा का भुगतान किया है ; और

(ग) इस समय संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य पर ऋण तथा उस पर सूद की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को उसके विकास-कार्यों के लिए, अभी तक कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है। भारत सरकार ने भारत में संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण पर 1969-70 और 1970-71 में क्रमशः 1.70 लाख रुपये तथा 4 लाख रुपये खर्च किये हैं।

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

**Closing Down of Certain Services of
Air India**

6513. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

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

(a) whether Air India has stopped its services to Prague, Zurich and Amsterdam from July, 1971 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)
(a) and (b) : After a careful assessment of traffic market and its commercial viability,

Air-India has stopped operating its scheduled services through Prague, Zurich and Amsterdam from the 17th July, 1971.

Central Social Welfare Board

6514. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Members of Central Social Welfare Board serving at present, State-wise ;

(b) the number of sittings of the Board taken place during 1970-71 ; and

(c) the main decisions taken at those sittings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The names of the members of the Central Social Welfare Board (General Body) representing the States and Union Territories :

Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Konda Parvathi Devi.
Assam	Rani Manjula Devi.
Bihar	Prof. (Smt.) Kalavati Tripathi,
Gujarat	Kumari Indumati Chimanlal Sheth.
Haryana	Smt. Shamsher Bahadur.
Himachal Pradesh	Smt. Satyawati Dang, M.P.
Jammu & Kashmir	Smt. Shakuntala Rani Lal Sareen.
Kerala	Vacant.
Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Vimla Sharma.
Maharashtra	Smt. Kusumtai Wankhede.
Mysore	Smt. Leela Devi R. Prasad.
Nagaland	Smt. V. Zopianga.
Orissa	Smt. Sudhanshmali Ray,
Punjab	Smt. Harcharan Kaur Gill.
Rajasthan	Vacant.
Tamil Nadu	Smt. Mary Clubwala Jadhav.

Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Lila R. Biswas.
West Bengal	Smt. Sudha Roy.
Pondicherry	Smt. Lila Indrasen.
Tripura	Smt. Sanghamitra Chatterjee.

(b) One, viz. the first Annual General meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) Important decisions taken in the meeting are :

- (i) The report of the Central Social Welfare Board for the year ending March 31, 1970 was adopted.
- (ii) It was resolved that the assets and liabilities as appearing in the balance-sheet of the Central Social Welfare Board as on 1.4.1969 be taken over by the Central Social Welfare Board (Company).
- (iii) It was resolved that the accounts of the Board for the year ending March 31, 1970, be adopted.
- (iv) The final report of the auditors was adopted.

Grant of Loans to Agriculturists in N.E.F.A.

6515. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications sanctioned by the nationalised banks to the agriculturists in N.E.F.A. since nationalisation and the amount thereof ; and

(b) the number of applications pending and the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRO CHAVAN) : (a) The State Bank of India which only has branches in N.E.F.A., did not sanction any loan to agriculturists there upto March, 1971.

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

Education through Television

6516. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether education through television has been proved successful in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of students, class-wise, who have been benefitted by this scheme ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred annually on this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Educational Television programme are intended to supplement the normal school education in Delhi. The programmes have been found quite useful.

(b) The Educational Television Programme in Delhi is intended for students of classes VI to XI. The number of students who are benefitted by this programme at present is approximately as under :

Class	No. of students
VI	43,000
VII	43,000
VIII	41,000
IX	13,000
X	13,000
XI	12,000
Total :	1,65,000

(c) The requisite information is being collected from the I & B Ministry and the Delhi Administration and will be supplied when available.

Scheme to extend Modern Facilities at Important Places of Pilgrimage

6517. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to extend all modern facilities to the pilgrims and others at important places of pilgrimage such as, Agra, Banaras and Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh, Belur and Halebid in Hassan District and Kulbagal in Kolar District of Mysore State ; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme

to extend modern facilities to all places pilgrimage. However, efforts are being made within the order of Plan priorities necessitated by the limitation of resources, to provide facilities at as many places of tourist importance as possible. During the Second and Third Five Year Plans under the Centrally aided programme, Rest Houses *inter alia* were constructed at Agra, Varanasi, Hassan, Hardwar, and a pilgrim shed at Rudraprayag, and improvements were carried out to the Rest Houses along the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to construct a Reception Centre-cum-Motel at Varanasi, a Reception Centre at Agra and to expand the Rest House at Hassan in the Central Sector.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Certain Districts of Bihar

6518. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3763 on the 2nd July, 1971 and state the names of places in the Districts of Darbhanga, Saran, Mazaffarpur and Saharsa in Bihar where branches of the nationalised banks are likely to be opened by the end of the present financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The names of places asked for are not readily available. These are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they become available.

बिहार में क्रिश्चियन माइका माइन्स
के नाम आयकर की बकाया राशि

6519. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में क्रिश्चियन माइका माइन्स के नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्म गत पाँच वर्षों से आयकर नहीं दे रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कै० आर० गखेरा) : (क) 'क्रिश्चियन माइका माइन्स' नाम का कोई निर्धारित नहीं है। किन्तु, पता लगा है कि "मैसर्स क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्रीज" नाम की एक निर्धारित कंपनी अवश्य है, जिसका कर-निर्धारण आय-कर-आयुक्त (सेंट्रल) कलकत्ता के कार्यक्षेत्र में किया जाता है। "मैसर्स क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्रीज" की तरफ 7.19 लाख रुपये की आय-कर की राशि बकाया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं यह सही नहीं है। कुल मांग में से, 5.69 लाख रुपयों की मांग, सम्बद्ध अपीलों का निपटारा होने तक रोक दी गई है तथा शेष 1.5 लाख रुपये, मई 1971 से 14,000 रुपयों की मासिक किस्तों में बढ़ा किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कोटा शिवपुरी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय
राजपथ घोषित करना

6520. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा शिवपुरी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए निर्धारित कसौटी के प्रबंध में अन्य समान प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ इस सड़क के भीषी पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, साधनों की कमी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आबंटित की गई भूमि के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों से लिया जाने वाला मूल्य

6521. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को मकान बनाने हेतु आबंटित की गई भूमि का मूल्य नहीं लिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ये लोग वास्तव में इतने गरीब हैं कि वे मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं कर सकते ; और

(ग) सरकार इनके प्रत्येक परिवार को इस उद्देश्य के लिए अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि देगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित कार्यक्रम के अधीन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों को गृहस्थल नियत करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। अलबत्ता राज्य क्षेत्र के अधीन हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, तामिलनाडु, दिल्ली तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए गृह स्थलों के हेतु विशिष्ट व्यवस्था की गई है। अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को मकानों के लिए जमीन खरीदने के लिए प्रत्येक परिवार को 200 से 500 रुपए तक का उपदान दिया जाता है। उपदान की वनराशि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग साधारणतया गरीब होते हैं। इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के हेतु गृहस्थलों का नियतन करने के लिए उनसे कोई कीमत नहीं ली जाती है। इन लोगों को सरकारी भूमि मुक्त दी जाती है। जहां सरकारी भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है, वहां राज्य सर-

कार भूमि अधिग्रहण करती है और तब इस प्रयोजन के लिए उसका बटवारा कर दिया जाता है। निर्माण और आवास विभाग की ग्रामीण आवास परियोजनाओं की योजना के अधीन भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग शामिल हैं, मकानों के लिए जमीनों का मुफ्त आबंटन करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अब तक इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन वास्तव में 19 6 गृह-स्थल दिए जा चुके हैं। यह योजना आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल, मैसूर, गुजरात और पश्चिम बंगाल में चल रही है।

Construction of Lateral Road in Bihar

6522. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lateral road passing through the District of Purnia-Sharsa-Darbhangha, Muzaffarpur and Champaran in Bihar is being constructed to meet defence requirements of the country ;

(b) whether the same has been completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The lateral road passing through the district of Purnia, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran is being constructed to meet the various needs of the area including civil and non-civil requirements. This road does not pass through Sharsa District. The major portion of the road has already been completed. Some remaining items of work for completing the remaining portions of the road will also be completed by end of March, 1972, except the bridge over the River Gandak at Dumariaghat and its immediate approaches, which are expected to be completed by December, 1972.

Use of English as Medium of Instruction in Schools in NEFA

6523. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agency Councillors of

the NEFA area have recommended to the Government of India that English language be used as medium of instruction in the schools in NEFA from class IV onward, besides Hindi language, as compulsory subject and Assamese language be taught in lower primary schools; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) NEFA Administration intimated that the Agency Council in their meeting held on 10th and 11th August, 1970 recommended as follows:

- Assamese should continue to remain as medium of instruction in the primary stage;
 - English should be the medium of instruction from the middle stage onwards;
 - Hindi should be taught as a compulsory subject throughout;
 - Teaching of English as a subject should be started as early as possible. The precise stage at which this should be done should be decided in consultation with experts.
- (b) The matter is under consideration.

Air Service from Mohanbari to Pasi Ghat, Teju and Daporijo

6525. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to start an air service from Mohanbari to Pasi Ghat, Teju and Daporijo, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): There is no such proposal under consideration.

Denominational Colleges in Delhi

6526. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of denominational Colleges in Delhi and their names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): According to Delhi University Act, Colleges which are maintained or admitted to its privileges by the University are either affiliated or constituent colleges and there is no category of denominational colleges. Admission in the colleges of Delhi University is open to all, irrespective of religion, caste or creed.

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिये धन राशि का नियतन

6527. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिए राजस्थान राज्य को कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) उक्त धन राशि में से कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियत की गई पूरी धनराशि को खर्च न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एम० रामास्वामी) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में अर्थात् 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये राजस्थान राज्यों को क्रमशः 66.20 लाख रुपये, 54.25 लाख रुपये और 84.50 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई है।

(ख) तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान क्रमशः 76.39 लाख रुपये, 99.74 लाख रुपये और 94.75* लाख रुपये की धन-राशि खर्च की गई (* प्रत्याशित व्यय)

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Appointment of a Committee to Examine Problems of Calcutta University

6528. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint a committee to examine the problems of Calcutta University in all aspects including the restructuring of the University ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee ; and

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has decided to appoint a Committee to examine the developmental problems of Calcutta University. The terms of reference and the composition of the proposed Committee are under consideration of the Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Misuse of Loans given to M/s. Sen Raleigh Co. Ltd., Asansol

6529. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans granted by Government or by Central public financial institutions during last three years to M/s. Sen Raleigh Company Ltd., Asansol, Manufacturers of cycles in the Country ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding the misuse of these loans by the Company ;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

वित्त मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी आफिसरों की नियुक्ति

6530. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मन्त्रालय से इस आशय के कोई आदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं कि प्रत्येक विभाग में एक हिन्दी आफिसर होना चाहिये,

(ख) वित्त मन्त्रालय के उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कोई हिन्दी आफिसर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त विभागों में हिन्दी आफिसर नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उनमें हिन्दी आफिसर कब तक नियुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गलेश) : (क) यह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों का सकेत केवल विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के आकार एवं सगठनात्मक ढाँचे के अनुरूप एक अथवा एक से अधिक हिन्दी अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करने की वांछनीयता की ओर है ।

(ख) व्यय तथा बैंकिंग विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के कोई पृथक पद नहीं हैं । ये विभाग वित्त मन्त्रालय के अन्य विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं ।

(ग) वर्तमान व्यवस्था को सन्तोषजनक समझा जाता है इसलिए उक्त विभागों में पृथक हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का वर्तमान में प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Communications sent by Ministry of Finance to Hindi Speaking States

6531. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of communications sent by the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat) Department-wise to the Hindi Speaking States during the period from 1st January, 1971 to 30th June, 1971 and how many of

them were sent in English only and the reasons for not sending them in Hindi ; and

(b) whether arrangements exist in each Department for Hindi-English translation and if not, the steps taken to augment the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Arrangements exist in each Department of the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat) for Hindi-English translation either separately or by pooling with other Departments.

बिस्व मन्त्रालय द्वारा साधारण जनता के लिये प्रकाशित साहित्य

6532. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में उनके मन्त्रालय (सचिवालय) द्वारा साधारण जनता के लिए प्रकाशित साहित्य के शीर्षक क्या थे ;

(ख) अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न किये गये उक्त साहित्य के शीर्षक क्या हैं और ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे साहित्य को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करने हेतु उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिस्व मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क)

1. केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्यों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 1969-70 ।
2. सरकारी उद्यमों की सूचना पुस्तिका ।
3. वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण 1970-71 ।
4. वार्षिक सूचना की जेबी-पुस्तिका-1970 ।

5. विदेशी-सहायता 1968-69 और 1969-70 ।

6. पूंजी-इजरा नियंत्रण के कार्यों पर तिमाही आंकड़े ।

7. कराधान कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1970 के उपबन्धों पर व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणियाँ ।

8. आय-कर और धन-कर पर मार्गदर्शक टिप्पणियाँ, जिनमें वार्षिक वित्त अधिनियमों में किये गये परिवर्तन दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रकाशनों को उल्लिखित कारणों से हिन्दी में साथ-साथ प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया :—

1. सरकारी उद्यमों की सूचना-पुस्तिका—हिन्दी अनुवाद आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि यह पुस्तक सन्दर्भ प्रयोजनों के लिए सीमित क्षेत्र में काम में लायी जाती है और आम जनता द्वारा व्यापक रूप से काम में नहीं लायी जाती है ।
2. वार्षिक सूचना की जेबी-पुस्तिका 1970—यह मुख्यतः विदेशों में वितरण के लिये है और इसके हिन्दी अनुवाद की मांग बहुत कम है ।
3. कराधान कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1970 के उपबन्धों पर व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणियाँ—हिन्दी अनुवाद में लगे समय को देखते हुए, इंग्लिश पाठ पहले प्रकाशित कर दिया गया । हिन्दी पाठ शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित किये जाने की आशा है ।
4. आय-कर और धन-कर पर मार्गदर्शक टिप्पणियाँ, जिनमें वार्षिक वित्त अधिनियमों में किये गये परिवर्तन दिये गये हैं—यह पुस्तक शीघ्र प्रकाशित करनी पड़ी, क्योंकि ये

टिप्पणियाँ कर-निर्धारितियों को उनकी भाषा-कर विवरणियाँ दाखिल करने में सहायता देने के लिये हैं, जिसके लिये बहुत से मामलों में अन्तिम तारीख 30 जून थी।

(ग) हिन्दी अनुवाद व्यवस्था की सतत समीक्षा की जाती है और कमियाँ दूर करने के लिये समय-समय पर उपयुक्त किये जाते हैं। एतदनुसार इस प्रकार के साहित्य को भविष्य में जब कभी आवश्यक हो, हिन्दी में भी साथ-साथ प्रकाशित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

संयुक्त सचिव और इसके स्तर के ऊपर के अधिकारियों के साथ एक-एक हिन्दी अनुवादक की नियुक्ति

6533. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को गृह मन्त्रालय से कुछ इस आशय के आदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं कि प्रत्येक संयुक्त सचिव और उससे ऊपर के पद वाले प्रत्येक अधिकारी के साथ एक-एक हिन्दी अनुवादक नियुक्त किया जाय ;

(ख) वित्त मन्त्रालय (सचिवालय) में संयुक्त सचिव तथा उससे ऊपर के पद वाले कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं तथा उनके साथ कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) शेष अधिकारियों के साथ हिन्दी अनुवादक कब तक नियुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) गृह मन्त्रालय की हिदायतें ये हैं कि प्रत्येक संयुक्त सचिव के अधिकार क्षेत्र में अनुवाद सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार किया जाय और यह कि जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सके तब तक जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, हिन्दी जानने वाला

विद्यमान कर्मचारियों से अनुवाद करवा लिया जाय।

(ख) संयुक्त सचिव और उससे ऊपर के आहूदे के 55 अधिकारी हैं। इन अधिकारियों के साथ अलग-अलग हिन्दी अनुवादक तनात नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। तथापि, अनुवाद की वर्तमान व्यवस्था की पर्याप्तता की सतत समीक्षा की जाती है।

पानीपत के निकट पाकिस्तानी मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

6534. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पानीपत पुलिस ने 24 जून, 1971 को पानीपत के निकट जी० टी० रोड पर एक मोटर से 6.8 लाख रुपये की पाकिस्तानी मुद्रा बरामद की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और क्या उनसे की गई पूछताछ से तस्करी में और राष्ट्र विरोधी गति-विधियों में लगे किसी गिरोह का पता लगा है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध और ऐसी राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या सख्त कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के राजगढ़ जिले के जीवापुर गाँव में सोने के सिक्कों का पाया जाना

6535. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड़ै :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजगढ़ जिले के

जीवापुर गांव में एक मकान की नींव खोदते समय बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सोने के सिक्के और पुरातत्वीय महत्व की अन्य वस्तुएं मिली थीं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त सिक्कों और वहां मिली अन्य वस्तुओं की जांच करवाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे किस काल के हैं ;

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृतिक विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत में निर्मित जहाज

6536. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में निर्मित उन नये जहाजों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिन्हें 1970-71 में पानी में उतारा गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : नीचे दिये गये पोत भारत में बनाये गये और उन्हें 1970-71 के दौरान पानी में उतारा गया :

1. बीसी 166 एम० बी० "विश्व धर्म"
2. बीसी 167 एम० बी० "विश्व विक्रम"
3. ए बीसी एटी टैंकर एम टी "पोशक"
4. ए बी सी ए टी टैंकर एम० टी० "पूरक"
5. आई० इन० एस० अतुल

Recommendations of the Major Ports Commission

6537. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4510 on the 28th August, 1970 and state :

(a) which of the recommendations of

the Major Ports Commission Government have decided to accept or reject ; and

(b) action taken to implement the recommendations which have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF PARILAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b). The recommendations in question are under detailed examination by the Government and it will take some time before final decisions are taken,

Agreement for aid from USA

6538. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI JADEJA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed an agreement for some additional non-project aid from U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement ; and

(c) the purpose for which this aid is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A non-project loan agreement for \$ 155 million was signed with the US Government on March 13, 1971. An amendatory agreement raising this amount to \$ 170 million was signed on April 22, 1971. On July 9, 1971 another amendatory agreement was signed for an additional \$ 20 million raising the original loan amount to \$ 190 million.

(b) and (c). The loan is repayable over 40 years inclusive of a 10-year grace period with interest at 2% per annum for the first 10 years and 3% per annum thereafter. The loan is intended for financing the import of a variety of items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, maintenance spares, etc. from the U. S. A. and certain eligible lower-income countries.

Examination of Tax Structure

6539. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for a thorough examination of the tax structure and its relation to public spending was demanded by

the participants in the Symposium on Union Budget for the year 1971-72 conducted by the Dewan Chand Institute of National Affairs recently; and

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

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

(b) The country's tax structure is kept under constant review. Government do not, however, consider it necessary at this stage to appoint a taxation and expenditure commission as suggested by the participants of the Symposium.

Assistance to Small Farmers in Mysore State

6540. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small farmers of Mysore State have been provided with banking facilities; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down for assistance to small farmers in the State of Mysore for the development of Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Small farmers who approach the public sector banks in the country, including those in Mysore State, with technically feasible and economically viable schemes of agricultural development are given credit by these banks provided there is no physical difficulty in ensuring adequate supervision of the proper utilisation of the loans and their due recovery.

(b) Yes, Sir. The set of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks to assist small farmers in the implementation of their agricultural schemes also automatically take care of such farmers in Mysore State as well.

Amount of Money given by Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Mysore

6541. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state the amount of money which has been given by the Nationalised Banks since nationalisation of banks to the farmers of (i) Mysore State and (ii) Tumkur District of Mysore State and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The comparative figures of direct finance by 14 nationalised banks to the farmers in Mysore State are given below :

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

As at end of June, 1969		As at end of March, 1971	
No. of Accounts	Amount outstand- ing	No. of Accounts	Amount outstand- ing
32302	491.52	71023	1376.45

Information in respect of Tumkur District is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The terms and conditions in respect of advances to agriculturists mainly depend upon the purpose of the advance and the nature of the scheme financed. The nationalised banks do not generally insist on mortgage of land in respect of crop loans for small amounts. The rate of interest charged by these banks in respect of agricultural advances generally varies between 9% and 10½% per annum. Broad terms and conditions attached to certain types of agricultural advances are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-778/71.]

Amount of Income Tax Outstanding against M/s. Escorts Ltd. Bangalore

6542. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding against M/s. Escorts Ltd. Bangalore;

(b) since when this amount has been outstanding; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There is no such company as M/s. Escorts Ltd. Bangalore. However, there is a company named M/s. Escorts Ltd. Delhi, assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Delhi. The amount of Income-tax arrear outstanding against the said company is Rs. 20,99,27/-

(b) 1st February, 1971.

(c) The above demand pertains to additional advance tax considered due for the assessment year 1971-72. The assessee has, however, subsequently filed a return of income according to which the advance tax already paid by it is more than the regular tax due on the basis of the income shown in the return. The additional advance-tax demand mentioned above accordingly awaits adjustment on completion of the assessment for the year.

Evasion of Income-Tax in Mysore

6543. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been many cases of Income-tax evasion in the State of Mysore ;

(b) if so, the names of persons or firms/companies who are defaulters for evasion of income-tax and the cases in respect of which arrears of Income-tax amounting to more than rupees one lakh are outstanding ;

(c) since when this amount has been outstanding for realisation ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some cases of tax evasion in the State of Mysore.

(b) Information is being collected and the list of persons who have concealed income above Rupees one lakh for the assessment year 1970-71 and those from whom more than one lakh was due on 31-3-1971 will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Information is being collective and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Over-Bridges in the Tumkur District (Mysore State)

6544. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether great difficulty is felt due to shortage of over-bridges in the Tumkur District of Mysore State :

(b) whether Government of Mysore have finalised any plan to construct new Bridges in the District of Tumkur in that State ;

(c) the names of such places where new bridges will be constructed ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Recruitment of Traffic Staff by Indian Airlines

6545. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to recruit more Traffic Staff on all main airports to stop over-time payments to the staff ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Staff is only kept on overtime for specific reasons such as delay/disruption of services and operation of additional urgent flights or absenteeism. Recruitment of additional traffic staff is not, therefore, considered necessary by the Corporation.

Agencies closed by Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd.

6546. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of agencies

which have been closed by Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., since nationalisation ;

(b) whether out of these closed agencies, some belonging to its high officers. viz., Divisional Managers, District Managers and Managers ; and

(c) the time for which these agencies have been running and the total amount paid yearly to these agency-holders during the last three years and causes of their closure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd. has not closed any agency since the promulgation of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971.

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

Prosecution of Firms under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

6548. SHRI K. MALIANNNA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 200 firms have been prosecuted under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, the names of those Companies ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the firms which have been prosecuted ; and

(d) the number of Companies which have been registered under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Up to 15th July, 1971, 752 undertakings were registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969.

Functioning of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

6549. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly set-up Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has started functioning in west Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn out by the Corporation for recovery and development of industries in West Bengal ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). To begin with, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. will deal with urgent industrial problems of Calcutta and Eastern Region specially problems relating to rehabilitation and revival of sick and closed industrial concerns. A major portion of the Corporation's work is likely to consist in providing risk and loan capital so as to enable early revival of units.

The Corporation has so far sanctioned 6 proposals for revival of closed/sick industrial units all situated in West Bengal.

Payment to Auditors by Public Limited Companies

6550. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent survey conducted by "Economic Times" about the audit payment by 501 large and medium sized public limited companies ;

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

(c) whether 30 per cent of the total payments to auditors were in the names of fees for other services rendered by the companies to cover up illegal payments to the auditors ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to institute any inquiry to examine this aspect ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings of the survey appear in the Economic Times dated 21.6.71.

(c) to (e). The Government is looking into the matter.

Contract for Designing International Airports in the Country

6551. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a French Firm, "Airport de Paris", has been given a contract for designing International Airports in the country ;

(b) if so, date of the contract and the amount of foreign exchange involved ;

(c) whether subsequently, another United States firm, M/s. Fuller and Sado has been appointed for the same purpose ;

(d) if so, the reasons for employing two designers ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the United States' firm has no experience in airport designing ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d). The two foreign Consultants have been engaged for different purposes. While the French firm will prepare the Master Plans of terminal complexes at Delhi, Bombay and Madras airports, and programme drawings for the passenger terminals, Dr. Buckminster Fuller will develop the architectural concepts and schematic designs for the passenger terminals.

(b) The contract with the French firm was signed on 24.2.71. The consultancy fees will be 4,76,190 French Francs.

(c) Dr. Fuller is a renowned authority on a wide spectrum of architectural matters.

Minting money at Coin Counters by the Clerks of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi

6552. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article with the caption 'Minting money at Coin Counters' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated the 3rd July, 1971 wherein it has been mentioned that the Clerks at the Reserve Bank of India Coin Counters in New Delhi are making money out of the crisis ;

(b) if, so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter ;

(c) the action taken against such persons who are making money at the counters ; and

(d) the steps taken to streamline the system of distribution of change from different counters of different persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to this news item, but, on inquiry, the allegation appears to be unfounded.

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

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, have got 6 small coin counters for the public and one small coin counter for Government Departments, public undertakings and large establishments/firms etc. At public counters, small coins in different denominations worth about Rs. 20/- per person are issued at percent.

2. At the Departmental counter, the Bank is issuing small coins on weekly basis as follows :

Delhi Transport Undertaking	Rs. 10,000 per week on Mondays
Post and Telegraphs	Rs. 3,500 per week on Mondays
Banks	Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- per bank per week depending on their locations/transactions on Tuesday,
Super Bazar	Rs. 7,000/- per week on Wednesdays or any other day.
Northern Railway	Rs. 4,000/- per week on an average on days fixed mutually
Government Departments	Usually in the first and last week of every month to the extent permitted by stocks.

3. The Treasurer, the Assistant Currency Officer, and the Currency Officer of the Bank pay frequent visit to the small coin counters to ensure smooth distribution and to attend to complaints, if any.

Villages in Kerala inhabited by Harijans and Scheduled Tribes which Lack Drinking Water Facilities

6553. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages inhabited by Harijans and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Kerala, where facilities for drinking water have not been provided;

(b) whether the people of these villages have to go to distant places to fetch drinking water; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government would be able to provide drinking water in the said villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Institutional Credit secured by Agriculturists

6554. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3764 on the 2nd July, 1971 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the number of persons, State-wise, having secured above ten and fifty thousand rupees respectively as institutional credit for agricultural purposes has since been received;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it is proposed to put a ceiling on the maximum amount of institutional credit received by any single family for agricultural purposes and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. Not Yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The basic policy of the nationalised banks is to provide production-oriented agricultural development credit. The total

quantum of credit is decided on the basis of production requirement and the repaying capacity of the borrower cultivator. There is also no evidence yet to show that any single family has obtained disproportionately large quantum of institutional finance for agricultural purposes.

Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.

6555. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., has become a heavily losing concern; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Central Road Transport Corporation suffered losses during the past five financial years. The figures of losses are as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	16.32
1967-68	16.69
1968-69	24.80
1969-70	21.36
1970-71	17.30*

*These are provisional figures as the accounts for year have not yet been audited.

(b) The reasons given by the Corporation for the losses suffered by it are indicated below:—

- (1) Rising cost of operation on account of various factors without corresponding increase in the freight rates in a highly competitive market (from 1965-66 onwards).
- (2) High percentage of idleness of vehicles mainly due to inadequate workshop facilities (from 1966-67 onwards).
- (3) Hold ups at Ferry Ghats Octroi posts (from 1966-67 onwards).
- (4) Difficulties in getting regular permits (from 1966-67 onwards).

- (5) Restriction on load imposed by various State Governments (1966-67 and 1968-69).
- (6) Fall on out-agency traffic from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati from the middle of December, 1966.
- (7) Increase in the cost of fuel and spares (a regular phenomenon).
- (8) Rise in M. V. Tax in Assam (1966).
- (9) Increase in the cost of tyres (1965-66 and 1968-69).
- (10) 47-day strike by drivers and khala-sis at Kalaikunda in 1968 and 39-day strike by all operative staff in Eastern Region in 1969.
- (11) Very bad road condition between Panskura and Haldia and between Nergundi and Paradeep (1967-68 and 1968-69).
- (12) Undue detention of empty as well as loaded trucks at the weigh-bridges at Paradeep (1968-69 and 1969-70).
- (13) Failure of the Company's labour contractor to supply adequate labour at Nergundi for about 2 months (1968).
- (14) Premature failure of tyres by reason not merely of bad roads but the extremely arduous operational conditions at Paradeep where the dumping site was limited in area and ore had to be stacked upto a height of about 30 ft. (1967-68 to middle of 1969).
- (15) Rise in wages of drivers and khala-sis as a result of introduction of regular pay scales from October 1968 and upward revision of their scales from July, 1969 together with provision of medical benefits and other amenities.
- (16) Difficulty in procurement of tyres, tubes and flaps by reason of their general scarcity in the country (from 1968-69).
- (17) Introduction of regular pay scales for mechanical staff from July, 1969.
- (18) Large number of accidents due to rash and negligent driving (from 1967-68 onwards).

- (19) Payment of bonus despite losses (from 1966-67 onwards).
- (20) Floods, Bundhs and other disturbances including strike in the Calcutta Port resulting in suspension of traffic for considerable periods (from 1966-67 onwards).
- (21) Lack of discipline among certain sections of employees noticeable particularly from 1967-68.

The Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Managing Director of the Central Road Transport Corporation to examine the working of the Company. This Committee has made several suggestions for streamlining the Company's operations and action is being taken to implement these suggestions, as far as possible.

Art pieces stolen and listed in Bulletins published by Private Museums and collectors

6556. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of art pieces stolen from India have reached the United States ;

(b) if so, the number thereof and how many of them have been listed in the Bulletins published by private museums and collectors in America over the past three years ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the stolen antiques back ?

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

(b) The exact number of such art pieces and how many of them have been listed in the bulletins published by private museums and collectors in America is not available. However, some cases where the stolen art pieces from the Centrally protected monuments have reached the U. S. A. have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The Indian Embassy in Washington has been asked to take up the cases with the U. S. State Department.

Stolen Idol of Nataraja on Sale in New York

6557. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-foot bronze idol of Nataraja had been removed from a temple in Shivapuram, Tanjore District some years back ;

(b) whether the same idol is now being offered for sale in the New York market for one million dollars ; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to get back this stolen art piece ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). A report received from the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom in July, 1970 indicated that the bronze Nataraja from Sivapuram Temple was on sale in New York for one million dollars. The question of recovery has been taken up with our Embassy in Washington.

Illiteracy in the Country

6558. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total number of illiterates has been progressively increasing over the years ;

(b) if so, the total number of illiterates in the country at the end of 1968, 1969 and 1970 ; and

(c) what is the programme drawn by Government to remove illiteracy from the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The data about the percentage of literacy is collected only at the time of decennial census, and was last collected in 1971. The actual figures for 1961 and those for 1971 are given below :

Year	Percentage of Literacy	No. of Illiterate persons
		Crores
1961 (Census)	24.03%	33.31
1971 (Census) (Provisional totals)	29.35%	38.64

(c) For early attainment of mass literacy, it is necessary to provide, as soon as possible, compulsory primary education to all children ; and side by side, to organise literacy campaigns amongst adults. Both these are the responsibilities of various State Governments. To the extent finances permit, the State Governments are providing for expansion of primary education, and it is proposed to enrol in the Fourth Plan, 131 lakhs of additional children at the primary stage and to raise the percentage of the children of the age group 6-11 enrolled from 77.3 in 1968-69 to 87 in 1973-74.

2. As the responsibility for the eradication of illiteracy rests upon the State Governments, the Government of India can at best stimulate action in this field through research, pilot projects, and clearing house functions. The principal Central or Centrally Sponsored programmes, for promoting selected programmes of adult literacy included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with a plan provision of Rs. 3.47 crores, have been briefly indicated below :—

- (i) Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Project.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education.
- (iii) Production of literature for neo-literates.

Under scheme (i), it is proposed to cover one million illiterate farmers in 100 high yielding varieties districts in the Fourth Plan. Under scheme (ii), grants are being given to voluntary organisations for taking up pilot projects of literacy and adult education. Under scheme (iii) problem-oriented literature is being prepared for neo-literates.

Pilot Projects for spread of Literacy :

3. The schemes, listed in para 2 above, will have marginal impact on literacy as such.

Realising the urgent need for liquidating illiteracy in a phased manner, the Government of India is, however, considering the launching of a major programme the aim of which will be to make about 10 million illiterate adults literate, during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan in 33 selected districts in the country, on a pilot basis. The intention is that literacy classes will be organized, with the active collaboration of the educated people in the districts, who will work honorarily. It is in the light of the success of the programme in the Fourth Plan, that a massive programme will be taken up in the Fifth Plan. The pilot project scheme, proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan, is now under the active consideration of Government.

Ex Gratia Payment to Officers of S.T.C.

6559. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4403 on the 9th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether payment of bonus in the form of *ex gratia* payment to officers of the State Trading Corporation drawing a salary over Rs. 1600/- p.m. is permissible under the Payment of Bonus Act and Companies Act ;

(b) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has consulted the Law Ministry and the Department of Company Affairs on this issue ; and

(c) whether the Circular of Government allowing *ex gratia* payment to higher bracket officers of public undertakings will be placed on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act do not apply to officers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1600/- p.m. The Companies Act does not cover the payment of Bonus. Any *ex gratia* payment to such officers is governed by specific orders of the Government. Such payment is made from the employer's share of available surplus ; only where in fact there is such an available surplus.

(b) No, Sir, as it was not necessary. However, the Department of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned Departments in the Ministry

of Finance were consulted as these were the Ministries concerned with the matter.

(c) This is a departmental instruction in the nature of a guide-line.

Lowest and Highest Monthly Income of Salaried Employees

6560. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the lowest and highest income in salaried jobs in the Public Undertakings, Central and State Governments and Private Undertakings per mensem as on 1st January, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The information to the extent available is given below :—

1. Public Undertakings :

Upto date information as on 1-1-1971 is not readily available. The information readily available shows that the minimum salary of the lowest category of employees in the various undertakings is of the order of Rs. 156/- per mensem taking pay, dearness allowance and interim relief wherever separately sanctioned into account.

Maximum salary admissible in various undertakings for top management posts is Rs. 4000/- per mensem.

2. Central Government :

Salary of lowest category : Rs. 156 (including pay, dearness allowance and interim relief).

Salary of highest category under Government of India is Rs. 3500/- fixed (*viz.* Secretary to the Government of India) when held by I.A.S. or other Central Service Officers and Rs. 4000/- when held by I.C.S. officers.

3. State Governments :

Though upto date information as on 1-1-1971 is not readily available, from the data available with this Ministry, the salary of the lowest category of staff in the various Governments varies from Rs. 121/- to Rs. 156/- taking pay and dearness allowance only into account.

Salary of highest category under a State Government, *viz.* the Chief Secretary is Rs. 3500/- per mensem (and Rs. 4000/- p.m. when held by I.C.S. officers), except in

Kerala, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh where it is Rs. 3000 p.m. but in Kerala, the Chief Secretary's post when held by an I.C.S. officer, will carry Rs. 35,000/- p.m.

4. *Private Undertakings :*

Reliable and upto date information is not readily available.

मध्य निषेध पर टेकचन्द समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6561. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्यनिषेध सम्बन्धी टेक चन्द समिति की किसी सिफारिश को स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति की किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री(श्री के०एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ख). टेक चन्द समिति की रिपोर्ट मध्यनिषेध के विषय में थी। एक विवरण, जिसमें कुछ प्रमुख सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाई गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—779/71]

Smuggling on West Bengal—Bangladesh Border

6562. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large scale smuggling through cordoned areas within the State and also in between West Bengal and Bangla Desh border ; and

(b) whether Government are taking any steps against known smugglers working between India and Bangla Desh, particularly in the border areas of Dinhatia sub-division in the District of Cooch Behar (West Bengal) and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

GANESH) : No reports of large scale smuggling between West Bengal and Bangla Desh border have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Border Security Force and Customs Officers are alert on the border and vigil is being maintained at the border, including that of Dinhatia Sub-Division in Cooch Behar.

Transfer of Teachers in Punjab

6563. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations from Punjab Government employees and political parties, that about twenty thousand teachers have been transferred away from their homes as a punishment for their homes as a punishment for their not supporting the Akali candidates in the recent Lok Sabha Election ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to undo the wrong ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Encouragement to Government Employees to take to Mountaineering

6564. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the growing popularity of mountaineering Government propose to encourage their employees to take to trekking and mountaineering ; and

(b) if so, whether the employees will be given some concessions like special leave and financial assistance for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Facilities are now available at the mountaineering institutes where the training is open to all including Government employees.

Central Government employees participating in approved mountaineering expeditions are eligible for being granted special casual leave upto 30 days in a calendar year. Scholarships for undergoing training are also open to Central Government employees. Financial assistance is also given to organised trekking parties.

Non-Availability of Literature on Mountaineering

6565. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether youngmen who want to go for trekking and mountaineering in various parts of the country are handicapped due to non-availability of literature on this subject.

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to publish maps and material giving information regarding trekking routes in the Himalayas ; and

(c) if any such booklets have been published so far, the titles thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). No complaints have been received regarding difficulties encountered by trekkers and mountaineers for want of literature. Information about routes etc. is available with the mountaineering institutes and are furnished on request. The following literature are available :—

- (1) Abode of Snows
- (2) Lure of Everest
- (3) Nandu Jayal and Indian Mountaineering
- (4) Nine Atop Everest
- (5) Nilkantha
- (6) Himalayas—A pictorial book
- (7) Trekkers Guide (Kullu Manali Valley Pindari Glacier) and Quarterly Journal published by Youth Hostels Association of India.
- (8) "Himavanta" (a monthly journal by Himalayan Federation).

The Manali Institute purposes to bring out a pictorial booklet shortly.

Financial Assistance for Subramaniaswami Temple at Tiruchender

6566. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has asked the Centre for financial assistance to protect the Subramaniaswami Temple at Tiruchender from sea erosion ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Subramaniaswami Temple at Tiruchender is not a Centrally protected monument. It is under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government had approached the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare last in June, 1970 for financial aid to the tune of Rs. 6,07,500/- for the construction of a protective bund on the shore on the eastern side of the temple. The request was considered by the Government of India but it was not found possible to give any financial aid. The State Government were advised to tackle the problem themselves with the help of the temple authorities.

Prosecution of Managing Director of Housing Corporation of India Private Limited Himayatnagar (Andhra Pradesh)

6567. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Department in Hyderabad prosecuted the Managing Director of the Housing Corporation of India (Private Limited, Himayatnagar in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the prosecution ; and

(c) the verdict of the Court in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes. Sir. Messrs Housing

Corporation of India (Pvt.) Ltd., its Managing Director and another director were prosecuted under Sections 159/162 and 220 of the Companies Act, 1956. The two officers were also prosecuted under Section 614A (2) of the said Act.

(b) The prosecutions were for defaults committed by the company in the matter of filing its Balance Sheet for the year 1967 and Annual Returns for the years 1967 and 1969 and for failure to comply with the orders of the Court to file the Balance Sheet and Annual Returns for 1967 within the time allowed by the Court.

(c) The company, its Managing Director and director were convicted and fined as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) Company	120
(ii) Managing Director	170
(iii) Director	170
Total fine imposed by Court.	460

Financial Assistance for Holding Asian Freestyle Wrestling Championships at New Delhi

6568. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wrestling Federation of India have approached Government for financial assistance for holding Asian Freestyle wrestling championships in December this year in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for by the Wrestling Federation of India and the amount sanctioned by Government ?

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

(b) The Federation has requested for a grant of Rupees one lakh. The matter is receiving consideration.

Air strips in the Country

6569. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Govern-

ment to have a net work of air strips in the country for use in emergency ;

(b) the number of air strips in the country ;

(c) whether several of these air strips are in a state of neglect ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make these air strips ready for use when necessity arises ; and

(e) the time by which the implementation of the above plan will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). There are 85 aerodromes in the country which are maintained by the Civil Aviation Department for civil aviation purposes. The aerodromes used by scheduled and/or non-scheduled air services are maintained in cent-per-cent serviceable condition. The maintenance work at the other aerodromes is carried out to the extent permitted by the availability of funds.

Housing Scheme for Delhi University Teachers

6570. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of the Delhi University Teachers' Association met the Chairman of the University Grants Commission recently and urged upon him to reconsider the clause in the Teacher's Housing Scheme which eliminates all colleges less than ten years old ;

(b) whether the said Association has demanded removal of disparity in the house rent rules of Delhi University and Nehru University ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard to this demand ?

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

(c) While there is no disparity in the rate of House rent allowance between Delhi University and the Jawaharlal University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been permitted by the U. G. C. to hire residential accommodation for Lecturers, Readers and Professors within the prescribed range

for a period of two years in view of the fact that University has just started and has not yet built houses for teachers.

**Proposal to Develop Tourist Centres
in West Bengal**

6571. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to develop Tourism Centres in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan and if so, the main features thereof and the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): It is proposed in the Central Sector to develop Tourist facilities at Darjeeling, Jalapara Wild Life Sanctuary, Calcutta and Sunderbans in the Fourth Plan period. The outlay provided for this purpose is Rs. 22 lakhs.

In addition there is a provision of Rs. 66.92 lakhs in the State Fourth Plan for tourism schemes, a list of which is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/71]

**Assessment of Income Tax and Wealth
Tax on Political, Cultural and
Social Organisation**

6572. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Congress party has been assessed for payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax during the last three years and if not, the reasons there for ;

(b) the names of political parties and cultural or social organisations which have been or are being assessed for payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax during these years and if so, with what results ; and

(c) the names of political parties and cultural or social organisations which have not been assessed for payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax during this period and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The complete information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The information regarding political parties recognised by the Election Commission is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

However, the total number of other political parties, cultural or social organisations in the country is not even known nor can it be ascertained from any definite sources. If information about any specific institution (s) is required, it can be collected and made available.

**Schools and Colleges Burnt/Destroyed
in West Bengal**

6573. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of schools and colleges burnt or destroyed in West Bengal during the years 1969-1970 and 1971 so far ;

(b) the estimated financial loss due to these incidents ;

(c) whether Government have given any financial assistance to rectify the damages caused to the schools and colleges ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) 222 Educational Institutions including 28 Primary Schools, 156 Secondary Schools, 34 Colleges, 2 Polytechnics, 1 Junior Technical School and 1 Junior Basic Training Institute have been burnt or destroyed during the years 1969-70 and 1971 so far.

(b) The estimated financial loss due to the incidents is Rs. 57.40 lakhs.

(c) No financial assistance has yet been given to the institutions to make good the damages.

(d) Individual cases are being investigated to ascertain the nature and extent of damages and the question of giving financial assistance to the institution concerned is under active consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

**Admission of Scheduled Caste
Students to Pre-Medical and
Hons. Classes**

6574. SHRI T. D. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to admit all those Scheduled Caste students in pre-Medical and Hons. Classes in Delhi Colleges who secure 45 per cent and above marks ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this respect from Scheduled Caste Organisations in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) There is no proposal to admit all those Scheduled Caste/Tribe Community students in Pre-Medical and B.Sc. (Honours) Courses in the Colleges in Delhi, who have secured 45% marks. In the case of admission to B. A. (Hons.) Courses, however, the minimum requirement is already 45%.

(b) The minimum eligibility conditions for admission to Pre-Medical and B.Sc. (Hons.) Courses is much higher than 45% marks. The Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are given concession of 5 per cent marks in the minimum eligibility conditions, and if they fulfil the minimum conditions with the addition of this weightage of 5 per cent, they are admitted to the respective science courses against the quota reserved for this category of students.

(c) A representation to lower further the minimum eligibility conditions for admission to pre-Medical, B. Sc. (Hons.) and M. B. B. S. Courses and to increase the reservation quota has been received.

(d) A copy of the representation has been forwarded to the University of Delhi for suitable action.

**Report of World Bank Team on
Pakistan Economy**

6575. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied

the implications of the report of the Study Team of the World Bank on the economic and political conditions now prevailing in Pakistan ; and

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

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

(b) Without reference to anything that might be stated by the World Bank or anyone else, we have on our own been trying to impress or various countries that until serious efforts are made for normalising conditions in East Bengal including the withdrawal of the army and the establishment of a democratic set-up, there is no scope for effective utilisation of economic aid and any such aid will only go to strengthen the hands of the present repressive military regime.

**Script of the "Son-et-Lumiere" Displayed
at the Red Fort**

6576. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the script of the "Son-et-lumiere" displayed at the Red Fort, Delhi, has been revised recently ;

(b) if so, when the new version will be released for display ;

(c) whether the points raised in the House in connection with the script and the assurance given by him have been covered in the revised edition ; and

(d) the salient features of the new edition ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A revised version of the Son-et-Lumiere is under production and is expected to be released in September 1971.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised version incorporates extracts from the speech of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the marching song of the INA—"Kadam Kadam Badhaye Ja", Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's "Bande Mataram", Dr. Iqbal's song "Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara", the trial of Bahadur Shah etc. The music and lighting

effects have been improved. The error in mentioning the name of Nana Farnavis has been corrected.

Representation Received from the Alipore Mint Employees

6577. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received various representations from the Alipore Mint employees, Calcutta in regard to the non-implementation of the Government of India's orders dated the 1st June, 1970 on "Overtime Allowance" resulting in under payment to the staff demands ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the said orders in toto in their case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind Government's orders dated 1st June, 1961. It was not contemplated that they should apply automatically to the Mints because the Mints had their own scheme of overtime allowance. They were gradually applied to the Mints from different points of time and from 1-1-1969 they stand applied in their entirety.

Taking over of Calicut Regional Engineering College by Kerala Government

6578. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had proposed to the Kerala Government to take over the management of Calicut Regional Engineering College ;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government has expressed its inability to take over the management of the College due to financial difficulties ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The Central Government did not suggest that the State Government should take over the manage-

ment of the Calicut Regional Engineering College. It only suggested that since the agreed Five-Year period for Central assistance for the recurring expenditure of the college had expired, the State Government may bear the full expenditure on the maintenance of the college. In view of the financial difficulties explained by the State Government, the Central Government has agreed to extend assistance till the end of the current Plan period.

Overtime Allowance to the Staff of Bombay Mint Accounts Office

6579. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of Bombay Mint Accounts Office are being paid overtime allowance at double the rate of emoluments, including house rent allowance, for works done beyond 9 hours a day and 48 hours a week, but the Alipore Mint Accounts staff are being paid the same at only a single rate of emoluments including house rent allowance ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrimination against the Alipore Mint staff ?

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

(b) The Accounts office employees of the Bombay Mint have become entitled to overtime allowance for work beyond 48 hours a week at double the rate of emoluments by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act which extends the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, to all those employed in and in the connection with a factory, irrespective of whether they are governed by that Act or not. There is no such provision in the corresponding State legislation in West Bengal in which the Alipore Mint is situated. However, the matter is presently under consideration of Government.

Working of Nationalised Banks

6580. SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advances to the priority sector rose in the first year after nationalisa-

tion at a monthly average of Rs. 27 crores but the increase was of the order of only Rs. 15 crores in the first nine months of the second year ;

(b) whether the Nationalised banks have transferred a total profit of Rs. 3.70 crores for 1970 as compared to Rs. 2.08 crores for the period from July 19 to December 31, 1969 ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the functioning of the nationalised banks in terms of its operational cast, as well as the productivity of the bank staff ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. They, however, represent the increase of outstanding advances (net of recoveries) to the priority sector.

(b) The aggregate profits of the year 1970 of the 14 nationalised banks transferable to Government are Rs. 4.17 crores as against Rs. 2.33 crores for the period 19th July 1969 to 31st December 1969. It may, however be stated that the aggregate net profits of the 14 nationalised banks in the year 1970, was Rs. 6.90 crores compared to the profits of Rs. 5.98 crores of the year 1969.

(c) The question is kept constantly under review in consultation with the chief executives of the banks. The Banking Commission will also examine the question of operational costs of banks and further necessary action will be taken in the light of the Commissions' report.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ
NO. 2531 DATED 18-6-1971 RE.
REALISATION OF EXCISE
DUTY AND INCOME-TAX
FROM TEXTILE MILLS
IN INDORE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : In the reply given by me on 18th June, 1971 to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 2531 by the Hon'ble Member Shri Phool Chand Verma, it was stated that the amount of excise duty outstanding against cotton textile mills in Indore district (Madhya Pradesh) up to December, 1970 was Rs. 2,62,096/-.

2. As a result of analysing the break-up of the arrears pertaining to each factory,

it is reported that the total arrears were only Rs. 1,35,557/-.

3. The correct reply to part (d) of said Question should, therefore, be as follows :

"(d) The amount of excise duty outstanding against these mills up to December, 1970 is Rs. 1,35,557/-. Information regarding the amount of income-tax outstanding against these mills is being collected, and will be laid on the table of the Sabha."

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ
NO. 2002 DATED 11-6-1971 RE.
INCREASE IN FLYING
TRAINING FEES BY
DELHI FLYING
CLUB**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI) : Sir, on the 11-6-1971, in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 2002 by Shri Paripoornanand Painuli regarding increase in Flying Training Fees by Delhi Flying Club, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation had stated that trainees who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 would be permitted to avail of subsidised flying up to the maximum limit of 250 hours subject to the usual conditions. The correct date, however, is 31st March, 1971 and not 31st March, 1970. This was a typographical error and is very much regretted.

12.01 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CRASH OF ONE HF-24
AIRCRAFT**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported crash of one HF-24 aircraft near Bangalore on the 27th July, 1971."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the House that an HF-24 Mark I aircraft belonging to the IAF which was sent to HAL for 200-hours inspection crashed at a place about 25 kms. from Bangalore on 27-7-1971 while it was being test flown by Wing Commander J. K. Mohlah, an IAF Test Pilot on deputation to HAL. The aircraft took off from the HAL airport, Bangalore, at 14-45 hours and contact with the test pilot was lost at 15.04 hours. The wreckage of the aircraft was located at about 18-00 hours. The pilot was killed in the accident. The cause of the accident is not known. A Court of Enquiry has been ordered.

I fully share the concern of the House regarding this accident. The Court of Enquiry which has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident, would go into the thoroughly. Government will take such action as may be found necessary on the results of the Enquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not wish to start with a preamble. The hon. Minister may kindly make a note of my queries. At the developing stage things are expected to happen but one has to be very careful. If you are good enough to give me a reply, I shall be obliged.

Was this done with West German collaboration and within a year's time to you expect delivery of the MIG's? What will you do with supersonics when they are available? What is the total expenditure on this and how many supersonics. HF-24 are ready at the moment?

You said you had two crashes before. What were the findings of the enquiry made on the last two crashes? What steps were taken on the basis of those two enquiry reports? As a layman, from what has come out, we could make out that between 2.30 and 3.20, about fifty minutes, I could go to the extent of 25 kms., little more than that. After the last two crashes did you enhance the thrust of the engine? Did you put a new engine? Were they imported? What are the details? What was the thrust before the first and second crash? What is the new thrust before this third crash?

About the pilot—may his soul rest in peace; we are sorry for him and for his family—what was his experience in flying

supersonic jets? Was he expected fully, as per his qualifications and merit, to fly supersonic speed jets, this sort of aircraft?

*** SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM :** Yes, it was developed in collaboration with a German team, and after the development, the services of the man who was in charge was terminated in 1967. The House is aware of the two previous crashes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About MIG's.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I cannot give the information at present about MIG's. I do not have it. As to how many HF we have at present, that information also I cannot give. The information is not with me. The House is aware of the previous crashes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Total expenditure so far on development and design.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have not got those details. If hon. Member is interested, that can be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am interested.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The two previous crashes were of the prototypes. This is different from them because this was a regular aircraft in our squadron. The engine in this was not the new reheat engine, but it was powered by the normal Orpheus-703 engine, not the reheat version of this engine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After the last two crashes, you did not enhance the engine thrust?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have given the information that I have got that it was powered by the normal and not the reheat engine.

So far as the flying hours and experience of the test pilot are concerned, I do not have the details, and I cannot give it, but I presume that he was qualified with his flying experience.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not acceptable.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If it is wrong, I will correct myself, but I presume that he was qualified to be a test pilot in the IAF and he was on deputation with the HAL.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission ? This is a calling attention which involves billions of people's money and lives. Lives have been lost. If the hon. Minister comes unprepared with answers for even specific questions—what is the background of the pilot, how many planes have you built, what was the cost nothing we could get—what is the use of wasting the time of the House which I am told costs Rs. 10,000 a minute. What is the point in our coming here ? It is a very pitiable and a very disgraceful condition.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I may not give the number, and I am sure the House will co-operate with me that I should not disclose the number that we have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You give the background of the pilot.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह तीसरी घटना है जिसमें देश में बने हुए हवाई जहाजों की ऐसी गति हुई है। हम सभी लोगों को दुख है और संवेदना प्रकट करते हैं कि पाइलट की मृत्यु हो गई है लेकिन साथ ही मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। क्योंकि आपने कह दिया है कि इक्वायरी हमें बहाल करनी है लेकिन 1970 में जो घटना हुई थी उसकी भी जांच हो रही है और अभी तक जांच नहीं हो पाई है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ होती जायें और आप जांच बिठाते जायें तथा अनन्त काल तक जांच चलती रहे यह उचित नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप कोई समय निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं कि कितने दिन में जांच पूरी कर ली जायेगी ?

दूसरे क्या आप इस बात की भी छान-

बीन करने जा रहे हैं कि जर्मन कोलैबोरेशन होने से कोई ऐसी गड़बड़ तो नहीं की जा रही है कि जिसके चलते हिन्दुस्तान में जो हवाई जहाज बन रहे हैं वह बदनाम हो जायें और देश में उनके प्रति आस्था कम हो जाये ?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जिस पायलट की मृत्यु हो गई है उसके परिवार के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं जिससे मृतक के परिवार को सांत्वना मिल सके और उसके आर्थिक जीवन में सुधार हो सके ? इन तीन बातों का जवाब मैं आपसे जानना चाहूँगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं कहूँगा कि जो हमारा टेस्ट पायलट था वह काफी अनुभवी था और काफी सालों से एच० एफ० 24 पर काम कर रहा था। सन् 1964 से ऐसे हवाई जहाज को उड़ाने का तर्जुमा उनको था... (व्यवधान)... जो संबंधित सवाल है उसका जवाब मैं दे रहा हूँ। सन 64 से इस हवाई जहाज से उसका सरोकार था और वह काफी अनुभवी था। यह काफी दुख की बात है कि ऐसे अनुभवी पायलट को हम खो बैठे।

जहाँ तक पिछली दो घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, सदन में उस पर चर्चा हुई थी। पहली दुर्घटना में जो इक्वायरी कमेटी बनाई गई थी उसकी रिपोर्ट आ चुकी थी और उसकी जो सिफारिशें थीं उन पर विचार करके उन सिफारिशों पर क्रमशः कर लिया गया था। दूसरी जच समिति जो बनाई गई वह अपनी पूरी सिफारिश इसलिए नहीं दे पाई कि जो हवाई जहाज दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था उसका नष्ट-भ्रष्ट अंश प्राप्त नहीं हो सका, उसका रेकेज नहीं मिल सका इसलिए इक्वायरी कमेटी ने यह कहा कि जब तक रेकेज नहीं मिल जाता है तब तक हम पूरी तरह से अपनी सिफारिशें करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

लेकिन पहली दो दुर्घटनाओं में और इसमें

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

अन्तर समझता चाहिए कि वह जो हमारे जहाज ये प्रोटो टाइप थे और यह हमारा जहाज प्रोटो टाइप नहीं था। यह हमारे स्क्वाड्रन का जहाज था और 1968 से हमारे स्क्वाड्रन में था। आम तौर से 200 घंटे चलने के बाद जो जांच होनी चाहिए उसके लिए वहाँ पर भेजा गया था। 196 घंटा यह चल चुका था और इसलिये कोई प्रारम्भिक हाल से ही इसमें नुक्स था यह बात प्रत्यक्षतः नहीं है।

साथ ही यह कहना कि कुछ लोग सैबोटज कर रहे हैं, ऐसा है कि हमको उस पर संदेह नहीं है। लेकिन ये सारी बातें इन्वैयरी कमीशन की जांच के बाद ही मालूम पड़ेगी।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उनको फैमली पेंशन मिलेगी और उनकी विधवा को एक लाख 25 हजार रु० एक मुस्त मिलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rao Birender Singh.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : No question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

12.12 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

(Query)

श्री विजयपाल सिंह (मुजफ्फरनगर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आपको भेजा था। मेरे क्षेत्र में पूरा का पूरा हरिजनों का गांव जला दिया गया। सैकड़ों आदमी अस्पताल में जल्मी पड़े हुए हैं। औरतें मेरे घर पर पड़ी हुई हैं, उनको मैं कहाँ लेकर जाऊँ। यह रोजाना की घटना घट रही है, मैं क्या करूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नहीं आया।

श्री विजयपाल सिंह : पूरा का पूरा गांव जला दिया गया। उस बारे में मन्त्री जी से कम से कम एक बयान दिलवा दीजिये। (व्यवधान) औरतें मेरे मकान पर पड़ी हुई हैं। आप बयान दिलवा दीजिये। क्या होगा, मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा आपको कि अभी मेरे पास नहीं आया।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : पूरे गांव को नष्ट कर दिया और चमारों की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये बातें काल अटेंशन के लिये एवरप्टली नहीं उठानी चाहियें।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो आप का ध्यान जरा-जरा सी बातों पर चला जाता है। संविधान यह व्यवस्था देता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, अतिसर्वहारा समाज के लोगों की केन्द्र विशेष तौर से रक्षा करेगा। वहाँ पर जाटों ने जो बी० के० डी० के नेता हैं, उन्होंने कत्ले आम किया है और उनकी बहन बेटियों के साथ बलात्कार किया। सम्मानित सदस्य ने आपको इस बारे में लिखा। क्या आपने इस पर ध्यान दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : When it comes to me, I will look into it.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अब तक वह कागज आपके पास पहुंचा क्यों नहीं, इसकी आपकी ध्यानबीन करनी चाहिये।

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION
AND NOTIFICATION UNDER MYSORE
MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—767/71.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1138 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 24th June, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Mysore Vehicle Taxation Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—768/71.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIA
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI):
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the

working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

- (2) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—769/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA AND A
STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P.
YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—770/71.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—771/71.]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SECOND REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir,
I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE : FOURTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th July, 1971,”

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बालियार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह अधिवेशन कब तक चलेगा ? क्या अधिवेशन की बैठक बढ़ाने का विचार किया गया है ? कौन सी तिथि को बढ़ाया जाय संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री जरा सदन को इस बारे में विश्वास में लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मन्त्री जी बिजनेस स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कल देंगे।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ के सिलसिले में विवाद का समय आपने 12 तारीख को रखा है। बिहार पूरा बह गया, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बाढ़ बढ़ रही है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर उसके पहले कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे तो आखिरी दिन विवाद करके हम क्या कर सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें, मजबूरी है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : बहुत हालत खराब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी भी हालत बहुत खराब है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आगरा बम्बई रूट पर चम्बल पर जो पुल बना था वह बह गया, यातायात ठप्प हो गया है। पता नहीं यातायात मन्त्री क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to draw your attention to two points. Firstly, I want to make a request to the government to make a statement on the reports that are coming up about the circulation of a note by the UN Secretary-General to the various Governments and also the move by Yahya Khan by a letter written to the different States for mediation into Indo-Pak affairs. The Government should make a statement thereon.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंटों के बारे में तो इसके बगैर भी आप कह सकते हैं। यह बिज-

नेस में नहीं आयेगा वैसे भी आप कह सकते हैं। कोई मौका तो आप जाने दिया करें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Another point is, according to today's *Statesman* thousands of refugees in 24 Parganas and other districts are without shelter and food. They are in a miserable and pitiable condition.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I hope that government would do something about it especially in view of the fact that monsoon is about to break.

MR. SPEAKER : I gave a ruling the other day that when the BAC report is being considered any member can ask why a pending business has not been brought forward, about which notice has been given. Then the Minister is in a position to answer it. You cannot bring in extraneous matters. Of course, all these matters come under different rules like 193 or 177. But, then, they can be taken up at any time, not necessarily at this time.

Now the question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th July, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1971—Contd.

Clause 7 (Amendment of Section 16)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Sanghi will continue his speech.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : Yesterday I was speaking on my amendment Nos. 49, 50 and 51 to clause 7. Clause 7 seeks to amend section 16 of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in computing income under the head 'salaries'. Under the amendment, the standard for expenditure on travelling in computing the income under the head 'salaries' has been raised. For example, a person owning his own car is

allowed a deduction of Rs. 200. Similarly, a person going to work in his own scooter is allowed Rs. 50 per month a person who owns no car or scooter and goes to work by bus is given a monthly deduction of Rs. 35. I am very happy that the Finance Minister has increased these allowances for travel to work to Rs. 50 and for scooters etc to Rs. 75 and maintained for cars at the old level of Rs. 200. Now that the cost of petrol has gone up very steeply and the taxi owners have been allowed to raise their fares by 20 to 25 per cent all over the country, I feel that this amount for cars should also be raised. Not only the cost of petrol but the price of car and its parts have gone up as also bus fares. In this background, there should be some commensurate increase in the standard deduction in the case of those who travel to their place of work. So, by my amendment No. 50, I have suggested that this amount should be raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90 for those who travel by bus. Because so many people have to travel and if you buy monthly bus ticket it costs Rs. 30. Besides sometimes when it is raining he has to come by taxi or scooter. Therefore, I would appeal to the Finance Minister that allowance of Rs. 50 for travel to work be raised to Rs. 75 and for scooter owners it should be raised to Rs. 100 and for car owners it should be raised to Rs. 200. I leave this matter for the decision of the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I think I have explained this matter when, really speaking, the budget was taken into consideration. I know that this is certainly going to have an impact but for that we have to have resources. If I agree to the amendment of the hon. Member there will be loss of revenue of nearly Rs. 6 crores. Under these circumstances I cannot afford to accept his amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 48, 49, 50 and 103 moved by Shri Sanghi to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 48 to 50 and 103 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

• **Clause 9—(Amendment of Section 40)**

*Amendment made**

Page 7, for lines 33 to 37, substitute—

"benefit derived by or accruing to it therefrom, so, however, that the deduction in respect of the aggregate of such expenditure and allowance in respect of any one person referred to in sub-clause (i) shall, in no case, exceed—

- (A) where such expenditure or allowance relates to a period exceeding eleven months comprised in the previous year, the amount of seventy-two thousand rupees;
- (B) where such expenditure or allowance relates to a period not exceeding eleven months comprised in the previous year, an amount calculated at the rate of six thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in that period:

Provided that in a case where such person is also an employee of the company for any period comprised in the previous year, expenditure of the nature referred to in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the second provision to clause (a) of sub-section (5) of section 40A shall not be taken into account for the purposes of sub-clause (A) or sub-clause (B), as the case may be." (204)
(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, I move*:

Page, 7, line 35,—

after "any" insert "one" (51)

Sir, this new ceiling that has been brought on the salary and perquisites of directors of Rs. 72,000 is a thing which we

*Made/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

have all lauded but I submit that this should be made effective only from the 28th May, 1971, when this proposal was announced because many people are getting salaries and, according to the tax procedure, in case this proviso is not accepted, the whole salary of those people who have been paid their salary for the month of March, in April and the expenditure of companies whose year closes on 31st March, for the previous year will be disallowed. Therefore, amendment certainly needs the hon. Minister's consideration. I have sought to add on page 7, line 37 :

"Provided that the limit provided in this clause shall not apply to any expenditure or allowance incurred by a company before the 28th day of May, 1971."

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as amendment No. 51 is concerned, I find that the underlying principle is secured by the amendment that I have moved. Possibly, he has not read my amendment.

Then, he has not moved his other amendment, No. 180.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : That will come to clause 10.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is to clause 9. Anyway, I am not accepting this amendment.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Sir, I withdraw the amendment.

The Amendment No. 51, was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : Sir, there is my amendment also to this clause.

MR. SPEAKER : You did not move it earlier. Now when I have put the amendments to the vote, you are wanting to move it.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : The voting was on Shri Sanghi's amendment, not on my amendment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That has been withdrawn.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : Then comes my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot come now. It should have been moved earlier.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : When should I move it ?

MR. SPEAKER : The time for that has gone now. Now I am putting the question. The question is :

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Amendment of Section 40A)

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : I beg to move* :

Page 8,—

omit lines 37 and 38. (176)

Page 9, line 13—

for "for each month" substitute—

"per year". (177)

Page 9, line 18,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"five" (178)

Page 9, line 23—

for "for each month" substitute—

"per year". (179)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :

Page 8,—

after line 25, insert—

"(i) any payment by way of gratuity". (52)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move* :

Page 8, lines 23 and 24, *for "Provided that in computing the aforesaid expenditure or allowance," substitute,—*

"Provided that where the assessee is a company, so much of the aggregate of—

(a) the expenditure and allowance

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this clause ; and

- (b) the expenditure and allowance referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of section 40,

in respect of an employee or a former employee, being a director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director or of such person, as in excess of the sum of twenty-two thousand rupees, shall in no case be allowed as a deduction :

Provided further that in computing the expenditure referred to in sub-clause (i) or the expenditure or allowance referred to in sub-clause (ii) of this clause of the aggregate referred to in the foregoing proviso". (205)

Page 10, line 2, omit "the value of". (206)

Page 10, line 4, omit "the value of". (207)

Page 10, line 7, omit "the value of". (208)

Page 10, for line 10, substitute—

"(iv) payment by the assessee of any sum in respect". (209)

Page 10, for line 13, substitute—

"(v) payment by the assessee of any sum, whether". (210)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, will the Finance Minister explain his amendments ?

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN : Yes, certainly.

Sir, clause 10 relates to the imposition of a ceiling over the deductible amount of expenditure incurred by a company or other employer in payment of salary or provision of perquisites to employees. The ceiling limit is Rs. 5,000 in respect of salary and one-fifth of the salary or Rs. 1,000 per month, whichever is lower, in respect of perquisites.

The amendments are designed to secure that in case of an employee or a former employee of a company who is also a director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director of such person, deduction to the company in respect of expenditure incurred by it in relation to such employee under this clause and under clause 9 taken together is limited to Rs. 72,000 for the year,

As the limit in this clause and also in clause 9 is to be applied with reference to the number of months including part of a month, it can happen that in the absence of a provision on these lines, deduction is taken for 13 months at the rate of Rs. 6,000 in respect of expenditure in relation to a person who was a mere director for a part of the year and employee-director for the remainder of the year. The amendment will obviate such possibility. Because of that this amendment is necessary. The expenditure incurred by the employer in perquisites to employees will for the purpose of the ceiling be computed without regard to the value of such perquisites to the employees for purpose taxation in their hands. This is the purpose of the amendment.

Other amendments are consequential for the same purpose, to omit the words "the value of" wherever they occur and substitute "payment by the assessee of any sum in respect". These are certain verbal changes which have become consequential as a result of this.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I have moved Amendment 52. I submit to the hon. Minister that certain concessions have been provided to the employees of the companies and their limit has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 and 20 per cent of the perquisites. Certain concessions that are given to them are travel concessions referred to in clause 5 of Section 10 for going to Europe, etc. and for payment referred to in clause (v), subsection (1) of Section 36 and for any expenditure referred to in clause (ix) of subsection (1) of Section 36.

When I have to amplify in this matter in that, apart from salaries and perquisites of these employees they will also be entitled to gratuity when they leave the service. The amount of gratuity has to be added to the exemptions provided in clause 5. When a person leaves service, gratuity be excluded from the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000. As you know, Rs. 24,000 gratuity is also available to him when he leaves service. The amount of gratuity will also be taxable. I feel, by accepting this amendment No. 52, inserting the words "any payment by way of gratuity" under the orbit of this Section, The matter will become more easy and will bring the desired effect.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

As far as Amendment No. 52 is concerned, I am sorry I cannot accept it because exclusion of all gratuity for the purpose of applying the ceiling limit will defeat the very purpose underlying the provisions of the Bill, as gratuities can be paid not only at the time of retirement but also during the period of employment. Since gratuities paid out of approved gratuity funds will be outside the purview of these provisions, death-cum-retirement gratuity receivable from such funds will also not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the proposed limit. If I accept your amendment, the very purpose for which this clause has been put will be defeated, I am sorry I cannot accept it.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट इस क्वास को इन्क्लूड करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी की भावना से ही प्रेरित है। हमने कुछ रजिस्ट्रेशन उन्हें दिये हैं और वह रेग्यूलेशन भादि में जो एक्स्पेन्डिचर करते हैं उसकी लिमिट 5,000 रु० प्रति महीना और दूसरे इमाल्युमेंट्स की 1,000 रु० प्रति महीना रखी है। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 72,000 रु० साल हो जाता है। मेरा सबमिशन यह है कि हम ने इनकमटैक्स परपोज के लिये एक सालिंग रखी है और 5,000 रु० प्रतिवर्ष तक किसी इंडिविजुअल को इनकम टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ा है। आप ने जो लिमिट 5,000 रु० महीने की रखी है यह बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे एक्स्प्लायटेशन होगा और करों की चोरी का रास्ता निकलेगा। बहुत सी कम्पनियां अपने एम्प्लायीज के नाम से 5,000 रु० महीना के हिसाब से दिखावा देगी और उनको रिलीफ मिल जायेगा। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि जो 5,000 रु० प्रति वर्ष की लिमिट किसी इंडिविजुअल के लिये रखी गई है वही कम्पनियों के लिये भी रखी जाये, ताकि हम इन कम्पनियों से अधिक, टैक्स ले सकें।

भाज जो बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां और बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं वह अपनाप शनाप कमाते हैं वह उस से हमारी पालिटिक्स को करस्ट

करते हैं, हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को करस्ट करते हैं और अनेक तरीकों से रुपया निकाल कर पालिटिक्स में धाते हैं। आप को ध्यान होगा कि पिछले चुनावों में इन ऐसे वालों ने अपनाप शनाप रुपया खर्च किया है। चूंकि उन को कानून में लूप होल्स मिले जाते हैं इस लिये रुपया खर्च करके वह लोग यहां पर धा जाया करते हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 1967 के चुनावों में ऐसे वाले लोग राजे महाराजाओं से मिलकर मैदान में धाये ताकि वह कहीं भी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट, प्रोग्रेसिव गवर्नमेंट न बनने दें। हमारे राजस्थान में इन ऐसे वालों ने राजे महाराजाओं से मिलकर बैलियों के मुंह खोल दिये ताकि किसी भी तरह से वहां कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट न बने। इस तरह से डिमाक्रेसी को खत्म करके वह पालिटिक्स में भाग लेना चाहते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो लिमिट आपने 5,000 रु० प्रति गहा की रखी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इस को घटा कर आप 5,000 रु० साल कर दें। इस से अधिक की भाशा न दें। इसी उद्देश्य से मैं ने अमेंडमेंट रखी है। चूंकि वित्त मंत्री जी भी इस बात के लिये उत्सुक हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि लिमिट को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करे, इस लिये मैं भाशा करता हूं कि वह मेरे अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार करेंगे और जो बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज और बड़ी-बड़ी कंसर्न्स हैं उनको कंट्रोल करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कोई सुझावन नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूं।

चुनाव में किसी ने कितना खर्च किया, यह यहां उठाने का विषय नहीं है। अगर बिरोधी दल वाले चाहें तो सत्ताकूट दल पर भी यह आरोप लगा सकते हैं कि उन्होंने अपनाप-शनाप रुपया खर्च किया। प्रश्न यह है कि कम्पनियों के कर्मचारी हैं, अधिकारी हैं उनके वेतनों की कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये या नहीं, और वह

सीमा कितनी होनी चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह धारणा पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उन्होंने कम्पनियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने की इस वित्त विधेयक द्वारा कोशिश की है। लेकिन उसमें एक कठिनाई है कि अगर कम्पनियाँ उतना वेतन देंगी तो फिर वह टैक्स के उद्देश्य के लिये कम्पनी के खर्च में नहीं काटा जायेगा। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस से कारपोरेट सेक्टर पर या कम्पनियों पर कोई अधिक बोझ पड़ता हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। अन्तर इतना ही है कि अगर वह चाहें तो अधिक वेतन दे सकती हैं, लेकिन वह वेतन कम्पनियों के टैक्स में से नहीं काटा जायेगा। तब फिर यह कहना सही नहीं है कि आप कम्पनियों के अंदर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन की कोई सीमा निर्धारित कर रहे हैं।

अच्छा हो अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें। धारणा यह पैदा होती है कि वह कोई सीमा लगाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वित्त विधेयक में जो प्रावधान है वह सीमा तक लगाने में कारगर साबित नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर कम्पनी देना चाहेगी तो दे सकेगी, सिर्फ इतना होगा कि वह टैक्स के लिये कम्पनी के हिसाब से शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Through a finance measure this is all that I can really do. I cannot put that sort of absolute ceiling on what one should get. Certainly we are trying to make it difficult. We are rather providing new disincentives to give more. Previously, there was no such provision, now, we are making such a provision. This is the first steps in this direction. If we can succeed, well and good. I can understand the feeling of the hon. Member. We have taken the first step. Let us see how it works.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 8, lines 23 and 24, for "Provided in computing the aforesaid expenditure or allowance," substitute—

"Provided that where the assessee is a

company, so much the aggregate of—

(a) the expenditure and allowance referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this clause ; and

(b) the expenditure and allowance referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of section 40,

in respect of an employee or a former employee, being a director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director or of such person, as is in excess of the sum of seventy-two thousand rupees, shall in no case be allowed as a deduction :

Provided further that in computing the expenditure referred to in sub-clause (i) or the expenditure or allowance referred to in sub-clause (ii) of this clause or the aggregate referred to in the foregoing proviso," (205)

Page 10, line 2, omit "the value of". (206)

Page 10, line 4, omit "the value of". (207)

Page 10, line 7, omit "the value of". (208)

Page 10, for line 10, substitute—

"(iv) payment by the assessee of any sum in respect". (209)

Page 10, for line 13, substitute

"(v) payment by the assessee of any sum, whether", (210)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 52 was, by leave withdrawn.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 174 to 179 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 14

MR. SPEAKER : There are no Amendments to Clauses 11 to 14. I hope nobody is speaking on them. The question is :

"That clause 11 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Amendment of section 80C)

MR. SPEAKER : We come to Clause 15. Are there amendments ?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I move amendment No. 56. I beg to move* :

Page 11,

for lines 18 to 25, substitute

Rs. 1,000 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 1,000." (56)

"(b) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 1,000

I would appeal to the hon. Minister and say that mine is a very inconsequential amendment. The Government has been good enough to provide certain deductions from LIC premiums and other specified contributions, provident fund, etc. and last year upto the sum of Rs. 5,000, contributions made to LIC premiums, provident fund etc. 60% deductions were allowed and there after for premiums upto Rs. 15,000 50% was allowed for computation of income tax. This year you have been good enough to allow for Rs. 1000 complete exemption and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 you have been good enough to allow 50% and thereafter 40%. Basically in this country people do not have that large premiums to pay and reduction of 50% would be hard because we have been allowing deductions. Some people have taken policies for a certain sum last year when you allowed deductions of 50% above Rs. 5,000 and now if that percentage is taken away the whole purpose is lost. I don't think there will be a big loss of revenue. Mine is a very small amendment. Why should we take away this small advantage available to people who are paying upto Rs. 15,000 as contribution to provident fund, LIC etc ? I request the hon. Finance Minister to accept this simple amendment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

The hon. Member says he has moved a simple amendment ; he does not know the implications of it. It is not going to be a small thing ; it is going to be a loss of Rs. 7 crores if I accept his amendment. Under the Bill the quantum of the deduction is 100% for the first Rs. 1,000 of the qualifying savings, plus 50% of the next Rs. 4,000 plus 40% of the balance. If I accept his amendment he does not know the implications of it there will be a loss of nearly Rs. 7 crores. I cannot accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing ?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of what the hon. Finance Minister has stated, that there will be loss of Rs. 7 crores, I am not pressing my amendment. I wish to withdraw my amendment with the pleasure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The amendment is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 56 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Amendment of section 80 F)

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clause 16. The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 17—(Amendment of Section 80 L)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have got an amendment for Clause 17, amendment No. 211. I beg to move* :

Page 11, for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

"(a) for the words "Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any income by way of—", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Where the gross total income of an assessee being—

- (a) an individual, or
- (b) a Hindu undivided family, or
- (c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,

includes any income by way of—";
(211)

I have explained all this while I moved the Bill for consideration. This deduction is only in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families and not in the case of other entities such as companies, partnership firms, associations of persons etc. The amendment is designed to extend this deduction also to married couples who are governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, who are assessable to tax on their income in the status of association of persons or body of individuals. It may be mentioned that such married couples are already treated on a par with individuals for certain other purposes under the Income-tax Act.

Therefore, we thought that it should be made applicable to those areas also, and this amendment is meant for that purpose. There was a demand from the Union territories people for this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 11, for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

"(a) for the words "Where the gross total income of an assessee includes

any income by way of—", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Where the gross total income of an assessee, being—

- (a) an individual, or
- (b) a Hindu undivided family, or
- (c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,

includes any income by way of—";
(211)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Amendment of section 86)

MR. SPEAKER : There are some amendment to clause 24. But the hon. Members concerned are not moving them.

The question is :

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill",

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(Substitution of new section for section 115).

SHRI H. M. PATEL : (Dhandhuka) : I beg to move* :

Page 16, for lines 18 to 23, substitute—

"(a) at the rate of 35 per cent on so much of the amount of such long term capital gains as relate to capital assets held by the company for 24 months or more but less than 60 months, immediately preceding the date of transfer ;

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

- (b) at the rate of 30 per cent. on so much of the amount of such long term capital gains as relate to capital assets held by the company for sixty months or more but less than one hundred and twenty months immediately preceding the date of transfer ; and
- (c) at the rate of 35 percent. on the balance of such long term capital gains, if any ; and". (134)

The Bill puts the rate at 45 per cent which I propose to suggest should be reduced to 35 per cent. This is tax on long term capital gains on which it seems desirable that the rate should not be so high as 45 per cent. 45 per cent is almost expropriatory. These capital gains result causes which cannot be regarded as in any way unreasonable, and, therefore, I would commend the rates which I have suggested for the acceptance of the Finance Minister.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : While commending his amendment, the hon. Member know very well that I was not going to accept it. It is contrary to the proposal in the Bill. The very purpose is to subject the long-term capital gains to a higher incidence of tax than hitherto. It will also result in doing away with the distinction between long-term capital gains relating to lands and buildings and those relating to other assets. This is the very purpose of the provision, and therefore, I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 134 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 134 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill

Clause 27—(Amendment of section 230A)

SHRI SHIVANATH SINGH : I beg to move* :

Page 17, —Omit lines 1 to 8. (165)

क्लाज 27 के द्वारा इनकम टैक्स के सैक्शन 230 ए में यह नया सब-सैक्शन जोड़ा जा रहा है :

"The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in a case where the person referred to in that sub-section is any such institution, association or body. . ."

सैक्शन 230ए में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो ऐसेसी अपने सब टैक्सों के पेमेंट के बारे में इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर से क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं ले लेता है, अगर वह अपनी किसी प्रापर्टी को ट्रांसफर करना चाहेगा, तो उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस क्लॉज के द्वारा उस सैक्शन में एक एक्सेप्शन रख दिया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसा किस भावना से किया गया है। यह प्राविजन इस मकसद से रखा गया था कि चाहे कोई इन्स्टीट्यूशन, एसोसियेशन और बाढ़ी हो, या कोई पर्सन हो, अगर उसकी तरफ कोई इनकम-टैक्स का बकाया है, तो उसको इवेड करने के लिए वह अपनी किसी प्रापर्टी को ट्रांसफर न कर सके। मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे किसी टाइप का ऐसेसी हो, अगर उसकी तरफ इनकम-टैक्स का बकाया है, तो जब तक वह इनकम टैक्स आफिसर से अपने टैक्स के पेमेंट के बारे में क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट न जाये, तब तक उसकी किसी प्रापर्टी के ट्रांसफर का रजिस्ट्रेशन न किया जाये और इस बारे में किसी को छूट न दी जाये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

I think the hon. member has got some misunderstanding. The provision is designed to avoid inconvenience to institutions such as financial corporations and banks in having to obtain tax clearance certificates from the ITO in a large number of cases before they can release immoveable property which have been mortgaged to them as security for loans granted by them. Under the Bill, the Board has to record its reasons in writing before notifying the exemption of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

any such institution from the requirement of obtaining tax clearance certificates. It is not likely to be misused. This is the purpose for which it has been put in. It is necessary and I would request the hon. member to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 165 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Clauses 27 and 28 can be put together. The question is :

"That clauses 27 and 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 27 and 28 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment for a new clause, 28A, tabled by Shri H. M. Patel. It is beyond the scope of the Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : It has been admitted and circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : He gave notice, I have declared it beyond the scope and so I am sorry I cannot allow it. The question is :

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Amendment of sixth schedule)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I move* :

Page 18, line 30, omit "(a)" (136)

Page 18, omit lines 34 and 35 (137)

These relate to taking away of certain industries from the priority industries. These omissions will rectify the position.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot accept these amendments because we thought that these special concessions are no longer necessary to those industries which have made quite a substantial profit. Therefore, they do not any longer deserve

to be in the priority list and to have this sort of favourable, special treatment. I therefore do not accept the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put the amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 136 and 137 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 31—(Amendment of section 4)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I move* :

Page 19, omit lines 7 to 10. (138)

Page 19, line 11, omit "(ii)". (139)

Page 19, line 20, for "31st day of December, 1969"

substitute "28th day of May, 1971". (140)

My first amendment suggests that the date should be a prospective date rather than a retrospective one. That is the main point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Is it necessary that I should explain the whole thing? What is your amendment, Mr. Patel?

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment Nos. 138, 139 and 140—all his amendments to clause 31.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : My answer to this would be that the proposal in the Bill is aimed at curbing the deduction of wealth-tax liability through transfer of assets to wife and minor children on payment of the gift-tax which is often lower in the incidence than the wealth-tax liability from year to year.

Then, about amendment No. 140, I think what I can say about it is that under the Bill, separate property which is Hindu undivided family property any time after the 31st December, 1969 will be liable to be aggregated with the net wealth of the individual to the extent of share of the individual and the shares of the spouse and minor children in the property. This date has been

*Moved with the recommendation by the President.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

laid down in the Bill in order to harmonise this provision with the corresponding provision under the Income-tax Act which provides for aggregation of income from such property to the income of the individual making the conversion. It may be mentioned that the provision in the Bill will apply prospectively from the assessment year 1972-73 and not for the earlier assessment year.

MR. SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member withdraw his amendments ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I withdraw amendment Nos. 138 and 139.

Amendments Nos. 138 and 139 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not withdrawing amendment No. 140 ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : No.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put it to the vote.

Amendment No. 140 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

13.00 hrs.

Clause 32—(Amendment of section 5)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up clause 3.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have some amendments. I beg to move* :

Page 21, after line 14, insert—

"(i) in clause (iv), the words "and exclusively used by him for residential purposes" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 ;". (212)

Page 21, line 15, for "(i)", substitute "(ii)". (213)

Page 21, line 20, for "(ii)", substitute "(iii)". (214)

Page 22, line 7, for "(iii)", substitute "(iv)". (215)

Page 22, line 12, for "(iv)", substitute "(v)". (216)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :

Page 21, lines 17 to 19,—

Omit "and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1963" (61)

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWALA (Moradabad) : I beg to move* :

Page 21, lines 17 to 19,—

for "and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1963"

substitute—

"with effect from 1st day of April, 1972" (13)

Page 21,—

Omit lines 23 to 28. (14)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move* :

Page 21,—

for lines 24 to 28, substitute—

"articles are neither made wholly of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal nor contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, platinum or any other precious metal excluding one or more of such precious metals excluding silver;" (64)

Page 21,—

for lines 24 to 28, substitute—

"articles are neither made wholly or partly of, nor contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise),

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

gold, platinum or any other precious metal excluding silver or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals excluding silver:" (65)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

The Government amendments to this clause are : 212, 213, 214, 215 and 216. Amendments 213 to 216 are consequential amendments ; the main amendment is 212. While moving the Bill for consideration, I have explained that whether a house is exclusively used for residential purposes or whether it is also returned out, the exemption should be allowed. I see the grievance of the middleclass. Sometimes they invest their money in the building and rent it out ; that is their only source of income. In such cases the exemption was only in the case of those who were self-occupiers. I am extending the exemption even for those who have rented it out. It is a concessions to the middleclass grievance. Therefore, I commend my amendments for acceptance by the House.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : My amendment No. is 61. We have heard the opinion of the hon. Finance Minister ; he says he is not going to consider this amendment. I should like to appeal to him very strongly and seriously with all the strength at my command. Taxing jewellery from 1963 would create a lot of hardship. It was not a matter of surprise that this jewellery had been given exemption by the Supreme Court. I can quite understand that it was the intention of the Government to tax jewellery from 1963 though somehow or the other they did not provide for it specifically when the Bill was brought forward. I can assure that we have also filed returns and we had shown jewellery in the exemption column. All these years legislation that has been brought in this House has been prospective and this is the first legislation which will have eight years retrospective effect. It refers to 1963 ; now we are in 1971. It is bound to create a lot of hardship. If we have to raise more resources I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister even to step up the rate of tax on jewellery a little more. This retrospective effect would place a lot of difficulties and a lot of money will have to be spent on practitioners and chartered accountants ; they will have to reopen the cases and it will involve lot of work. The Central Board of Revenue has

brought to his attention that a lot of work will be involved in the department... (Interruptions)... That is what he said in his speech yesterday ; he has been told so.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

Even if you do not do this, all this work will have to be done.

• SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I can assure you that many assesses from 1963 onwards have been showing the jewellery in the exempt column. Now if something has to be brought up from 1963, I think it is not fair. It is a very good provision, prospectively. In case some more tax has to be recovered, possibly the rate could be stepped up on jewellery taxation, so that people may have a disincentive. You have been accepting in the past years amendments from Members of the Opposition. I think you should give serious thought to it and give it more consideration.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

I have given careful thought to it and I am not accepting it.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL :

I have moved amendment Nos. 13 and 14. The hon. Member Shri Sanghi has requested Finance Minister to consider this matter. I join him in requesting the Finance Minister to make it 1972, instead of 1963. Because, I sincerely feel that it will entail a lot of hardship to the assesses. If my amendment is accepted, a lot of hardship to the assesses would be saved from the tax collectors' grill.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I have already spoken on the Finance Bill and made a reference which I would like the hon. Minister to very kindly consider.

The question is that I wish that silverware utensils and articles which are plated with silver should be exempted, because the amount of revenue that the Government will get as a result of a charging wealth tax on them will be negligible compared to the harassment of the tax-payer. The wealth tax has already been raised from five to eight per cent, and this will give the Government only a very marginal amount of income compared to the harassment, and because of that I would like the hon. Minister to very graciously consider this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Taking the amendment of Dr. Karni Singh first, I can understand his feelings about it, but the main purpose of this whole provision is to plug what is a convenient loophole for wealthy persons to make unproductive investments in silver vessels. This is a major form of hoarding wealth, and even today it is being done.

DR. KARNI SINGH : What about silver-plated vessels ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Even that involves silver, whether it is plated or not.

DR. KARNI SINGH : How does one compute the quantum of silver ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I know that that is a problem, but we will see that there is no injustice.

I have no doubt about the sincerity of Mr. Sanghi, and I can only plead with him. I do not know how he has taken it into his head that this exemption was meant from the very beginning.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I have been filing my returns and from 1963 I have shown jewellery in the exemption column.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There are a large number of persons who do not do that. Do not go by your own personal example.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : If you want to get more revenue, you step up the wealth tax, rather than making this retrospective.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as stepping up wealth tax is concerned, if you make the suggestion next time, I will consider it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I am making it right now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am sorry I cannot accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 21, after line 14, insert—

(i) In clause (iv), the words "and exclusively used by him for resi-

dential purposes" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 ;". (212)

Page 21, line 15, for "(i)", substitute "(ii)". (213)

Page 21, line 20, for "(ii)", substitute "(iii)". (214)

Page 22, line 7, for "(iii)", substitute "(iv)". (215)

Page 22, line 12, for "(iv)", substitute "(v)". (216)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I am withdrawing Amendment No. 61.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 61 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment Nos. 13 and 14 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I withdraw Amendment No. 64. Amendment No. 65 may be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw Amendment No. 64 ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 64 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 65 to the House.

Amendment No. 65 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 to 35

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member is not here to move the amendment. I will put clauses 33, 34 and 35 together.

The question is :

"That clauses 33 to 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 33 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36—(Amendment of Schedule).

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I beg to move* :

Page 24, line 10, for "1 per cent." substitute "2 per cent." (148)

Page 24, lines 13 and 14, for "Rs. 5,000 plus 2 per cent." substitute "Rs. 10,000 plus 3 per cent." (149)

Page 24, lines 19 and 20, for "Rs. 15,000 plus 3 per cent." substitute "Rs. 25,000 plus 5 per cent." (150)

Page 24, lines 25 and 26, for "Rs. 30,000 plus 8 per cent." substitute "Rs. 50,000 plus 10 per cent." (151)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :

Page 24, line 34, for "Rs. 1,00,000" substitute "Rs. 1,50,000". (62)

DR. RANEN SEN : The main idea here is to tax more those people who have more. Here you will find that the tax is 1 per cent of the net wealth up to Rs. 5 lakhs. When it comes to 10 lakhs, it is 2 per cent. My amendment is, instead of 1 per cent make it 2 per cent. It will fetch Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 5,000. In the next slab, my amendment is instead of "Rs. 5,000 plus 2 per cent", make it Rs. 10,000 plus 3 per cent, which will fetch Rs. 30,000 for the exchequer. This is the slab which does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. Therefore, if we take Rs. 40,000 from a man or Hindu undivided family having a property of Rs. 10 lakhs, it is quite equitable. Perhaps it is much less than what should be taken from them. Similarly, in the next slab which goes up to Rs. 15 lakhs, I have suggested Rs. 25,000 plus 5 per cent instead of Rs. 15,000 plus 3 per cent. The idea is

gradually to increase the tax. Secondly, the Finance Minister himself has said, there is a huge gap uncovered. In order to cover it, more money is needed. So, money has to be taken from where money really is. These are some of the small amendments I have suggested. I hope the Finance Minister will consider them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Through my amendment No. 62, I had asked for raising the exemption in wealth tax from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1,50,000. But seeing the papers and hearing the Finance Minister's speech yesterday, I find he has also exempted rented property and naturally the scope of the wealth tax has been widened. In view of this, with the pleasure of the House, I withdraw my amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to speak on the amendments moved by Dr. Ranen Sen : I will add some more arguments to convince the Finance Minister to accept the amendment. Now he does not want to bring some sort of ceiling on property, whether rural or urban. As long as government does not accept the suggestion form ceiling on income, we want to tax the richer sections with a view to get more resources for our plan. We hope the Finance Minister will accept this amendment in larger interests of the country. At a time when we want to solve the problem of unemployment if we can get some amount out of this we should take it. I am saying this because people who earn more are the people who are tax evaders also. So, even if he cannot accept this amendment now, let him give an assurance that he will bring other measures to do that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has made a mention of making resources available immediately for the plan. Wealth-tax is a tax which not only gives money immediately, but also re-orientes the distributive factors and the processes in the country. We have already begun the process. At the moment the rates are from Rs. 1 lakh to 5 lakhs one per cent, from Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs two per cent and over Rs. 15 lakhs it is 8 per cent. So, the steps that we have taken have already virtually brought about a ceiling on the wealth. Now the hon. Member wants to raise practically every slab a little higher. I would advise

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

him to have a little patience in this matter. We do not want to take such harsh steps immediately. I understand and appreciate his motives. But I want to tell him that we have already taken certain steps. I do not want to increase the rates immediately. So, I cannot accept these amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can do it next year.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos 148, 149, 150 and 151 moved by Dr. Ranen Sen to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 148 to 151 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sanghi wants to withdraw his amendment No 62. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 62 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clause 38—(Amendment of Act 7 of 1964)

MR. SPEAKER : On clause 38 I want to say that the amendments given notice of by Shri Maddi Sudarsanam and Shri H. M. Patel are out of order.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I want to know the procedure in this case. They are amendments which have been admitted and circulated by office.

MR. SPEAKER : They are beyond the scope. After all, they are given at such short notice that there is not enough time to study them.

Now the question is :

"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 38 was added to the Bill.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944)

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL :
beg to move* :

Page 28,—

Omit lines 22 to 24. (15)

Page 31,—

Omit lines 7 to 9. (16)

Page 33,—

Omit lines 6 to 18. (17)

Page 33,—

Omit lines 23 to 25. (18)

Page 34,—

Omit lines 14 to 22. (19)

Page 35,—

Omit lines 3 to 27. (20)

Pages 36, 37, 38 and 39,—

Omit lines 12 to 33, 1 to 35, 1 to 31 and 1 to 7 respectively. (21)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) : I beg to move* :

Page 28,—

Omit lines 2 to 21. (182)

Page 28, line 23,—

*for "Nine hundred and twenty rupees"
substitute "Six hundred rupees". (183)*

Page 30,—

Omit line 4. (185)

Page 30,—

Omit line 7. (186)

Page 30,—

Omit line 8. (187)

Page 30,—

Omit line 27 to 29. (188)

Page 31, line 8,—

*for "Twelve and a half per cent.
valorem".*

substitute "Five per cent.". (189)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 32, lines 4 to 8,—

Omit "Cellulose acetate (including di-or triacetate), Cellulose acetate butyrate and Cellulose propionate, Cellulose acetate-propionate." (190)

Page 34,—

for lines 18 to 22,—*substitute*—

'(xvii) in Item No. 32, for the entries in the third column against sub-item (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entry "Five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;' (192)

Page 35, line 16,—

for "Ten per cent." *substitute* "Five per cent." (193)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I beg to move* :

Page 28,—

Omit lines 13 to 21. (141)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) : I beg to move* :

Page 28,—

Omit lines 2 to 12. (195)

Page 30, lines 20 to 22,—

omit "face powders, baby powders, toilet powders, talcum powders and lipsticks" (197)

Page 33,—

after line 15, *insert*—

"*Explanation*.—This shall not be applicable for cotton, coarse cotton, handloom and khadi ready made garments whose price is not above rupees thirty-five per piece." (199)

Page 33, line 28,—

for "Ten per cent." *substitute*—

"Fifteen per cent." (200)

Page 34 line 26,—

for "Six per cent." *substitute*—

"Four per cent." (201)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I beg to move* :

Page 28,—

Omit lines 2 to 24. (27)

Page 28,—

after line 21, *insert*—

'(iia) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Forty rupees per quintal" shall be substituted ;' (28)

Page 28,—

after line 21, *insert*—

'(iia) in Item No. 3, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Not exceeding one rupee per kilogram" shall be substituted ;' (29)

Page 28,—

after line 24, *insert*—

'(iia) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred and twenty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted ;' (30)

Page 29,—

omit lines 8 to 10. (31)

Page 29,—

after line 25, *insert*—

'(va) in Item No. 12, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifty-five rupees per metric tonne" shall be substituted ;' (32)

Page 29,—

after line 25, *insert*—

'(va) in Item No. 13, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Five per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted ;' (33)

Pages 29 and 30,—

omit lines 26 to 30 and 1 to 8 respectively. (34)

Page 33,—

omit lines 6 to 15. (35)

Page 33,—

omit lines 20 to 34. (36)

Page 34, line 18,—

after "entries" *insert*—

"excluding vacuum and gas filled bulbs not exceeding 100 watts" (37)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Page 35.—

after line 33, insert—

'(xxia) in Item No. 38, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty-two paise for every 1,000 matches or fraction thereof" shall be substituted ;' (38)

Page 36,—

omit lines 1 to 3. (39)

Page 38,—

omit lines 4 to 10. (40)

Page 38,—

omit lines 11 to 19. (41)

Page 38, lines 20 to 22,—

for "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*"
substitute—

"Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*" (42)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :

Page 35, line 30,—

for "Twenty" substitute "Ten". (110)

Page 35, line 32,—

for "Twenty" substitute "Ten". (111)

Page 38, line 4,—

for "Twenty" substitute "Ten". (112)

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Sir, we have moved these amendments only with two objectives. Such items like motor spirit, soap, ready-made garments, electric bulbs, etc. all these items are consumed by the common man in the country and, as such, they would be very much adversely affected. We know the Finance Minister has assured this House several times that the prices of these items will be held but on the one hand he goes on raising the excise duty on these items and on the other hand he expects that the price would be held. This is a contradictory statement so far as I see. If the excise duty on all these items is raised it is almost certain that prices of these items will go up and that way the common man for which the Government claims to be championing the cause would suffer greatly. Therefore, I would suggest that custom and excise duties on all these items should not be raised so as to protect the

common man and the small producer. These two sections of the community must be protected and this is the object of all these amendments which we have moved. I know the Finance Minister has already granted certain smaller mercies amounting to Rs. 15 crores but they do not actually go very far. In the case of petrol I want to say more than 60% of the cars in the country are run and managed either by the Government or corporate institutions or other governmental agencies. Who would ultimately pay these increased charges on petrol? Ultimately this whole taxation will be borne by the Government. There should be no more raising of any charge on petrol when we want road transport to grow in the country and we want people to be modernised. On the one hand we want socialism to be brought about and on the other hand we go on taxing petrol and small items like ready-made garments. Similarly pressure cooker. I really do not know if the tax on items like pressure cooker would be desirable when we expect modernisation to be introduced in every household.

Pressure cooker and all items of this nature are things which, I think, could bring about some sort of scientific change or technological advancement in the country. A change in the way of life and in the thinking of the people, for which the Finance Minister himself stands, should be introduced. We should see that this particular process of scientific and technological advancement is not allowed to be curbed.

With these words I request that somehow or other the common man, the small producer and all that process which stands for scientific change must be protected.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I am particularly interested in two of the four amendments that I have moved. My amendment No. 142 deals with the tax on soap. The Finance Minister has levied 12½ per cent *ad valorem* duty on soap. I think, the Government is committed to the uplift of the poor and to champion the cause of the poor and we have to see that these articles, which are very essential for their upkeep, are not taxed.

Soap is now used even in villages by the common people and the poor. We should not tax soap and thus, ultimately,

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

tax the poor people. The other day the Finance Minister conceded that not only the price of washing soap but the prices of other soaps have also gone up. I think, the Finance Minister, who has rejected all amendments, will agree to this amendment and will withdraw this tax.

Again, on pressure cookers he has levied 20 per cent ad valorem duty. I do not know why he wants to tax pressure cookers. Our households are now entering the modern age. We are going in for modernisation very slowly. In the olden days we used to cook in mud vessels; now we are going slowly to cooking in aluminium vessels. A few people have now taken to pressure cookers where we get clean and good food. We have to encourage people getting clean and good food and our Finance Minister should not drive them back to mud vessels of the olden days. Pressure should have been brought upon him from his own home and even by the Deputy Minister of Finance. I think, he has to concede this and withdraw the tax on pressure cookers. I would very much like him to agree to this amendment.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My amendments are all in respect of items, on which taxes have been imposed, which are used by the poor people and the lower middle class.

I was rather astonished that on glucose, dextrose and preparations thereof, which are used for the preparation of medicines and injections, taxes have been imposed. It will automatically increase the cost of drugs also.

Then, coming to motor spirit tax, it has been repeatedly said here that already taxi fares have been increased to the extent of 20 per cent. Now-a-days in Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities very common people sometimes are forced to hire taxis. Along with the increase in the taxi fare, there is a cry for an increase in the bus fare also throughout the country. So, I do not understand why such a heavy tax has again been imposed on motor spirit.

13.30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the backward areas diesel is not used by trucks. There petrol is being used by trucks. So, there the freight charges will

also increase and automatically the price of goods will also increase.

The levy on soap will bring a burden on other small and medium size factories also. He has mentioned that it is on soaps that are manufactured by power. In this connection, I would like to bring his attention to the Memorandum submitted by the Belting Industries Association. They have mentioned that if this ad valorem duty is imposed, then they are finished. These factories are mostly situated in my constituency, in West Bengal. They met the Finance Minister and they even met the Prime Minister when she visited West Bengal. They frantically appealed to the Government not to raise the duty because, if this ad valorem duty is imposed, then they will have to face a very keen competition with the large-scale industries and it will be difficult for them to survive. I do not know how the Finance Minister will help the small-scale industries. I again appeal to him to consider the case about these small factories.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, this belting industry is mostly located in West Bengal and it is a small-scale industry. Now, with this heavy taxation that is proposed by the Finance Minister, most of the belting industry units will be facing a very keen competition from bigger industries, namely, the Dunlop and other companies. In view of the political and economic situation in West Bengal, the whole charge of West Bengal has been taken over by the Centre and I would request the Finance Minister to look into this case of belting industry and see what he can do in regard to lifting the heavy taxation that he has imposed on it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I have moved my amendments to bring certain facts for the consideration of the Finance Minister. While answering Dr. Ranen Sen and others on the Wealth Tax, the hon. Minister said, at one stroke, he did not want to finish with the wealthy people. I would request you to please have some mercy on children, patients and old people also as you have shown to the wealthy people. That is why I have moved these amendments.

About the enhanced ad valorem duty on Glucose, it is essentially a baby food

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

and it is used by old men and patients also. If you really impose this tax, there is no doubt—I think, many people on the other side including the Finance Minister will agree—that it will badly affect the interests of the common man.

As regards the duty on maida, the Finance Minister has withdrawn it. But before withdrawing that, in his speech, I remember, the Finance Minister said that it is to be taxed because maida in his opinion was no more the food of the common man. I think, Finance Minister in that light would reconsider certain other things which I am mentioning.

I request you to withdraw the tax imposed on face powder, baby powder and the talcum powder. I did not insist to withdraw tax on lip-stick. It is by mistake lip-stick is put there. I have put it but I don't insist. But I do insist to withdraw tax on other items mentioned because it is no more a luxury article. Even in the villages if you go, you can see the ordinary peasant, the agricultural labourer and in the industrial area almost all the industrial workers are using those things. So, I hope the Minister will understand why we are insisting that it should be withdrawn.

Then comes again the question of perfumed oil. The same argument holds good. Again it is something which is used by the common man. Let the common man also go round with a little bit of perfume and what is wrong in it? To give them food, you tax the wealthy people. You say you don't want to tax them right now. But, right now why do you want to deprive the ordinary man whatever little luxury he has?

Then, about the ready made garments, I know the Finance Minister has moved certain amendments but I specifically move this amendment to bring certain facts to your consideration, particularly, the problem of handloom industry. This is an industry now developing in certain parts of our country and they are now specialising in certain ready made garments and exporting them also. They are trying to find new markets in the countries abroad. Now you are taxing them. I don't say that you should not tax them at all. What I say is that there should be certain limit. What you propose in your amendment, as I understood, is that in certain factories if

the total output is at a certain level, you may not tax. But, in my opinion, it may be better if you tax, as I have suggested, those ready made garments the price of which is beyond Rs. 35 per piece. I am even ready to agree if you want to reduce the price. I don't mind that. But, something like that should be there to protect the interests particularly of the handloom and cottage industries. That is why that amendment is moved.

Regarding getting a little more resources, I say, why not you enhance the tax on mosaic articles? It is a thing essentially used by people who are going for a little luxurious way of life. So, I suggest instead of 10% you enhance the tax on that and make it 15% and get a little more money.

My next suggestion is about fans, table-fans and all varieties of fans. I think in the cities it is now an absolutely essential thing for the common man. The industrial workers are using it. In Delhi if you just go to the servant quarter behind your residence, they are using it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Small fans they are using.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : My interest is that by arguing for the reduction of duty on fans, the duty on fans which may be used by common man and the middle class people should also be reduced. I hope the Finance Minister will favourably consider all these proposals and something will be done with regard to that.

Thank you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The amendments that I have move also relate to items which affect essentially the middle class. That is the one class which is the most harassed class and which suffers the most in a period of inflation and here is a class which is the most hard-hit by these levies. The items have already been referred to, namely, vacuum flasks and pressure cookers and other items. The arguments that were advanced are also the arguments that I would advance and I don't wish to say much on that, except this, that the tax on these items that is proposed is extremely heavy. They have become commodities of everyday use. They are needed to make life a little easier

for them in these times when life is a little difficult and therefore it is that I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister not to put more burden on this one class which suffers the most from inflation. In spite of the Finance Minister's confidence that prices will not go up, prices have gone up and they will also continue to go up. Therefore, I suggest, these amendments may be seriously considered as a measure of relief to these suffering classes.

One of the items relate to small industries such as mosaic tiles. They are not luxuries. I wish to point out this particularly from the point of view of the inconvenience that will be caused to small manufacturers. If it is done in some different way it might be better. I would suggest that some administrative consideration should be given because these mosaic tiles factories are not large factories; they may be using power; but they are all very small units and they will be put to a lot of inconvenience by imposition of excise duties as proposed in the Bill. In short, I would suggest, these amendments relate to the commodities which we should not tax, because we have to give relief to the middle classes, which need utmost relief.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I have already moved amendments Nos. 110, 111 and 112. Amendment No 110 relate to excise duty on cinematograph projectors. Compared to Bulgaria and Rumania our cinemas are only 10% to the ratio based on the population of those countries. The equipment costs from Rs. 50 thousand to a lakh of rupees. Then there is the State sales-tax of 12 per cent. There is 20 per cent excise duty on the projectors. It comes to Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. These projectors cater to small villages and I would request that instead of 20 per cent. it must be brought down to ten per cent. If necessary, the percentage might have been stepped up later in the coming years. So, this is what I would suggest for the consideration and acceptance of the hon Finance Minister.

Regarding the second amendment, what I wish to say is that in this country we are not producing good cameras. We are producing some box cameras but by this excise duty the indigenous production will be very much retarded. We should actually give them incentive, and not come upon them with heavy excise duty. I hope he will

accept my second amendment, Amendment No, 111.

With regard to amendment No. 112, this relates to pressure cookers and so much has already been said. I hope he will consider it. I am happy you have reduced excise duty on 16 MM; but on 35 MM cinematographic projectors, which caters to villages and small towns, there is this large excise duty. Therefore I suggest that this may be reduced. Next year, if you like, it may be increased.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Next year he will not tax.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I am supporting Mr. Bhattacharyya's amendment. This relates to tax on ready made garments, etc. This really hits the common people; this will hit the lower middle class people who purchase the ready made garments. At this even the late stage of discussion, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw these tax proposals. The same thing applies to the case of taxation on thermos flasks. We should encourage the use of thermos flasks: If the hon. Minister is going to tax this item even at this initial stage when it is coming into use, he cannot encourage the use very much. This tax will not serve the society very well. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to withdraw the tax on this item, because we should encourage the use of thermos flasks by the common people on a large scale.

In regard to motor spirit, although Government have increased the duty by a small percentage, actually the bus fare or jeep fare has increased by about 50 per cent. To give you just one instance from Agartala to Sunamara, which is a distance of about 40 miles, whereas the taxis were charging per head just Rs. 4, now they are charging about Rs. 5.50 per head. One taxi carries at least 10 to 12 people. So, you can imagine by how much they have increased the fare. That is why even at this late stage, I would request the Finance Minister to reduce the taxation on motor spirit.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने एमेंडमेंट के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि प्रेशर कुकर पर जो 20

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

फीसदी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है वह धायब यह मान कर लगाई गई है कि प्रेशर कुकर एक लगजरी आइटम है। इसे केवल धनवान लोग ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तभी इसे लिप-स्टिक वर्ग रह लगजरी गुड्स की कटेगरी से शामिल किया गया है। प्रेशर कुकर आज आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीज बन गई है। इसे धमीर लोग ही नहीं बल्कि गरीब लोग भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। देहातों में इसका रिवाज बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका फायदा यह है कि एक तो इससे समय बचता है और दूसरे फ्युएल की बचत होती है। 20 परसेंट ड्यूटी दूसरी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रेशर कुकर पर बहुत ज्यादा है। मिशाल के तौर पर बिजली के पंखों पर सिर्फ 10 फीसदी एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, दूसरे ऐलेक्ट्रिक अप्लायेंसेज पर, जिन्हें ज्यादातर धमीर लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, 10 परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। साइकिल पर इस वक्त कोई भी ड्यूटी नहीं है। उसके पुर्जों पर भी सब मिला कर 3 परसेंट ड्यूटी है। प्रेशर कुकर भी इसी कटेगरी में आता है।

इतना ही नहीं है, आप ने जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है उससे निकम्मी पार्टीज को आगे आने का मौका मिलेगा। वह खराब मेटल इस्तेमाल करके सस्ते दामों पर इनकम्मे किस्म के कुकर बनायेंगी। इससे ऐक्सिडेंट्स का भी मौका ज्यादा होगा और खुराक भी खराब किस्म की तैयार होगी।

इसलिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और इस ड्यूटी को खत्म करेंगे। अगर वह इसको खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इसको कुछ कम जरूर करें क्योंकि इससे आम लोगों का फायदा होता है और यह आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीज है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I have heard all the arguments about the

excise duties on a large number of items. As I had pointed out yesterday, our taxation system is such that normally we have to depend upon indirect taxes, and it does create an atmosphere of a little unpleasantness. I quite concede that position. But as I have said, we had to cover most of the uncovered deficit by raising new resources, and, therefore, I had to go in for taxation on a large number of items. Even then, I did consider many items which ultimately are meant for consumption by the common man. Therefore, I withdrew the excise duty on maida, coarse cloth etc. I think the hon. Member was unnecessarily making a grievance in regard to handloom. Handloom is not to subject to any undue pressure. About those small units which were producing readymade clothes...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
The cloth is exempt, but the tax on readymade garment made of handloom cloth stands.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
There are many brands and there are big concerns which can afford to pay. Again, reducing the levies now will not serve any purpose, because the prices have already risen. We will lose both ways. What reasonable exemptions we wanted to make really have been made. In case of fans, for example, I have taken care to see that there is no increase in taxes on small size fans. It is the bigger type of fans which are used for offices etc. which are subject to heavier excise duties. The small fans are not included.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are all table fans exempted ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you see, certain sizes are mentioned. Some people can have a very big fan, a fashionable size. When you think of the common man, you cannot think of very fashionable fans.

Now, Sir, soap which is used by the common man has not gone up in price. There are certain categories of soap which are consumed by the common man like Life Buoy for example. I made an announcement in this hon. House itself that the manufacturers are not allowing this

excise duty to be reflected in the price of the soap.

As regards petrol, Sir, I cannot oblige anybody. That was one of the major sources of income.

I can understand the pressure about the pressure cookers. Well, I would only say that I do not want to accept this amendment, but I will certainly give some consideration to see whether one can do something about it a little later. (*Interruption*)

I will give my consideration to it not by way of accepting the amendment, as it is not necessary. You depend upon my assurance in this matter. I do not want to make any announcement, but I will certainly consider the suggestion.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about glucose ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot say anything about glucose.

A mention was made about the belting industry of West Bengal. Their representation is before us, we are considering that matter. That is all I can say, but I cannot accept any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to Clause 40 to the vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 40 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40 was added to the Bill.

Clause 41—(Amendment of Act 58 of 1957)

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I beg to move** :

Page 39—*Omit* lines 13 to 27. (22)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I beg to move** :

Page 39—*Omit* lines 20 to 27. (43)

DR. RANEN SEN : I beg to move**

Page 39—*Omit* lines 20 to 25. (157)

The hon. Minister said he has exempted the lower categories of cloth. Still he has imposed a 6 P per square metre duty on medium B. Then there is a levy of 25P per square metre on cotton fabrics not otherwise specified. Coarse cloth is used by very poor people. But medium cloth is also used by the lower middle class and middle class. They are forced to use only middle cloth (*Interruptions*). Therefore such an imposition will affect these poor people and should be withdrawn.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Those who can afford it should at least pay it.

DR. RANEN SEN : Medium cloth is used by poor people who cannot afford this imposition. It will immediately boost up the price.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : While framing tax measures, I would say that all the essential items consumed by the poor class upto a particular income group should be left untaxed. It may be Rs. 150 per month or Rs. 200 per month. There must be a clear-cut classification in Government's thinking about it.

This particular item we are discussing, cotton fabrics, is consumed by a particular poor section of the community. On the one hand, Government is committed to *garibi hatao* ; on the other, such levies of excise are being put on commodities which help in accentuating *garibi* in the country. I do not know how the Finance Minister is going to reconcile these two contradictory stands. Therefore, I feel the Finance Minister should do something about it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would add to the arguments already adduced. Medium and coarse cloth are really used by ordinary people, the middle class people. Everybody talks in terms only of the poor. I say today the poorest class is the middle class because a member of that class has to maintain a reasonable standard and has to pay a heavy price for it. These medium and coarse cloth are really utility cloth which

*The amendments which were negatived : Nos. 15 to 21, 27 to 42, 110 to 112, 141, 182, 183, 185 to 190, 192, 193, 195, 197 and 199 to 201.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Government itself wants to encourage. It seems to me these are categories on which no duty should be levied.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is obvious I cannot accept the amendments. As far as coarse cloth is concerned, I have already made the concession. The additional excise on coarse cloth has already been withdrawn with the result that the rate of duty on coarse fabrics is now restored to the pre-budget level. In the case of medium fabrics, the increase in duty is 4.8P per square metre to 6 P per square metre, an increase of only 1.2 P per square metre. Fine and superfine cloth is by and large used by the relatively well to do. This is a marginal increase and I do not think they cannot afford to pay it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the three amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 22, 43 and 157 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 41 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

14.00 hrs.

Clauses 42 to 44

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I speak on the tax on foreign travel. We know tourism is the biggest industry of the world today. They say they turn out more than Rs. 20,000 crores. One part in the total turnover is very, very low and already India is making headway in spite of these defects. The number of tourists that we are getting now is very poor not only compared to other industrially-developed countries but even compared to under-developed countries like Thailand who are getting double the number of tourists than we get. We get not more than three to four lakhs of tourists every year. Hence, it becomes necessary that we should give an incentive to tourists to visit our country more and more so that we can earn more foreign exchange.

This tax on foreign travel is a hindrance in the way of getting more tourists, a greater number of tourists to our country. No doubt, the Finance Minister has reduced the levy to 20 per cent tax—five per cent on first-class and 10 per cent on economy class. But even then Air India which is one of the best public sector undertakings in our country—

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Which is your amendment ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He just wants to speak on clauses 42 to 44. There are no amendments.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : On clause 45, you have an amendment. As I was saying, Air India has to compete with most of the international airlines which are well-established, well-advanced and well-financed. We have to help Air India to compete with the world airlines so that we can earn more foreign exchange and Air India may survive in the cut-throat competition with the other foreign airlines. So, I think the Finance Minister has to consider this. He is not going to get more. He says he is going to get only Rs. 4 crores through this tax on foreign travel.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : A small amount.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Four crores of rupees may be a small amount as far as he is concerned, but perhaps for individuals it is a big sum. I think he will get more by way of foreign exchange if the number of tourists increases, and we will be getting double the amount which we now get by way of foreign travel tourists. I think he will consider this and withdraw the tax on foreign travel.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Sir, to me it seems to be a tax on international understanding. While we want international understanding to be promoted, we want a larger number of foreign people to come to our country, while we want our people also to go abroad, and while on the other hand, we have recently invested round about Rs. 100 crores on the air industry. I really do not know whether the Finance Minister would be able to earn anything

out of this particular tax rather than losing a great deal from this levy.

I understand there was a study recently conducted by Air India and they have said that if this tax is not removed then Air India would lose roundabout Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores in a year. I really do not know on what basis this tax has been levied. If we are really sincere to our objectives, the objective of national integration and international understanding, then we have to think in and see that air travel in no way is made expensive and we should see that we are able to attract a large number of foreign tourists to this country, and in this way we would be able to earn foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange is very vital for a developing economy, and if we hinder that process of earning foreign exchange by any way, we will not be helping the country's economic growth.

SHRI C. K. CHADRAPPAN : We are witnessing a very peculiar phenomenon when the Finance Minister taxes foreign travel. I hope the Finance Minister will listen to what I say. Mr. J. R. D. Tata, the Chairman of Air India International, was saying—rather questioning—in a statement the rightness of this taxation people and he has also spent enormous amounts in advertisement against the tax proposed by the Government. I do not know how you will be able to justify this spending of public money in advertising by a public sector undertaking against the proposal made by the Finance Minister. I would like to know it. You are taxing to amass some money, and your Chairman of the same Corporation is spending money on advertisements in the newspapers against your proposal. What do you say about that? I would like to know about it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The foreign travel tax has been discussed so much in this House. It is a new tax; it is a novel tax. But I do not think there is anything basically wrong about that tax. Whether it is going to result in a loss to Air India, etc., is certainly a matter of detail; one has yet to go into it. The Air India is a public corporation and is doing well. My intention in introducing this tax was not to do any harm to Air India; we should like our public sector undertakings to do well. For this purpose we can take care

to protect the interest of Air India in other ways, we shall certainly take care of that. Naturally the Introduction of the Jumbos has come to a stage when international aviation is in a period of decline. Possibly that aspect also will have to be taken into account. That is why I agreed to a certain reduction in the rate of travel tax. I think that should meet their arguments.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : You are investing Rs. 100 crores in Jumbo jets.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The investment is there. That does not necessarily mean it is going to be merely a tax on people travelling in the Jumbo jets only.

Some persons have got a wrong idea that it is going to affect tourism. This tax is not on those people who visit India and make payment in foreign exchange. It is a tax on those people who can afford to go to the foreign countries for business and other things. I do not know why they cannot afford to pay to the Government their contribution. Even then, taking into consideration the rather unknown impact of the tax, the new type of tax, I have made certain changes. I do not think there is any justification for the fears the hon. Members have.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : He did not say anything about JRD Tata's advertisements.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have enough sense of humour to enjoy all such criticisms. Whether money spent on such advertisements is wisely spent or not, sometimes you can put that question to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : You say that it is a new tax. Would it not be better to proceed slowly, and reduce it still further, say, to 10 and 5, instead of 15 and 10.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There was a flat rate of 20 per cent, both first class and economic class. I have reduced the rates, and made it 15 and 10. After the experience of this tax, one can always consider it,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 42 to 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 42 to 44 were added to the Bill.

Clause 45 - (Foreign Travel Tax)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause 45.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I move* my amendment No. 113.

Page 41, line 15,—

for "twenty" substitute "Ten" (113)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have got two amendments 217 and 218. In my amendment No. 217, as it has been circulated, the first line should read : "In accordance with rules made . . ." The article 'the' is unnecessary and I am moving that amendment with the omission of the word 'the' in the first line of that amendment. I move* :

Page 41,—

for lines 21 to 24, substitute—

"(2) In accordance with rules made under this Chapter, the foreign travel tax shall be collected by the carrier undertaking the carriage of the passengers, or, where the tickets or other relevant documents for such carriage are not issued by such carrier, by the carrier to whom such tickets or other documents relate, as an addition to the fares payable by such passengers and shall be paid to the Central Government." (217)

Page 41, line 15,—

for "twenty per cent."

substitute—

"fifteen per cent." (218)

Clause 45 (1) of the Finance Bill seeks to levy a uniform rate of tax of 20 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving both the amendments ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

Yes, 217 and 218. 218 makes it clear that instead of 20, it should be 15 per cent ; I am not keeping the power. That is obvious. I am explaining the first amendment.

I had announced a revision of the rate of tax so as to make beginning with 15 per cent rate of tax for the standard first class, only ten per cent for economy or tourist class. The mechanics of giving effect to the reduced rates of tax necessitates an amendment of clause 45 (1) of the Bill. Clause 46 (a) of the Bill empowers the Central Government to exempt wholly or partially from the tax any class or classes of passengers or any category or categories of passengers under any such clause but does not contemplate each or all passengers being exempted from the tax as that would reduce the provision contained in clause 45 (1) to nullity. Accordingly, Clause 45 (1) of the Bill has to be amended to provide for the rate of 15 per cent instead of the existing rate of 20 per cent. And with this amendment, the low rate of 10 per cent for the economy or tourist class will be given effect to by Notification under Clause 46 (a) of the Bill. The proposed amendment seeks to achieve this.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The reason for giving this amendment has been vindicated by the fact that the Finance Minister himself has reduced the travel tax from 20 to 10 per cent for the economy class and to 15 per cent for the first class.

As you know, the Government of India's undertaking Air India has been financed up to Rs. 100 crores, and it is also well known that today the airlines all over the world are in the red, they are losing heavily. Therefore, today it is all the more necessary to see that tourists take to Air India.

I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the beautiful advertisement put up at the Kemp's Corner in Bombay reading, "You have provided Rs. 100 crores, but you have taken away my hind legs". On the one side we provide large outlays to Air India and on the other side, we tax travel by air.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

An all-world ticket for the economy class comes to Rs. 10,000 and for first class to Rs. 15,000. Fifteen per cent tax on a first class ticket comes to Rs. 2,250, and ten per cent on the economy class comes to Rs. 1,000. So, people would be tempted not to travel by first class and to go by economy class because the difference is Rs. 1,250 or Rs. 1,500, and in the process Air India will be losing revenue. I appeal to the hon. Minister to make it ten per cent for both economy class and first class. That would certainly generate better revenues. I hope he will be good enough to accept our suggestion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have already replied.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Since he is not in mood to accept my amendment, I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment No. 113 ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 113 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

'Page 41, for lines 21 to 24, substitute—

"(2) In accordance with rules made under this Chapter, the foreign travel tax shall be collected by the carrier undertaking the carriage of the passengers, or, where the tickets or other relevant documents for such carriage are not issued by such carrier, by the carrier to whom such tickets or other documents relate, as an addition to the fares payable by such passengers and shall be paid to the Central Government." (217)

"Page 41, line 15, for "twenty per cent." substitute "fifteen per cent." (218)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 45, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill. Clauses 46 to 51

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 46 to 51 stand part to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 46 to 51 were added to the Bill.

Clause 52—(Amendment of Act 6 of 1898)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I beg to move :

Page 43, line 33, for "One rupee" substitute — "Seventy-five paise" (202)

Page 43, line 35, for "One rupee" substitute — "Sixty paise" (203)

These are small amendments, and I have to make a very small request to the hon. Minister. The postal habit in our country is greatly expanding, and more and more people are using the postal system.

The present taxation proposal is, for parcels, one rupee for the first 400 gms and another one rupee for any subsequent fraction of 400 gms. My humble request is that this should be reduced to 75 paise at the first stage and 60 paise at the second stage. I am making this request because it is no more considered to be a luxurious habit to use the postal system to send parcels. I think this tax will affect the newspaper industry and also publications. By agreeing to this reduction, I do not think Government stands to lose very much. I hope the Minister will consider it and accept it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I understand the hon. Member's appeal, but I am not going to accept it. I shall explain the reasons.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : कोई चीज तो एक्सेप्ट कर लीजिये ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : कुछ तो सोचने का प्रयत्न किया है । प्रेशर कुकर के बारे में सोचना कुतल किया है । आपके कहने के पहले मैंने बहुत कुछ मान लिया है ।

[श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण]

The revision has been proposed in pursuance of the recommendations of the P and T Tariff Enquiry Committee, 1968, which worked under the chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi. This committee has recommended financial self-sufficiency within the postal branch. Further, while discussing the individual postal services, the committee has envisaged a surplus upto 20 per cent of the cost in the case of parcel service, in view of the fact that this service is largely utilised for the needs of trade and commerce. As against these recommendations, the postal branch is booked for a loss of about Rs. 10.82 crores during the current year in spite of the proposed tariff revisions. Similarly the surplus on the parcel service is below the limit suggested by the TEC and hence the proposed revision.

The amendments proposed by the hon. member would mean a rate of 75 paise for the first 400 grams and 60 paise for each subsequent 400 grams or part thereof. Evidently this implies a substantial reduction in the existing tariffs for the parcel service. The proposal, if accepted, would result in a subsidy of more than 16 per cent (with an annual loss of about Rs. 1.22 crores) instead of a surplus recommended by the TEC. Further more it will increase the losses in the postal branch by about Rs. 2.36 crores annually besides our not getting the anticipated additional revenue of about Rs. 95 lakhs from the proposed increase.

In view of these financial implications, I hope the hon. member would understand my point and withdraw the amendments.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the newspapers and publications be given some concession ?

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN :
No.

"(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000.

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000.

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Chandrappan's amendments Nos. 202 and 203 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 202 and 203 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 52 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 53 to 55 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments. Mr. Viswanathan's amendments Nos. 145 and 146 are the same as amendments 23 and 24.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 45, line 14, for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500" (23)

Page 45, line 16, for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500" (24)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :

Page 53, line 33,—

for Rs. "5,000" substitute "Rs. 6,000". (68)

DR. RANEN SEN : I beg to move* :

Page 45,—

for lines 13 to 25, substitute—

Nil

5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 ;

Rs. 500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;

Rs. 1,350 plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;" (158)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 47, line 4,—

for "15 per cent." substitute "10 per cent." (159)

Page 47, line 6,—

for "25 per cent." substitute "20 per cent." (160)

Page 47, line 10,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 3,000". (161)

Page 47, line 26,—

for "6 per cent." substitute "10 per cent." (162)

Page 47, line 29,—

for "Rs. 2,100 plus 12 per cent." substitute "Rs. 3,100 plus 15 per cent." (163)

Page 47, line 32,—

for "Rs. 8,100 plus 20 per cent." substitute "Rs. 10,600 plus 25 per cent." (164)

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : I beg to move* :

Page 45, line 14,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 6,000". (170)

Page 47, lines 4 and (5),—

for "15 per cent. of the total income;" substitute "Nil;" (171)

Page 47, line 23,—

for "4 per cent." substitute "10 per cent." (172)

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : It is more than four or five years after the Boothalingam Committee had recommended that the tax exemption limit on personal incomes should be raised to Rs. 7,500. During this period, if you see the price index figure, even during last year it has shot up by 7.4 per cent and if we consider this year's budgetary proposals the price index is again likely to shoot up by 15 to 20 per cent. In that case, the lower middle class will be put to further hardship. It has been repeatedly stated that these budgetary proposals may not succeed in eradicating poverty but it would certainly eradicate the poor, because if the tax exemption limit is not raised to Rs. 7,500 the middle and lower middle class will

suffer so hard that it will be really difficult for the domestic housewife to make both ends meet. Therefore, I would plead with the Finance Minister that if he really claims to champion the cause of the poor and lower middle class then he should agree to this proposal. Otherwise, it would amount to sucking the blood of the poor. At a time when the excise duties, customs duties and other duties on essential articles are being raised and when the price index is shooting up, if you want the lower middle class to survive it is very vital that the tax exemption limit should be raised. With these words, I request the Finance Minister to accept my amendment Nos. 23 and 24.

DR. RANEN SEN : I am repeating the principles which I have enunciated earlier, namely, the people who are able to pay should be made to pay more and the people who are poor should be taxed less. I never say : "do not tax them", but tax them less. There should be a graduated scale where the rich is taxed more and poor less. So, I have made some suggestions in my amendments.

I want the minimum tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 6,000. A person with an income of Rs. 500 a month is already finding it very difficult to run his household with that amount. At a time when even a factory labourer is drawing Rs. 500 a month, because the value of the rupee is only 20 per cent or less than what it was earlier, this concession is very much necessary.

For the next slab now the rate is Rs. 10 per cent. I have suggested that it should be only 5 per cent. Nowadays even those who earn Rs. 1,000 a month are not very affluent. So, if we reduce the tax for them from 10 per cent to 5 per cent it will give them some badly needed relief. In this way, I have suggested reduction in the rate of taxation until we reach the slab of Rs. 20,000. Beyond Rs. 20,000 I have not made any suggestion for reduction in the rate proposed in the Bill. So, in the case of people drawing between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- there should be some little tax relaxation and people drawing upto Rs. 6,000/- annually should be exempted.

Then, Sir, in the case of cooperative societies I am really surprised to find that a heavy tax has been imposed on these smaller cooperatives. It is stated where the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/— there even it will be 15% of the total income. Now, we want to give fillip to the cooperatives in all the sectors of our life. The cooperatives are suffering. Really I am surprised if I am not mistaken and has understood it correctly. Therefore, I have suggested certain relaxation which is not very big. In the case of registered firms we find the opposite thing. For the poor middle-class you go on increasing; for cooperatives you go on taxing but when it comes to registered firms where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/— it is nil. I have no quarrel in the case of those firms with an income of Rs. 10,000/— and it does not exceed Rs. 20,000/—but where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000/—but does not exceed Rs. 50,000—there why only 6%. Therefore, I say make the 10 per cent. The higher the income they should be taxed more. Therefore, from 12% the next slab where it does not exceed 1 lakh I have suggested 15%. Where the total income exceeds 1 lakh it may be 25%.

So, Sir, it is totally inequitous to tax people who are earning Rs. 500/- p.m. and to tax small cooperatives and to allow the bigger registered firms go scot free. This is no socialism and no social justice. Therefore, I move these amendments with all the vehemence at my command.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I have given two amendments to raise the tax exemption limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendments are not treated as moved because they are the same as amendments Nos. 23 and 24.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : This case has already been well argued by some Members. When prices are going up day by day from year to year, the tax exemption limit cannot be static; it has to be elastic. No doubt, I agree with the principle that the broadest shoulders should bear the heaviest burden, but I do not think the Finance Minister will say that a person who earns Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month has the broadest shoulders. He has to find out some other person who will bear the heaviest burden.

This is nothing but taxing and harassing the middle class. The middle class is supposed to be the backbone of a stable democracy. If the tax exemption limit is increased to Rs. 7,500, as suggested by me, lakhs of tax assesseees will be spared from harassment.

The Finance Ministry is also benefited by this, in so far as it can get rid of lakhs of cases of assesseees where the collection is almost nil or very less. It can cut down the expenditure of the Finance Ministry also to a large extent. The suggestion which I make benefits me as well as the Ministry. So, I think, he can accept these amendments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I fully support the amendments moved by Dr. Ranen Sen, specially regarding the exemption limit. It must be raised at least to Rs. 6,000.

Along with this I want to plead in respect of collection of income-tax from workers. In factories I have seen that mostly all the assessment money is collected from those who have to pay at a time at the end of the year, that is, before 31st March of the year. The workers' earnings are not uniform throughout the year. Sometimes, because of the incentive, they get more in a particular month and less in another month. So, if this collection is made at one time, they face much difficulty. I will request the hon. Minister to see whether this could be spread over the next year. They are ready to pay but it should be realised in twelve months so that they may not have any difficulty of paying the tax at a time.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Sir, I have moved amendment No. 68 to this. Before I say something on this matter, I would like to read paragraph 50 of the hon. Finance Minister's speech in which he has said :—

"As a result of the change in the standard deductions allowable for conveyance and long-term savings, an employee with an annual income of Rs. 6,000 will be exempt from income-taxation provides he saves at least Rs. 400 in the approved form."

When we heard him in this House, it was my impression that an amount of

Rs. 6,000 would be exempt from payment of income-tax. But on the third or fourth reading of that speech I came to realise that the exemption was available upto Rs. 6,000 provided one was going to work to earn Rs. 600 a month and get from specified savings a sum of Rs. 400. One had to fulfil certain conditions to have this exemption.

It is one of the fundamental recommendations of all the committees that have been appointed on taxation, namely, the Rhoothalingam Committee, the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee and all that, that the lower slab should be raised. Today you have 28 lakh assesses in the country. The Central Board of Revenue is suffering from lack of officers and is not able to cope with these cases. So, they have provided for summary assessment. Looking to the rising prices and what has already been said by some of the Members, in case the taxable limit is raised to Rs. 6,000, it will be going a step further. Prices are increasing and the value of the rupee is falling. On all these considerations if a basic exemption of Rs. 6000 is given, it will really help in proceeding further. We have been very lukewarm to other amendments that we have given, whether it was foreign travel tax or other things. But we expect the Finance Minister to accept something on the floor of the House. Otherwise, it is really an exercise in futility that we have been having. Somewhere, we expect some concession from the Finance Minister.

श्री सिधनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रमेडमेंट नम्बर 170 और 173 इसी टैक्सबिल लिमिट के सम्बन्ध में हैं। जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है 5,000 रु० की लिमिट बहुत कम है और जो साधारण नौकर पेशा आदमी है वह 500 रु० महीने में मुश्किल से अपनी ज़िन्दगी बसर करता है। इसलिए कंसे वह टैक्स दे सकेगा यह सोचने की बात है। अब आपने लिमिट को कुछ शर्तों के साथ 6,000 रु० तक बढ़ाया, हालांकि कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी इस लिमिट को बढ़ाकर 7,500 रु० कर दिया जाय। इसलिये यदि आप एक साथ 5,000 से बढ़ाकर 7,500 रु० नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम इतना तो कर ही देना चाहिये कि इस साथ

एग्जम्पशन लिमिट को बढ़ाकर 6,000 रु० कर दें और अगले साल 7,500 रु० कर दें। मैं चाहूंगा कि महंगाई को देखते हुए टैक्सबिल लिमिट को 5,000 से बढ़ाकर 6,000 रु० कर दिया जाय ताकि नौकर पेशा को कुछ रिलीफ मिल जाय।

दूसरे जो व्यापारी और कारखाने हैं, उनकी सही आमदनी टैक्स में नहीं आती। लेकिन जो नौकर पेशा हैं उनकी हर पाई का हिसाब होता है और वह इससे बहुत परेशान हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस लिमिट को 6,000 रु० तक कर दें। •

इसी तरह से मेरा प्रमेडमेंट नम्बर 171 और 172 है। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, समझ में नहीं आता कि "where the total income of the cooperative society does not exceed Rs 10,000" ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। सोसायटी के हर पैसे पर टैक्स लगता है और उसको आप ने 15 परसेंट रखा है। आज जब कि हम कोऑपरेटिव को इंसेंटिव देना चाहते हैं, जिसके शेयर होल्डर्स 0.25, 30 होते हैं उस पर 15 परसेंट टैक्स रखने के उस इन्स्टीट्यूशन को सेंट बैंक होया। इसलिए इस सेंटर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जैसी कि हमारी डिमान्ड है, और हम सोचते हैं कि हमारे समाज में कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज का बहुत बड़ा पार्ट है, इसलिये कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी की 10,000 रु० की लिमिट तक की आमदनी के लिये जो 15 परसेंट टैक्स रखा है इसको हटा दिया जाय। याकी 10,000 रु० तक की आमदनी अगर कोई कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी करती है तो उसके ऊपर कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये। उसके बाव के जो स्लैब्स आपने रखे हैं वे ठीक हैं, उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन वर्तमान जो व्यवस्था है उसके अनुसार अगर एक रु० भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी कमाती है तो इस प्रजेक्ट प्रोवीजन से उसको 15 परसेंट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, जो मेरी राय में उचित नहीं है।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

हम देखते हैं कि रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटीज हैं उनको फर्स्ट 10,000 रु० तक पूरा ऐम्प्लेशन आपने दिया है। आप कह सकते हैं कि रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी के इंडिविजुअल की इनकम में टैक्स लग सकता है। लेकिन यही बात कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी के बारे में भी कही जा सकती है कि उसके सदस्य की जो इनकम होती है वह इंडिविजुअल इनकम में काउन्ट हो सकती है और उस पर टैक्स लग सकता है। इसलिए रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी पर जो आपने 10,000 रु० तक की ऐम्प्लेशन लिमिट रख रखी है उसको हटा कर टैक्स लगाया जाय, और 10,000 से 25,000 रु० तक की रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी की आमदनी पर जो आप ने 4 परसेंट टैक्स रखा है यह बहुत कम है, इसको बढ़ा कर 10 परसेंट कीजिये ताकी आप को आमदनी हो।

जो रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटीज हैं उनकी आमदनी किस प्रकार की होती है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। तो उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाना चाहिये। और दूसरी तरफ कोम्पारेटिव सेंक्टर को माफ कीजिये। और जो पहला स्लैब है इस को निल कीजिये, उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए।

अन्त में यही निवेदन करूंगा कि नौकर पेशा लोगों के लिये छूट की लिमिट 6,000 रु० कीजिये और कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटी की फर्स्ट 10,000 रु० तक की इनकम पर टैक्स को बिल्कुल माफ करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी मांग तो यह है कि आमदनी कर के सम्बन्ध में छूट की राशि 7,500 रु० होनी चाहिये यह केवल बंधी बंधायी तनक्याह पाने वालों को राहत देने के लिये नहीं है। अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े जो इनकम टैक्स देने वाले हैं उनके हिसाब की ठीक तरह से जांच हो सके, उनसे पूरा टैक्स वसूल किया जा सके तो यह आवश्यक है कि इनकम टैक्स का ध्यान

बड़े-बड़े लोगों की तरफ ज्यादा लगाया जाय, और छोटी आमदनी वाले उनकी जांच की परिधि से छोड़ दिये जायें।

पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी और हमने आंकड़े दे कर यह साबित किया था कि जितना समय, जितनी शक्ति कर्मचारियों के जितने काम के घंटे हम छोटी आमदनी वाले वर्ग पर आमदनी कर की जांच के बारे में खर्च करते हैं उससे आमदनी तो कम होती है लेकिन जो अधिक आमदनी कर दे सकते हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आखिरी में काम इकट्ठा हो जाता है, जल्दी-जल्दी मामले निपटार्ये जाते हैं और छोटी-छोटी- मछलियों को फंसाने की फिराक में बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ इनकम टैक्स के जाल में से निकल जाते हैं। प्रश्न केवल राहत देने का नहीं है। प्रश्न इनकम टैक्स के विभाग को इस दृष्टि से सक्षम करना है कि वह बड़े-बड़े लोग जो इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं और जिनके मामलों पर पूरी जांच नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि समय कम रहता है और इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारी पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पाते, उन बड़े-बड़े लोगों के मामलों की और विभाग का ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए प्रेरित करना है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि छोटे लोगों की जो छूट की परिधि है, इसको आप बढ़ाइए और इसके लिए भूतलिंगम कमेटी की भी सिफारिश है, मगर हम समझौता करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारी मांग है कि इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट 7,500 रुपये हो, मगर हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कह रहे हैं कि यह लिमिट 7,500 रुपये की बजाय 6,000 रुपये होनी चाहिए। अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस लिमिट को 5,000 की बजाय 6,000 मान लें तो हम समझौता करने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम अपनी 7,500 रुपये की लिमिट की मांग को वापस ले लेंगे।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I think he will agree to this compromise.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

I know this is the argument that has been advanced many times and this time also it is advanced.

I had also gone into this aspect because there was a consistent demand. I have sympathy for this demand but only last year the limit was raised from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5,000. Even this year we have made certain concessions so that for a man who can save about Rs. 400 per year ultimately the exemption limit is Rs. 6000. These incentives are given for the purpose of saving. With the exemption, the limit comes to Rs. 6000 even now. Now whether it should be extended further, some members may go on making more and more demands.

There are two aspects. The other point is that we can save the energy of the official machinery to concentrate more on the bigger accounts. For that purpose, we have introduced reforms so that from amongst assessments upto Rs. 25,000 selective assessments can be taken so that, the tax collector's time and energy is saved. Instead of going into each and every case, they can certainly take some sample cases and scrutinise those assessments. This way by saving their time, they can give more time to the scrutiny and examination of the bigger accounts. So, these administrative improvements have been brought about.

About co-operative societies, the schedules have to be read along with the Act itself. Really speaking, in case of co-operatives, the first Rs. 20,000 of their business income is already exempted. If the hon Member sees Sec. 80, there is a general exemption in case of certain types of co-operatives. I would say if the hon. Member has seen clause 22, for example, of the Bill, there we have made all the labour co-operatives and fisheries co-operatives completely exempt from income tax. Especially, this time I have taken care to see that the co-operatives of the type of people—suppose some co-operatives are doing banking business or marketing business and earning a profit out of it I don't know why we should give them exemption—but certainly co-operatives of poor men organised to help themselves like labour co-operatives and fisheries co-operatives, I have made them

completely exempt from income-tax. Therefore, I don't think the question is properly understood. There is some misunderstanding in this matter. These are the two major points that were raised and I think I have tried to meet them.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : The wording is :

“In the case of every co-operative society,—(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000...”

The words ‘every co-operative society’ denote each and very co-operative society.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This Rs. 10,000 is above the exemption of Rs. 20,000. That is why I said that you have to read the original Income Tax Act. There the provision is that in case of co-operative societies engaged—except those certain banking and other co-operative societies—if the profits do not exceed Rs. 20,000 they are exempt. So, the first Rs. 20,000 exemption is there. This Rs. 10,000, after the Rs. 20,000, really speaking, comes under this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please put Amendment No. 23 to the vote of the House separately. We want division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right I will put Amendment No. 23 separately. The question is :

‘Page 45, line 14,—

for “Rs. 5,000” substitute “Rs. 7,500”
(23)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 15]

AYES

[14.55 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Balakrishnan, Shri K.
 Banera, Shri Harmendra Singh
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinesh
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Chandrapan, Shri C. K.
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Gowder, Shri J. M.
 Halder, Shri Madhuryya
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 *Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Solanki, Shri Somchand
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 *Vikal, Shri R. C.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Babunath Singh, Shri
 Berman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Bhatia, Shri D. D.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Das, Shri Dharmidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durnada, Shri L. K.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kadar, Shri
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kodar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahata, Shri D. N.
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Munsi, Shri P. R. Das
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pabadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sujilla

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri N. K.
Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
Singh, Shri S. D.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Vekaria, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadva, Shri D. P.
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 24 ; Noes 71.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments No 24, 68, 158 to 164 and 170 to 172 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : I beg to move** :

Page 60, omit lines 23 to 25. (174)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 60, omit lines 23 to 25." (174)

The motion was negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक स्वीकृत होने जा रहा है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा भारी कर-भार ग्राम आदमी पर लादा गया है। वित्त मंत्री ने जो राहत दी है वह सर्वथा अपर्याप्त है। चीनी आक्रमण के वर्ष को छोड़ कर आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतना बोझ कभी नहीं लादा गया। उसके बाद भी 235 करोड़ रु० का घाटा है जिसकी पूर्ति का कोई उपाय दिखा नहीं देता। विस्थापितों के लिए केवल 7 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि सच यह है कि एक दिन में 7 करोड़ विस्थापितों पर खर्च हो रहा है। सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं का यह दावा कि कर-भार के परिणाम-स्वरूप मूल्यों में मामूली वृद्धि होगी, गलत सिद्ध हो गया है। जिन वस्तुओं पर शुल्क बढ़े हैं उनके दाम तो बढ़े ही हैं, लेकिन

*The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Shri Hiralal Doda.

Noes : Sarvashri Popatlal Joshi, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Shrimati Mukul Banerjee, Sarvashri Arjun Sethi, Jagannath Mishra, N. S. Bisht, Dr. H. P. Sharma, R. C. Vikal and B. R. Shukla.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अन्य चीजों की कीमतों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। आम आदमी का जीवन कष्टकर बना है। कर्मचारी, मजदूर और बंधी बंधाई तनकाह पाने वाले अपने जीवन को अधिक दूभर अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

इस बात के आसार स्पष्ट दिखाई दे रहे हैं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को दूसरा सप्लिमेंट्री बजट लाना पड़ेगा। किस पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा इसका भी सहज में अनुमान किया जा सकता है। विस्थापितों के आगमन से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उसका सामना करने के लिए सभी लोग शासन को सहयोग दे इसमें तो कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन आम आदमी को यदि अधिक बोझ उठाने के लिये प्रेरित करना है फिर भी बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर कुछ अधिक सक्रिय, प्रभावी और परिणामकारी नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा आशावाद कि विस्थापित छः महीने में वापस लौट जायेंगे निराधार सिद्ध हो रहा है। प्रश्न लम्बा चलेगा। सम्भव है कि पाकिस्तान हमें किसी बड़ी लड़ाई में उलझाने का प्रयत्न करे। उसके लिए साधन स्रोत जुटाने की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन एक बात हम याद रखें कि अगर साधन जुटाने हैं तो लोगों के मनो में एक उत्साह पैदा करना होगा। उनको अनुभव कराना होगा कि वह किसी बड़ी चीज के लिये त्याग करने को प्रेरित किये जा रहे हैं। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि न तो वित्त मंत्री का बजट और न प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति जनता के मन में यह विश्वास जगाने में सफल सिद्ध हुई है कि सरकार कोई उद्देश्यपूर्ण परिणामकारक और प्रभावी कार्रवाई करने का मन्तव्य रखती है और इस कार्रवाई की सफलता के लिये लोगों को तन, मन, धन से सहयोग देने की दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये।

बड़े खेद की बात है कि बंगला देश के प्रश्न को एक बहाना बना कर प्रतिपक्ष को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। प्रधान मंत्री

सदन में नहीं हैं, मैं उनकी पीठ पीछे उनकी आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, मगर विरोधी दलों के बारे में वह ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग कर रही हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री को शोभा नहीं देते। (अवधान) मैंने कभी अपशब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा। (अवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत बात है। उन्होंने कहा है। कल उन्होंने अपने घर पर आने वाले प्रदर्शनकारियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि विरोधी दल कमीनेपन का परिचय दे रहे हैं। यह उन्होंने कहा है। क्या सरकार की नीति से मतभेद प्रकट करना कमीनापन है? क्या लोकतंत्र में अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं होगा? क्या मतभेद प्रकट करना देशद्रोह है? कल इस तरह की बातें प्रधान मंत्री ने कही हैं। यह देश की एकता कायम करने का तरीका नहीं है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंद गांव) : जिस शब्द का प्रयोग श्री वाजपेयी कर रहे हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह संसद् में बोल रहे हैं इस संसद् में बोल कर वह संसद् को प्रभावित करना चाहते हैं यह कह कर कि संसद् के बाहर इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। यदि संसद् के बाहर शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पच्चीसों बार उनके साथियों ने...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : संसद् के बाहर दिये गए किसी भाषण का उल्लेख संसद् में नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि उसकी प्रमाणिकता क्या? उन्होंने कहा कि कहा और मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं कहा।

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं आपको समाचारपत्र बतलाने के लिये तैयार हूँ जिसमें यह ख्या है कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा है "मीन"

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं कहा, आपने कहा कि कहा। इसलिए जो भाषण संसद् के बाहर दिया गया उसका उल्लेख संसद् में नहीं होना चाहिये। इस पर मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी रुलिंग चाहता हूँ।

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का फैसला दे दीजिये।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Any speech or any words uttered by any person outside the domain of the Parliament cannot be made a mention of on the floor of the House. The moment it is mentioned on the floor of the House, it becomes national property. Now it is going to be published that a mention was made by Shri Vajpayee. What authority has he to say that she has said that ? I say, 'No' He says, 'yes'. But she has not said it.

I want to have a precise ruling from you that any speech which was made outside the domain of the Parliament cannot be entertained on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not think that this is correct. Unless the expression is un-parliamentary or undignified, if a thing can be mentioned outside why can it not be mentioned inside the House as a part of the argument ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Whether a speech has been made or not is the question. I challenge and say that these words have not been mentioned in the speech. I say that the word he has mentioned was not uttered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is on record. That is all. I cannot say that it is not in order. He says it is not in order. That is on record.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Shri Vajpayee himself said 'If it is true'. The word used by the Prime Minister,

according to Shri Vajpayee, is 'mean', which does not mean *kaminapan*, as he says. He is misleading the House deliberately and mischievously.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What does it mean ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I have no objection, if it is true that word 'mean' has been used, to Shri Vajpayee saying it here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee can continue his speech the next day.

We shall now take up Private Members' business.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 28th July, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th July, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : PROVISION OF JOINT SITTING FOR PASSING CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Further discussion of the following Resolution

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

moved by Shri Shashi Bhushan on 16 July, 1971 :

"This House is of opinion that the Constitution be so amended as to provide explicitly for the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament for passing a Bill to amend the Constitution when such a Bill, having been passed by the Lok Sabha, is rejected by the Rajya Sabha."

along with the amendment moved.

Shri Nahata may continue his speech.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Fifteen days back, I was trying to say that the composition of Rajya Sabha is such that it was never expected to have equal powers with this House. This House represents the people of our country ; the Rajya Sabha represents the States. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. Being a permanent House, it often ceases to reflect the urges and aspirations of the people.

15 03 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Take the present composition of the Rajya Sabha. Recently our people gave a clear and unmistakable verdict through the mid-term elections. The composition of this House is radically different from that of the previous House, but no such radical change can be seen in the Rajya Sabha. Parties routed by the people are represented in the Upper House disproportionately. Even people who have been defeated at the polls continue to be Members of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sitaram Kesri.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sometimes it is called 'Raj Narain Sabha.'

The 'Raj Narain Sabha' continues to work. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या राज्य सभा को राज नारायण सभा कहना उचित है ? क्या यह इस सदन या उस सदन की मर्यादाओं के अनुरूप बात है ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I did not call it. I said sometimes people call it so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not proper. Please avoid such expressions.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : What I was saying was that the Upper House as it is called-it is not Upper House-does not reflect the popular feelings of our people because the members there are elected by State legislatures. It often happens that if a particular Bill is passed in this House and is not passed in the other. Therefore, our Constitution-makers provided for a joint sitting of the two Houses where the Bill could be finally adopted or rejected.

As far as legislative powers are concerned, our House has three specific legislative powers. One is to pass ordinary laws. On this, both Houses have equal powers. Then this House is supposed to have powers to pass money bills. Here, the upper House has not been given any powers. It is understandably so because in respect of money Bills, it is the people's representatives who alone should grant permission to the Central Government to spend money. The Rajya Sabha, since the members of that House represent the State legislatures, should have no influence or say as far as money powers of the Lok Sabha are concerned.

Then we have the third legislative power, the constitutional power, which is the most important power of Parliament. We can even amend the Constitution. Presently I am not speaking on this chapter or that chapter of the Constitution, but at least it is recognised by all that this house has the right to amend the Constitution. This power which vests with Parliament is far more important than even passing of money Bills. In the case of money Bills, the Rajya Sabha has no power, whatsoever. Naturally, it was assumed, and it should be assumed, that where constitutional powers are concerned, where Parliament is acting as virtually the Constituent Assembly as far as the amending the Constitution is concerned, the voice of this House shall be supreme. It is true that the Constitution does deal with certain things that affect the States. This is true that when such provisions are sought to be amended which affect the States, Parliament alone should not

have the last word as far as amending the Constitution is concerned. Therefore, our Constitution does provide for ratification of those constitutional amendments which affect the States by the State legislatures. So, it has been taken care of. Where the States are affected, the State Assemblies do have a vote; the majority of State Assemblies have to pass that constitutional amendment. In that case, the voice of Rajya Sabha is redundant. Even where the constitutional amendment seeks to affect the powers, the boundaries, etc., of the States, the voice of the State Assemblies is taken into consideration. Therefore, strictly speaking, there is no rationale, no justification where the constitutional amendments are concerned, that Rajya Sabha should have the same powers as it has in connection with the money Bills if not less. But if this is not accepted, at least this provision must be accepted, namely, that in case of constitutional amendment Bills, at least the Rajya Sabha should not be given the powers more than what it has in connection with ordinary Bills. In ordinary Bills, if there is a difference of opinion between the two Houses, then there is a provision for a joint session of both the Houses. In at least the constitutional amendment Bills, this provision must be applicable. If Rajya Sabha is asked to sit with the Lok Sabha, if there is a difference of opinion on ordinary Bills, then it is all the more necessary that on the constitutional amending Bills, there should be a provision for a joint session of both the Houses in case there is a difference of opinion.

I think, therefore, that since constitution-amending powers of Parliament are more important than even legislation concerning moneys or ordinary legislation, and since the Constitution-makers had made it very clear that the upper House, the Rajya Sabha, will not have equal powers with the Lok Sabha, then it is imperative and it is implied that where there is a difference of opinion between the two Houses in connection with a constitutional amendment, there should be a provision for a joint session of the two Houses and then that constitutional amendment should be adopted or rejected.

I therefore second the motion of Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Sir, the resolution reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that the

Constitution be so amended as to provide explicitly for the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament for passing a Bill to amend the Constitution when such a Bill, having been passed by the Lok Sabha, is rejected by the Rajya Sabha".

The resolution moved by Shri Shashi Bhushan on 16 July is in my opinion a practical proposition, based on certain facts. We should not think that the Constitution is sacrosanct; it must be a practical one. When Parliament faces any constitutional difficulty to enact any progressive legislation, I think the Constitution should be amended on the line suggested so that such Bills could be got passed. The abolition of Privy purses Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha but rejected by the Rajya Sabha because the requisite number of votes was not there. If this provision of joint sitting to amend the Constitution had been there, I think the fate of that Bill would have been different. That Bill could not be passed and as a result our country continues to pay huge sums to the ex-rulers.

In our country we are trying to develop democracy and in a democracy all people are equal. There cannot be any special privileges for ex-rulers. But we had certain constitutional difficulties. The parties which wanted to pass that Bill and abolish the Privy Purses did not enjoy two-thirds majority at that time. So, those Purses continue.

I do not say that by amending the Constitution, the power to pass the Money Bills will go over to Rajya Sabha because Rajya Sabha has no power at all and rejection of a Money Bill by Rajya Sabha does not arise at all. When it is a question of amending the Constitution, then Rajya Sabha will have the power to make its voice heard on that Bill. Certain persons opposed the Privy Purse Abolition Bill. What was their motive?

I am from the same community to which the ex-ruler of Tripura belongs and I come from that State. I know what role was played by the ex-rulers. They kept the entire people illiterate and backward, without any medical facilities but collected revenues and spent that money on luxurious things. Is it as a reward for those things that our country should continue to give them their Privy Purses? They should not get it.

It happened in the case of the Privy

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Purse Bill. In future also some occasion may arise when our country may need the passing of legislation of a progressive nature for the benefit of the country. If there is no provision for a joint session for passing such Constitutional amendments, then we may face the same difficulty. In view of all these experiences, we must have a provision in the Constitution for a joint session on such occasions, and that is why I support this Resolution moved by Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Resolution moved by Shri Shashi Bhushan amounts to whittling down the power of the Rajya Sabha. When the Privy Purses Bill which was passed by this House fell through in the Rajya Sabha, this question was considered by the Government and they did not accept this suggestion. When the Government themselves are not in favour of a joint session, I do not know why a member of the ruling party should come forward with such a Resolution.

When people talk about the Upper House, they only think of the House of Lords. Let me remind them that there is the U. S. Senate also which enjoys enormous powers with equal representation for all the States. Our Constitution is federal in nature. It is not federal in full, and therefore, it is called quasi-federal by constitutional pundits. In a country with a federal or quasi-federal Constitution, the States must get equal opportunity, they must be treated on a par. In such a set-up, the Rajya Sabha as a role to play and the grievances of the States have to be ventilated there.

Some members have pointed out that it is not a popular House elected by the people. After all it is elected by the representatives of the people who are members of the Legislative Assemblies in the various States. So, it does not mean that they do not represent the people. Most of our elections are indirect. Even the President is not elected by the people, but we cannot say that he does not represent the people. In the same way the Rajya Sabha is also elected by the M.L.As, who are representatives of the people, and it has a role to play. A joint session will be definitely whittling down the power of the Rajya Sabha.

Some members ask why there should be an Upper House at all. This question has been considered by various eminent constitutional pundits for a long time and most of them were in favour of an Upper House, so that even when a measure is rushed through in the Lower House, it will be calmly considered in the Upper House. They will make their own suggestions or amendments and the Lower House will be given a chance to reconsider the matter. It is not always the case that the majority is just. Sometimes the majority may turn out to be unjust, and at such times we will get an opportunity to reconsider the Bill which we have rushed through. In the circumstances, I think the Rajya Sabha is essential in federal set-up, and we should not whittle down its power. Already their power is less compared to our House. They have no financial powers. In the circumstances I am not in a position to support this Resolution.

श्री धार० शो० बड़े (खरगोन): सभा-पति महोदय, श्री शशि भूषण ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, वह इस प्रकार है: "इस सभा की राय है कि संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन किया जाये कि उसमें संविधान का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को, जब ऐसा विधेयक लोक सभा द्वारा पास किये जाने पर राज्य सभा द्वारा अस्वीकृत किया जाता है, पास करने के लिए संसद की दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त बैठक करने के लिए स्पष्ट उपबन्ध हो।"

मेरी समझता है कि अब तक राज्य सभा का जो उपयोग किया गया है, उसका जो महत्व है, उसकी तरफ प्रस्तावक महोदय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की बात कही जाती है, तो उसका मतलब लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों के सदस्यों से होता है। राज्य सभा का महत्व यह है कि जब कभी यहां पर स्टीमरोलर मंजूरिटी से या जल्दी में कोई विधेयक पास होता है, तो राज्य सभा में उस पर कान्ति से विचार किया जाता है। फिर उसके बाद यदि वह नामंजूर हो तो आडिनरी

बिलों के लिये तो व्यवस्था है, लेकिन संविधान के संशोधन के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय के ध्यान में यह कल्पना भी कि प्रिवी पर्स जो राज्य सभा में नामन्जूर हो गया, उससे उनको निराश होना पड़ा, इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ पर लाये हैं कि यदि फिर से संविधान का संशोधन आये और वह पास न हो, तो ज्वाइंट सेशन होना चाहिये, राज्य सभा में अलग से विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। वास्तविकता यह है, संभापति महोदय, मैं उनको धन्ववाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं लाये कि राज्य सभा को ही खत्म किया जाय।

संभापति महोदय, संविधान बनाने वालों ने उस समय इस पर काफी विचार किया था और बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद राज्य सभा का प्राविजन उस समय संविधान में किया गया था। लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है जैसे हमारे यहाँ निमाड़ में कहा जाता है—घर बुधुए पना—पूर्वजों ने जो घर बनाया है, कोई अच्छा मकान बांधा है तो उसको गिराना या उसको खत्म करना, उस पर बगीचा बनाना या फिर उस पर फेंकटी खोलना। उसी तरह से हमारे संविधान में हमारे पूर्वजों ने जो नियन्त्रण रखा था, अब उस नियन्त्रण को खत्म करने के लिये यह कोशिश चल रही है। मैं इसलिए भी इसका घोर विरोध कर रहा हूँ कि इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को रख कर एक प्रकार से राज्य सभा को ही खत्म करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, राज्य सभा के राइट्स को खत्म किया जा रहा है। लोक सभा में यदि मैजोरिटी मिल जाय, काफी मैजोरिटी आ जाय, तो इस प्रस्ताव को पास करके वे चाहते हैं कि राज्य सभा को ही खत्म कर दिया जाय, उसके अधिकार को ही खत्म किया जाय। हमारा संविधान मिस्टर्ड फैंडल भी है और यूनीटरी भी है, इसमें अपर हाउस का होना बहुत महत्त्व रखता है। इंग्लैंड में भी ऐसे हाउसका बड़ा महत्त्व माना गया है, दूसरे देशों

में भी इसका बहुत महत्त्व माना गया है। इंग्लैंड में हाउस आफ लार्ड्स है, अमरीका में भी इस तरह का हाउस है, इससे नुकसान नहीं होता है, बहुत लाभ होता है। जब कभी यहाँ पर कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास हो जाय, जो जनता के खिलाफ हो, तो राज्य सभा में उस पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है, उस पर शान्ति से विचार किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात इस प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है—“जब ऐसा विधेयक लोक सभा द्वारा पास किए जाने पर राज्य सभा द्वारा अग्वीकृत किया जाता है, तब उस को पास करने के लिए संसद की दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त बैठक करने का स्पष्ट उपबन्ध हो।”

अगर राज्य सभा में कोई विधेयक पास नहीं होता है, तो उसके पीछे कुछ महत्त्व है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उसका कोई महत्त्व ही नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से आप लोक सभा में चुन कर आये हैं, उसी तरह से राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी विधान सभाओं द्वारा चुन कर आये हैं, वे भी विचार रखते हैं, जितने आप देश भक्त हैं, उतने ही वे भी देश भक्त हैं। इस लिये इस प्रकार के संशोधन से उनके अधिकार को छीनना उचित नहीं है। संविधान में जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, उस व्यवस्था को खत्म करना मैं समझता हूँ कि अकलमन्दी का काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं इस का तीव्र विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव नामन्जूर किया जाय।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : माननीय संभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव जो सदन के सामने आया है, काफी महत्वपूर्ण है अभी हमारे भाई बोल रहे थे यह कह रहे थे, कि यह प्रस्ताव इसलिए आया है कि प्रीवीपर्स के बारे में संविधान का संशोधन लोक सभा में पास हो गया, लेकिन राज्य सभा में पास नहीं हुआ, इसलिए इस अंकट को ही खत्म कर देना चाहिये। इस प्रस्ताव में यह

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

कहा गया है कि जिस तरह दूसरे कानूनों के लिये व्यवस्था है कि अगर किसी कानून को लोक सभा पास करे और राज्य सभा उसको पास न करे तो दोनों सदन उसको पास करते हैं उसी तरह की व्यवस्था संविधान के संशोधन के लिये की जाय, संविधान पास करने के लिये भी उसी नियम को लागू दिया जाय—यही इस प्रस्ताव का मूल उद्देश्य है और मैं समझता हूँ ठीक है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, इसमें तरह-तरह के लोग हैं। इसमें प्रतिश्रियावादी लोग जनता में अपनी जड़ें रखते हैं। जो देश के पूंजीपति हैं, आप चाहे जो कानून बना लीजिये, वे उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ जिस समय संविधान का संशोधन हमारे यहां हो रहा था, एक-एक मेम्बर को खरीदने की कोशिश की गई, ऐसे देश में इस तरह का लचर कानून रखना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, जहां पर इस तरह की रिश्तत दी जाय। मुझे तो यह भी डर था कि कहीं मेम्बरों को किडनीप करके भगाया न जाय। बहुत से मुल्कों में जहां इनडायरेक्ट इलेक्शन होता है, ऐसा देखने में आया है कि बहुत सारे मेम्बरों को पकड़ कर घर में बंद कर देते हैं और, सभापति महोदय, श्रीमान जी भी उसी को बिलौंग करते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राज्य सभा के भंग करने का सबाल नहीं है और अगर भंग भी हो जाय तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इस गरीब देश में सारे कामों में कुप्लीकेशन होता है, राज्य सभा ही क्या है ... (व्यवधान) ... जनता के लिए ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं चलने दिया जायगा जिसमें जनता का हित न हो। कानून जनता के हित के लिए होते हैं, अगर कोई कानून जनता का गला काटता है तो उसकी क्या जरूरत है। जनता का मतलब पूंजीपति नहीं होता है। मैं इनको तो जनता मानता ही नहीं हूँ, ये तो शोषक हैं, मुठेरे हैं, झूठ रहे हैं, डाकुओं के लिये यह कानून

नहीं है। ये देश की जनता के हित का हनन करने वाले हैं, उसके श्रम पर डाका डालते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को समाप्त करने के लिए कानून होना चाहिये और इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पूरे संविधान को ही परिवर्तित करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि अभी जो संशोधन इसमें किया जायगा, उसके बाद ये लोग उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जायेंगे, अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कोई बात लिखा लाये तो फिर झगड़ पड़ेगी। आज जनता ने हमको यहां भेजा है, हमने जिनको बनाया है, वे ही उल्टी बातें करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि संविधान सीधा-सादा हो, जिसमें कोई दूसरा ग्रंथ न हो, सब बातें स्पष्ट हों, ऐसा संविधान हम को बनाना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारे पूंजीपतियों के भाई लोग जो यहां पर बंठे हुए हैं वे इसका अपने पक्ष में इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि संविधान में ऐसा प्राविजन जरूर किया जाय—अगर संविधान में परिवर्तन की जरूरत हो तो वह अधिकार राज्य सभा को नहीं होना चाहिए जो लोक सभा को है। अगर हमारा डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन होता है तो दोनों सदनों को बुलाया जाय और मैजोरिटी या दो-तिहाई मैजोरिटी से उसको पास किया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, I have heard the debate with great attention on the last occasion as well as today. I must say that the views which were expressed on both sides deserve very mature and very careful consideration. There is considerable substance in the contention made in support of the resolution that this House is more representative of the people—I do not think

there can be any dispute about that—and to that extent the supreme authority, particularly in the matter of constitutional amendments, as the hon. Member has said just now, should rest only with this House. As against that, the argument is that the entire structure of our Constitution is federal and inasmuch Rajya Sabha is the body which gives representation to the State Legislatures the federal structure should not be altered by depriving Rajya Sabha of its right to consider separately a move for a constitutional amendment. I do agree that the views in favour of the resolution require to be very carefully considered. I can assure the hon. Member who has moved the resolution that they will be very carefully considered. In fact, they have been under consideration for some time. But this will involve not only the opinion of the Rajya Sabha itself, because if the Constitution is amended so as to provide for a joint session, as the amending process today is under the Constitution the amendment will have to be approved by the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, we have to take into account the feelings of the Rajya Sabha also before moving any such amendment. At the same time, inasmuch as it has something to do with the federal structure, may be at the appropriate time when this question is considered the States also will have to be consulted. But I will again repeat my assurance to the hon. mover of the resolution that government will give great weight and consideration to the arguments in support of the resolution which have been made by the mover himself and by those others who have spoken in favour of it. In view of this, I would request the hon. mover to withdraw the resolution.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया कि इस प्रस्ताव पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे और समय आने पर उचित कदम उठावेंगे, मुझे उनके इस आश्वासन पर पूरा भरोसा है। वे इस सदन में अभी अभी कुछ ऐतिहासिक क्रांतिकारी प्रस्ताव लाए हैं और उन प्रस्तावों को लेकर इतिहास में अपना नाम स्मरणीय चिह्नित किया है संविधान में मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त तौर पर सम्पत्ति के विशेष अधिकार को संयत संशोधित करने के सिलसिले

में—इसलिए मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस सिलसिले में भी वे सही कदम जरूर उठावेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, तकरीबन सभी दलों के सदस्यों ने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है और मुझे इस बात से कोई हैरानी नहीं हुई जबकि एक दल ने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया। वास्तव में मैं जनसंघ से समर्थन की आशा भी नहीं करता था क्योंकि वे संविधान की पूजा इसलिए करते हैं कि अभी तक संविधान में पूजापतियों और राजाओं के अधिकारों के प्रति थोड़ा समर्थन निहित है और जब तक वह इसमें निहित है तभी तक वे इस संविधान को सर्वोपरि मानते हैं और जिस दिन भी वह बात नहीं रहेगी उसी दिन उनको संविधान के प्रति कोई आस्था भी नहीं रह जायेगी। संविधान में उनकी आस्था एक पद के तौर पर है और उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। यहां पर संविधान में परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया जाता है तो बाहर उसके लिए सत्याग्रह किया जाता है। जब भी कभी संसद में कोई प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया जाता है तो ये बाहर कभी हिन्दी के नाम पर और कभी गाय के नाम पर और कभी बंगला देश के नाम पर सत्याग्रह करते हैं। राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स के सवाल पर सदन से बाक आउट किया और अभी दो दिन पहले बाक आउट फिर किया लेकिन इन बातों से मुझे कोई हैरानी नहीं है क्योंकि देश अब बहुत जागृत हो चुका है। इस बार के चुनावों का जो नतीजा निकला है उससे भी यह अन्दाज लगता है कि देश ने इनका समर्थन नहीं किया है।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सभा में भी इसी सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव लाया गया है और वहां भी जितने प्रगतिशील दल हैं—एक दो सरमायेदारों की, चौकीदारों की जमाअतों और राजा महाराजाओं के पिट्टुओं को छोड़कर—बाकी सभी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं और उस पर विचार भी कर रहे हैं। इससे तो राज्य सभा का स्टेटस बढ़ता है, राज्य सभा की महत्ता बढ़ती है कि

[श्री शशि भूषण]

लोक सभा उनका आलिगन करती है। राज्य सभा के लिए इससे बड़ी बात और क्या कह सकते हैं कि हम उनसे स्थायी शादी करने जा रहे हैं। हर दृष्टि से यह प्रस्ताव बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है।... (अध्यक्षान) ... मुझे पूरी आशा है...

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मधोक जी ने चुनाव में कहा था कि शशि भूषण की तीन बीवियां हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : जब हम लोक सभा-राज्य सभा के सदस्य एक साथ अपनी मतों से राष्ट्रपति को चुनते हैं जिसमें सभी के मत एकट्ठा होते हैं तो देश के भाग्य को बदलने के लिए भी एक साथ बैठकर फैसला करें इससे राज्य सभा का स्टेटस बढ़ता है। हम तो राज्य सभा के महत्व को और बढ़ा रहे हैं। श्री अटल बिहारी जी अगर यहां आज होते तो शायद इसका समर्थन करते और आज वाक आउट नहीं करते।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर माननीय सदस्य द्वारा कहा गया कि इंग्लैंड का जो धारावाहिक कानून है, उसमें यह है कि नीचे का हाउस अगर कोई गलती कर ले तो ऊपर का हाउस उसको सुधार देता है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि जनता के चुने हुए लोग बहुमत से कोई काम कर तो उसमें कोई मूलभूत गलती हो सकती है। दूसरे वहां के धारावाहिक कानून और यहां के कानून में बहुत अंतर है। वैसे मैं अब समझता हूँ कि कोई परेशानी की बात नहीं है क्योंकि जो प्रस्ताव वहां लोक सभा में लाये हैं वह वहां राज्य सभा में भी पास होने वाले हैं क्योंकि अब स्टेचर पर सदस्य को लाने की स्थिति राज्य सभा में नहीं रह गई है।... (अध्यक्षान) ... लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एक सिद्धांत की बात है हालांकि राज्य सभा में मुझे आज जनता के हित में किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर तीन चौथाई बहुमत मिलने का पूरा भरोसा है भले ही राजा महाराजाओं के चौकीदार जमाअतें इसमें साथ न हों। ये अब चाहे

जितने सत्याग्रह-दुराग्रह कर लें, देश की प्रगति अब रुकने वाली नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे प्रगतिशील और कान्तिकारी मन्त्री श्री गोखले जी ने पिछले सप्ताह जो सविधान परिवर्तन लिए ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया है उनके आश्वासन पर और उनके इस आदेश को मानते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : डागा जी, आपका जो अमेंडमेंट है उसको भी क्या आप वापिस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : जब प्रस्ताव ही वापिस हो गया है तो मैं अपना संशोधन भी वापिस लेता हूँ।

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : TAKING OVER OF
 CLOSED INDUSTRIAL UNITS AS
 PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) :
 Sir, I move :

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI in the Chair]

Sir, this Resolution that I am moving is of extreme national importance. While

the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been talking of a production oriented economy, they observe complete silence about the closure of a large number of industries that have been closed down during the last five years throughout the country. If they refer to the problem, they refuse to take any active action in the matter of re-opening and taking over these closed industries.

According to official statements, more than 50 textile mills have been closed down throughout the country leading to loss of job to tens of thousands of workers and in West Bengal nearly 20 textile mills have been closed resulting in loss of jobs to several thousands of workers. In South India small textile mills suffer from extreme crisis and closure of such industries has become a matter of daily occurrence there.

Besides textile mills, in West Bengal hundreds of small engineering factories have been closed with the result that several thousand workers lost their jobs.

In addition to these factories, there are small mines, jute mills and sugar mills that have also been closed down during that period. I may mention here about the closure of a sugar mill at Ahmedpur in Birbhum district which is industrially a most backward district in West Bengal. When all these mills and factories give closure notices, the Government just behaves like a silent spectator and takes no step in this regard. Is the phenomenon of closure accidental? Or it is a necessary evil? The Government may argue on that line. But I hold quite a different view. To my mind, the closure of industries is a direct result of the policy that the Government has been following during the two decades of planning.

I may give some examples to establish this fact. In the textile industry, the Government encouraged the introduction of automatic looms despite the opposition of the workers and the trade unions there. The big business houses which were given a green signal to introduce automatic looms have got better advantages over the small units. They have got the facilities in regard to purchase of raw materials, import entitlement, import licences, etc. But small units have got no such facilities. They find it difficult even to stand and compete effectively with big industries in the market. Most of the textile units which have been

closed down are small and medium size units. It is difficult for them to compete in the field with the big industries. The Government always talks of lip sympathy for small industries. But in practice, the Government is doing nothing that would protect such units from big industries.

There is also the shortage of raw materials in textile industry. Here also, the Policy of the Government to rely on PL-480 cotton has totally discouraged the production of cotton within the country.

India which once was exporting cotton outside India has now been forced to import cotton worth Rs. 90 crores a year and our Government is wasting lots of foreign exchange. Moreover, cotton production in our country is not rising because the cotton trade is entirely in the hands of our domestic speculators. The Government does not want to touch them because they are the major donors to the ruling party.

With regard to small engineering factories, there is shortage of raw materials. The import of raw materials has become very expensive after the devaluation and the import licences are mostly pocketed by the big industrialists. This has caused difficulties for the small units which have received no help from the Government.

Same is the case with regard to small mines. Some small mines have been closed due to their inability to compete and stand in the market with the big mines. Moreover they have been closed due to short of supply of wagons. Here, the Railway Ministry and the entire Government policy is responsible. Here is also the question of mismanagement which was continuing for days together, but the Government took no immediate action and the result was closure of mines. It is an admitted fact that some owners who were responsible for the mismanagement, got reward for mismanagement from the Government.

Take the case of the Sholapur mills which misappropriated crores of rupees according to the committee appointed by the State Government. But the Government gave a loan of Rs. 98 lakhs. A nominal Government director was appointed there who is in league with the management. We don't know what happened to those funds and whether the Government has got the money back. I think it needless to multi-

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

ply such examples. Therefore, I hold the Government entirely responsible for the closure because it is a direct result of the policies followed by the Government. So, I demand that the Government should come forward to solve the problems.

Recently, encouraged by the patronage of the Government, the employers have devised the method of resorting to closure and whenever a charter of demands has been received from the workers they also resorted to such blackmail to force the workers to accept the terms and conditions dictated by them or to impose a reduction in the number of workers or to compel them to accept victimisation and retrenchment, and increase in their workloads. I would like to give some examples to establish these facts.

The Bata Shoe company is a well known foreign monopoly operating in India. Recently when the Union submitted a charter of demands the company closed down the factory. This closure was not due to shortage of raw material, shortage of market or due to shortage of finances. It was due to imposition of their conditions and terms of the workers. When the workers withdraw their charter of demands and when the dispute was settled, the factory management reopened the factories.

Similarly, Sen-Raleigh is another big business concern which has imposed closure on the workers because the Union refused to accept increase in the workload, retrenchment and new scheme of production suggested by the management. The Annapurna Cotton Mill in 24 Parganas in West Bengal resorted to closure because the workers refused to accept the retrenchment of 500 workers. All these facts prove that the owners and the industrialists are using closure as a weapon to bring pressure on the workers, force them to accept retrenchment and increasing work-loads.

It is thought needless to multiply such examples. This is a serious question for trade union movement. Unless such closed units are taken over by the Government, the tendency to close the factories can never be stopped.

The Textile Corporation has not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem of closed textile units, in West Bengal or in any part of the country. In West Bengal, not a single closed textile unit has

been taken over by the Textile Corporation. With only Rs. 10 crores as capital, one cannot imagine how the Government will solve such a serious problem, even partially.

Therefore, I propose that the Government should impose a ban on closure of industries. As soon as the owners of industries give notices of closure, Government should look into the causes of closure. If it is a case of misappropriation of funds, the Government should immediately recover that amount by attaching other properties of the persons responsible for this. In other cases, the Government should immediately take over the management of the company without allowing them to close it down. Government should also supply adequate quantities of raw materials, and they should also give financial assistance through the nationalised banks and create market through STC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now. He has already taken about 20 minutes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : I shall conclude in a minute. Government can give tax concessions to such units as are facing financial difficulties. Such units can be exempted from excise duty and the benefits can be passed on to the workers and the consumers.

The present policy of giving import licences liberally to big business should be changed and facilities should be given to small units. The closed units taken over by Government should be given special concessions. Government have to assure the workers that after they take over the concern, all the workers in the concern will be taken back on service on the same terms and conditions and they will be paid the same salaries. It has been seen that some units which have been taken over by Government have refused to pay bonus according to the Bonus Act. It has also been seen that some units have forced the workers to accept less wages and less dearness allowance. No retrenchment of workers should be allowed. Such radical steps once taken by Government against closure will give jobs to several lakhs of unemployed and job security to those who are in service now.

Radical steps should be taken by Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. Shri M. C. Daga.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I am, therefore, making this proposal with all seriousness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I have called another Member.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I shall conclude in half a minute. I hope that the House will give proper attention to this major national problem and approve of this proposal which will be a great step in finding a solution to this question affecting lakhs of our employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

There are two amendments to the resolution, one by Shri M. C. Daga and the other by Shri K. M. Madhukar. Shri K. M. Madhukar is absent. Is Shri M. C. Daga moving his amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir.

I beg to move:

"That in the resolution, add at the end:

"in case efforts fail to facilitate their running after Government of India provides necessary financial assistance to them through the respective State Governments."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment is now before the House.

श्री मूल प्रस्ताव डगा: समापति महोदय, देश में सबसे बड़ा रोग बेरोजगारी का रोग है। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं हमने पूरी की हैं।

लेकिन मालूम ऐसा हुआ है कि बेकारी बढ़ी है और हम लोगों को पूरा रोजगार देने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। आजकल यह भी देखने में आ रहा है कि कारखानों और मिलों के मालिक, पूँजीपति लोग, यह तरीका प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि जो कारखाने या मिलें बिल्कुल खराब हो जाती हैं, उनकी मशीनें काम की नहीं रह जाती हैं, उनको बन्द कर देते हैं। हमारे यहां राजस्थान में, बयावर में भी एक मिल बन्द कर दी गई है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। इस तरह से देश में लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। अब सरकार से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि उन मिलों को वह अपने कब्जे में ले और उनको चलाये और बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अगर बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहती है तो बेहतर यह होगा कि वह नई मिलें चालू करे। लेकिन जिन मिलों का दिवाला पिट गया है, जिनकी मशीनें और औजार काम के नहीं हैं, उन मिलों को लेने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। हमारा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट और अफसर इतने निकम्मे साबित हुए हैं कि उन्होंने जगह-जगह मिल-मालिकों से मिल कर ऐसी मिलों की कीमत लाखों रुपये आंकी है, जिन की मशीनें धोर्न-भाउट हो चुकी हैं, जो काम की नहीं रह गई हैं और सरकार ने लाखों रुपये दे कर उन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

16.00 hrs.

देश में जिन कारखानों में राजनैतिक तत्व घुस जाते हैं और मजदूरों में कई पार्टियाँ खड़ी हो जाती हैं, वहां हड़तालें और लाक-आउट होते हैं और ला एण्ड आर्डर का सबाल पैदा हो जाता है। मजदूर दरअसल लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ उनमें अपनी-अपनी यूनियन बना कर उनको हड़ताल आदि करने के लिए उकसाती हैं। वास्तव में मजदूरों की एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए, जो उनके हितों के लिए

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

काम करे। लेकिन जब उन में अलग-अलग यूनियनों और संस्थाओं बन जाती हैं, तो वे राज-नैतिक उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर देती हैं, जिसमें मजदूरों की हड़ताल होती है और हमारे देश के उत्पादन को नुकसान होता है। चूंकि कुछ राजनैतिक दल मजदूरों में घुस कर उनमें मतभेद पैदा करते हैं और उन का उपयोग राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए करते हैं, इसलिए हमारे देश को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है।

कुछ मजदूर नेता मिल-मालिकों के एजेंट बन जाते हैं और अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए जान-बूझ कर मिलों को बन्द करवा देते हैं। अपना स्वार्थ पूरा करने के लिए यह सब किया जाता है। कभी-कभी कई मजदूर नेता मिल-मालिकों से मिलने का यह तरीका अपनाते हैं कि दिन में उनको गाली देते हैं और रात को उनसे समझौता करते हैं।

स्टेड्स में जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, वे मजदूरों के हितों और अधिकारों के प्रति सतर्कता और जागरूकता से काम नहीं लेते हैं। मैं देखता हूं कि मजदूरों के मुकदमों और कान-सिलियेशन आदि मामलों का फैसला महीनों नहीं, बरसों तक नहीं हो पाता है। मिल-मालिकों और मजदूरों के आपस में जो झगड़े होते हैं, उनमें अक्सर मिल-मालिक जीतते हैं। कानूनी मामलों में लेबर को मदद देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य अपने संकल्प के द्वारा यह चाहते हैं कि जो कारखाने पिछले पांच साल के दौरान बन्द हो गये हैं, सरकार उन को अपने अधिकार में ले ले। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो मिल-मालिक अपने कारखाने या फैक्टरी को बन्द करना चाहे, वह पांच छः महीने पहले इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को नोटिस दे, ताकि सरकार उसकी जांच करे। जब कोई कारखाना एकदम, एबरप्टली, बन्द हो जाता है, तो हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाते

हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में 52 हजार मजदूर इस प्रकार बेकार हो गये हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि मजदूरों को तनखाह नहीं मिलती है और उत्पादन को भी हानि होती है। एक तरीका यह है कि जिन मिलों से कुछ उत्पादन हो सकता है, जिन की मशीनें ठीक हैं; उनके मजदूरों का सहयोग ले कर, उनको व्यवस्था में हिस्सा देकर, राज्य सरकारें उन मिलों को चलायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि ऐसी मिलों के सरकारी प्रबन्धक नियुक्त कर दिये जायें। या स्टेट के नुमाइन्दे जो मिलों की बातों को नहीं समझते हैं, उन को रखा जाता है। आज हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर लास में क्यों जाते हैं? मिलों के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जिन्हें एक्सपर्ट कहा जाता है, लेकिन अनुभव नहीं होता है, ऐसे लोगों को प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में रख दिया जाता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को वहां से हटाया जाय और उनको रखा जाय जिनको उसका अनुभव है, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

जब हमारे देश में टेक्सेशन बढ़ाया गया और मजदूरों ने भी अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की तो इन बड़े-बड़े सेटों ने एक नया रबैया खलियार किया। ये लोग जो मजदूरों का शोषण करना चाहते हैं, जो मजदूरों की छून बर्साने की कमाई को खुद खा जाना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने एक तरीका सोचा कि मिल को बन्द कर देना चाहिये। मशीनों को बेच देते हैं, पुरानी मशीनों की मरम्मत नहीं करवाते हैं और मजदूरों से पूरी तरह से दबा कर काम लिया जाता है। मशीनें चूँकि खराब होती हैं, उनको बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, जिस से उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है और हमारी सरकार, स्टेट की सरकार, इस मामले में सज्ज नहीं देती है, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। जब इन मिल मालिकों ने उसी मिल से लाखों रुपया कमाया है, अब क्यों नुकसान होता है, उनके पिछले पांचकों को देखा जाय, उनके दिमाग

किताब को देखा जाय। जिस मिल मालिक ने उससे लाखों घोर करोड़ों रुपया कमाया है, उसको बाध्य किया जाय कि वह उस मिल को बन्द न करे, इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही हमारे लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट इन बातों की तरफ सजग नहीं रहता है, जो मिल मालिक कहते हैं उसको ही वह अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिख देते हैं, मजदूरों को मजदूरी जुटाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं होता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर को तो अपना पेट पालना है, उसे भुक्ना पड़ता है। लेकिन आपका डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है? कई बार अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिख देते हैं कि मजदूरों के अशांत वातावरण के कारण मिल बन्द कर दी गई, जब कि वास्तविकता यह नहीं होती है। सरकार के अफसर घोर लेबर लीडर्स दोनों मिल कर उस मजदूर को, जो कमाना चाहता है, जो देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहता है, जो देश को अपना हिस्सा देना चाहता है, जो देश को समृद्धशाली बनाने में अपना सहयोग देना चाहता है, उसको दबा देते हैं।

इस प्रस्ताव के पास करने से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। पिछले पांच सालों में जितनी मिलें बन्द हुई हैं, अगर सरकार उन पर कब्जा कर ले, उनको फिर से चलाना शुरू कर दे, तो काफी कम्पेंसेशन सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। यह बात दूसरी है कि अगर संविधान में संशोधन पास हो जाये तो हम उनको कह सकते हैं कि अब तुम कारखाना खाली करो, तुम ने बहुत कमा लिया है। लेकिन इस समय इस प्रस्ताव के पास करने का लाभ नहीं होगा, इस समय तो करोड़ों रुपया कम्पेंसेशन का देना होगा और उसके बाद भी सरकार सफलतापूर्वक इन को चला लेगी मुझे इसमें सन्देह है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में इस वक्त 33 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, जब तक इस सारी व्यवस्था को ही नहीं

बदला जायेगा, सरकार के लिए इनको सफलता पूर्वक चलाना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है—यह जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर रखा गया है, इस पर पहले जांच की जाय। आप के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं—एक्सपर्ट्स का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिन्होंने डिग्री हासिल कर ली है बल्कि जो काम को समझते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के जो एक्सपर्ट्स आते हैं, उनकी नालिज सरकारी होती है, बल्कि वास्तव में जो काम को जानते हैं, जिनको अनुभव है, उनकी सहायता से इसकी जांच की जाय।

***SHRI SIDRAMESHWAR SWAMY (Koppal):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to support this Resolution, because already the Government are running over 90 public undertakings. In these undertakings, a massive amount of Rs. 4,000 crores has been invested by the Government. Many undertakings are gigantic in size. In spite of heavy investment running to several thousand crores, we have not, so far, had a single pie of return; in fact, they are incurring considerable loss; for example, Hindustan Steel Ltd, Hindustan Machine Tools, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Heavy Electricals Ltd have not, so far, shown any signs of breakeven, leave alone the question of profit. Among these undertakings, about 45 to 50 are running consecutively under loss.

In our country there are about 600 textile mills. Out of these, about 100 mills have either been closed down or running under loss. According to the provisions of the Central Act, Government have taken over these mills are running them.

When the Government have not yet stabilised the units they have set up, it is not advisable to suggest that the Government should take over private companies running under loss or being closed down. The Government have already ventured very far in the matter of setting up manifold industrial units and they are trying to get a firm foothold in them. At this juncture, if the Government are to undertake additional responsibilities, they will not be able to make a success of such an activity.

[Shri Sidrameshwar Swami]

Therefore I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति जी, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ सवालों की सफाई चाहूंगा। श्री गदाधर साहा जी ने जो सवाल यहां पर उठाया है उसका महत्व इसलिए बढ़ जाता है कि हमारे बिहार में बहुत से चीनी कारखानों की हालत यह हो गई है कि वहां पर सरकार से उन्होंने कर्जा लिया है, कारखाना कायम कर दिया और फिर उसको लिक्विडेट करने की स्थिति में ले आये। अशोक पैपर मिल की स्थिति भी ऐसी हो गई है। यह स्थिति इसलिए होती है कि मिल मालिक सरकार से कर्जा लेते हैं, कारखाना कायम करते हैं और फिर कर्ज से बचने के लिए लिक्विडेट करते हैं। इस तरह की वे योजना बनाते हैं। यह बात सम्भव हो सकती है कि कारखाने की तरक्की के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए वह न मिली हों लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह कारण भी है कि वे सरकार के कर्ज से बचना चाहते हैं। मेरी जानकारी में है कि बिहार में चीनी मिलों को लेने के लिए सरकार बातचीत कर रही थी, कुछ मिलों को लिया भी है लेकिन ऐसी मिलों को लिया गया है जिनमें आरम्भ में जो पूंजी लगाई गई थी उससे हजार गुना मुनाफा मिल मालिक कमा चुके हैं और अब वह मिल उनके लाभ की साबित तर्ही हो रही है इसीलिए उस को लिक्विडेट करने की बात करते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोग जो सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता लेकर मिलों को हजम करना चाहते हैं उनके प्रति सरकार लापरवह न रहे। आपने समाजवाद की घोषणा की है ऐसी स्थिति में यदि कारखाने बन्द हो जायें, मिल मालिकों की गड़बड़ी के चलते, उनकी बदनीयती के चलते, उनकी मजदूर विरोधी नीतियों के चलते तो यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। इसलिए मैं ने संशोधन दिया है कि न केवल

आप उन कारखानों को जोकि लिक्विडेशन की हालत में है लेने की बात सोचिए बल्कि उनको भी लेने की बात कीजिये जोकि मिल मालिकों के फायदे में चल रहे हैं। अविभाज्य में यही देखने में आता है कि सरकार जिन कारखानों को लेती है वह सरकार के लिए लायबिलिटी बन जाते हैं, प्रसेट नहीं बनते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप केवल उन्हीं कारखानों को मत लीजिए बल्कि उन तमाम कारखानों को भी लीजिए जोकि मूलभूत उद्योगों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। आपकी ट्रेजरी बेंचज के लोग भी इस बात के लिए बहुत जोर दे रहे हैं। फाइनेंस बिल-पर बहुसं. समय भी माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसी बातों को उठाया है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में औद्योगिक तरक्की बहुत जोर से हो ताकि दुनिया के देशों में भारत अग्रणी हो सके। इससे समाजवाद का महत्व भी बढ़ेगा। केवल कल्पना से ही समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। तेजी से औद्योगिक प्रगति करने के साथ साथ समाजवादी व्यवस्था में जो एक सतुलन लाने की बात होती है, बराबरी लाने की तरफ झुकाव होता है उस की पूर्ति भी की जाये तभी आकर इस देश में समाजवाद लाया जा सकता है।

केवल औद्योगिक तरक्की से और मजदूरों की सुविधायों में कोई तरक्की न हो, जो आमदनी का दायरा है उसमें कभी न हो, वह खाई बढ़ती जाये तो इससे समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ऐसे तमाम उद्योगों को जो बुरी अवस्था में हैं उनको आप लें, लेकिन साथ ही यह जरूर सोचें कि किन कारणों से ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। मिल मालिकों की बदनीयती से अगर ऐसा किया गया हो तो उन पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और जांच की जानी चाहिये कि इन लोगों ने क्यों इन कारखानों को बन्द कर दिया। अगर इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गयी और उन कारणों के रोक बान की व्यवस्था

नहीं की गयी तो यह करवाने वाले अपने कारखानों को बुरी अवस्था में लाकर आप पर थोपते रहेंगे और आप के लिए उनको चलाने से कठिनाई होगी। जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ। वहां कुछ चीनी मिलें ली गयीं, जबकि हम तो चाहेंगे कि पूरे चीनी उद्योग को ही आप अपने नियन्त्रण से लीजिए तभी काम चलेगा। अन्यथा पूंजीपति आप से किसी न किसी प्रकार दबाव डाल कर छूट लेते रहेंगे, मनमाना मुआवजा मांगेंगे। आप मनमाने ढंग से मुआवजा देने की बात छोड़ दीजिये।

मुझे सालूम हुआ है कि बिड़ला साहब को लीज पर जमीन दी है और 50 लाख रु० में आप उन का बिड़ला भवन ले रहे हैं। जैसे ही दो तीन करोड़ रु० का गोलमाल इधर दो, तीन दिन में हुआ है, ऐसी हमारी जानकारी है। और उसके ऊपर आप से मुआवजा भी लेंगे यह अनुचित बात है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। एक तरफ आप सम्पत्ति के बारे में सविधान संशोधन विधेयक ला रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ बड़े बड़े आदमियों को आप अपनी सम्पत्ति बेचने का मौका दे रहे हैं। तो यह समाजवाद के प्रति बफादारी का तकाजा नहीं होगा।

आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि ऐसी घटनायें न घटें। रोज़ अखबारों में घटनायें आ रही हैं और हम को सालूम हुआ है कि बिड़ला उद्योग को आप ऐसी सुविधायें देने जा रहे हैं, और दे रहे हैं। आप की इन नीतियों के कारण उनकी पैसे की आसानी बढ़ रही है, घट नहीं रही है। इस प्रकार बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों की तरफ से आप की नीतियों पर, आप की योजनाओं पर हमले हो रहे हैं। इस बारे में आप सबेरे होइये और ऐसी तैयारी कीजिए कि वह उद्योगपति जिन्होंने सरकारी कर्जा लिया और उसको पचाना चाहते हैं, वह ऐसा न कर पायें और जनता का पैसा जो उन्होंने ले रखा है इसकी एक एक पाई उन से वसूल की जाये।

इसलिये मैं ने संशोधन रखा है और बेरा

विश्वास है कि यह जो संशोधन है वह मूल प्रस्ताव को मजबूत करने के लिए, उसको प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए आवश्यक है, और बेरा विश्वास है कि सदन उस को स्वीकार करेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप का संशोधन इस हाउस में नहीं आया है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं जानता हूँ।

श्री अश्वत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ, उसका आदर करता हूँ।

दिन रात टाटाओं, बिड़लाओं और गोयनकाओं के अखबार हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की आलोचना करते रहते हैं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर का जो दिवालियापन है उसकी तरफ ये अखबार कभी ध्यान नहीं दिलाते हैं।

आप टेक्सटाइल उद्योग की मिसाल लीजिये हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों ने करोड़ों, अरबों रु० मुनाफा उस उद्योग से कमाया। उनको भारत के नंगे लोगों को कपड़े पहनाने की चिन्ता नहीं थी, या मजदूरों को मजदूरी दें यह फिज़ नहीं थी। लाखों, करोड़ों रुपया मुनाफा कमाया और जब देखा कि मुनाफा नहीं मिल रहा है तो मिलें बन्द कर दीं। चाहे भारत के लोग नंगे रहें उन को फिज़ नहीं। और जो मुनाफा कमाया उस पैसे को वापस उद्योग में लगाया नहीं, बल्कि उस पैसे को उन क्षेत्रों में लगाया जहां पर उन को मुनाफा मिल रहा था। सिन्थेटिक फाइबर में लगाया क्योंकि वहां अधिक मुनाफा दिखाई देता है।

आज हालत यह है कि 87 टेक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और 200 टेक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द होने की कगार पर खड़ी हैं। ख़स लिया है इन मिलों को पूंजीपतियों ने और को डे अरबों रु० मुनाफा कमाया है, और जब देखते हैं कि मोटे कपड़े में मुनाफा नहीं है तो न मिल की मरम्मत करेंगे, न नई मशीनें लगायेंगे, और न

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

कपड़े के उत्पादन की फिर होगी। सारे मुनाफे को लेकर नाइलोन या सिंथेटिक यार्न या पोलिस्टर फाइबर, जिन में बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा होता है, लगा देंगे, सारा पैसा लेकर उस नये उद्योग पर लगा देंगे और हो सकता है कि आज जहाँ पर वे पूँजी लगा रहे हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा मुनाफा मिल रहा है लेकिन जिस दिन उन्हें उस में मुनाफा नहीं मिलने लगेगा, तो वे उन उद्योगों को भी बन्द कर देंगे और फिर नये चरागाहों की फिराक में निकलेंगे। उनको उस मुनाफे से न तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने से कोई मतलब है, न रोजगार देने से मतलब है और यह जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था चल रही है, इसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। मैं तो बहुत खुश होता अगर यह प्रस्ताव यहीं खत्म हो जाता :

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units."

यह जो मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, सभापति जी, This mixed economy is an unmixed evil. यह मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था समाजवाद की तरफ नहीं ले जाती। आज आप के पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितनी खामियाँ हैं, जितनी कमजोरियाँ हैं, या असफलताएँ हैं वे इसलिए हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर या तो उस से फायदा उठाएगा और अगर उस से उसको फायदा नहीं मिलेगा, तो इस पब्लिक सेक्टर को असफल बना देगा। जब तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर इस मुल्क में रहेगा, तो आप का पब्लिक सेक्टर सफल नहीं हो सकता, न समाजवाद सफल हो सकता है और न आप की प्रगतिशील नीतियाँ कामयाब हो सकती हैं। कमांडिंग हाइट्स आफ एकेनामी पर राज्य का अधिकार होना चाहिए यह काफी नहीं है। कमांडिंग हाइट्स पर आप बैठे रहेंगे और उसका फायदा प्राइवेट सेक्टर उठाता रहेगा।

Not only commanding heights, all the lucrative heights of the economy must also be in the public sector.

मुनाफा वह कमाएँ, दूध मिलाई प्राइवेट सेक्टर जाए और जहाँ पूँजी लगाने का सबाल हो, जहाँ जेस्टेशन पीरियड बहुत लम्बा हो, जहाँ मुनाफा बहुत देरी से मिलता हो, वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर आ जाए। बिजली के कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर लगाएँ, सड़क पब्लिक सेक्टर बनाएँ, स्टील और दूसरे भारी कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर लगाएँ और जहाँ कमाई है, जहाँ मुनाफा, वहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर आ जाए। यह नहीं चलेगा। तमाम मोनोपली उद्योगों पर राज्य का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, मैं दो एक मिसालें देता हूँ। अहमदाबाद में टेक्सटाइल मिल बन्द है और हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं। वह मिल चाटे में नहीं चल रही थी, मुनाफे में चल रही थी, लेकिन उस कम्पनी की एक और मिल वम्बई में है और वह चाटे में चल रही थी और वह बन्द है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) :
रूपीटर मिल।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : रूपीटर मिल। उस को मजदूर चलाने को तैयार हैं। मजदूर उसको चलाएंगे तो वह अच्छी तरह से चलेगी और उस में मुनाफा होगा। जितनी भी मिलें बन्द होती हैं तो उस में या तो एम्बेजिलमेंट होता है या लोग पैसा खाते हैं और मुनाफे का सारा पैसा कहीं और लगा दिया गया है और सारी की सारी मिलें इसी घुटाले में बन्द हो रही हैं। अहमदाबाद की मिल और रूपीटर मिल को आप मजदूरों को सीप दीजिए अगर सरकार लेने को तैयार नहीं है और मजदूर उस को चलायेंगे। इसी तरह से हमारे राजस्थान में जो एडवर्ड मिल्स हैं वह कई साल से बन्द रही हैं और 1300 मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं। वह इलाका जो है वह अकालप्रस्त इलाका है और वहाँ पर रोजगार के दूसरे साधन नहीं हैं। आपका

कानून ऐसा है कि उसके मुताबिक टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन के अपने टेक्नीशियन्स वहां जाते हैं और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि इस में 0 लाख रुपये लगे, तो यह मिल चलेगी, नहीं तो नहीं। इसके अलावा एक यह बात है कि 49 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार दे तो 51 प्रतिशत टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन देती। राज्य सरकार अभी उस मिल को चला सकती है। यह सारी बात गलत है।

सभापति जी, आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो है वह बेकारी को दूर करने की है और इन मिलों के बन्द होने से बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है और इससे लोगों की तकलीफें भी बढ़ रही हैं। पहला सवाल लोगों को रोजगार देने का होना चाहिए। इसलिए जितनी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, वे चलनी चाहिए, राज्य सरकार ले या न ले, टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन उनको ले और अगर टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन नहीं ले सकती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको लेकर चलाये। राज्य सरकारों के पास 49 परसेंट रुपया देने को नहीं है जिससे वे इन मिलों को ले कर चला सकें।

सभापति जी, एक बड़ी मजेदार मिसाल हमारे राजस्थान के एडवर्ड मिल की है। यह पहले बन्द हुई और राज्य सरकार ने इसको अपने हाथ में लिया। राज्य सरकार ने चलाया, मुनाफा होने लगा, और ज्यों ही मुनाफा होने लगा, राज्य सरकार ने उसे सेठों को वापिस दे दिया। उन्होंने दिवाला निकाल कर उसको चौपट कर दिया। सारा धा मये।

रात दिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले पब्लिक सेक्टर की बुराईयां करते थकते नहीं हैं। मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले सिवा दिवाला निकालने के, सिवा मिसमैनेजमेंट करने के, सिवा पैसा कमाने के और करते क्या हैं? इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिए कि जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, किसी भी सूरत में उन्हें चलाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को उनको लेना चाहिए और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो जो

कानून 49 परसेंट और 51 परसेंट का है, उसमें सरकार संशोधन करे। टेक्नीशियन्स प्रजीव-प्रजीव रिपोर्टें देते हैं। उन रिपोर्टों से काम नहीं चलेगा। सबसे सुप्रीम कंसिडरेशन यह होना चाहिए कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले। चाहे वह मिल चाटे में ही चले, आप उसको चलाइये। लोगों को भूलों मार कर उद्योगपति ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाना चाहते हैं, यह नहीं चलेगा। मुनाफा सब इन्डस्ट्रीज चाहती हैं। लेकिन राज्य का यह सोचने का तरीका ही गलत है। राज्य कोई बनिये की दुकान नहीं है। बनियों ने मुनाफे के लिए मिलों को तबाह किया है, मुनाफे के लिये गरीब मजदूरों के पेट पर लात मारा है, लेकिन क्या वही तरीका आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे? आप में और सेठों तथा पूंजीपतियों में फर्क है। इसलिए वह मुनाफा दे या न दे, जितनी मिलें बन्द हैं, वह पहले चलनी चाहियें। एक बार आप उन्हें चालू कीजिए। जब उनसे फायदा होने लगे आप मजदूरों को सौंप दीजिये। मजदूर उस को चला कर दिखलायेंगे और मुनाफा कमा कर दिखलायेंगे। एडवर्ड मिल ब्याबर को चलाइये, जुपिटर मिल ग्रहमदाबाद को चलाइये, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार तुरन्त उन्हें चलाये। अगर राजस्थान सरकार एडवर्ड मिल को लेने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो उसको पूरा पैसा दीजिये। 51 परसेंट और 49 परसेंट की शर्त को रखिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार बिना पैसा दिये हुए मिल को चलाये। अगर 80 लाख रु० में तुरन्त नहीं ले सकती तो ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता देकर ले। मजदूरों को मैनेजमेंट में शामिल किया जाय। यह नहीं कि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में एक प्रतिनिधि मजदूरों को बैठा दिया जाये और कह दिया जाये कि बर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन हो गया। यह तो सिर्फ कहने की बात है। हर स्तर पर शाप लेबल के लेकर डिपार्टमेंटल लेबल तक मजदूरों की कमेटी हो और उन की सलाह से काम किया जाये। हर मामले में उनकी राय ली जाये। रिक्लूमेंट के बारे में उन की सलाह ली जाये।

[श्री अमृत लाल नाहाटा]

बहु लोग चलायेंगे और अच्छी तरह चलायेंगे मुनाफा उठा कर दिलायेंगे।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए दो बातें कहना चाहता था। पहली बात यह कि जितने उद्योग बन्द हैं वह चालू किये जायें। अगर इसके लिए कानून में भी संशोधन करना पड़े तो उसका संशोधन जरूर हो। सब से बड़ी बात है लोगों को रोजगार देने की। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो टेक्सटाइल मिलें आज काफी असें से बन्द हैं, अगर राज्य सरकार उनको नहीं ले सकती हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके उन को दिलाये। तीसरी मोटी बात यह कि मिक्स्ड एकानमी की बात आप खत्म कीजिये। सारे व्यापार को, विदेशी व्यापार खनिज उद्योग को, दूसरे उद्योग धन्धों को, कच्चे पर इंडस्ट्रीज को सरकार हाथ में ले और उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। तब तो आप समाजवाद ला सकते हैं, वरना मिक्स्ड एकानमी से मिक्स्ड समाजवाद लाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री गदाधर साहा ने रक्खा है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वास्तव में यह प्रस्ताव बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

जिन परिस्थितियों में यह मिलें बन्द होती हैं, हमें उन की पूरी पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। अधिकतर मिलों की मशीनें पुरानी हो जाने पर उन को बन्द कर दिया जाता है क्योंकि जैसे जैसे उत्पादन कम हो जाता है वैसे वैसे मुनाफा भी कम होता जाता है। उद्योगपतियों ने मिल का पूरा फायदा उठा कर उनको बन्द कर दिया है। मिल मालिकों ने नई मशीनें खरीदने का संकल तो भ्रमण रहा, उनको मदद नहीं मिली तो उन्होंने मिलों को बन्द कर दिया और जहाँ हजारों मजदूर काम करते थे वहाँ पर वह लोग बेकार हो गये। ऐसी भी परिस्थिति

उत्पन्न होती है जबकि राजनीतिक पक्ष अपने स्वार्थ की सिद्धि के लिए वहाँ पर लेबर ट्रबल करवा लेते हैं। इस बास्ते यह एक बड़ा विचार-णीय प्रश्न है और इसके ऊपर सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मिल मालिकों का दृष्टिकोण ऐसा भी होता है कि नई मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए तथा अन्य स्थानों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ मिलों को बन्द कर दें और जिन जमीनों पर वे मिलें स्थापित होती हैं उनको भी बेच दिया जाय और अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया जाय। जो मिलें इस वक्त बन्द पड़ी हैं उनमें काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं वे बेकार हो चुके हैं। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको काम दिया जाय। काम उनको उन मिलों में तभी दिया जा सकता है जब इन मिलों को चालू किया जाय। इस बास्ते मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सरकार इन बन्द मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले और जब सरकार इन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले तो उसका दृष्टिकोण केवल यह होना चाहिए कि वे मिलें व्यर्थित ढंग से चलें, उनमें उत्पादन अधिक हो और सरकार को इसमें मुनाफा हो। इसका पूरा ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको निवेदन करूँ कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मंबाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल है। पांच वर्ष पूर्व इस मिल में काफी कुम्बहस्था थी और तब सरकार ने इसको अपने हाथ में लिया था और उसमें इनवेस्टमेंट किया। लेकिन जब उस उद्योगपति ने जिसकी यह मिल थी सरकार को इल्लेशन के अन्दर काफी फंड दिया तो उस मिल को सरकार ने उसको वापिस सौंप दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे साथ आयें। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण उनके सामने करवा सकता हूँ। इस बास्ते जो नीति है वह साफ होनी चाहिये। एक तरफ तो मजदूरों के हित की बात हो और दूसरी तरफ उद्योगपतियों का साथ दिया जाए, इस तरह की

बात सरकार के लिए असोभनीय है। इमानदारी से सरकार अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे और जो मिले बन्द पड़ी है, उनको अपने हाथ में लेकर उनको ठीक तःह से चलाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रेजोल्यूशन सदन के सामने है, उस पर आप विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद आगे पर बढ़ावें।

श्री राव सहय पांडे : दस बीस वर्षों का कुछ ऐसा इतिहास रहा है कि मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के नाम पर हमने दो क्षेत्र बनाये और कहा कि अगर स्पर्धा हो औद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र में तो कुछ ऐसा अनुकरणीय कार्य प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो कि इस नए आधुनिक सार्वजनिक जीवन की छाया के नीचे वह अपने दायित्व को समझे और हमारी मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की गरिमा के प्रभाव से प्रभावित हो। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा मत है कि स्वराज्य के पहले, 1947 के पहले और 1947 से लेकर अब तक निजी क्षेत्र में जितने भी उद्योग बढ़े हैं और उनसे उद्योगपतियों ने जितना पैसा पैदा किया है और जिस प्रकार से लूट मचाई है, उतनी इसके पहले कभी नहीं मचाई थी। गरीब और गरीब हो गया, और अमीर और अमीर हो गया, यह पिछले बीबीस बरस का इतिहास है। (व्यवधान) हम स्वयं अपनी समालोचना करते हैं। हम कभी यह नहीं समझते हैं कि सरकार से सब काम अच्छे ही होते हैं। इस सरकार की छत्र-छाया में गरीब और गरीब हो गया और अमीर और अमीर हो गया, यह बात हम कहते हैं। वही बात श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने देखी और नई रोलनी में नया मध्याह्न चुनाव आया और नया मैकेट आया। अब ऐसा नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान) हमारे बीच में जो प्रति-क्रियावादी तत्व बैठे हुए थे, उनका सफाया हुआ और वे अलग हो गये। हमको भी भुक्ति मिली और उनको भी भुक्ति मिली। हमारा मार्ग साफ हो गया।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र शायद भूल गये हैं कि जब बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की

गई, तो श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने, जो बड़े विद्वान हैं, उनका समाजीकरण कर दिया। समाजीकरण का क्या अर्थ होता है ?—कुछ नहीं। जब यह देखा गया कि समाजीकरण से कुछ नहीं बन रहा है, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया और मोरारजी देसाई को कहा कि घर में आराम कीजिए। अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई आज भी हमारे बीच में होते, तो अब भी बैंकों का समाजीकरण जारी रहता और कुछ प्रगति न होती। उस समय सरकार में ऐसे तत्व थे, जो हमको अपने रास्ते पर आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते थे। कम से कम एक अच्छा काम हुआ कि उन तत्वों के निकल जाने से अब सरकार अपनी समाजवादी नीतियों पर चलने में समर्थ हो गई है। अब गरीब के और गरीब होने और अमीरों के और अमीर होने की प्रक्रिया के सामने एक दीवार खड़ी कर दी गई है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र एक इन्टेलिक्चुअल भी हैं और, इतिहास की बात है कि एक इका-नोमिस्ट भी हैं। यह कितने आश्चर्य और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस देश में कोई भी उद्योग इसलिए बन्द हो जाये कि उसको नुकसान हो रहा है। यह देश 56 करोड़ लोगों का है और यहाँ पर एक एशोर्ड मार्केट है। इकानोमी के इस प्रवाह में चाहे देश में कुछ भी पैदा किया जाये, लोग उसको खरीदने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? इस में पाँच "एम" हैं : मनी, मशीन, मैन मैटीरियल और मार्केट। यह इन पाँच "एमज" का समन्वय है। बाकी चारों "एम" मनी के सर्वाडिनेट हो गये। अगर मनी उन चारों "एमज" का सर्वाडिनेट बनता, तो कभी ऐसा न होता। उद्योगपतियों ने मनी को लूट लिया। ब्लैक किया दो एकाउंट रखे-सफेद और काला। जब उन्होंने काला घर में रखा, तो सफेद कहाँ तक चलेगा ? ब्लैक का पैसा जेब में रखा ; मकान, भवन, आराम, शादियों और जेवर में लगाया और अन्डर-इन-वायसिंग करके फारेन बैंकों में जमा करवाया। मशीनें घिसते-घिसते पुरानी हो गईं। मैन बेकार

[श्री राम सह्याय पांडे]

हो गये, कमजोर हो गये, क्योंकि उनको पेट-भर खाना नहीं मिलता था। म कॅट ब्लैक मार्केट हो गई। मैटिरियल के लिए पैसा नहीं रहा।

जैसा कि श्री अमृत नाहटा ने कहा है जब मिल को लूट लिया और सिर्फ स्केलेटन रह गया, तो सरकार और निगम के पास आते हैं कि वे चलायें। इसमें हमारे सामने दो प्रलोभन होते हैं। एक तो यह है कि कनज्यूमर को कपड़ा या जो सामग्री किसी मिल में पैदा होती है, वह मिले। दूसरे यह कि मजदूर बेकार न हो जाय। इन दो तत्वों से हम प्रभावित होते हैं और फिर वे लोग सरकार से पैसा लेकर उन मिलों को चलाते हैं। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है कि ऐसा क्यों न किया गया कि जो मिलें बन्द हो गईं उन मिलों के डायरेक्टरों का ट्रायल किया जाता कि क्यों बन्द हो गई, किसी वक्त तो वे मिलें प्राफिट करती थीं, उस वक्त मार्केट कैसा था, आज मार्केट में क्या परिवर्तन आ गया है? आज परचेजिंग-पावर घटी नहीं है, पहले से बढ़ी है, फिर क्या कारण है कि अब उनमें नुकसान हो रहा है? सभापति महोदय, कारण यह था—उद्योग का पहला मूलमूल सिद्धान्त है कि जिस उद्योग से पैसा पैदा किया जाय उसका मुनाफा शुद्ध होना चाहिए और वह उसी में फिर से प्लाउ-बैक होना चाहिये—आप देखिये उद्योग कभी असफल नहीं होगा। पांच-एम्ज के समन्वय से जो प्राफिट आता है यदि उस पैसे को उसी में लगा दिया जाय तो फिर मैं किसी भी इकानामिस्ट को चेलेंज कर सकता हूँ जो यह सिद्ध कर दे कि कोई भी ऐसा उद्योग है जिसका पैसा उसी में लगाया जाय और फिर वह बन्द हो जाय। यह बात मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि हर उद्योग में डेप्रीसियेशन कड़ता है, डेवलपमेंट फण्ड होता है, जिस पर इकमटेक्स रिबेट मिलता है, वह पैसा वहाँ एक्ज्यूमुलेट होता है और उसका उद्देश्य यही होता है कि जब मशीनें पुरानी पड़ जाय तो उस पैसे से उनको रिप्लेस कर दिया जाय।

जिन लोगों में रीजनेबिल आनेस्टी है, मैं एम्बोल्यूट आनेस्टी की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन जो रीजनेबिल आनेस्टी से मिल को चलाते हैं, वे मिलें आज भी सफलतापूर्वक चल रही हैं। यदि आप मिलों के अनुपात को देखें, जो बन्द हुई हैं तो आप जो बिंदित होगा कि वे मिलें ही बन्द हुई हैं जो सटोरियों के द्वारा नियन्त्रित थीं, जिनका स्वामित्व सटोरियों के हाथ में था। कलकत्ता में बहुत से मिल मालिकों ने जो सटोरिये थे, बहुत-सा पैसा पैदा किया, बम्बई गये—सभापति महोदय, मैं बम्बई का इतिहास जानता हूँ—वहाँ इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल को खरीदा, एडवर्ड मिल को खरीदा, किसी का नाम सीताराम मिल रखा किसी का राधेश्याम मिल रखा। उसके बाद 1949 में डी-कंट्रोल हुआ, डेढ़-सौ और दो-सौ परसेंट का ब्लैक किया—एक-एक गाँठ का मतलब था—बण्डल आफ नोट्स—सूत में कमाया, सुपर-फाइन में कमाया, अण्डर इन्वाइसिंग करके फारन—एक्सचेंज कमाया और बाद में उन मिलों का सत्यानाश कर दिया। जब मशीनें जवाब देने लगीं, मजदूर घकड़ने लगे कि तुमने बहुत पैसा कमाया है—तब वह कहने लगे कि हमारी मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हैं, कास्ट-आफ प्राइक्शन ज्यादा आने लगी है, मुनाफा नहीं होता है, जब सब बातें सामने आईं तो भाग गये।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जिन्होंने बिलअर एम्बेजलमेंट किया, लूट की, मिस-एप्रोप्रियेशन किया, उन मिलों का कोई भी डायरेक्टर जेल में है। उनका ट्रायल क्यों नहीं किया गया। आप ने ला में प्राबिजन कर दिया है—पब्लिक लिमिटेड मीन्ज घाल दी लायबिलिटीज आर लिमिटेड—एक करोड़ का चाटा हो जाय तो भी मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता, क्योंकि उनकी लायबिलिटीज लिमिटेड हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें—जो मिलें कभी प्राफिट करती थीं, आज क्यों नुकसान में चल रही हैं, उनका

पिछला प्राफिट कहा गया। सभापति महोदय, मैं पिछले 15 साल की टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री की हिस्ट्री बतला सकता हूँ, किस धोर से कितनी ब्लैक—मार्केट हुई और वह पैसा कहा गया...

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण—दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, इनकी इतिहास की जानकारी बहुत महत्व की है, इसको सभा पटल पर रखा जाय।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : किस तरह से इन लोगों ने 5—एम्ज को एकमप्लायेट किया, मैं को लूटा, मशीनों को लूटा, उनके टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दिये, पुरानी हो गई, मनी को तो लूट ही लिया। अब मिफं रह गया है टूटा-पूटा मैनेजमेंट—उस मरी धड़िया को अब ब्रह्मण को देना चाहते हैं, पुण्य करना चाहते हैं, सरकार भाये, अपना रुपया लाये और उनको चलाये।

मेरे क्षेत्र राजनन्द गाँव में एक मिल है, वहाँ पर चार हजार वर्कर्स हैं। एक राजा राम गुप्ता वहाँ भेज दिये गये कंट्रोलर बनाकर। जब वह वहाँ गये तो उन्होंने मजदूरों की सभा में कहा भाई, हमारे पास तीन लाख रुपया है, उस को लेकर आये हैं। पिछले साल जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दी, उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा कि 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हुआ है, हालांकि उस प्राफिट से जितनी लाइबिल्टीज वहाँ पर थीं, उनको उन्होंने पे किया, लेकिन अब वह वहाँ से हटना चाहते हैं, इस्तीफा देना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पता लगाइये कि 47 लाख रुपए का प्राफिट जो लायबिल्टीज को मीट करने के लिए दिया, करीब तीन हजार एकड़ जमीन उन्होंने खरीदी जिसपर खेती कर रहे हैं तो इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ? ग्रन्डर एम्बायसिंग और ब्लैक करके जो तीन हजार एकड़ जमीन खदीबकर उस पर खेती कर रहे हैं, ब्लैक का पैसा ब्लाइट कर लिया है और अब आप उनका इस्तीफा भी ले लेंगे तो उनका क्या नुकसान होगा।... (व्यवधान)... श्री राजाराम जी गुप्त हैं। अभी मैं वहाँ गया था।

तीन चार हजार मजदूर भाये थे, मैंने उनसे कहा कि पांच दस रुपया इनको बढ़ा दो तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था आज्ञा नहीं देते हैं। तो इस प्रकार के कंट्रोलर हैं। कहते हैं कि मैं तो सेवा करने के लिए आया हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने क्या सेवा की है? तीन चार हजार एकड़ जमीन लेकर ब्लैक मनी को ब्लाइट कर लिया और अब इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसने पैसे का बडयंत्र किया हो, मजदूरों के साथ बडयंत्र किया हो, उनको बेकार किया हो उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए और पूछना चाहिए कि यह सम्पत्ति कहाँ से आई, ब्लैक का पैसा सफेद कैसे हुआ, जमीन कहाँ से खरीदी और जब से वे कंट्रोलर हुए तब से उनके पास कितना पैसा आया? जितनी रिटर्न्स भरी गई हों उससे फाइव टाइम्स प्राफिट को बढ़ा लिया जाये क्योंकि जितना इनकम टैक्स है जब तक उससे चार-पांच गुना ब्लैक का पैसा न कमायें तब तक गाड़ी चल सकती है।... (व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सिद्धांत हमारी समझ में नहीं नहीं आया। हम यहाँ पर नई रोशनी में आये हैं, एक नये मैनरेट के साथ यहाँ पर आये हैं इसलिए अब ऐसे लोगों से निजात दिलाइये और ऐसी मिलें जो बन्द हैं उनके तमाम डायरेक्टर्स पर मुकदमा चलाइये, उनसे पूछिये, उनके रिकार्ड्स देखिए उनके असेट्स देखिए और उसके बाद एक कमीशन बैठालिए, उससे रिपोर्ट मांगिए और फिर कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलाइये। आखिर यह लूट और शोषण क्यों हुआ? एक दिन वे प्राफिट करते थे फिर आज नुकसान क्यों है हमारा तो मजदूरों के साथ में सम्बन्ध है इसलिए हम उनका पेट पालना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चे भूखे न रहें, नंगे न रहें और बिना पढ़ाई लिखाई के सुन्दर नागरिक बनने से वंचित न रह जायें। लेकिन इस उद्देश्य को तब तक प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक कि आप मैनेजमेंट पर नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे और ऐसे

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

कन्ट्रोलर्स पर देख-रेख नहीं रखेंगे। तमाम मिलें जो बन्द पड़ी हैं उनको आप ले लीजिए और 15 वर्ष के बाद जो उनको वापिस देने की बात है उनको आप धमैंडमेंट लाकर खत्म कर लीजिए और साथ ही उनको आप एक कोड़ी भी कम्पे-सेशन मत दीजिए। उनकी तीन-तीन पीढ़ियों ने पैसा लिया है, अब तक उन्होंने मजदूरों को बहुत एक्स्प्लायट किया है और बाज भी कर रहे हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावना का आदर करता हूँ और यदि सदन इसको पारित कर देगा तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important matter and it is a sad subject because it has many repercussions on our present and future. We know how to solve them. But, unfortunately, at times we are going into areas where we find ourselves complicating our difficulties.

Let us examine the anatomy of closure of an industry. An industry when it is set up is not likely to make profit in the initial stages. The Government itself is in business and knows how it has fared in the new industries. It takes time to train people; it takes time to develop markets; it takes time to establish process; know-how and so on, and by the time the industry is well set, and the industry becomes profitable, there are a certain amount of personal relations or either management problems or at certain times we find people in charge who are not likely to be beneficial to the general economy.

We have here a problem, namely, closure of industries, particularly Textile Mills and how to bring them back to their feet. On the one hand, with indigenous raw materials we are producing within our country all the necessary textile machinery and equipment to refit these units with, and, on the other hand, we have trained personnel of closed units which we throw on the streets and create social and other problems. Now, to bridge the gap between the two should not be difficult because, after all, whatever wealth or machinery is created in the country could be compensat-

ed in the form of equivalent currency and could be made up in terms of gross national product within twelve months or so.

There has been a certain question about development rebate and depreciation. Some members have raised this question and I just want to touch it. Depreciation is on the written down value and the development rebate is on the original cost of the machines. Now, depreciation can never exceed 100. Taking 1960-61 figure as 100, 1970-71 figure index is 180. That is 80% increase of cost of machinery over the 60-61 prices. Now, if we examine and find that the machinery is to be replaced in the course of ten years, then the depreciation for 10 years can at the most be 80%, and even in 100 years it cannot be hundred per cent because the written down value can never be zero. The development rebate provides 25% making a total of 125% between depreciation and development rebate. The rate of replacement with the present cost of index is 180 with 1960-61 as 100. In other words, there is difference of 55% in 10 years. That is, the annual rate of dismantling is 5.5%. If the development rebate is taken away, then the difference would be 80% in 10 years. That is the annual rate of dismantling would come to 8%. This is on a hypothetical basis, of course, where the machinery requires replacement in 10 years or machinery becomes absolute or its operating life is limited and machinery breaks down.

The other day, the hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam mentioned in the Lok Sabha that the machinery of the Hindustan Steel has become old now and is posing serious maintenance problems. So, even before HSL started yielding profits, the machines have become old! Therefore, we must assume that for the life of the machinery maintenance problems are involved and also the technological progress decides the utilization life of the machinery.

Now, the principal point on which we have failed is not of mixed economy, as many members have said, because, after all, the author of the mixed economy is late respected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Late Jawaharlal Nehru was the ardent promoter of dynamic public and private sectors—both contributing and today we have 88% pro-

duction in the private sector, 6% in administrative sector which I consider to be nil and 6% in public sector undertakings. In other words, say 94% of the gross national production comes from the private sector and 6% comes from the public sector if the statistics books which have been published by the Government itself are to be believed. Now, we cannot play with or destroy individual's initiative or decentralise the operations in private and public sectors just because there are certain people who are likely to be anti-social.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : All of them. Why a few ?

SHRI D. D. DESAI : There are people in this country who understand their responsibility. They have built up industries...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Their sole motive is profit,

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Profit motive could not be the sole motive because there are people in this country who have nationalistic feelings. We cannot rule out that thing altogether and classify all the people under the same group. There are people who have been looting people. We concede that. There are people whose standards of morals and character are not equal to what we would expect. But we cannot rule out...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The very logic of profit-oriented economy is such that they cannot do any good to the country.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : We need not dilate on this subject at the present moment. Sir, even Russia has accepted profit motive as the principal driving force for any individual effort.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : That is your model, not ours.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Presently, we would like to concentrate on how best we can bring back these units to life and how best to solve the present problems. If the Government take them over, there would only be an additional burden on the taxpayer because after all Government itself

has plenty to take care of and today it is not able to fill the gap between expenditure and the revenues. Therefore, we must by some better management which is so much essential, try to bring those units into operation by advancing monies for new machines and we should no longer allow those people who have brought these units to present state of affairs continue to be in charge of those units but see that their management is placed in hands of those whose credentials are established for their sterling qualities and for conscious and unconscious integrity and that they are above board and there are competent people in the country who can run these industries and bring them back to life.

Now, Sir, the immediate question that would come is money. And, this finance cannot be raised by the Government because its own commitment to plan and other developments are such that the Government do not have any surplus funds. On the other hand, what I would suggest is this. If steel or pig iron of Indian origin could be converted into looms or spinning frames with Indian labour and if those items which go into the manufacture of those looms and frames are also of Indian origin, then, I think, there is no harm in printing papers on deferred payments for those things and to that extent we must embark upon a programme where the return in terms of Gross National Production, in a period of say 12 months, is equal to the the amount of currency that might be expected to go into these things. We are not looking to any foreign exchange because we are aware that we have no foreign exchange to spare for such problems.

Now, Sir, leave apart the textile industry, there are others like Engineering industries also. The principal ingredient which has brought them to this state is mismanagement. We must accept this fact, namely, whether it be the private sector or the public sector or any of our departments, we lack managerial cadre and competency and for that we must embark upon a vigorous programme of developing management training. There is also the question of know-how. You might be surprised to know that even after nearly 50 years of steel industry, we have not developed today even advanced steel-making processes and plants within our own country.

The same is the case in our textile indus-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

tries. At one time, we were the leaders in textile industry. Today we find, China is the largest producer of the cotton textiles in the whole world, whereas cotton plant had its origin in this country and therefore we must realise where we have gone wrong. We must see that somehow or other we rectify ourselves and put ourselves on the right track.

No extreme measure of either nature is going to help us in any manner. This is a technical problem and this is a problem of management. This is also a problem of process know-how etc. We are lacking in it. Even countries like Switzerland have developed new textile processes etc. We have failed in establishing process development institutes and such institutes as we have established have failed to produce new processes of manufacturing textiles and in developing related machinery which is required for producing those advanced textiles. We do not get the full value of our cloth in the international markets because our cloth is of inferior quality. We do not have the processing equipments in regard to colours and other processes treatments and to that extent, we have to borrow these things.

With these words, I wish to say this, that within the limited time allotted to me I have put forth a few thoughts, although I have had many more things to say. Thank you.

श्री अशि सुबल : सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के जो समर्थक हैं और जिस प्रान्त से वे तशरीफ लाते हैं सब से ज्यादा मिलें इतिफाक से वहीं बन्द हुई हैं और वह प्रान्त है पश्चिमी बंगाल। इस प्रस्ताव की आत्मा का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और यह तो सर्व-विदित है कि जितने कंज्यूमर गुड्स देश में बनाए जाते हैं, उनको सरकार अगर अपने हाथ में ले ले, तो बहुत अच्छा हो वरना इस कदर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग स मिक्स्ट एकेनामी के जरिए इस देश में हो रही है, उससे सब तंग आ गये हैं।

17.09 hrs.

जो प्राफिट कमाने वाली चीजें हैं, कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं वह उन्हें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बनाने

दिया जाये और मुक्तान से जिन का मतलब होता है उनको सरकार (पब्लिक सेक्टर) बनाये। जैसा अभी आप ने बतलाया 6 परसेंट सामान पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनता है, लेकिन मूल बात यह है कि उससे करोड़ों रुपयों का फायदा प्राइवेट सेक्टर कमाता है उस का क्याल नहीं किया जाता। हमें उनको अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। बहरहाल प्रश्न यह है कि जो उद्योग हैं जिन के लिए कहा गया है कि सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, उनको सरकार जरूर अपने हाथ में ले क्योंकि मजदूरों का हित हमारे सामने है, लेकिन सरकार उस दिन न ले जब वह बिल्कुल मर जायें। जब सरकार देखे कि किसी उद्योग का थोड़ा थोड़ा गला घुटने लगा है तो सरकार के पास अधिकार होना चाहिए उस उद्योग को फौरन ले लेने का। (व्यवधान) होता क्या है कि जब उद्योग मरने लगता है और बिल्कुल मर जाता है तब सरकार उद्योगपति से पूछती है कि क्या तुम चला तो नहीं सकोगे। वह कहता है कि नहीं चला सकेंगे। फिर सरकार सोचती है कि कहीं यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो नहीं चला जायेगा। आज यह सब से बड़ा हीवा है कि अगर हम ने लेने की कोशिश की तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट बीच में आ जायेगा। सब कुछ ठोक बजा कर तब सरकार खेती है जब कि वह बिल्कुल मर चुकता है, जब वह राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों में उन उद्योगों को गिरवी रख चुका होता है। इस लाख का सामान होता है और 15, 20 लाख रुपया उनसे उधार लिए बैठा होता है। जब वह बिल्कुल कर्जदार हो जाता है तब सरकार उन को लेने की कोशिश करती है क्योंकि मजदूर हित सामने होता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में हमें चाहिये कि जब भी मैनेजमेंट कोई गलती कर रहा हो, जैसे पिछली बार साहू जीन के बारे में रिपोर्ट आई, बिड़लाब के बारे में रिपोर्ट आई, उस वक्त उस उद्योग को ले लेना चाहिये। मजदूरों के हित में उसकी

ले लेना चाहिये वरना घन्ट में घाटा होगा। तब इन उद्योगों का क्या फायदा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने इस प्रकार उद्योग देश में बन्द हुए हैं वहाँ से उनको वह, लोग बसा रहे हैं, उनके बाप दादे चला रहे हैं, मसलन टेक्स्टाइल मिलें हैं, जब उनके मालिकों को पता लगा कि उन्हें नाइलन के उद्योग में ज्यादा फायदा होने लगेगा, तब उस पुराने उद्योग को बक्का देकर वह नाइलन उद्योग में चले गए, उसके बाद अगर पता चला कि गोल्ड के स्मॉल्स से ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है, जिस का 400 करोड़ रु० का स्मॉल्स होता है, तो उस में चले गये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को बिल्कुल दूसरी चीज का लाइसेंस न दे, सरकारी बैंक इस तरह के उद्योगपति को बिल्कुल रुपया पेशगी न दे जो एक बिजनेस को मार कर दूसरी ओर जाता है, प्राफिट के लिये जाता है। होता क्या है कि एक के बाद दूसरे नाइलन के लाइसेंस मिलते चले जाते हैं और टेक्स्टाइल का काम खत्म हो जाता है। अगर उन लोगों को वह पैसा वहीं खर्च करने दिया जाता और दूसरी तरफ जाने के लिए सरकार प्रोत्साहन न देती, लाइसेंस न देती, तो कोई उद्योग मरता नहीं।

दूसरे मुल्कों में जो उद्योगपति हैं वह अपनी आमदनी का 10 परसेंट कम से कम रिसर्च में खर्च करते हैं। जैसे फोर्ड फाउंडेशन है, जो दुनिया में सी०आई०ए० का भी काम करता है। सी०आई०ए० को पैसा वहीं के उद्योगपति वहीं से देते हैं। राकफेलर फाउंडेशन है। यह जो इन्डिया इन्टरनैशनल सेंटर बना है उसका पैसा वहीं के उद्योगपतियों ने रिसर्च के नाम पर वहाँ इकट्ठा किया है और जब वह रिसर्च से बच गया तो उस को सी० आई० ए० को दे दिया एशिया की दूसरी राजधानियों में, दूसरे मुल्कों में, जासूसी के लिये। इसनी इफरात हो गई रिसर्च के पैसे की उनके पास। वह लोग खुद पैसा खर्च करते हैं, रिसर्च करते हैं, उसके बाद

नई नई चीजें ईजाद करते चलाते हैं, इसलिए वह तरक्की करते चले जाते हैं। लेकिन जो यहाँ का टाटा रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट है वह 99 परसेंट पैसा तो सरकार से ले और कुलकर्णी जैसे साइंटिस्ट पैदा हो जो बाद में टाटा के एलेक्शन एजेंट भी बनें। अगर कोई लाभ रिसर्च द्वारा होता है तो टाटा जी खुद उसका फायदा उठा ले और अगर रिसर्च में नुकसान होता है तो वह सरकार के हाथ में। यहाँ दिल्ली क्लाय मिल के मालिकों ने भी एक श्री राम इन्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट बनाया हुआ है। वहाँ बहुत सारा पैसा सरकार देती है, लेकिन नियन्त्रण उनके मैनेजमेंट के हाथ में है और उस से जो फायदा होता है साइंटिस्ट्स की रिसर्च का वह खुद ले लेते हैं और नुकसान सरकार को देते हैं। यह जो रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट है वह बिल्कुल उसी तरह से है जैसे व्यापारिक प्रास्टिट्यूट का केन्द्र होता है। यह मैं सही बात कहता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने साइंटिस्ट्स को इतना तबाह कर रक्खा है कि वह अपनी आवाज बुलन्द नहीं कर सकते, अपने राष्ट्र के लिए काम नहीं कर सकते। मेरे पास बहुत रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट्स के साइंटिस्ट्स आते हैं वह कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ कितना अन्याय हो रहा है। उन से कहा जाता है कि इस तरह से तुम को रिसर्च नहीं करना है क्योंकि अगर उसका पता दूसरे उद्योगों को हो गया तो इस का फायदा उनको होगा और हमें नुकसान होगा। इस प्रकार की सारी चीजें होती हैं। इस तरह से रिसर्च तबाह हो रही है, इंडस्ट्री तबाह हो रही है। इस लिये मुनाफे के लिये एक उद्योग से दूसरे उद्योग में जाने के लाइसेंस बन्द होने चाहिये।

जिन्होंने लाखों करोड़ों रुपया इनकम टैक्स का देना है उनको भी उधार देते जाते हैं। सरकार उनको भी इंसेंटिव देती जाती है। कलकत्ता से जो भाग रहे हैं बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति और इन्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिस उनको भी बड़ी बड़ी रकमें दी जाती हैं। वहाँ पर बिड़ला जी का इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस है वह एयर कंडिशन है और

[श्री शशि भूषण]

उसको सभापति महोदय, आपने जरूर देखा होगा, वह बहुत सुन्दर इमारत है। अब उसको वह छाड़ना चाहते हैं। पता ऐसा लगा है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारी उसको खरीद रहे हैं। पता लगा है कि इन भागते हुए पूंजीपतियों की बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बहुत बड़ी बड़ी कीमतों पर बेक वाले खरीद रहे हैं। यहां तक कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट ने भी खरीदी है। भागने वालों को इन्सैटिव दिया जा रहा है और इंडस्ट्री अगर भरती है तो उसको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, यह सब नहीं चलेगा। उनको इन्सैटिव भी दिया जाये, दूसरी जगह ने जायें, ढाई या तीन करोड़ का बिड़ला इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस बेच कर, और दूसरी जगह जाकर नई कंपनी खरीदें और पहले वाला पैसा अपने पास रखें और सरकार से वे उधार लें और फिर वहां कारखाना चलायें, इस ढंग के इन्सैटिव देना गलत है। सही काम करने वाले उद्योगपतियों को इस तरह से प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है। कंपेंसेशन की बात तो दूर रही आप तो पूरी पूरी कीमत पहले से ही दे रहे हैं। कलकत्ता के पूंजीपतियों को पता है कि हम जायेंगे तो हम को पूरा पैसा मिलेगा। मजदूरों से उनको कोई डर नहीं है। मजदूर भी वहां के बहुत फ्रस्ट्रेटिड हैं। सब से ज्यादा अगर कहीं मिलें बन्द हुई हैं तो गाल में हुई हैं —

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : क्यों ?

श्री शशि भूषण : सब से पहले वहां घेराव शुरू हुए और उसकी वजह से भी ऐसा हुआ हो, यह हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, युद्ध के बादल देश के चारों ओर मंडर रहे हैं। चीन अमरीका और पाकिस्तान सब तैयार हैं। यहां का जो मुनाफ-लिस्ट उद्योगपति है वह आम जनता के हितों का शत्रु रहा है। यहां ये मिले बन्द करेंगे इस लिए कि जो माल बचा हुआ है, स्टॉक में पड़ा है वह महंगा बिके ? अगर ऐसा होता है तो

इस पर हम को नियन्त्रण रखना होगा। संविधान में संशोधन के लिए जिस प्रावधान है। इसके नाम पर जो बाहर सत्याग्रह ही रहा है वह पूंजीपतियों की रक्षा के लिए हो रहा है। अमरीका जैसे देश जिन्होंने युद्ध का साधन बना रखा है उसको कहीं बेचना या खपाना तो लाजिमी है। इस वास्ते युद्ध उनके लिए लाजिमी है। युद्ध अगर कहीं हो सकता है तो एशिया में ही हो सकता है। युद्ध में मुनाफा करने वाले हमारे देश के जो सरमायेदार हैं, उनके एजेंट हैं। हमारे देश में पूंजीपतियों के जो जनसंघ की तरह एजेंट हैं उन्होंने जब किसिजर भारत में आया उसके इशारे पर उस के बाद से हिन्दुस्तान में सत्याग्रह का नारा लगाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिबेशी ताकतों के एजेंट जो हैं, पूंजीपतियों और सरमायेदारों के जो एजेंट हैं, उनकी तरफ से ही सत्याग्रह का नारा लगाया जा रहा है। वे लोग देश की एकता और देश की दृढ़ता को तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें मिल कर हमारे मुल्क पर हमला करना चाहती हैं। ऐसे वक्त में सरमायेदारों से सोहा लेने के लिए हम को सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिये ताकि कोई भी कारखानेदार अपना कारखाना जान बूझकर बन्द न कर सके और अगर फिर भी वह ऐसा करता है तो उसको जेल भेज दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर कोई देश में बेरोजगारी फैलाता है, सत्याग्रह करके देश की एकता को भंग करता है तो उसको ट्रेंटर करार दिया जाना चाहिये। यह देश की परीक्षा का समय है।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन इसलिए भी करता हूं कि महंगाई बढ़ाने के लिये जो मिले बन्द करते हैं उनके गले पर सरकार अपना हाथ रखे और उनकी लिस्टें बनाये। सरकार इसका भी पता लगाये कि बंगला देश के बहाने सत्याग्रह करने वालों को पैसा कौन दे रहा है ? क्या वही मुनाफाखोर लोग तो नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि अपने हाथ वह मजबूत करें और माने वाले वक्त में देश को दुश्मनों से बचाने के लिए वह नियन्त्रणों को धीरे भी सहती से लागू करें।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : This Resolution has generated a debate in the House. I have heard some speeches from the ruling party benches which I never expected. Shri Nahata has rightly pointed out that the policy of giving advantages to the monopoly capitalists in India is the cause for all these ills. If the profit motive is not controlled, whatever measures you may take in the present international crisis of capitalism, you cannot get rid of it.

Many members from both sides supported the Resolution and I expect the Government will also do so. The Minister must not go counter to the desire of the House. Some mills in some area are now cornered and stopped. In this Budget, the ruling Party has said that it has presented a production and employment-oriented budget. This is a challenge to Government. This is an occasion to test the sincerity of this declaration of purpose. They want us to believe that they would give more employment opportunities but they cannot even maintain the mills and factories and tea gardens. Even some industries started by Government in backward areas like Tripura have been closed down. The industrial estate has been closed. The plywood and matchwood factories have been closed. Nothing has been done to reopen them.

We know what the Jana Sangh is. We know them from this side. But this is an occasion for testing the sincerity of the professions of the ruling Congress Party and the Government. I would ask Government : instead of sending military forces and police forces to Bengal, have they done anything to send a team to start the closed down factories ? If you open those factories, it will give employment to the people thrown out of jobs. Have they done anything to see to it that the workers are paid their dues ? In West Bengal lakhs of people are unemployed. They have been agitating. They have earned their wages and bonus which have not yet been paid. In tea gardens and in factories, before they were closed, lakhs of rupees were outstanding as dues to workers. What have Government done to see that

these are cleared and the workers paid their due ? On the other hand, whenever we agitate for reopening these mills, Government come with a high-handed repressive machinery to put down the agitation. We are seeing this in West Bengal ; before sending a team to reopen the closed factories, Government have been sending the police, military and other forces to tackle the situation. Not only in Bengal. In Madras, in Coimbatore and other places, so many mills have closed. In Bombay, Ahmedabad and Rajasthan it is the same story. From this side, we have been demanding that the mills should be reopened and not only employment opportunities taken away restored to the workers but new avenues of employment should be provided to the unemployed. The opinion of the House is that whatever we profess we should act upon. If that is our opinion, the House has given ample expression to it by means of the support given to this Resolution. It follows therefore that this Resolution should be accepted. I hope the Minister will accept it and the House will also accept it.

श्री अमरनाथ बिद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति जी, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझ से पहले बहुत से वक्ताओं ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मुझ से पहले एक वक्ता ने कहा कि 94 फीसदी इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो हमारा प्रोडक्शन होता है, वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं और केवल 6 परसेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही बीमारी की जड़ है, हमारा सारा प्राडक्शन आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में है, जो मुनाफाखोरों की जमायत है। आज हमें यह फंसला करना है कि हमारा जो प्राडक्शन है, वह सोशल परपज के लिये है, सामाजिक लाभ के लिये है या व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये है। अगर हम समाजवाद को स्वीकार करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिये दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है, सिवाय इसके कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें, क्योंकि यह नैचुरल-कारोलरी है कि अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री काम नहीं करती, ठीक तरह से रन नहीं करती, पब्लिक के रिसोर्सेज को बरबाद करती है, तो समाज

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार]

को हक हो जाता है, बल्कि समाज का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उसको अपने हाथ में लेकर उस को सही तरीके से चलाये। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में तमाम चीजें योजनाबद्ध होंगी, अगर हम योजनाबद्ध व्यवस्था को स्वीकार करते हैं तो कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है कि हम उन को उसी तरह से छोड़ दें। जहाँ कोई भी प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्री ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करती है, मजदूरों को बेकार करती है, रुपये को जाया करती है, क्या उसको उसी तरह से पड़ा रहने दिया जाये, उसको बरबाद होने दिया जाये, इस लिए कि उसमें एक व्यक्ति का लाभ है? समाज का कर्तव्य हो जाता है, उसको अपने हाथ में ले और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मन्त्री जी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर हमारी सरकार के हाथ में लेने के बाद भी जिस तरह से पुरानी प्राइवेट सैक्टर इण्डस्ट्रीज काम करती हैं, उन्हीं उसूलों पर हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर काम करेगा, उसी तरह से हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज चलाई जायेगी तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमारा तरीका, हमारा दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिए। इस समय हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर उन्हीं उसूलों को फौलो कर रहा है, जिनका प्राइवेट सैक्टर अनुसरण करता है। वे मुनाफा कमाने के लिए काम करते हैं, मजदूरों पर काफी दबाव डालते हैं, उनके इन्टरेस्ट को इग्नोर करते हैं, वही शिकायतें आज पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी आती जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात को समझ लें कि पब्लिक सैक्टर जो काम करता है, वह समाज के लिए है, उस का लाभ समाज को पहुँचना है। अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उसूलों पर चलना है तो उस का लाभ समाज को नहीं पहुँच सकेगा। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार के हाथ में लेने के बाद उनको समाजवादी सिद्धान्तों पर चलाया जाये—वह इंडस्ट्री समाजिक लाभ के लिये है, सोशल-वरपज के लिये है, किसी व्यक्ति

विशेष के मुनाफे के लिये नहीं है। उसमें मजदूरों और काम करने वालों के साथ व्यवहार में परिवर्तन करना होगा। अगर हम इस बात को इग्नोर करेंगे, उपेक्षा करेंगे तो हम एक तरह स्टेट-कैपिटलिज्म कायम कर देंगे, समाजवाद कायम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Toll-cherry): Sir, I am happy to support this resolution which is now under discussion. This resolution is being discussed at a time when the country is facing a very serious problem of unemployment. So far as the Government is concerned, the Government says that it has got crash programmes to solve the question of unemployment. But I would like to point out certain things in the context of solving unemployment in relation to this resolution.

I am coming from Kerala. In that State, the traditional industries are facing a very serious crisis. Hundreds of factories are closed and several lakhs of people are getting unemployed. This simply means that to the ranks of the millions of unemployed, several lakhs more are added because of the closure of the mills. This is not something which is happening in Kerala alone. This is happening in Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and in Uttar Pradesh—all over the country.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: If that is the situation, why your government is not taking over the industries there?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am coming to that. I am happy that you raised that question. I should first like to answer that question and then come to the other points. The Government of Kerala has set up a corporation in the field of cashew industries and also in the field of coir industries, and has approached the Centre with certain definite programmes.

To an all party delegation sent from Kerala the Central Government gave an assurance; no less a person than the Prime Minister assured that all help will be given. What help has been given, I shall like to know. They offered a paltry sum of Rs. 20

lakhs which the Kerala Government rightly refused to accept. I agree with the stand taken by that Government because when it concerns an industry like cashew in which 3 lakhs of people are directly employed and nearly 20 lakhs of people are dependent the Central Government is offering Rs. 20 lakhs to save that industry.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Do you want the Centre to do everything ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : No, not that the Centre should do everything. But this is something about which the Prime Minister was convinced and according to the availability of the resources in that State whatever was possible was spent and then only the Centre was approached for some assistance but the attitude of Centre was not helpful.

Secondly, I shall refer to coir industry. Mr. Tiwary should listen to me since he has raised this question. The Kerala Government, if I remember right, have approached the Centre, for an assistance of Rs. 45 lakhs and the Planning Commission set up the study group which had recommended about Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 lakhs. But you have not given a single farthing so far. Is this the way to help the economic development of certain sectors. I should like to know from the Government their attitude in regard to this matter.

Certain interesting points were raised here. According to some people certain capitalists are good and certain capitalists are bad ; and you have to distinguish between the good and the bad capitalists. We do not agree with all these theories. The capitalists as a class have no social purpose; their only purpose is to loot the society and make maximum profit. Maximum profit is the driving force of capitalism. If that is so, you cannot distinguish between good capitalist and the bad one. It is like distinguishing the cruelty of tiger and lion. Both are carnivorous and cruel. Capitalists as a class are cruel.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : What about vegetarian capitalists ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I do not know whether there are vegetarian capitalists. Since the resolution has got all round support from the hon. Members the Government should take up the problem in

all seriousness so that it can be solved. If you do not approach the problem in this manner, there are certain dangers.

My friend Shri Amrit Nahata was referring to the Ahmedabad Textile Mills which were closed. After closing down the mills and 20,000 workers were thrown on the streets, the federation of mill owners comes out with a statement, and only in India they can issue such a statement, threatening that more mills would be closed if they were not given bigger credit by Government. They cannot threaten the State ; you give us more credit facilities ; otherwise we are going to close down more mills. This is not the attitude only of the Ahmedabad Mill owners ; this is the attitude of the cashew mill owners in Kerala and of the sugar magnates of U. P., and of the big monopoly houses in Bombay and Calcutta. How are you going to face it ? You must have a policy to take over the mills when they come out with such threats, that unless they are allowed free to loot the country they will close down the factory and punish the workers, the country and the people. Then the Government should step in the field and nationalise the mills.

It raises certain basic questions, I know that. For instance, what about compensation ? But now that we are all in a mood to amend the Constitution and very few people are opposed to it, you can come forward boldly to amend the Constitution in such a way that the days of these people who have been looting the country for centuries, sucking the blood of the people and getting fatter and fatter day by day, and over. Only then you can tackle this successfully.

The Government should have a definite policy to step into the field of industries and take over the industries, and running them properly. I would not give any importance to the argument that the public sector undertakings are not running at a profit, that some of them are running at loss and therefore, there should be no more public sector undertakings. This is a century old arguments against the public sector and its edge has become blunted. It is a poor argument raised by many philosophers of the *laissez faire* theory in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 20th century that argument has no relevance. I hope the Government will discard all these theories.

I do not want the Government to say

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

that they agree with the spirit of the Resolution, but that they accept the Resolution *in toto*. Let us all go together and let us create a new chapter in the life of our country.

With these words I support the Resolution with all the force at my command.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : I am afraid I see this Resolution from another angle. If this Resolution is passed and acted upon, it will put a premium on inefficiency, mismanagement and such other things. It is very good to nationalise all industries. I am one with them in nationalising everything that exists in India, but to take over those mills which have been closed for various reasons like inefficiency of management or the machinery being very old and unfit, will only help the mill owners to get money from the Government. The Mover would not have moved this Resolution in this form if he had viewed it in all its perspective. If it had come in some other form, I could have accepted it. But the form in which it has been moved deserves serious consideration because public money should not be wasted on such industries which can never be efficiently managed.

I have knowledge that in North Bihar there are several sugar mills which have been closed for the last two or three years. We know why. If they run them, it will be at a loss because they have outlived their utility. If such factories are taken over by the Government, neither are the people going to be benefited, nor will labour get work because the mills will be closed soon. The mills will have to be rehabilitated and fresh capital will have to be invested in them. Whatever compensation you give to the mill owners, though it may not be according to the market rate, that will be a profit to them and a loss to the exchequer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue the next day.

17.29 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COLONIES IN STATES AND ALLOTMENT OF GOVT. QUARTERS TO CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES IN STATES

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I am here on my legs to raise this discussion to draw the attention of the House to a national problem which has been ignored and towards which an indifferent attitude has been shown since independence. I do not want to go into the question of the 20 million homeless people in the urban areas of this country, but I want to confine myself to 2.6 million Central Government employees of this country.

In this House we have been speaking for a long time—I have also taken part in it—about progressive measures. But we have been forgetting that there is a section in the country—I would call them the machine of the State—which has been ignored. Their cases have not been properly looked into. I have no hesitation to blame the Planning Commission for this lack of attention. I have gone through the report of the third plan and also the draft of the fourth plan. But I am unable to see whether any serious consideration has been given to the housing problem of Central Government employees who are running the government. There are 26,08,000 Central Government employees. I am only dealing with Class III and Class IV employees, who constitute 95 per cent of the total number. There are 12.23 lakhs of Class III and 12.69 lakhs of Class IV employees. Where are they living? Our Government has never given any thought whether our employees are starving or whether they have any shelter to live in. Of course, sometimes they indulge in agitations. I once opposed their agitation because of my party directive, but my conscience was telling me that I was wrong. These poor people are suffering every day.

There are 23,000 Class I and 44,000 Class II officers. They may look after themselves very well. The ICS and IAS officers people are very clever. We know how corrupt they are. The land they

grabbed to construct their colony in Delhi is an example.

Now what is the salary of Class III and Class IV employees? A Class IV employee gets Rs. 85 as basic pay. Total comes to Rs. 171. In the case of Class III employees, it comes to Rs. 230. So far as the main cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are concerned, the housing problem is very acute. There are 1,30,000 employees, in Bombay, 1,56,000 in Calcutta, 1,64,000 in Delhi and 84,000 in Madras. Where are they living? I know Mr. Gujral has the radical outlook and he can deliver the goods. He has given the answer that the percentage of employees given housing facilities are 10 per cent in Bombay, 7.6 per cent in Calcutta, 41.3 per cent in Delhi and only 2.1 per cent in Madras, the poor south is ignored as usual.

Out of 2.6 million Central Government employees, only 3 per cent are getting housing facilities. Out of that, 1.5 per cent goes to Class I and Class II officials. You can imagine the plight of the poor people who get only Rs. 171. I have gone through the plan documents. In the third plan, they were about to spend something, but they could not spend it. In the fourth plan, they say only Rs. 30 crores have been allotted for office plus accommodation. If two Shastri Bhavans come up, Rs. 30 crores will go away. So, we have to consider housing separately. The poor employees may indulge in agitations sometimes, because they do not know how to make both their ends meet. They are living in big cities, miles away from their working places and the problem of transport is also there. There is no concrete programme before the Government so far to give shelter to its employees. In State capitals, in Class B-1 there are 1,81,000; Class B-2 1,61,000; Class-C 5,20,000.

Others comes to 21 lakhs. These people have no shelter at all. What does it mean? The total comes to about 20 lakhs and they have no shelter at all. What are we doing for these government employees? It is true that sometimes we are not satisfied with their work or efficiency and I also sometimes shout at them. But what are the facilities that we are giving to them?

The Government may say that there is a Central Housing Corporation. I do not want to criticise them. But what have they done? What is their achievement?

According to this report, they have given Rs. 3 crores last year, to whom? To about 1,200 people. So, these few people have looted this amount of Rs. 3 crores. That is not housing but some real big business, where some private parties have been given loans. I am not for loan but for building houses. We must have a cash programme. Government must have a concrete programme for building houses or even the apartments for their employees.

It is true that our government have done their best in many fields. Green revolution in the agricultural front is an example. Similarly, the industrial output has gone up. But we want to produce more because we are going to establish a socialist economy. I agree that we have made all these achievements. But we cannot live with bread alone. The bread alone will not be sufficient. Shelter is one of the major problems facing the government employees. I am going into the rural and urban housing. I am referring to the major problem of housing and giving shelter to the Central Government.

This Report speaks of Rs. 2,140 crores for housing. But that is not for Central Government employees. It is for private people who may invest this money in housing. I do not want to go into that. Then, while I do not want to criticise the Central Housing Corporation, I want to know how they are functioning and how they are distributing the money. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this.

Here I cannot help referring to the inefficiency of some of the departments in building houses. Sometimes they spent Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 10 lakhs for a building. Shri K. R. Ganesh, the State Finance Minister, told me in this House that in 1965 in the Cochin port five acres plot of land was acquired for the construction of quarters for the custom officials. They deserve all help because they are going to the sea and fighting with the smugglers. But what is the progress in the case of that housing? In 1971 Shri Ganesh told me that the plan is under its way. What is the reason for this delay? It is the corrupt CPWD. It is the centre of corruption. I do not think we have got an establishment which more corrupt than CPWD.

I will give just one example to show how corrupt it is. There was a proposal

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

for an airport at Calicut. The CPWD at Coimbatore told us that this airport is not going to come. While I do not want to make any allegation, it is a fact that they prepared an estimate of Rs. 50 lakhs for the filling of the land, so that there could not be an airport there. The Kerala Government disputed it. This is happening because of the influence of a big business house. I am giving this just as an example.

Why is it that the value of urban property is going up? It is because of the demand for houses. We are making a hue and cry for a ceiling on urban property. If you provide houses for the Central Government employees it will indirectly put a ceiling on urban property. Now the demand for land is going up and the value of land is going up because the government is not providing their employees with houses. We must have a crash programme for housing for Central government employees. Then we can reduce the pressure on land and also bring down the land value.

Frustrated government servants would be a danger to the country. So, why allow 25 lakhs of employees to be frustrated? I agree that the government servants should be efficient and there should be efficient running of the government. But how could we expect them to be efficient unless we look after their problems? Look at our employees here in this House? They are coming from R. K. Puram, or some other places, which is six or eight miles away. We are constructing a multi-storey building for the Lok Sabha Secretariat. But we are forgetting the housing problem of these poor employees. Why can we not have another building for housing these people? After all, land is available nearby. Now these people are covering six miles or eight miles by bicycle or bus every day to reach office in time. I am staying at North Avenue and I start from my house at 10.30 a.m. They tell me that they have to start 8.30 a.m. to be in office in time. When we are constructing a big building for the offices, why can we not construct another building nearby to house the lower income people? Yet, no thought is given to such problems.

I do not want to criticise the Ministry of Housing and I am not going into the details for want of time. I find that the entire department is corrupt. Here I want

to point out one thing to the Minister. Government sometimes appoint commissions to go into the corrupt practices of certain people or institutions. There is the Thakru Commission in Delhi. You have not provided them any shelter. You have put them twenty miles away in Qutab Minar guest house. That is a Commission against the corrupt officials, that is, the three musketeers, that is, Naik, Kashyap and others. Why you are not giving a proper building to the Thakru Commission in the city itself?

So, I submit before you that the L.I.C. loans, General Insurance money and the Bank loans should be taken and you must take this programme to the Planning Commission. You muster your strength from this Parliament and you must place this case before the Planning Commission. You should not leave it to concerned departments. The Housing Ministry should take the whole cause of the entire Central Government employees housing problem. If it comes to a demand of Rs. 1,000 crores you must muster that amount as even from banks or elsewhere. So, I hope you will be able to deliver the goods and Mr. Gujral will be able to carry this message of the House.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :
In view of the answer which is already given which shows provision of houses and quarters only to the officers though the question was for Central Government employees. The answer relates only to the Central Government officers. Nothing has been spoken about Class IV and Class III employees. No houses have been provided to them. So, I put it to the Government whether they are going to have a time-bound comprehensive plan to provide quarters to the Class IV and Class III employees. As for the States where no such provision has been made absolutely—as is clear from the answer I would like to know whether Government is going to discuss it with the Planning Commission and take immediate steps to fulfil the requirements of Class IV and Class III employees in other States to eliminate the regional imbalances because in Orissa and in several other States no such provision has been made and nothing has been done so far. So, I put it to the hon. Minister.

whether they are going to include these Rs. 200 crores which is going to be raised by the Central Housing Finance Corporation, whether that money is going to be utilised only for Class IV and Class III employees in different States especially where no such provision is made.

*SHRI SIDRAMESHWAR SWAMY (Koppal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to USQ No. 3929 it has been stated that the Central Government have provided adequate accommodation facilities to Central Government employees posted in Delhi, West Bengal, Maharashtra, etc. But nothing has been done so far for the employees posted in the State of Mysore. There are number of Central Government employees working in various departments in Bangalore itself. I would like to know why no accommodation facilities have been provided to them till now.

In Tamil Nadu the percentage of satisfaction in this regard is 2.1%. But this is a very poor achievement. What steps Government are going to take to achieve the higher target ?

In reply to USQ No. 3930 it has been stated that the Centre proposes to construct about 4,495 residential units. Out of this now many will be constructed in the State of Mysore ?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के सिलसिले में जो अनुदान दिये गये हैं, वे बिहार में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत ही कम हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे शहरों की अपेक्षा पटना और बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों के छोटे-छोटे शहरों में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उनके आवास के सम्बन्ध में उपेक्षा की गई है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनाने पर जो खर्च हुआ है, उसका आधे से अधिक हिस्सा बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के लिए मकान बनाने पर खर्च

हुआ है और आधे से कम हिस्सा, छोटे कर्मचारियों, नान-गजेटिड, क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनाने पर खर्च हुआ है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को रहने के लिए सुविधाजनक स्थानों में सुविधाजनक मकान दिये जाते हैं, जब कि चपरासियों और नान-गजेटिड एम्प्लॉईज को बहुत दूर रहना पड़ता है और उनको असुविधाजनक मकान एलाट किये जाते हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली शहर में ही ऐसे हजारों हजार कर्मचारी हैं, जिनको मकान की सुविधा नहीं है और वे लोग एम० पीज० के फ्लैट, गैरेज या सरवेंट क्वार्टर में जगह ले कर रहते हैं और लगातार कोशिश करने के बाद भी उनको मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकारी मकानों का एलाटमेंट के सिलसिले में पक्षपात, घूसखोरी और तरह-तरह की अनियमिततायें बरती जाती हैं ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने के बारे में सोच रही है कि क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए सस्ती दरों पर और बहुत लम्बी किस्तों पर कर्ज देने और उनको जमीन देने की भी व्यवस्था की जाये ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, I must share with my friend, Shri Ravi, and other colleagues here my feeling of anguish over the lack of housing which our city and other cities in the country are suffering from.

You will recall, Sir, when I was speaking in the debate here on the Budget I had tried to indicate that one of the most serious problems this country was now facing was the shortage of houses throughout the country. Not in one city or two but in every village, in every town and in every city the shortage of houses is causing a great deal of anxiety.

On another occasion I have also said

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

that if the present situation continues and the present shortage goes on perpetuating and the shortfall goes on increasing. It is likely to assume the shape of a crisis. In very brief, as I have said elsewhere, as a whole in all the urban areas of the country we have an approximate shortage of 19 million houses. To this every year another million is added; that is, every year instead of meeting a part of the problem the shortage goes on increasing.

If you take the rural and urban areas together, there is an approximate shortage of about 9 or 10 crores of houses in the country. If we calculate in terms of four or five persons living in a house, we will come to the conclusion that most of the population of India is without a house. Therefore, this is a problem which is causing a great deal of anxiety to us. But, as I said once, even if we reckon on the basis of about Rs. 3,000 in urban areas and about Rs. 500 a house in the rural areas, the capital lay out touches the astronomic figure of Rs. 30,000 crores.

Therefore, the basic issue is not what the Government wants to do. But the basic issue is how much can this country afford for building houses. So far as Government housing is concerned, it is not as bad as a general situation in the country as a whole. In the whole of India, I am conscious, there is a need for houses everywhere particularly in cities and the need of those who work in Government is also considerably more.

If I may draw your attention to it, in reply to one Question I had indicated that the percentage of satisfaction in Delhi is to the order of about 41.3 per cent; in Calcutta it is 7.56 per cent; in Bombay, it is about 10.64 per cent, in Nagpur, it is 34 per cent; in Tamil Nadu, it is about 2.1 per cent and in Simla it is 17.8 per cent. The issue is that we do not have the general pool accommodation available in every city. Some of the general pool accommodation has been provided by this Ministry. Some other Ministries are also putting up houses. For instance, the Railways has got a separate pool; the P&T has got a separate pool; the Customs has got a separate pool and the Income-tax has got a separate pool. Apart from this, the general pool accommodation is there. What I am trying to indicate is the general pool

accommodation and not the accommodation provided by this Ministry. But I might say that even if I reckon the accommodation provided by the P&T and railways, it does not add to much. For instance, I was able to collect figures today and the percentage of availability of houses in Railways is approximately 38 per cent and in the P&T it is horribly low, that is, 3.8 per cent. This is the general picture that is available throughout the country. Not only is the situation bad but it is bad as a part of the whole situation of housing as such.

That is why when we decided to build houses, we asked the Planning Commission let us work on the basis of trying to reach hundred per cent satisfaction in the course of 20 years. Even if we wanted to reach that, we would need approximately Rs. 310 crores in 8 towns only for the general pool accommodation. Even going backwards, we felt, if in the Fourth Plan we were able to get Rs. 50 crores, we would be able to do something. But we were allocated only Rs. 24 crores. With Rs. 24 crores of allocation, we will be able to add some houses which percentage wise will add to the satisfaction of 8 per cent. Numerically, we will be in a position to add 13,006 houses. This you will see is almost nothing compared to the dimension of the problem that we are facing.

Now the programme of construction has been taken up categorywise. My hon. friend Mr. Ravi has drawn my attention and rightly so to the fact that uptill now the satisfaction has been more in the higher categories of houses and that officers had a higher percentage of satisfaction.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : What is the percentage of satisfaction in respect of officers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That has been up till now considerably higher. That is why we are now concentrating on building more houses of Type I, II and III which means building houses more and more for Class IV officers, Class III officers and Class II officers. For instance, in Bombay, the new houses that we are going to build will be 1706 out of which 1294 will be of Type II and III. In Delhi, for instance, we are going to build 8311 houses in the

current Plan out of which 5920 will be type I, II and III. We have emphasized more and more on this because uptill now this lopsided growth has been there were the percentage has been lower for the lower categories and it is higher for the higher categories. That is why we are now thinking in terms of changing this and that is why the policy has been changed.

We have also been concentrating on hostels particularly in Delhi, because we have felt that if we put up more hostels, we will be able to provide more satisfaction, including hostels for working girls. Our approach at the moment is this, and this is what I have done since I have come into this Ministry, that we should spend more money on hostels which should be in central areas so that people may prefer to live in lesser accommodation. Even if they are officers, they must live with a lesser accommodation. We are sanctioning three hostels for construction, one on Curzon Road, one in the DIZ area and one in the Minto Bridge area, and we are going to build considerably more number of hostels. For Class IV officers, i.e. peons also, we are thinking in terms of building dormitories so that at least they are able to get some sort of a shelter before the move into a proper house.

My friend has also mentioned about the functioning of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and has also hinted that we might draw some money from it for the construction of governmental housing. I regret that is not the purpose of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation was set up to accelerate investment in housing for the benefit of the general public and that is why a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores has been proposed and for that by now Rs. 19 crores has been assured and those funds would be given to the Housing Boards and to other such bodies in every State so that they can build houses for the general public. But, one thing we must understand, that in regard to the general accommodation we are thinking of, there can be no urban housing policy without urban land policy. Unless we are in a position to decide that we will not allow any where in the country the prices of urban land to rise to speculative levels, till then the housing shortage cannot be adequately tackled. That is why I have always recommended and we have

been writing to the State Governments also that like Delhi they must think in terms of freezing the entire urban buildable area and the Government must control it. Unless the Government control it, we will never get the better of the housing problem. The governmental housing shortage has to be linked up with the general housing shortage.

My friend has drawn my attention to some quarters which are to be built in Cochin by the Customs Department. Whatever views he may have about the functioning of the CPWD, the Customs quarters are built by the Customs Department itself. (Interruptions) Therefore, it is not a part of the general pool.

About the urban property and the prices going up, I have already indicated our approach. More and more governmental and semi-governmental construction must come in. Every progressive country of the world today, irrespective of the ideology, is now resorting to more and more governmental construction. In a country like France last year 90% of the new construction was built by the Government itself. In UK 60% of the new construction last year was governmental construction. Unless governmental construction comes in, the housing problem can never be solved and that can come in only by pumping in more funds. And that is why the basic policy of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is to provide the seed capital so that the seed capital builds itself into big capital like the DDA. Last year the DDA provided Rs. 5 crores approximately as seed capital. They have now been able to build up a revolving capital of Rs. 75 crores. This is the way how housing problem, to a degree, can be solved.

18.00 hrs.

There is one thing which my friend said that we should build up houses in the central area for the lower categories of people, so that they don't have to travel much, they don't have to commute by bicycles and buses. I totally accept this policy. That is why recently we have set up a group of specialists consisting of a chief architect, a chief town planner, a horticulturist, and a sociologist, to re-plan the Central Delhi Area, preserving the garden character of the

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town. I can assure him this that whatever our plan would be, our social approach has to be that people who cannot travel much, who don't have the facility to travel, should live nearer their place of work. Also, at the same time, we must spread out the offices themselves. There is no use concentrating all the offices in this area. We are now, under the Master Plan of Delhi particularly, spreading out the offices in other areas also.

My hon. friend, in passing, mentioned about the Takru Commission. I agree with my friend that Takru Commission should be given place to function. Mr. Shashi Bhushan spoke to me the other day. I assure him that Takru Commission may stay where they are staying. When their public hearing starts, we can think in terms of giving them in Vigyan Bhavan a place where their hearing can continue.

Another hon. friend has raised the point about Mysore, I can assure him that in the Fourth Plan, general pool accommodation is being provided in Bangalore also. Therefore, he may not feel so much ignored. I can also give him the figures for Bangalore. We are going to put up 144 quarter in Bangalore out of which 82 will be of type III, 42 of type IV and 18 of type V. We of course do not have a programme for the general pool construction in Bihar.

The other point made by my friend is that more money is being spent in housing for the higher officers. I have already indicated that our emphasis is now for the other category.

Now, in respect of giving ownership rights to the Government servants for their houses, there, I am afraid, they cannot be treated as a separate category than other

citizens. They have to stand in queue like other citizens and buy houses from DDA or other Housing Boards, in whichever city they are living. But, at the same time, I have now given a directive to the DDA in Delhi that they must evolve a scheme for Government servants who are going to retire or about to retire, so that, if a person has 8 to 10 years to retire, or 5 years to retire, he can start paying instalments just now and then, when he retires, the unpaid part of the cost of the house can be paid by him from his gratuity or provident fund. This scheme, I hope, will be finalised very soon and this should give some relief to those Government servants who are going to retire.

I think, I have dealt with all the points raised.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : ग्लाइडमेंट में जो पक्षपात होता है, उसके बारे में आप को क्या कहना है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is rather an unfair allegation to make that in allotment some favouritism is done. I can only assure him that we try to preserve the structure of housing policy and allotment policy and we do not depart from them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, July 31, 1971/ Sravana 9, 1893 (Saka).