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**Friday, July 23, 1971
Sravana 1, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 23, 1971/Srawana 1, 1893 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities in Madras

*1322. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI RAMCHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department made series of raids in Madras and recovered unaccounted money and other evidence of evasion of Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Estate Duty to the extent of several lakhs of rupees ;

(b) if so, the amount involved ; and

(c) whether the matter has been investigated ; and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In the last week of June 1971 a series of searches were undertaken by the Income-tax Department and some unaccounted money and incriminating documents have been seized. Investigations are in progress. It is too early to quantify the extent of tax evasion. However, *prima facie* it appears to be a case of substantial tax evasion.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : यह जो सरकार

ने रेड किया है उसमें अनैकाउंटेड मनी जो इन्होंने बरामद की है, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके यहां यह निकला है उनके ऊपर क्या स्टेप लिया है ? क्या उन पर कोई केस बगैरह दायर किए हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are very recent series of searches, and all the documents that have been found are being investigated. All steps will be taken after these have been investigated.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : जिस तरह से मद्रास में सर्च किए गए हैं क्या और भी जगहों में जैसे बम्बई है, कलकत्ता है, दिल्ली है, ऐसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी कुछ ऐसा करने का प्लान आपका है ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Madras.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Whenever information is received, these searches will be continued.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any raid has been carried out in Maharashtra or Delhi recently ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is only about Madras, to which he has already replied.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, I just want to know whether any raids have been carried out in Maharashtra or in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Madras.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to know from the Minister, regarding the raid for unaccounted money, how many industrial houses and leading industrial magnates were involved and what was the total amount that was unearthed in Madras, and what is going to be the Government's action.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There was one raid in connection with one South Indian

Flour Mills, Private Ltd., and its two directors. This raid has revealed several incriminating documents. There has been some lavish expenditure of unaccounted funds on religious functions. Silver, gold and diamond have also been found out. This particular firm and its partners have been involved in two under-stated purchases of land amounting to 56 grounds. This is with reference to the raid that has been mentioned in the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is it a fact that these unaccounted moneys are in most cases deposited in the lockers of the bank? Is the Government aware of any search having been done of these lockers?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Government is aware of it; in all the searches that have been done, it is done in the lockers also.

Nationalisation of General Insurance

*1323. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to bring about improvement in the working of the General Insurance; and

(b) the total assets of the General Insurance Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) With a view to bringing about improvement in the working of the general insurance companies various subjects, such as staff matters, settlement of claims, examination of complaints from public, avenues for increasing new business etc., were discussed when the Finance Minister met the Custodians on the 6th July, 1971.

(b) The total assets of the general insurance companies whose management has been taken over by Government recently amounted to Rs. 213 crores as at 31.12.1969.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I should like to know whether in the recent meeting with the controller of insurance, the scientific premium rates structure was discussed and if so how far it will help us.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : All the matters dealing with the insurance in

general were discussed at that particular meeting which was addressed by the Finance Minister and which was largely attended by the custodians all over the country. I hope the hon. Member will realise that it is too early to say how quickly this could be achieved. But this is one of the matters which has been engaging the attention of the custodians.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : How many insurers have been added during the last three years—how many of them Indian, and how many non-Indian?

MR. SPEAKER : I think it goes beyond the scope of this question. You have asked in original question about improvement and the total assets. You can give separate notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If the Minister is not equipped with all these facts and figures, it is useless to put any question.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about Indians and non-Indians.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : So far as the number of insurers whose management was taken over, we have that number with us. It is 106—64 Indian and 42 foreign insurers.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : What is the estimated compensation paid for all these insurance companies taken over?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is only the management of the insurance companies which has been taken over so far and for that the contemplated compensation according to the Bill which has been passed by this House is about Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 32 lakhs.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : जैनरल इंशोरेंस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के संगठनों या किसी संगठन ने आपके पास जैनरल इंशोरेंस के काम में किस तरीके से सुधार किया जाय, इसके बारे में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं? यदि दिये हैं तो वे क्या हैं और उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जैनरल इंशोरेंस के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा एक ऐसा मांग पत्र

सरकार के पास आया है जिसमें कई सुझाव उन्होंने सरकार को दिये हैं और उन पर उचित तरह से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Recommendation of U.N. Panel on Tax Systems in Developing Countries

*1324. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. N. panel on tax systems in developing countries has urged tax reforms in these countries ;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made by the panel in this connection ;

(c) whether Government have examined these suggestions ; and

(d) if so, Government's decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2562 (XXIV), the United Nations Secretary-General has prepared a report on 'Taxation, mobilization of resources, and income distribution in developing countries'. This report has been submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its 51st session which is currently being held at Geneva. The report is based on the study of tax systems of a sample of developing countries. The main conclusions and recommendations of this report are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The report is under examination.

Statement

1. The contribution of tax systems to mobilisation of resources and to a better income distribution depends on the structure of the tax system, the design of individual taxes, and the level of tax effort. During the period under review, tax systems in developing countries have not made any significant contribution to these objectives. However, a well-articulated tax system can play an important role in the mobilisation of resources and in reducing inequalities in the distribution of income. Given the political will

and a concerted and rational tax effort, tax reform planning in developing countries is not an insurmountable task.

2. A concerted and integrated approach to tax reform planning inevitably implies several inter-related dimensions of the problem. These comprise improvements in organisation, development of an information system, efficiency in tax administration, developing appropriate skills and capability, and a continuous appraisal and adaptation of the tax system in terms of its contribution to stated policy objectives.
3. The first essential requirement is to substitute *ad hoc* and sporadic examinations of tax systems by institutionalisation of tax reform planning and by integrating it with the process of development planning. This will help the determination of a feasible tax effort and avoid formation of unrealistic plan targets for which it may be difficult to mobilise resources.
4. The success of continuous tax reform planning will depend on the availability of skilled manpower and on the nature and content of information that is available on the tax system and on its economic effects. Persistent national and international efforts in this respect can be directed towards the development of a feasible system of information to sharpen judgement in policy-making.
5. Improvements in the tax administration can yield considerable dividends even from the existing tax systems. What is required is investment in training at all levels and experimentation with new or proven techniques of tax administration. Training programmes need to be organised at national and subregional levels.
6. The need for experimentation in tax administration is far more urgent and the scope far greater than is normally supposed. The use of presumptive techniques of assessment, the improvement of tax payer relations, the use of self-assessment, the simplification of tax legislation and of the designs of individual taxes, and the continuous revision of valuations used for land and property taxes etc.,

can greatly increase the yield from the existing taxes. An evaluation of successful experiments in these fields and assistance to developing countries can be considered effectively at the international level.

7. Continuous appraisal of tax systems and of their contribution to various development objectives particularly of tax incentives and of agricultural taxation, would require sustained research into their economic effects and dissemination of its results. Existing tax policy instruments can be modified or new policy measures can be devised only in the light of such experience. In this field of evaluation and appraisal, complementary national and international measures can provide guidance on alternative effective policy instruments.

8. The mobilisation of private foreign investment would require some action at the international level. Harmonisation of tax incentives, at least at a subregional level, to avoid wasteful competition, the avoidance of double taxation, and the conclusion of suitable tax treaties thus assume significance. International efforts have to be directed more vigorously to the solution of these problems.

9. A country's commitment to development may, in fact, be judged by the level of its tax effort. Without substantial tax reform planning, the aspirations and goals under-lying the Second United Nations Development Decade may not be fully realised. A concerted and sustained programme of action is, therefore, needed both at the national and international levels.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : In view of the fact that the bulk of the tax revenue is from indirect taxes, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal by the Government of India to change the pattern of the tax system so as to reduce the burden on the common man?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is one of the points which we have often discussed during the course of the debates on the Budget and possibly we might discuss it again when we discuss the Finance Bill also. It is not

only true of India but possibly true of most of the developing countries, and possibly the so-called advanced countries also, that indirect taxation makes much more contribution. The only way for that is to broaden the base of direct taxation. That can be done only if there is more economic development, more industrialisation and further agricultural production. That alone will increase the number of people having sizeable incomes, at least decent incomes. That alone is the way of doing it. At the same time, we are certainly trying to add different types of taxation which will have a direct effect on the present situation.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since Rs. 16,000 crores of GNP are generated in the agricultural sector and Rs. 16,000 crores in other sectors and since 8 per cent of GNP i.e. the industrial sector is expected to contribute directly or indirectly 70 per cent of the revenue, would the 8 per cent be enlarged so that the burden on the industrial sector is reduced?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can understand the desire of the hon. Member to increase the burden on the agricultural sector. There is no quarrel about it, but it does not necessarily mean that we should reduce the burden on industry, because they should continue to make proper contribution to the development effort.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Indirect taxes are said to be sugar-coated pills. In the last three or four years we have been getting many sugar-coated pills. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government is going to take to reduce the number of pills given to the common man.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Reduction of pills of sugar?

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I did not want agricultural taxation. I wanted the burden on the industrial sector to be reduced.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a suggestion.

Expansion of Terminal Buildings of International Airports

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*1325. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion work of terminal buildings at International Airports in Delhi, Bombay and Madras has been completed to meet the immediate requirements of movement and clearance of increased traffic to be carried by Air India's Jumbos ; and

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure incurred so far ?

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

(a) The expansion of the international wings of the terminal buildings at Delhi, Bombay and Madras has been completed. Airconditioning, installation of conveyer belts etc. are in progress.

(b) Rs. 104.96 lakhs.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The jumbo age has set in, and to cope with the jumbo aircraft it is not necessary to have jumbo size airports. I do not know if the hon. Minister has any experience of the plight of air commuters particularly at Palam. It will take not less than 45 minutes to get the baggage cleared after the aircraft has landed and sometimes even more if more than one aircraft have landed there. The Minister is in a very fortunate position as he does not have to wait for his baggage, but most others have to wait. May I know when exactly this conveyor belt system would be commissioned in all the international airports ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The main question was with regard to international traffic. Regarding domestic traffic, it is true that our airports still leave a lot to be desired. But there again, we have in hand a very comprehensive scheme of expanding our facilities. These conveyor belts on the international side are going to be ready by the end of this year. On the domestic side also, we are installing conveyor belts which should be in operation within the next few months.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The Minister has replied that the three international terminal buildings are ready at Bombay, Delhi and Madras. May I know when the Calcutta terminal building will become ready ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The question was with regard to the expansion work on terminal buildings. These three buildings are being expanded. In Calcutta, a brand new building at a cost of over Rs. 2 crores is ready there on the tarmac for the hon. Members to visit whenever he can.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shri Banerjee. Where has he gone ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Underground !

MR. SPEAKER : He is seldom absent.

Evasion of Taxes by Sale of Lottery Tickets

*1329. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new type of tax evasion is taking place in the sale of lottery tickets ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to check this evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There has been general complaint of tax evasion through the sale of lottery tickets.

(b) and (c). Recently searches were organised at Delhi, Simla, Chandigarh and Calcutta in the case of Madan Enterprises on receipt of allegations that accounts were being fabricated to conceal the real income. The material seized is under scrutiny to determine the extent of evasion and the *modus operandi*. If any pattern of concealment is discovered suitable steps will be devised to check such tax evasion.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Is it a fact that in Delhi while a raid was conducted, in the lockers of the banks, the police had found certain documents revealing that properties were sold at prices higher than those shown in the sale deed ? Was any action taken against such people ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. The documents seized are being investigated and

action will be taken as soon as investigation is over.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Is it also a fact that in the lockers, the investigating authorities had found jewellery was not taken into custody? If so what are the reasons which prevented the authorities from taking them into custody? How many people were arrested in connection with these raids and what are their names?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I require notice about jewellery.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : It was in the same raid.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : A series of raids were conducted in the offices of Madan Enterprises at Simla, Delhi, Chandigarh and Calcutta. This is a firm in which the wife, mother in law, brother in law and another person are involved. This firm is supposed to do sale of lotteries. They are contractors to the Himachal Pradesh Social Welfare Board. It is alleged that Rs. 20 lakhs have been fabricated by them. On enquiry it was found that the amount is about Rs. 3 lakhs. There are other lotteries also. Investigations are going on in these lotteries. As far as the jewellery is concerned, I require notice.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Has anybody connected with Madan Enterprises been arrested?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The investigation is in progress.

Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India (Private) Ltd.

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*1330. **SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA** :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India (Private) Limited is refusing to take Indian shareholders ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).

The company still remains 100% foreign-owned, but currently, discussions are going on between the company and the Ministry of Industrial Development regarding an expansion in the company's licensed capacity and the extent of Indian participation to be associated with it.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : The question was about the refusal to take Indian shareholders. The Minister has not answered that point. In view of the answer of the Minister, may I know when the discussion commenced and when it will end ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know exactly when the Ministry started the discussions. The only thing that I know is that it is on. I hope they will conclude it early, because it is linked up with the expansion. If they do not want expansion, possibly the purpose of the discussion may not be served. But if they want expansion, naturally that point will have to be gone into to see to what extent Indianisation can be introduced. That will have to be done.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : What was the original paid-up capital of the company ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a very interesting story. The original capital was only Rs. 20,000. But then they made profits and ultimately when they were allowed bonus shares sometime in 1961 the capital went up. Now the paid up capital is Rs. 1.10 crores.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Is it being subsidised by the United States of America ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got that information. Possibly you have to put this question to the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The original question in the list is addressed to the Minister of Company Affairs. How is it being answered by the Minister of Finance ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is one and the same company.

MR. SPEAKER : It was transferred to the Minister of Finance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has just now revealed that the paid up capital of the company is only Rs. 20,000.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said "was".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I stand corrected. Would you tell us that out of the original "was Rs. 20,000" how much dividend they have so far earned out of this country ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not have that figure with me. I can give the figures for the last three or four years. I have not got the figures from the beginning. It is very obvious that if out of their bonus shares they can raise the capital from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1.10 crores, that will show the range of their profit. It is a fact of life. There is nothing to conceal in it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That would include reserves. I am talking of dividend payable.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can give you figures of 1967 to 1970. In 1967 the paid-up capital was Rs. 110 lakhs ; reserves and surpluses Rs. 4.6 crores ; total capital employed Rs. 5.16 crores. Profits after tax Rs. 49 lakhs and dividend declared Rs. 98 lakhs and dividend remitted Rs. 53 lakhs. Now in 1970 the capital is the same, that is, Rs. 110 lakhs ; reserves and surpluses practically the same, that is, Rs. 4 crores ; total capital employed is Rs. 5.10 crores profit after tax Rs. 2.33 crores dividend declared Rs. 2.70 crores and dividend remitted Rs. 1.77 crores.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, is the Minister aware of the fact that for some time past there is a sort of undeclared war going on between this Firestone company and some Indian partners. If so, may I know what is it all about and what is the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Where is the Indian partner ? It is a hundred per cent foreign company.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is it a fact that Firestone wants to acquire all shares of Synth-

etic and Chemical to make itself as an integrated company ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, he should better put this question to the Company Affairs Minister.

Representation for Improvement of Pay Scales of Teaching and non-teaching Staff of Schools in West Bengal and for Free Education upto Class VIII

*1331. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All Bengal Teachers' Association made a representation and submitted a memorandum to his Ministry for improvement of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff and conditions of service and for introduction of free education upto Class VIII; 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. YADAV) : (a) and (b). A representation of the Association addressed to the President of India was received on 11. 12. 1970 by the Ministry from the President's Secretariat. Similar petitions were also received from other Associations. All these were sent to the State Government for taking necessary action.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister admitted the representation of All Bengal Teachers' Association and other associations were sent to West Bengal Government for taking necessary action. May I know from him whether the Teachers' Associations demanded introduction of free education upto Class VIII in the State of West Bengal ? If so, what action have the Government taken for implementing it ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Sir, among the several demands their demand No. 1 is that Government decision to make education in the State free upto Class VIII must immediately be declared and implemented. In this regard in pursuance of one of the recommendations

made by the Ninth Report of the Committee on Petitions (Fourth Lok Sabha) the Government of West Bengal reported the position of the introduction of free education upto the age of 14 years in West Bengal as follows : At present primary education is free in the entire rural areas and in certain municipal areas of the State of West Bengal. Tuition fees of students belonging to the scheduled tribes and those of children of the teaching and non-teaching staff of recognised non-Government secondary schools reading upto secondary stage are also reimbursed by the State Government. As a first step towards making education free and compulsory to all children up to the age of 14 years, the State Government have decided to make education free for girls reading in recognised schools up to class VIII in all the urban areas of the State.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : It is about introduction of free education up to class VIII in higher secondary schools in West Bengal.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Actually, all the demands are to be considered by the State Government. Whatever the Centre has to do the Centre will do.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : What action has the Government taken for the publication and implementation of the report of the Pay Commission set up by the then UF Government ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : That is the concern of the State Government.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : West Bengal is under President's rule now.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is our concern now.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : For that we shall need notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Have they also demanded implementation of the Pay Commission's report ? Is it there in that representation or not ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I will need notice.

MR. SPEAKER : But that shall be conveyed to the Member later on.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Is the Ministry aware that the President of the

said Association of All Bengal Teachers' Association, who had been the Minister of Education in the second United Front Government, did not provide free education up to class VIII in spite of their commitment ; if so, what are the reasons ? Why could they not provide free education up to class VIII in spite of their commitment in U. F. Government ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : May I know from the Minister whether they have received similar representation from the Headmasters' Association of West Bengal for a similar demand and whether they have also represented to Government that if their demands are not fulfilled, they will go on a stay-in strike ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Three associations demanded this. They are : All Bengal Teachers' Association, Headmasters' Association and All Bengal Primary Teachers' Association.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The Minister should come prepared for a positive answer. He cannot answer even a supplementary.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Nobody is here to reply. They do not know anything about Bengal. They are more interested to take up the administration in their hands.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Last time also, there was a demand from the House that the Minister must be present so that answers are perfect.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is present.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We are here. He is giving every reply.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The East Bengal Government has been short budgeting for its educational requirements on the non-Plan side during the last few years. The total shortfall in educational expenditure on the non-Plan side amounted to about Rs. 23.42 crores. The largest shortfall has been in the field of secondary education where grants-in-aid sanctioned according to rules have not been paid. . . (Interruption) I am answering that. There is a huge monetary pressure on the Government. However, the question of assistance to the State

Government will be decided in consultation with the Planning Commission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A 10-point demand has been put forth on 14th July to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray by the Headmasters' Association which has already been mentioned by my hon. friend. I want to know from the Government whether they are aware that after 1962 the grants-in-aid, the deficit grants, to different schools, particularly, to secondary schools, higher secondary schools and medium schools are not being regularly paid with the result that a lot of difficulty is being experienced and, if so whether the Government will take effective steps to regularise the payment of deficit grant to different schools.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : So far as deficit grant to schools is concerned, I have already told that the amount is so much, so high, that the Government is not in a position to give all the money. There are 1900 schools who are getting deficit grant and, for the rest, schools which have been established after 1963 are also being considered.

Mints in India

*1333. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mints in India with their locations ; and

(b) the annual production of those mints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There are three India Government Mints located in Calcutta, Bombay and Hyderabad.

(b) The production is according to the requirements notified by the Reserve Bank. Production in recent years has been as under:

Year	(In lakh pieces) Production
1966-67	16960
1967-68	18454
1968-69	18246
1969-70	3858
1970-71	5769
1971-72	14000 (anticipated)

SHRI JADEJA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that we are making use of our mints for minting coins for foreign countries when in our own country we have a deficit of coins and, if so, would the Government revise its policy with regard to minting of coins for other countries ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no minting of coins for foreign countries right now.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : There is a large demand for small coins in the country. May I know whether the Government will consider to start some more mints in the country, specially in Madras. In Madras there is a street which is called Mint Street. In view of this, may I know whether the Government will consider to start a mint in Madras ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Regarding the shortage of small coins, have the Government made any inquiry regarding the cause of the shortage of the small coins which has been affecting people so much ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question was already discussed in this House and already replied also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is shortage of Mints also ; it is no longer a question of shortage of coins only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was my question last time, about 3 or 4 days back. But there is no change in the situation, Sir.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As the hon. Member mentioned, this has been discussed in this House and the various steps taken by the Government have been indicated. At the moment, instead of 14 lakh pieces per day during the last year, we are now producing 50 lakh pieces and we propose to produce 70 lakh pieces.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Whether the Government of India has got any proposal to expand the Hyderabad Mint in view of the shortage of coins? Now they are working 9 hours a day.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : About Hydera-

bad Mint, it is a small mint and they made certain proposal. The whole question of Hyderabad Mint is under examination.

Workers' Participation in Management of Nationalised Bank

*1334. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is delay in the implementation of the policy of Government to ensure Workers' participation in the management of nationalised banks ;

(b) whether any consultations with the Trade Unions in the Banking Industry have taken place on this matter ; and

(c) if so, the concrete suggestions made by the Trade Unions concerned and how far their suggestions are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. Necessary steps for setting up the Board of Directors, as early as possible, for each of the nationalised banks with the workers' representatives thereon, have already been taken.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Minister whether due to the conflicting views of rival trade unions there is any delay in settling the claims for representation and participation in the management of nationalised banks which they have suggested ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member himself is a well-known trade unionist. There are conflicting claims. But the scheme which this House adopted in 1970 has provided a way to bypass these conflicts and provided for certain things like defining what should be the representative union, what should be minimum membership, method of verification and all that. Some preparatory work has been done. Verification has started. After this verification is well-established to say that a particular union is a representative union, then, such unions they will be asked to put up a panel of names out of which one name will be selected. There is a system by which one can solve the conflicting claims.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am quite aware of the procedure, I only wanted to know whether in respect of settling those conflicting claims the set procedure outlined has caused any delay in implementing your policy. Secondly because of the delay is there any feeling among the worker that there is no sense of participation, which affects to some extent the efficiency of nationalised banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When representatives of employees sit, there is a sense of participation ; I quite concede the point ; but I don't see any undue delay. This work involves the complicated job of verification of the claims of all the banks all over the country. So, it is taking certain time. But certain preparatory work has already been done and now there won't be such delay. So long as their representative do not sit on the Board, I quite concede, there will be a sense of frustration.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : The hon. Minister said that expansion of the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks is being considered. I would like to know as to what is the criterion which is being applied with regard to the appointment of the director.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Will the hon. Member refer to the Act itself ?....

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I am referring to the expansion of the board of directors.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is what I am saying. There is no question of expansion. The whole thing is laid down in the Act and the scheme. May I request the hon. Member to consult the scheme and the Act ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : To study the Act and the scheme.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is wrong with consulting the hon. Minister ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware, and I hope he is aware, that the most representative organisation of the bank employees is the All India Bank Employees' Association. They have already hailed

nationalisation. They should be given representation. Verification sometimes results in some trade unions, especially, for instance, the INTUC, inflating their membership; they are in the habit of doing it. So, in the larger interests, if it is not decided by verification, will there be a ballot by both federations so that he who wins can be the representative on the board?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The scheme is accepted by House and I have no discretion about it.

Registered Companies in West Bengal

*1335. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered Companies with their total capital outlay in each case in West Bengal during the last three years ;

(b) the number of registered Companies in West Bengal gone into voluntary liquidation or otherwise wound up during the last 3 years ; and

(c) whether in some cases Companies, though registered have not started functioning and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The position regarding companies registered in West Bengal during the last three years viz., 1968-69 to 1970-71 and those at work at the end of each of the said three years is indicated below :

Table

Year	West Bengal			
	Companies registered		Companies at work	
	No. Authorised Capital (Rs. crores)		No. Paid-up Capital (Rs. crores)	
1968-69	200	11	8967	592
1969-70	209	14	9072	591
1970-71	258	16	9229	599

(b) The number of companies which ceased functioning in the state during the three years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, were respectively 170, 104 and 101.

(c) The information is not readily available.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister has not replied to part (c) of the question, because he has said in reply to that part that the information is not readily available.

From the statement one can deduce the extent to which some of the companies had not yet started functioning, perhaps because of certain difficulties. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there is a specific provision under the Companies Act of 1956 that the companies which have been registered have to submit their functional or operational execution certificate the moment they are started, and if so, whether the companies registered in 1968-69, namely 200, and those registered in 1969-70 which number 209 and those in 1970-71 which number 258 have submitted their functional or operational certificate to the Department of Company Affairs ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is not the functional or operational execution certificate which is the issue. The point is that a company after registration has to submit its balance-sheet to the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, only after 18 months. It is possible that during this period, some companies may not have started or their work might have been held up, or they may not have started functioning for other reasons. This has happened not only in West Bengal but in other States also, that a company may be registered but may not start functioning either because of shortage of capital or other reasons, which may include sometimes even such reasons as non-availability of proper office accommodation. We do not really know those reasons, and we do not have that information at present with us. We are trying to collect the information although it is difficult to commit. If we get the detailed information, we shall give it later on.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is seen from the statement that companies which have been registered have not submitted their balance-sheet. That is one side of the picture. On the other side, we find that during the three years in respect of which the statement has been laid on the Table of the House, many companies went into voluntary liquidation or got struck off from the companies' register. For instance, 170 companies in 1968-69, 104 in 1969-70 and 101 in 1970-71 come under this category, that is, went into voluntary liquidation or were struck off from the register, after starting operational execution. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Department of the Company Affairs has any particular cell to study the reasons why these companies are going into voluntary liquidation and why these companies are not coming up even though they have been registered?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : This is a very wide question. When a company goes into liquidation or it ceases to function, we do have the reports, and it is clear from the reports that a proportionately large number of companies have stopped functioning in West Bengal and other States, and it is alleged by the companies that it was due to labour trouble or due to the law and order situation that they were closing down in some cases. This is what they say. This is not the Government's view. We are trying to find out why some of these companies have stopped functioning, and we can inspect the accounts of the companies and we can investigate into the affairs of the companies.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Would he like to have a study cell in the Department of Company Affairs?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Not particularly for this only....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the difficulties?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : But we do have a research section which can go into some of these questions also.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it not known to the Government that in most of these companies which have either voluntarily gone into liquida-

tion or have ceased to function there are lots of complaints from the employees or the trade unions or even from the shareholders that it is due to mismanagement and actual stealing that many of them have had to go into liquidation or close down, and if so, what steps are Government proposing to take in some to obviate these difficulties?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Certain cases regarding mismanagement have come to the notice of Government and Government themselves had investigated some of these cases and reports that some mismanagement might be responsible for the closure of some companies or for their going into liquidation. So far as liquidation is concerned, it is a long process and it takes a long time, and it has a long history about it from which one can know what might have happened in the past. But some companies have certainly closed down. The impression that we get is that in some cases, they have closed down due to mismanagement?

Students Detained in Jail in West Bengal

*1337. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of students have been detained in different jails in West Bengal as a measure to prevent violent activities in the State ;

(b) if so, their number ;

(c) whether students have been segregated from other general detainees ;

(d) whether student detainees are given facilities to prosecute their studies and appear in School and University examinations ; and

(e) if so, the number of such student detainees who sat for school and University examinations this year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the context of the law and order situation prevailing in West Bengal with a high

incidence of murder, gun-snatching, attack on educational institutions, University professors, etc., it has been found necessary to detain over 3,400 persons with a view to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the state or the maintenance of public order and in accordance with the provisions of the West Bengal Prevention of Violent Activities Act, 1970. Of these, 632 are students. Such of the students who had asked for facilities to pursue their studies have been given special accommodation for their studies within the jails, wherever such accommodation could be made available. They have not otherwise been segregated. Information regarding facilities to appear in school and university examinations as well as the number of such student detainees who sat for school or university examinations is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : According to the statement, 632 students are in detention. It is assumed that over a thousand students are being kept in jail as undertrial prisoners. Is there any proposal to set up something like a juvenile detention camp, a separate jail for students, so they are not indoctrinated into extremism by being huddled together with seasoned extremists in jail? During the British days, student detainees were given certain allowance to prosecute their studies. Do Government contemplate giving any such allowances for student detainees for the same purpose?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : At the present moment, there are serious accommodation difficulties in jails. Both the suggestions of the hon. member are interesting and Government, without making any commitment, will look into these.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will make another interesting suggestion. During the British days, again, when we were detainees, very frequently very diligent officers used to visit us, interrogate us and have a political discussions with us. At least so far as student detainees are concerned, will Government explore the possibility of opening a dialogues with these students who are only extremists by going through Red books; they have not even read the communist Manifesto and do not know the ABC of Marxism. Will this be done

so that they do not become hardened by the detention process and can be converted to the democratic way of life?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You will have a captive audience.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : There has been some discussion on this. I shall be glad if the hon. member kindly conveys his views to me; he can have a discussion with me. Something of this kind is in contemplation, but I make no commitment.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Are Government aware that when those political detainees like Naxalites and CPI(M) men are kept with other detainees, they train these other detainees?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The hon. lady member wants Government to prevent others from learning the CPI(M) methods. If that is the question, I donot think she really wants an answer.

Deposits Cornered by Non-Banking Companies

*1339. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent Reserve Bank Survey has revealed that the bulk of the deposits are cornered by non-banking companies ;

(b) if so, whether Government have found out the reasons why bulk of the deposits go to non-banking companies instead of to the commercial banks ; and

(c) whether any special efforts are being made by banks to attract deposits to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Statement

Efforts made by public sector banks to attract deposits are briefly indicated below :

(i) As a major step for tapping deposits

from rural areas, banks have been extending their net-work rapidly in all parts of the country, particularly in the unbanked and rural areas.

(ii) The urgency of deposit mobilisation is stressed by the Finance Minister at his meetings with the Chief Executives of the public sector banks held from time to time. Various aspects of the problem and measures which could be taken to strengthen the deposit drive were discussed at length at these meetings. It was agreed that to achieve significant results, active canvassing for deposits and staff involvement were essential. Besides, to suit the customers' needs, banking hours should be flexible, essential forms should be in regional languages and there should be special schemes to encourage depositors of varying means. Publicity should be carried on more through local languages than through English language newspapers. Following the main conclusions reached at the meeting, the Reserve Bank issued a circular letter to the banks indicating the broad lines along which action should be initiated by banks to achieve a substantial improvement in deposit growth.

(iii) Banks are continuously adapting their procedures and practices to suit the customers' needs, preferences and motivations.

(iv) Various deposit schemes have been evolved to encourage small depositors, such as Pigmy deposit Schemes, 'Nithyanidhi' or Daily Deposit Scheme; Kisan Deposit Scheme, Retirement Plan Accounts, Save for your Home, Progressive Benefit Deposit Scheme, Recurring Deposit Scheme, Housing Recurring Deposit Scheme etc.

(v) Banking hours are being suitably adjusted. Mobile bank offices and satellite offices are being operated in some areas.

(vi) To assist the banks in these efforts, the Reserve Bank has relaxed the restrictions on the payment of brokerage on small deposits.

(vii) Insurance-linked Savings Account Schemes have been introduced in some banks

providing an insurance cover on the life of account-holder having a savings bank account specially operated for the purpose.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I concede both parts (a) and (b) contain some frightening words for the Finance Minister. But may I know whether he is aware that now-called finance corporations are coming up to bring black money into legal deposits with private companies? May I know whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to control them? That is what is meant in this question. May I have an answer?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, about this problem, certainly it is a question which needs very constant vigilance. The Reserve Bank of India has issued certain instructions in 1957 to control this type of activity. But even then, I do not think we have yet been able to say that we have completely controlled it. At the present moment, the Banking Commission is seized of the matter. They have appointed a study group to go into the details of it. I think we will be able to give the positive line after the Banking Commission report is received.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Minister said 'No' in answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question. I want to know whether he actually consulted the reports, even though the Reserve Bank tries to undermine the seriousness of this. Here is what the Reserve Bank has to say:

"There was no important development during the year in regard to the regulation and control of deposits in the corporate non-banking sector. There has, however, been some increase in recent years in the number of shipments and latterly in the number of "finance corporations" which are really partnership firms have been promoted and they have also been accepting deposits from the public." This is contained in the Reserve Bank report. How is it that the Minister was able to sign such an answer?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Just see what the statement says and the ques-

tions and answers. Your question is "whether a recent Reserve Bank Survey has revealed that the bulk of the deposits are cornered by non-banking companies." I did not say that the number is not increasing for these things. Please read the question that you have put and the answers I have given. Your question is a very specific, limited question: "whether the Reserve Bank Survey has revealed that the bulk of the deposits are cornered by non-banking companies." My answer is, "No, Sir."

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Sir, what does that word 'No' mean? Whether the Reserve Bank is not aware of it, or whether there is no cornering of private deposits.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said this number is increasing. Whether the 'bulk' is there or not, my answer is no.

Suggestion made by Indian Cotton Mills' Federation Re : Credit Facilities

1341. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federations has made specific suggestions to Government in regard to better credit facilities and more working capital to the textile mills ; and

(b) if so, the scheme of financial assistance drawn up by Government, if any, to help the industry ?

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

Statement

Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in a memorandum submitted to the Finance Minister of India on June 23, 1971, has pointed out that the credit restrictions of Mills have led to a reduction in availability of working capital and production of cloth and yarn and are detrimental to employment. The Federation has pleaded for reduction in the margins for advances against cotton manufactures, additional credit limits and lower rates of interest on advances against cotton for mills and traders and restoration of rate of interest charge-

ble by banks on export credit to 6% at the maximum.

The imposition of higher margin of 40% against cotton textiles is being applied on a selective basis by banks, taking into account the position of sick mills, financially weak units and such other factors. There is no ceiling on bank advances to mills against raw cotton and cotton textiles and imported cotton is not subject to selective credit controls. The maximum rate of interest chargeable by banks on export credit has been raised from 6% to 7% consequent on the raising of the bank rate from 5% to 6% in January, 1971. This was done with a view to bringing about proper alignment in the interest rate structure. Consistent with the requirement of overall credit policy, the Reserve Bank of India reviews the position of credit facility from time to time and makes suitable adjustments so as to ensure that genuine requirements of the cotton mills and the trade are met ensuring at the same time that hoarding for speculative practices are effectively kept in check.

Reserve Bank of India has already informed the Federation that in case any difficulties are experienced by individual mills they should be brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank giving details of each case.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In regard to the cotton textile mill industry, as the hon. Minister very well knows, more than 81 mills are lying closed, and the latest one to close is the Jupiter Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad throwing out about 10,000 workers. In the light of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that the Cotton Mills' Federation has requested that the margin should be reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent, and in that background, I would like to know whether he has taken any positive decision in this matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We certainly have a positive approach in this matter. I have myself discussed this question with the Reserve Bank Governor, and he certainly has promised to look into, selectively, the problems of the mills. But it is very difficult to say that a general relaxation of this margin should be made. But every case will have to be looked into. I think they have started giving some relaxation in deserving cases.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I am so glad that some relaxation will be given. I wish it is given to all the industries rather than to individual cases. Any how, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the statement of the Governor of Gujarat has come to his notice, wherein he has said that the textile industry is employing closure tactics to force the Union Government to liberalise the credit policy. It is a very serious statement by the head of a State. May I know what is the reaction of the Government to this particular statement of the Governor of Gujarat ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I myself had discussions on this problem with the Governor of Gujarat State. Naturally he was concerned about it because Gujarat has the largest proportion of the textile industry, and I am in correspondence with him. I explained to him the same thing which I explained to the House.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Is the Government aware that the majority of the sick textile mills are specialists in becoming sick because they siphon off funds both from collections as well as the workers' provident fund to the purchasing agencies and selling agencies and having exhausted all those finances their attention is turned to public finances ? Does the hon. Minister propose to help this process ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regulation of Antiquities Trade through State Trading Corporation

*1321. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to regulate trade in antiquities through the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). There is at present no specific proposal to regulate trade in antiquities through the State Trading Corporation. However, the proposed 'Antiquities and Art Treasures' Bill, 1971 which will be introduced in the Parliament shortly provides that with the commencement of the Act, the Central Government or any authority or agency authorized by the Central Government in this behalf shall alone be entitled to export antiquities.

Suggestions made by All-India Insurance Employees Association

*1326. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leaders of the All-India Insurance Employees Association met him in June, 1971 and submitted a memorandum giving their suggestions regarding the efficient running of the General Insurance after nationalisation ; 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 suggestions made therein are receiving attention of the Government.

Amount Advanced by State Bank of India New Delhi to a Private Party

*1327. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a branch of the State Bank of India, New Delhi recently advanced unauthorisedly Rs. 8 lakhs to a private party ;

(b) whether the State Bank has made any investigation in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the result of investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Smuggling of Gold into India

*1328. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 100 crores is smuggled into India from foreign countries every year; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Since it is not possible to make an exact estimate of the value of gold that is smuggled into India every year it is not possible to accept the figure indicated by the Hon. Member as correct. However, the value of gold seized as a result of anti-smuggling measures during the last 5 years was as indicated below:

Year	Value in Rs. Lakhs (at international monetary rate)
1966	195
1967	410
1968	333
1969	530
1970	428

(b) The Government have taken various administrative, legislative and economic measures to combat smuggling. Some of the important measures taken by the Government are as under: Systematic collection and follow-up information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

Industrial Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks

*1332. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount disbursed as industrial loan by the Nationalised Banks in 1970-71;

(b) the percentage of such loans which were below Rs. 1 lakh; and

(c) what percentage has gone to industrial houses belonging to Birlas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is not possible to furnish data in the manner asked for by the Hon'ble Member as most of the accounts of the borrowers would be running accounts sanctioned in the form of cash credits and overdrafts and the quantum of amount disbursed will not be available.

Construction of Cochin Bypass

*1336. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had sent some land acquisition estimates to the Centre for sanction in regard to the construction of Cochin bypass and for the development of National Highways in the State; and

(b) whether the estimates have been sanctioned and if so, the amount sanctioned for each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 40 estimates aggregating Rs. 445.24 lakhs for acquisition of land for improvement of National Highways in Kerala State were received from the State Government. Estimates for acquisition of land for Cochin bypass on the approved alignment are awaited from them.

(b) 28 estimates totalling Rs. 273.05 lakhs for acquisition of land have been sanctioned and the remaining 12 estimates aggregating Rs. 172.19 lakhs are under scrutiny.

Amendments to Companies Act, 1956

*1338. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under con-

deration certain proposals for amending the Companies Act, 1956 to regulate distribution of audit amongst Chartered Accountants; and

(b) if so, whether Government have consulted the Instituted Accountants of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) Various suggestions designed to prevent undue concentration of audit work of companies in a few hands are under examination; and

(b) The Institute has already given its reactions generally to these suggestions.

Grounding of AVRO Planes

*1340. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :**
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

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

(a) whether more than half of the AVRO planes with the Indian Airlines have been grounded;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to put them back into operation?

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

(a) to (c). There are 14 HS 748 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines. During the period 1st April to 30th June, 1971, the effective fleet of HS-748 was 12 because two aircraft were earmarked for evaluation tests with the Technical Committee appointed by Government to study the performance of this aircraft. Eight or nine serviceable HS-748s out of the effective fleet of 12 were available for operation during most of the above period.

Port Facilities for Berthing of Ships and Tankers

*1342. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning port facilities for berthing of ships and Tankers with

gross deadweight of 300,000 Tons and above; and

(b) whether Government have investigated the possibilities of dredging channel in soft soil near the mouth of Narmada and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Government are considering terminal facilities for tankers of 200,000 to 300,000 DWT on the north-west coast.

(b) The site of the terminal should be such that, among other things, no capital or maintenance dredging should be required. There should be no navigational hazards like reefs, shoals, etc. in the approaches. As regards the site near the mouth of the Narmada there is likelihood of heavy siltation in the region. There are mud bands and the depths have changing. Therefore, the site has been considered suitable.

Language Laboratory Equipment received by N. C. E. R. T.

*1343. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training had received the Language Laboratory equipment worth about Rs. 3 lakhs in the year 1963-64 under the TCCU Programme;

(b) the use to which the equipment was put to; and

(c) whether the Director, N. C. E. R. T. and a Lecturer of the Council went to the USSR in connection with the Language Laboratories Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training received Language Laboratory equipment worth US \$10,140 under the TCCU Programme and this was installed in the National Institute of Education Campus, New Delhi, in 1965.

(b) Equipment has been used for training technicians and officers to handle language laboratories and also for preparing materials for teaching of languages. An experimental study of the effectiveness of language laboratory in teaching English to various linguistic groups in India was also conducted.

(c) No Sir. However, a Ministerial delegation went to the USSR in 1969 in connection with the Indo-Soviet Textbook Board meeting and a Lecturer of the NCERT also attended the meeting and participated in the discussions relating to educational technology. The Lecturer also assisted the Indian delegation in discussions relating to the country's requirements in the field of Language Laboratories, among other matters.

Civil Aviation Training Centres in the Country

*1344. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Civil Aviation Training Centres in the country and their locations ; and

(b) the pattern of scholarships to flight trainees in the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the names and locations of 25 subsidised flying clubs in the country which offer facilities for flying training is laid on the table of the House. The clubs included in the Subsidy Scheme are eligible to receive a fixed subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- per annum and flying subvention at rates prescribed from time to time. The scheme does not provide for grant of any scholarships.

Statement

1. The Andhra Pradesh Flying Club, Begumpet Aerodrome, Hyderabad.
2. The Assam Flying Club Ltd., P. O. Silpukhri, Gauhati (Assam).
3. The Bihar Flying Club Ltd., Patna (Bihar).
4. The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Bombay-54.
5. The Delhi Flying Club Ltd., Safdarjung airport, New Delhi.
6. Government Flying Training School, Jakur Aerodrome, Yelahanke Post, Bangalore.
7. The Gujarat Flying Club, Harni Road, Baroda.
8. The Hind Flying Club Ltd., 2-A Jopling Road, Lucknow.
9. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Indore.
10. The Kerala Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Trivandrum.
11. The Nagpur Flying Club Ltd., Soncgaon Aerodrome, Nagpur.
12. The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Madras Airport P.O., Madras-27.
13. Northern India Flying Club, Jullundur Cantt.
14. Orissa Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneswar.
15. Rajasthan Flying Club Ltd., Jaipur.
16. Coimbatore Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-14.
17. Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala.
18. Amritsar Aviation Club, Raja Sansi Aerodrome, Amritsar.
19. Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club, Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan)
20. West Bengal Government Flying Training Institute, Behala, Calcutta-34.
21. Hissar Aviation Club, Hissar.
22. Jamshedpur Cooperative Flying Club Ltd., Dendli Road, Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur—Bihar.
23. Karnal Aviation Club, Karnal.

24. Eastern Madhya Pradesh
Flying and Gliding Club, Ltd.,
Raipur.

25. Ludhiana Aviation Club,
Ludhiana.

पटना स्थित खुदाबख्श ओरियेंटल पब्लिक
लाइब्रेरी को वित्तीय सहायता

*1345. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार पटना स्थित खुदा-
बख्श ओरिएण्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को प्रति
वर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) क्या लाइब्रेरी की प्रबन्धक समिति
में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि लिया
जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कभी इसके कार्य
की जांच की है और इसके लेखों की परीक्षा
की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और
संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी०
यादव) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख
दिया गया है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा
पुस्तकालय को दिए गए हैं वर्षवार अनुदान
दिखाये गये हैं ।

(ख) खुदाबख्श ओरियेंटल पब्लिक लाइ-
ब्रेरी अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 5 (1)
(ब) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खुदा-
बख्श ओरियेंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड में चार
व्यक्ति मनोनीत किए गए हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । पुस्तकालय के लेखों
नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा अथवा
उसके द्वारा इस बाबत नियुक्त किसी अन्य
व्यक्ति द्वारा जांचे जाते हैं जैसा कि खुदाबख्श
ओरियेंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी अधिनियम, 1969
की धारा 21 की उप-धारा (2) में व्यवस्था है ।

विवरण

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पी नई अनुदान की राशि (रुपयों में)
1962-63	16,000
1963-64	50,500
1964-65	20,000
1965-66	42,000
1966-67	58,000
1967-68	94,570
1968-69	97,579
1969-70	1,24,700
1970-71	1,38,300
1971-72 (ब० प्रा०)	1,50,000

खुदाबख्श ओरियेंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को
दिए गए उपर्युक्त अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त,
पुस्तकालय के भवन में परिवर्धन तथा रहोबदल
करने के लिए 1,25,400 रुपये की राशि
और दी गई (1965-66 में 30,000 रु० की
राशि, 1966-67 में 58,000 रु० की राशि
और 1968-69 में 37,400 रु० की राशि) ।

नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते के भुगतान के लिए नगरों
का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

*1346. डा० जगन्नी नारायण पांडे :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते के प्रयोजन के
लिए जिन राज्यों का दर्जा हाल ही में बढ़ाया
गया है उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारियों
को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) सखनऊ, नागपुर, अमृतसर,
शोलापुर, कोयम्बटूर जबलपुर, इंदौर और
पटना ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जनगणना सम्बन्धी नवीनतम उपलब्ध रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जिसमें 31 मार्च, 1969 की स्थिति बताई गयी है, ऊपर भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शहरों में लगभग 1,47,000 कर्मचारी तैनात थे। इनमें से उन कर्मचारियों को लाभ मिल सकेगा, जो निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करते हैं।

Inland Water Transport schemes for Orissa

*1347. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have approved any inland water transport schemes for Orissa for implementation during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the names of such schemes and the money allocated for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Orissa took up construction of locks leading channels and operational quarters at Mundali Weir at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.36 crores for facilitating navigation in the river Mahanadi and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 86.13 lakhs upto December, 1968. Subsequently the State Government requested for the inclusion of the scheme as a Generally sponsored scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74). The Government of India have sanctioned loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 50.18 lakhs to the State Government for completing the balance works.

Proposal to purchase DC-10 Lockheed 1011 and Air Bus-300 by Indian Airlines

*1348 SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to purchase few DC 10, Lockheed 1011 and Air-bus 300 ; and

(b) If so, how many will be purchased and what will be the financial involvement ?

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

(a) Indian Airlines is making a study of its fleet requirements during the current decade, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year. No conclusions have yet been reached either on the number or type of aircraft that may be required.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit to Japan of an expert team on construction of Second Shipyard at Cochin

*1349. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether an expert team from India is likely to visit Japan in connection with the construction of the second shipyard at Cochin and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Yes, Sir. A team of officers is likely to visit Japan for discussions in connection with the training of personnel and consultancy for ship design and building. The actual date of the visit will be settled after the necessary preparatory action is completed.

Loans to Kerala State for Education and uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1350. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Central Government to Kerala State for the education and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State during the last two years ; and

(b) the amount of loans likely to be given to the State in this regard during the Fourth Plan period ?

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

(a) No amount of loan was provided under

the Centrally Sponsored Programme. As regards State Sector, the Government of Kerala has a scheme 'Interest free loans to Scheduled Castes for construction of houses' and they have spent Rs. 0.725 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 0.30 lakhs in 1970-71.

(b) Rs. 2.10 lakhs have been provided in the State Sector of the Backward Classes Plan for the scheme of interest free loans to Scheduled Castes for construction of houses.

Levy of Bank charges by Nationalised Banks

5721. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no uniformity in the levy of bank charges by the nationalised banks ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a uniform rule for the nationalised banks regarding levy of bank charges ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Charges are fixed by individual Banks in the light of their own experience of the cost of Service involved. As such there is no uniformity and the charges levied by nationalised banks vary from bank to bank.

(b) and (c). The Banking Commission is currently examining schedules of rates laid by the banks on the various services offered by them to members of the public. The matter will be examined by the Reserve Bank of India and Government after the report of the Commission is available.

Service charge on Loans

5722. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether service charge at the first rate of 2% on the total amount of consumer loan is levied by nationalised banks ;

(b) whether it is under the consideration of Government to discontinue this practice ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No uniform rate for service charge on consumer loans is levied by all the nationalised banks. However, six of the nationalised banks do not make any service charge on these loans while the charges made by three others range between Rupee 1 and Rs. 100 depending upon the amount of loan. One of the banks makes a charge of 1% of the loan with a minimum of Rs. 10. The remaining 4 Banks make a service charge of 2%.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration with the Banking Commission.

Reduction in import duty on Viscose Staple Fibre

5723. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has urged Government to reduce immediately the import duty on Viscose Staple fibre from 100 per cent to 25 per cent in view of the difficulties experienced by the industry ; and

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

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

(b) Since this is a matter relating to Budget Proposals, it is not possible to give any reaction to such representation at this stage.

Financial Assistance to Vishwa Yuvak, Bangalore

5724. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to Vishwa Yuvak, Bangalore during the last three years by the Central Government ;

(b) whether Government have received information about any irregularities committed by the Vishwa Yuvak, Bangalore in regard to the utilisation of assistance ; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Seizure of Gold in Mysore

5725. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the quantity and value of foreign made

gold seized in Mysore State during the last 3 years ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in each case ; and

(c) what action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The quantity and value of gold seized in Mysore State during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Quantity of gold in Gms.	Value in Rupees	
		International monetary rate	Indian Market price
1968—69	70,530	5,95,265	8,05,664
1969—70	84,636	7,14,328	14,40,945
1970—71	227,530	19,20,353	40,78,363

(b) The number of persons arrested in each case is as under :—

1968—69 :—In 5 cases no arrest was made.

In 36 cases, 1 person was arrested in each case, and in 1 case 2 persons were arrested.

1969—70 :—In 10 cases no arrest was made.

In 15 cases 1 person was arrested in each case, and in 3 cases 2 persons were arrested in each case.

1970—71 :—In 10 cases no arrest was made.

In 42 cases 1 person was arrested in each case and in 7 cases 2 persons in each case were arrested.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Irregularities Committed by Officers of the Canara Bank

5726. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a list of certain grave irregularities committed by the top officers of the Canara Bank has been submitted to the Custodian of the Canara Bank recently ;

(b) if so, the nature of such irregularities ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officers concerned and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). An officer of Canara Bank against whom disciplinary action had been initiated by the management, has written to the Custodian of the bank, making allegations against some senior officers of the bank. These allegations which relate to alleged irregularities and malpractices in Foreign business, advances etc. and other miscellaneous matter, have been enquired into by the bank. Appropriate action will be taken on these allegations by the bank, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Radar facility at Palam Airport

5727. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8288 on the 1st May, 1970 regarding Radar facility at Palam Airport and state :

(a) whether the radar facility at Palam Airport has since been made available ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which such facility will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The installation of the Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) and the Long Range Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) are expected to be completed by September, 1971 and the end of December, 1971, respectively.

Grant of Exemption from Income-Tax Payment to Dr. Bhagwandas Memorial Trust, New Delhi

5728. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, 2F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, has been granted exemption from payment of Income-tax ; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which such exemption has been allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Income-tax Officer held in 1959 that the conditions laid down in section 15B (2) of the Income-tax Act of 1922 were satisfied and, therefore, donations to the Dr. Bhagwandas Memorial Trust were exempt u/s 15B (1). The question whether the income of the said Trust continues to be exempt in view of the changes in the law is being examined afresh.

Payment of Taxes

5729. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 50 per cent of the 29,10,341 assesses in the year 1969-70 had not been made to pay their full taxes ; and

(b) if so, whether responsibility had been fixed for non-collection of taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A considerable amount of the tax has to be paid and is paid by most of the assesses as advance tax or by way of tax deducted at source ; substantial amounts have also to be paid by the assesses by way of self-assessment as and when they file the returns of income. But, some further tax becomes due

after the assessments are completed. When the assessability of such tax is not in dispute by and large the assesses pay up the taxes within the time provided in the law or within such further time as may be allowed by the Income-tax Officer. It is not clear how the Hon'ble Member makes an assertion that 50% of the assesses have not been made to pay their full taxes. Information from which this assertion can be confirmed or denied is not readily available, and the collection of such information will involve considerable time and labour. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular assesses the same would be furnished.

(b) Does not arise.

Realisation of Arrears of Taxes

5730. SHRI RAJDEV SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the effective arrears of tax have increased from Rs. 244.62 crores on March 31, 1966 to Rs. 591.18 crores on March, 31, 1970 ;

(b) whether the total amount due to pending disposal of appeals and stay given does not exceed Rs. 30 crores ; and

(c) if so, what are the other reasons for non-realisation of taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The amount of the effective arrears as reported in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1969-70 was Rs. 244.67 crores as on 31.3.1966. This increased to Rs. 591.18 crores as on 31.3.1970. The net arrears a per departmental method of working, however, were Rs. 507.91 crores as on 31.3.1970 arrived at as under :

(In Crores of Rupees)	
Gross demand outstanding	840.69
Less :	Rs.
(i) Amounting pending disposal of appeal.	59.39
(ii) Amounts for which extension of time for payment of tax has been granted by the Income-tax Officer or other Income-tax authorities	23.77

(In Crores of Rupees)

(iii) Demand covered by advance tax which is awaiting adjustments	91.48	
(iv) Amount not fallen due	158.14	332.78
		Rs. 507.91

(b) The total amount due pending disposal of appeals wherein stay has been granted and where the tax has been stayed by Appellate Authorities/ High Courts/ Supreme Court as on 31st March, 1970, is Rs. 59.40 crores. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70 has, however, taken Rs. 29.70 crores being 50% of the actual amount of 59.40 crores as on 31.3.1970 for which stay has been granted as 'Reduction' expected on account of appeals.

(c) The reasons are given below :

- (1) Amount pending settlement of Double Income-tax or other relief ;
- (2) Amount due from persons who have left India for Pakistan ;
- (3) Amount due from persons who have left India for other countries ;
- (4) Amount due from companies in liquidation ;
- (5) Amount due under protective assessment, i.e. duplicate assessments made for safeguarding the revenue ;
- (6) Amount pending disposal of scaling down petitions or write-off proposals ;
- (7) Amount considered as not likely to be recovered ;
- (8) Amount for which steps for recovery are being taken as provided in the Income-tax Act and for which there is a certain amount of time lag.

Payment of Wealth Tax on Heirloom Jewellery in Possession of Nawab of Rampur

5737. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Nawab of Rampur

pays Wealth-tax on the so-called Heirloom Jewellery deposited with the State Bank of India, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the late Nawab of Rampur declared the said jewellery as Heirloom and paid Wealth-tax on it ; and

(c) on what basis the present Nawab of Rampur has been given exemption from payment of Wealth-tax on the same jewellery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. The wealth-tax assessments of the present Nawab are pending from the assessment year 1962-63 onwards. He has not shown the value of heirloom jewellery in any of the returns filed by him in view of the provisions contained in section 5 (1) (xiv) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 which exempt heirloom jewellery from assessment under the Wealth-tax Act.

(b) The late Nawab had declared the 7 items in question as heirloom jewellery. In his wealth-tax return, however, out of the said jewellery, the late Nawab declared 4 necklaces as taxable and claimed exemption under clauses (viii) and (xiii) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 in respect of the remaining items. This was accepted by the Wealth-tax Officer. The late Nawab paid wealth-tax accordingly.

(c) The exemption under the provision of the first part of section 5 (1) (xiv) was given as the Ministry of Home Affairs had recognised the jewellery as dynastic heirlooms prior to the commencement of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Unit Trust Scheme

5732. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Unit Trust Scheme has failed to attract the business community and the agriculturists ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make this scheme more popular among all sections of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The business community and agriculturists are not among the important classes of savers who have invested in the units of the U.T.I. The main reasons for the businessmen's apathy towards the 'Units' is that they invest their savings largely in their own businesses and/or in more lucrative channels like the shares of companies which offer prospects of capital appreciation. The reasons for the agriculturists being not attracted towards the 'Units' are mainly twofold namely, (a) the sophisticated nature of the 'Units' as a medium of investment which is not ordinarily understood by the small agriculturists and (b) the well-to-do agriculturists who have substantial savings invest them no agricultural inputs like fertilizers, high breed seeds, tractors etc. which are of immediate benefit to them.

(c) The U.T.I. is aware of the need to popularise units among all the sections of the society and evolves from time to time new scheme to attract them. Recently the Unit Trust of India has introduced Children's Gift Plan. The U.T.I. has also stepped up its publicity and sales promotion efforts by appointing a large number of agents. The Trust has arrangements with the Post Offices and the branches of banks for the sale of its units and with the growing expansion of branch net-work of banks in the hitherto unbanked and under-banked areas it is expected that the sale of units will increase in the backward and rural areas of the country.

Valuables Belonging to Nawab of Rampur

5734. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3702 on the 2nd July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints as regards the under-valuation of jewellery belonging to the Nawab and Begum of Rampur ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get it revalued ?

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

GANESH) : (a) The Government have received certain complaints suggesting that the jewellery has been undervalued. but no specific material to establish the allegations has yet been furnished.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Valuables Belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

5735. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3679 on the 2nd July, 1971 regarding valuables belonging the Nawab of Rampur and state whether Government propose to value the so-called Heirloom Jewellery of the Nawab of Rampur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The jewellery being exempt under the provisions of the first part of Section 5 (1) (xiv) the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 a valuation is normally not required. In view of certain allegations made about the substitution of this Jewellery the matter, however, is under consideration.

Loans Disbursed by L.I.C.

5736. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans disbursed (Statewise) by the Life Insurance Corporation of India from 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1971 to :

- (i) Private Ltd. Companies,
- (ii) Public Sector Industries,
- (iii) Co-operative Enterprises,
- (iv) Construction of Houses and Hotels ; and
- (v) Municipal Corporations and such other bodies for development works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A statement is attached.

Statement

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

- (i) Private Ltd. Companies ... Nil
- (ii) Public Sector Industries ... Nil

(iii) Co-operative Enterprises :

Name of State	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Gujarat	5.77	39.00	61.62
Maharashtra	13.15	58.73	84.24
Mysore	20.00	20.00	60.00
Rajasthan	—	35.00	2.50
Tamil Nadu	15.35	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	20.00
	54.27	1,52.73	2,28.36

(iv) Construction of Houses and Hotels* :

(a) State Governments and Apex Co-operative House Finance Societies—

Andhra Pradesh	1,00.00	1,20.00	1,20.00
Assam	—	20.00	15.00
Bihar	—	1,10.00	60.00
Delhi	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00
Goa	—	—	30.00
Gujarat	8,20.00	10,35.00	10,10.00
Haryana	40.00	50.00	50.00
Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	50.00	30.00
Kerala	65.00	75.00	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,00.00	55.00	55.00
Maharashtra	6,50.00	6,50.00	8,50.00
Mysore	1,10.00	1,20.20	1,10.00
Orissa	1,20.00	1,10.00	1,10.00
Punjab	80.00	80.00	85.00
Rajasthan	60.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	2,30.00	1,95.00	3,02.00
Uttar Pradesh	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00
West Bengal	1,35.00	1,00.00	1,75.00
	26,80.00	30,50.00	33,57.00

(b) Loans given to individuals or bodies under OTH and Mortgage Schemes for construction of Houses :

6,36.04 4,74.20 5,05.00

(Statewise figures are not readily available)

(v) Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees etc. :

Andhra Pradesh	—	—	14.95
Gujarat	40.42	23.31	23.89
Haryana	—	31.38	—
Kerala	52.00	—	2,53.40
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	16.70
Maharashtra	85.82	65.70	1,62.29
Mysore	40.00	35.00	63.66
Orissa	—	54.10	—
Punjab	98.00	2.00	—
Rajasthan	1,02.63	1,19.33	1,49.83
Tamil Nadu	—	1,92.33	2,70.78
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1,65.76
	4,18.87	5,23.23	11,21.26

Loans Disbursed by I. F. C.

5737. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much loan was disbursed (State-wise) by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1971 to the following categories :

(i) Industrial projects :—

- (a) Public industrial projects ;
- (b) Co-operative projects ; and
- (c) Private Industrial Projects.

(ii) Agricultural projects—

(iii) House building,

(iv) Hotel building ; and

(v) Other projects ?

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

New Device Explored by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona

5738. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a new device has been developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, for exploring the upper atmosphere in the range of 30 kilometres to 70 kilometres ; and

*No loans have so far been granted for construction of hotels.

(b) if so, the usefulness of the device and whether it has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The device, known as a rocketsonde, will be carried in a rocket to furnish information on temperature and wind conditions in the altitude range of 30 to 70 kilometres. The device will be introduced when a suitable carried rocket vehicle becomes available at Thumba.

Study Conducted by Punjab Agricultural University Regarding Credit for Small Artisans

5739. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Agricultural University has conducted a study recently, at the instance of the Banking Commission regarding credit for small artisans in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, its main findings ?

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

(b) The survey forms part of a series of surveys conducted by the Banking Commission and the size of the sample at each centre is quite small. The Banking Commission, is at present engaged in studying the findings on an All India basis. The report of the Banking Commission is expected by the end of December, 1971.

Welfare Services for Children

5740. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to give priority to the promotion of welfare services for children ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

Schemes for Children have been given the highest priority.

(b) Question does not arise.

Construction Programme at Cochin Shipyard

5741. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :**
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) whether a team of Japanese experts visited this country recently and had discussions with him about the construction programme at the Cochin Shipyard ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). A team of Japanese experts from M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries visited India recently, and had discussions with the officials of the Cochin Shipyard Project at Cochin and the officials of the Government of India at New Delhi. The team also made a courtesy call on me. The discussions included review of the progress achieved to date in the design and construction works of the Shipyard, exchange of preliminary views on the programme for MHI's cooperation in training of personnel for shipbuilding and in the building of the first ship in the shipyard.

Valuables belonging to Begum of Rampur

5742. **SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4358 on the 9th July, 1971 regarding valuables belonging to the Begum of Rampur and state :

(a) how many articles or pieces of jewellery were confiscated and the value thereof ; and

(b) whether these articles or pieces of jewellery are still in Government custody or they have been released ?

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

GANESH) : (a) No article or piece of jewellery has been confiscated by the Government.

(b) These items of jewellery are still deposited with a Bank at Bombay in the joint names of the Begum of Rampur and the Income Tax Officer.

Downward Trend of Tourism in the Eastern Region

5743. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directors of Tourism in the Eastern Region met at Calcutta recently to discuss the downward trend of Tourism in the Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, their findings about the causes of this downward trend ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The meeting of these Directors took place in Calcutta on 2nd and 3rd July, 1971.

(b) The causes for the downward trend listed by these Directors in the order of priority are :

1. Adverse publicity tarnishing the image of Calcutta.
2. Psychological fear among potential tourists due to the law and order situation in Calcutta, which is the dispersal point for the Eastern region.
3. The recent news of the spread of cholera in epidemic form.
4. Development of tourism in Nepal with direct flights from Bangkok and Dacca adversely affecting the traffic to Eastern India.
5. Restrictive entry permits.
6. Communications bottlenecks.
7. Lack of adequate publicity for places of interest in the Eastern region.
8. Lack of hotel accommodation and reliable transport in remote areas.

Assistance for Flood affected people of Lakhimpur District of Assam

5744. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for flood affected people of Lakhimpur District, Assam which was badly affected by the recent floods ; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No request for Central assistance towards flood relief expenditure in Assam has so far been received from the State Government.

Schemes for Development of Tourist Centres in Assam

5745. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam Government submitted any schemes for development of Tourist Centres in Assam during the period from 1968 to 1971 ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned year-wise ; and

(c) the amount spent by the Assam Government out of the sanctioned amount ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam asked for construction of 3 tourist bungalows in the Central Sector, one each at Kaziranga, Gauhati and Manas. Recently, however, the State Government have mentioned a number of schemes costing Rs. 78 lakhs.

(b) The Central Government sanctioned a scheme for the electrification of Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary which was completed in 1968-69 at a cost of Rs. 70,335. It is proposed to take up the following schemes in the Fourth Plan period :

1. Construction of a tourist bungalow at Kaziranga.
2. Provision of two mini-buses at Kaziranga at a cost of Rs. 86,000/-.

(c) The Fourth Plan allocation in the State Sector for tourism schemes is Rs. 34 lakhs. Statement of budgeted outlay and expenditure is as follows :

Year	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1968-69	Rs. 4,35,000	Rs. 2,78,907
1969-70	Rs. 8,11,537	Rs. 5,14,798
1970-71	Rs. 8,32,310	Rs. 5,26,092

औद्योगिक विकास के लिए निधि

5746. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल फेडरेशन ने सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि गैर सरकारी उद्योगों को औद्योगिक विकास के लिए अधिक वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु वित्त संस्थाओं को अधिक धन नियत किया जाए ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पास इस समय इतने साधन उपलब्ध हैं कि निजी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त मांगों के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

Teams for International Athletic Meets

5747. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Amateur Athletic Federation of India had decided to send teams for four international athletic meets during the current year ;

(b) if so, when and to which countries ; and

(c) what assistance is to be provided by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Amateur Athletic Federation of India has decided to send team for participation in the following events :

- (i) Iran Track and Field Tournament at Tehran from 26th July to 1st August, 1971 ;
- (ii) Malaysian Championabips at Kuala Trengganu from 5th to 8th August, 1971 ;
- (iii) Open Championships at Singapore from 13 to 15th August, 1971 ; and
- (iv) Bavarian Athletic Test Competitions in West Germany from 3rd to 12th September, 1971.

(c) No financial assistance has been given to the teams at (i), (ii) and (iii) above. The case of the team at (iv) is under consideration.

Institute of Physics in Bhubaneswar

5748. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission recommended the location of an Institute of physics at Bhubaneswar and if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(b) when the Institute is likely to start functioning ?

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 proposal of the Government of Orissa for starting an Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar was considered by the University Grants Commission in its meeting held in September 1970. The Commission recognised the need and importance to strengthen teaching and research in Physics, and desired that the matter may be examined by an expert Committee in consulta-

tion with the Utkal University and the State Government. The expert Committee has been appointed and the programme of visit of the Committee to Bhubaneswar is being finalized in consultation with the State Government.

पत्रकारों के लाभ के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बनाई गयी योजना

5749. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पत्रकारों को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने तथा इस योग्य बनाने के लिये कि वे अपना स्वतन्त्र व्यापार चलाने के और प्रेस, टाइप-राइटर, फोटो कैमरा, डुप्लि-केटिंग मशीन, कागज, आदि खरीद सकें, विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा क्या योजनाएं बनाई गयी हैं ;

(ख) इससे अब तक कितने पत्रकारों को लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में और सुविधायें देने का है ? ताकि स्वतन्त्र पत्रकारिता का विकास हो सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने, खास तौर से पत्रकारों के लिये वित्त व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अलग योजना नहीं चलाई है। लेकिन बैंकों ने पेशेवर और आत्म नियोजित व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए योजनाएं चालू की हैं। इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, पत्रकारों द्वारा अपने व्यवसाय से सम्बद्ध उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं ली जा सकती हैं। पत्रकारों को दिए गए ऋणों के आंकड़े, बैंकों द्वारा अलग से नहीं रखे जाते। जहां तक आत्म-नियोजित व्यक्तियों के लिए चलायी गयी योजनाओं के व्योरे का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान लोक-सभा के 28 मई, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 638 में उत्तर की ओर दिलाया जाता है। सरकार की नीति उन सभी उत्पादक और ससम योजनाओं को

प्रोत्साहन देने की है जिन्हें आत्म नियोजन और पेशेवर के क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया जा सकता है।

Smuggling through Goa

5750. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of newspaper reports alleging large scale smuggling through Goa ;

(b) whether any enquiries have been conducted ; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The Government have not come across any newspaper reports alleging large scale smuggling through Goa.

Government have been taking various measures to prevent smuggling of goods into and out of the country and as a result of the measures taken the value of goods seized by the Customs authorities in Goa during the last three years was as indicated below :

Year	Value of goods seized (in Rs. lakhs)
1968	23.4
1969	17.9
1970	18.2

Earning Foreign Exchange by Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali

5751. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali has started earning foreign exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Yes, Sir. The Institute has earned some small foreign exchange this year by conducting foreign tourists on trekking and climbing.

Proposals of All India Manufacturers Organisation for Continuation of Development Rebate for Industries

5752. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has urged the centre to continue the development rebate for setting up new industries beyond May, 1974 ;

(b) whether the Working Committee of the All India Manufacturers, organisation stated that development rebate was available in many countries for modernisation expansion and for giving relief to industries ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the matter ?

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

Industrial Licence for Manufacture of Tractors

5753. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new Indian parties too have been granted Letters of Industrial Licences to take up the manufacture of tractors in India in collaboration with companies in America, Western Europe and Japan and have been allowed to quote against the World Bank Tender ;

(b) if so, the reasons why these parties have not been allowed to quote for 50 per cent imported contents as they have been licensed to start manufacture of tractors with 50 per cent indigenous contents ; and

(c) the reasons why the World Bank Loan should be utilised for 100 per cent fully built up tractors instead of 50 per cent imported components and utilizing the balance 50 per cent indigenous components thereby providing work for our unemployed engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) In ac-

cordance with the arrangements for the procurement of tractors for agricultural credit projects assisted by the International Development Association; an affiliate of the World Bank quotations are obtained from suppliers in World Bank member countries and Switzerland who have established tractor manufacturing facilities in India or have obtained necessary approvals of the Government of India for the manufacture of tractors in India.

(b) and (c). In order to maximise indigenous production, manufacturers are already being given the facility of importing tractor packs in semi-knocked-down or partially knocked down condition to enable full utilisation of their surplus manufacturing and assembling capacity in addition to their regular production of tractors with maximum indigenous content. As, even with this facility, indigenous production has been found to be inadequate to meet demand, it has been necessary to arrange for import of tractors under IDA assistance and from other sources.

Class IV Employees working at the Cooch Behar Airport

5754. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Class IV employees working at the Cooch-Bihar Airport are all casual labourers and a representation for their inclusion in the Corporation as a permanent staff is long pending ;

(b) the member of such casual employees at the Cooch-Bihar Airport ;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to take them permanently in the regular establishment and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the casual labourers working at Cooch-Bihar are given lower rate of pay than approved by the Corporation and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION ; (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Porters	4
Sweepers	2
Peon	1
Night Guard	1

(c) Air Services operate to Cooch-Bihar on three days a week. The casual employees are required to attend the arrival and departure of the aircraft on a part-time basis. There is no full time requirement for the staff even on days when the flights operate. Indian Airlines do not therefore intend to take the above staff on their regular establishment.

(d) No, Sir.

Recruitment of Junior Traffic Assistants in Indian Airlines

5755. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether a second interview was held in 1970 for applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in the Indian Airlines for the post of Junior Traffic assistants advertised in 1969, in the Eastern sector headquarters at Calcutta and whether any panel has been formed for recruitment after final selection has been made;

(b) if so, the names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants whose names have been empanelled for such posts;

(c) how soon the persons in the panelled list will be recruited to fill the quota required for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in recruitment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty-six Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe candidates were empanelled. Out of these, twenty Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates have been appointed. Three Scheduled Caste candidates who were offered appointments did not join. Three other Scheduled Caste candidates are in the panel which is valid up to February, 1972.

(c) All vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates have been filled up. There are seven reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes. Indian Airlines have already initiated action to recruit Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(d) Selections are made after a written test and interview of the candidates who are successful in the written test. There is generally a time lag as the answer books of the candidates have to be scrutinized. On this occasion there was further delay due to the efforts made to empanel several Scheduled Caste candidates by having more than one interview after reducing the criteria for selection.

Excise Duty on Opium and Narcotics

5756. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue earned by the Central Government from the excise duty bid money on contracts on Opium and other narcotics (year-wise) during the last three years;

(b) the approximate number of addicts to such drugs in the country;

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government to rehabilitate the addicts of narcotics; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove the ban on their use, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Central Government is concerned with cultivation, manufacture and sale for export, of opium. The State Governments derive revenue by way of excise duty on opium and other narcotics. The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

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

(d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India.

Racket of Change Dealers in Bombay

5757. SHRI K. BALATHAND-
AYUTHAM :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a racket of change dealers who corner the change supplied by Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, with a view to rigging up the market rate for its supply against currency notes ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to put a stop to this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). During the three months commencing February 1971, when the Reserve Bank made issues of small coins across the counters at their office at Bombay at Rs. 350 per person, they did find that almost the same persons appeared daily at the exchange counters to obtain supplies of small coins, and also that they were trying to get as much change as possible by repeatedly standing in the queues at different coin windows. There was ground for suspicion that some people were making a business out of the supplies made by the Reserve Bank. For this reason as well as others connected with the need for meeting the requirements of up-country small coin depots, the Reserve Bank has reduced the issues to Rs. 52.50 per person at the counters.

Delay in Completion of Wangoo and Suguru Bridges

5758. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prolonged delay in the completion of Wangoo and Suguru Bridges on the Manipur river is causing great inconvenience to the general public ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to quicken the completions of the above mentioned bridges ; and

(c) the causes that led to the delay in the completion of the two bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delay in completion of Wangoo and Suguru Bridges in Manipur is due to the fact that the contractors for these two bridges have gone for arbitration with the work left incomplete. The contracts of these two bridges have been rescinded and fresh tenders for balance work are being invited by the Manipur Government.

Bridge on Nambul River

5759. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the absence of a motorable bridge on Nambul river between Khwairamband Bazar and Naoremthong has caused great inconvenience to the people on both sides of the river ;

(b) if so, whether a proposal has been sent to the Centre for the construction of the bridge ; and

(c) if so, when the construction will start ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There exist two motorable bridges over Nambul river (i) at Khwairamband Bazar, and (ii) at Naoremthong, within a distance of about one mile. Besides, there are two suspension bridges for pedestrians over Nambul river between Khwairamband Bazar and Naoremthong Bridge. No proposal has been sent to Government of India for construction of the bridge.

Construction of Thumbuthong Bridge in Manipur

5760. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur is considering the construction of Thumbuthong bridge at a new site in view of the damage done to the present bridge by the

sinking right hand bank of the Imphal river ; and

(b) if so, when the construction will start on the site selected ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Manipur Government for the construction of Thumbuthong bridge at a new site. The abutment and the first two piers of the present bridge had tilted affecting the first three spans from the right bank. The nature of the repairs to be done is under examination by the Government of Manipur. However, the bridge is being used by motor vehicles and there is no disruption to traffic, nor any inconvenience is being caused to the public at present.

नई दिल्ली में बिकलांग के लिये अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को अनुदान

5761. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने राजज एवेन्यू नई दिल्ली

में चल रहे बिकलांग व्यक्ति अनुसंधान केन्द्र को वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में वर्ष वार कितनी राशि अनुदान के रूप में दी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्र ने सरकार से अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि की मांग की ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में कितनी अनुदान की राशि मांगी गई और सरकार ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस्० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग) : जवाहर लाल नेहरू इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फिजिकल मेडिसाइन और रिहैबिलिटेशन, राजज एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली द्वारा मांगे गए और उसे दिए गए अनुदान संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

जवाहर लाल नेहरू इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फिजिकल मेडिसाइन एण्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन, राजज एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 (अब तक) में मांगी गई धन राशियां और सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई धन राशियां दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(क) वर्ष	भारत सरकार द्वारा दिया गया अनुदान	दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिया गया अनुदान
	रुपये	रुपये
1968-69	1,42,896.00	1,24,000.00
1969-70	1,89,885.70	1,14,868.00
1970-71	2,49,789.29	1,16,140.00
(ख) वर्ष	भारत सरकार से मांगी गई धनराशि	दिल्ली प्रशासन से मांगी गई धन राशि
1968-69	6,40,629.15	3,07,470.00
1969-70	4,71,568.70	3,66,969.00
1970-71	1,66,589.29	3,85,972.00

(ग) वर्ष	भारत सरकार		दिल्ली प्रशासन	
	मांगी गई	मंजूर की गई	मांगी गई	मंजूर की गई
	घन राशि	घन राशि	घन राशि	घन राशि
1971-72	95,872.31	50,000.00	4,05,354.75	38,400.00
(अबतक)				

विकलांग अनुसंधान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे डाक्टर

5762. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकलांग अनुसंधान केन्द्र, राज्ज एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में कितने डाक्टर तथा सहायक डाक्टर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त केन्द्र में कितने रोगियों को प्रविष्ट किया गया और कितने बहिरंग रोगियों का उपचार किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ फिजिकल मेडिसाइन एण्ड रीहैबिलिटेशन में, जो राज्ज एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली पर स्थित है, इस समय कोई अनुसंधान गतिविधियां नहीं हैं। इसमें 13 आंशिक समय के डाक्टर तथा 19 फिजिओ थेरापिस्ट्स और ओकुपेशनल थेरापिस्ट्स लगे हुए हैं।

(ख) पिछड़े तीन वर्षों में भीतरी रोगियों तथा बाहरी रोगियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

भीतरी रोगी :

वर्ष	संख्या
1968-69	172
1969-70	176
1970-71	178

बाहरी रोगी

वर्ष	संख्या
1968-69	4490
1969-70	4496
1970-71	4528

Training of I.A.S. Officers under USAID Programme

5763. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to send any deputation of I.A.S. Officers to United States for training under USAID Programme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There is no particular scheme to depute I.A.S. officers as such for training under the USAID Programme.

Individual officers from different Ministries and States, including officers from the I.A.S., continue to be sent for training under the USAID Programme, according to the requirements of different Ministries or States.

Managing Board of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

5764. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the persons who constitute the Managing Board of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India ?

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

(1) Shri B. B. Ghosh,
Ex-Principal Adviser to
the Governor of West Bengal.

- (2) Shri V. V. Chari,
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 Corpora-
tion 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.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

5765. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं अब तक खोली जा चुकी हैं ;

(ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1970 तक प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को जिन लघु मामले और बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों को ऋण दिया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई ; और

(ग) शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरित किए गए ऋण की राशि का अनुपात क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 31 मार्च 1971 को मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के 263 कार्यालय थे। इनमें से 103 कार्यालय 1 जुलाई 1969 और 31 मार्च 1971 के बीच खोले गये थे।

(ख) और (ग) लघु, माध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना, जिस रूप में बैंकों के पास उपलब्ध है, इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्धेटिक्स, कोटा द्वारा केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की अदायगी

5766. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्धेटिक्स, कोटा को केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की अदायगी से मुक्त कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस कम्पनी ने सरकार को कितना केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर दिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्धेटिक्स, कोटा, को केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर की अदायगी में छूट नहीं दी गयी है।

(ख) 1968-69	443852.95 रुपये
1969-70	45898.58 रुपये
1970-71	91538.59 रुपये

World Bank Report on Shortfall in Achieving Food Target by the end of Fourth Plan

5767. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank in one of its reports early this month has expressed doubts about India achieving the target of 129 million tonnes of food production by the end of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the main points expressed by the World Bank in support of their doubt ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in removing those doubts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Some World Bank officials have expressed the view that the Fourth Plan target of foodgrain production may not be reached mainly on account of slower growth of rice output and fertilizer consumption.

Measures are being taken to achieve an early break-through in rice production and also to step up the consumption of fertilizer.

Government hope that with these efforts and with weather conditions being satisfactory, the Fourth Plan target will be achieved.

शहरों का श्रेणीकरण

5768. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 'ए' 'बी' और 'बी-2' श्रेणी के शहरों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को वर्तमान जन-संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता तथा मकान किराया भत्ता मंजूर करने के निमित्त जिन शहरों का 'ए बी-1' तथा 'बी-2' के रूप में वर्गीकरण किया गया है उनके नाम नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

'ए' दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता।

'बी-1' हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद, पूना बंगलौर, नागपुर, कानपुर तथा लखनऊ।

'बी-2' पटना, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, मद्रास, कोयम्बतूर, शोलापुर, अमृतसर,

जयपुर, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, तथा वाराणसी, (बनारस)

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना से व्यक्त जन-संख्या के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

	जनसंख्या
1. दिल्ली एकन्दर शहर	3,629,842
2. मद्रास	2,470,288
3. बृहत् बम्बई	5,931,989
4. कलकत्ता एकन्दर शहर	7,040,345
5. हैदराबाद एकन्दर शहर	1,798,910
6. अहमदाबाद एकन्दर शहर	1,746,111
7. पूना एकन्दर शहर	1,123,399
8. बंगलौर एकन्दर शहर	1,648,232
9. कानपुर	1,273,042

जहां तक शेष नगरों का सम्बन्ध है, 1971 की जनगणना में व्यक्त जनसंख्या के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है उनके शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित होने की आशा है।

Juvenile Offenders

5769. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of juvenile offenders during 1968-70 ; and

(b) whether 1971 is to be observed as the probation year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) As reported in 'Crime in India', published by the Ministry of Home Affairs, a total number of 73,314 Juvenile offenders were arrested in 1968. The figures for the years 1969 and 1970 are not yet available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बेरोजगार स्नातकों को वित्तीय सहायता

5770. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जिसके अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों को जब तक रोजगार नहीं मिल जाये तब तक मासिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या योजना है और कितनी वित्तीय सहायता का व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार का ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। अनबस्ता, पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र के अधीन राजस्थान सरकार की एक योजना है और उसके लिए उन्होंने 1971-72 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने के लिए क्रमशः 75,000 रुपए और 1,25,000 रुपए की व्यवस्था की है। इस योजना के अधीन गुणवान छात्रों को एक वर्ष तक अथवा उस समय तक जब तक कि उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिल जाती, जो भी पहले हो, सहायता दी जाती है।

अन्य राज सरकारों से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

"Smuggling of Foreign Goods into India"

5771. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether dislocation in India's trade with Pakistan has resulted in the inflow and unauthorised import of foreign goods across the Indo-Pakistan border ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to check unauthorised import of foreign goods into the country ?

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

(b) Measures taken by the Government to combat smuggling are as follows :—

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively.

Opening of new preventive posts at strategic points on the borders, arranging of frequent meetings between Customs, Central Excise, Police and Border Security Force for mutual exchange of information and taking effective steps for prevention of smuggling.

Ensuring of co-ordination between Border Security Force, Police and Customs/Central Excise by arranging high level meetings of senior officers of the various departments from time to time.

The position is also reviewed frequently in the light of the information collected for suitable action.

Educational Facilities and Reservation in Government Service for Scheduled Caste Converts to Buddhism

5772. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to give educational facilities and reservation in Government services to the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism has been taken by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की कुटिया का नवीकरण

5773. श्री अमृत प्रसाद बूतिबा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांव घेगरपुरा, डाकखाना तथा थाना ओरछा जिला टीकमगढ़ में सतार नदी के तट पर हनुमान मन्दिर के निकट शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की कुटिया बहुत ही जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कुटिया का स्मारक के रूप में जीर्णोद्धार करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की कुटिया केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है और सरकार को इसकी स्थिति के बारे में मालूम नहीं है। इस के नवीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Damage to Air India's Boeing 707 Bound for Singapore

5774. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the damage of India's Boeing 707 bound for Singapore at Meenambakkam Airport on the 26th June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under investigation.

Progress regarding 11-Crore Plan for Extension Work at International Airports

5775. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

progress made so far in regard to the Rupees 11-crore plan for strengthening and extending runways, taxi-ways and other allied works at the International Airports ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): An expenditure of Rs. 10.68 crores has so far been sanctioned for the development of runways, taxi-ways and aprons at the four international airports. The progress is indicated below :

Delhi : Construction of night parking apron and strengthening of the central taxi-track has been completed.

Bombay : Strengthening of the main runway has been completed. Widening and strengthening of all connecting taxi-tracks is well in progress. Work on providing more apron space has also been completed.

Madras : The work of strengthening the main runway has been taken up. Widening of the taxi-track will commence shortly.

Calcutta : Work on the extension of the runway has commenced. Strengthening of the runway and construction of connecting taxi-tracks will be taken up shortly.

Security of Installations at Palam Airport

5776. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to entrust the task of ensuring security of installations at the Palam Airport to the Central Industrial Security Force ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to cover all other airports under the same scheme ?

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

(a) A proposal in this respect is being processed.

(b) It is essential to maintain a high standard of security at our airports particularly in

view of the danger of hijacking and unlawful interference with civil aviation. The existing chowkidari arrangements are inadequate for present day requirements.

(c) It is proposed to cover the other international airports under a phased programme.

Seizure of smuggled Gold in Madurai

5777. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold bars valued at Rs. 3 lakhs with foreign markings were seized by the officials of the Central Excise Department in different raids conducted in Madurai city on the 27th June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether in May, 1971 smuggled goods worth Rs. 7.41 lakhs were also seized by the Madras Central Excise Collectorate ;

(c) whether smuggling of gold and other goods is continuing inspite of strong measures taken by Government ; and

(d) if so, what further measures are proposed to be taken to stop smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) On 26th June, 1971 gold bars with foreign markings valued about Rs. 2.5 lakhs at Indian market rate were seized in two raids conducted in Madurai City by the Central Excise Officers, Madurai.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Smuggling is continuing in spite of anti-smuggling measures taken by Government.

(d) Measures taken by the Government to combat smuggling are as follows :—

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and at the airports and posting of highpowered officers to devote attention exclusively to anti-smuggling matters.

Strengthening of staff and acquiring of sea crafts and other anti-smuggling equipment are *inter-alia* some of the further measures under consideration.

Seizure of Animal Skins at Palam Airport

5778. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs authorities recently seized leopard skins and 150 lamb skins valued at Rs. 2 lakhs at Palam Airport, New Delhi ;

(b) whether these skins were to be flown to London ;

(c) whether it is for the first time that such a big haul of animal skins has been made at the Airport ;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(e) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) On 1st June, 1971, 115 Leopard skins and 150 Karakul skins worth about Rs. 1.5 lakhs were seized at Palam Airport.

(b) The packages containing these skins were labelled for London.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The matter is under investigation and no arrest has so far been made.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिये हरियाणा राज्य सरकार को दी गयी निधि का लेखा-परीक्षण

5779. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि हरियाणा के

शिक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा है कि हरियाणा में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई निधि को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली निधियों की समय-समय पर लेखा परीक्षा कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (जी डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां । किन्तु सम्बन्धित मन्त्री द्वारा समाचार-पत्र में छपी खबर का खण्डन किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Unearthing of Black Money Question

5780. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to unearth black money in the country ;

(b) the total amount recovered during the year 1969 and 1970 ; and

(c) how these figures compare with those of 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The steps undertaken by the Government or proposed to be undertaken to unearth black money have already been placed on the table of the Sabha on 4.6.1971 in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 272. The Question of tax evasion is constantly engaging the attention of the Government and further steps to unearth black money would be taken on receipt of the final report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee.

(b) During the financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71, 170 and 195 searches were undertaken to unearth black money. As a result of these searches, unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 95 lakhs in the financial year 1969-70 and Rs. 1.2 crores in the financial year 1970-71 were seized.

(c) During the financial year 1968-69, 81 searches were undertaken to unearth black money and unaccounted assets of Rs. 59 lakhs were seized.

Proposal to set up a Tourist Centre at Thirumullavaram District, Quilon (Kerala)

5781. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Tourist Centre at Thirumullavaram, Quilon District, Kerala and if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). No Sir, but a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been made under the State Plan to develop Thirumullavaram during the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to develop bathing facilities at Thirumullavaram by improving the beach and providing some changing rooms and a restaurant.

Old Age Pension

5782. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States/Union Territories have enacted legislation for payment of old age pension ;

(b) if so, the names of the States/Union Territories, the amounts paid by them as old age pension, the number of beneficiaries and the conditions qualifying for such aid State-wise ; and

(c) the contribution of the Centre towards this scheme if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में डुमरियाघाट में गंडक पुल पर हुआ ध्वज

5783. श्री विमल मिश्र : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में डुमरियाघाट में गंडक पुल पर जून 1971 के अन्त तक सरकार द्वारा कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा पटना और दानापुर में बेरोजगार स्नातकों को दिये गये ऋण

5784. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना, पटना मिट्टी तथा दानापुर में कार्य कर रही राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा बेरोजगार स्नातकों को अपनी जीविका कमाने के योग्य बनाने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त स्थानों पर स्थिति बैंकों के पास बेरोजगार स्नातकों की ओर से ऋण के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णित पड़े हैं तथा उन्हें न निबटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य ने जिस रूप में सूचना मांगी है उस रूप में बैंकों में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती। किन्तु, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने अब तक उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों के प्रति ऋण की उदार नीति अपनाई है। इन क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार स्नातक भी शामिल हैं जो लघुउद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं या अपना कोई काम खोलना चाहते हैं। बैंक आवेदन पत्रों पर गुणावगुणों के आधार-पर विचार करते हैं बशर्ते कि योजनाएं आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम हों। यदि कहीं कोई, बेरी होने की विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त होती

हैं तो बैंकों को उन की जांच करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

सचेतक सम्मेलन

5785. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् और राज्य विधान सभाओं में विभिन्न दलों के सचेतकों का सम्मेलन पहले कब हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सचेतकों का नया सम्मेलन बुलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और किस स्थान पर ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पिछला अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन 21 सितम्बर से 23 सितम्बर, 1969 तक मद्रास में हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). आगामी अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन करने का अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। विभिन्न दलों के मुख्य सचेतकों से उनके विचार जानने के लिए इस विषय में बातचीत की जायेगी।

Construction of By passes in Kerala

5786. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

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

(a) whether the construction of some by-passes in Kerala State under the Fourth Plan programme had been approved ;

(b) if so, when the construction of the by-passes would start ;

(c) the amount to be spent on each of the by-pass construction ;

(d) whether the Centre had agreed to the proposal made by the Government of Kerala regarding sharing of expenses ; and

(c) if so, the share of expenses borne by the Central and the State Government for the construction and the maintenance of bypasses and the parallel service roads ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) and (e). The policy governing the sharing of cost of construction of the bypasses between Central and State Government is that where a new bypass runs through Municipal limits the Central Government will bear the full cost of land acquisition, construction and future maintenance of the National Highway proper. The State Government will be responsible for pro-

viding parallel service roads and meeting the cost of land acquisition, construction and future maintenance of the same.

Where the new bypass runs outside the Municipal limits, the Central Government will bear the cost of land acquisition, construction and future maintenance of the National Highway without insisting on the State Government immediately providing parallel service roads for future development. If, however, at any time the area begins to get built-upon the State Government shall be required to construct at its cost parallel service roads before allowing any building activity near the bypass or extending the Municipal limits to include the whole or a part of the bypass.

Statement

(a) to (c). The required information is given in the following table :—

<i>Name of the Bypass</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Present position of the Bypass</i>
(i) KORATTY	Rs. 22.00 lakhs	The work has been sanctioned and is in progress.
(ii) SHERTALLAI	Rs. 21.00 „	Land acquisition is in progress and construction work is likely to be commenced by the end of 1971.
(iii) ALWAYS	Rs. 14.00 „	The alignment has been approved and the State Government has been asked to submit estimate for land acquisition.
(iv) PALGHAT	Rs. 65.00 „	The alignments are under investigation by the State PWD and are expected to be finalised shortly after which the detailed estimates will be prepared by them
(v) CHALAKUDY	Rs. 35.00 „	and sent to the Government of India for sanction. The construction work will be taken up after the estimate are sanctioned.
(vi) COCHIN	Rs. 331.00 „	The alignment has been approved and the estimate for land acquisition is awaited from the State Government.

In addition to the above bypasses, land acquisition for the following bypasses is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan :—

(i) TRICHUR	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs	The alignment of the bypass is being investigated by the State P. W. D.
(ii) ALLEPEY	Rs. 16.00 „	No proposal has yet been received from the State Government.

Admission in Delhi University

5787. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to overcome the problem of admission of students in the Delhi University this year ; and

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

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 has increased the number of seats in the

existing colleges and Departments of the University. The Delhi Administration has offered to the University of Delhi to open two new colleges to cope with the admission problem. The offer is under consideration of the University authorities.

Memorandum from the Indian Federation of Transport Operators

5788. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Indian Federation of Transport Operators on the 25th June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the points raised therein ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

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

Completion of Road Link between Sidhi and Surguja (Madhya Pradesh)

5789. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the road link between the Districts of Siddhi and Surguja ;

(b) the reason why the Central aid for it has been stopped ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government purpose to take to expedite its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The necessary information has been called for from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Facility provided to Farmers by Air India for Export of Fresh Vegetables to European Markets

5790. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what facilities Air India provides to the farmers who want to export fresh vegetables to the European Markets ;

(b) whether any study has been carried out to fully exploit this method of earning foreign exchanges ; and

(c) what are the present difficulties in giving an assured air cargo space to vegetable growers who would like to have this facility on an annual basis ?

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

(a) Air India have introduced special low commodity rates for transportation of fresh fruit and vegetables to Europe and the U. K. They provide information regarding available markets abroad and also assist with advice regarding packaging, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Detailed investigation has been carried out to ascertain available markets for export of fresh fruit and vegetables.

(c) It has not been found practical to reserve air cargo space, but no difficulty is anticipated in meeting the requirements of exporters.

Cargo Space on Air India Flights

5791. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cargo space on Air India Flights seldom goes fully booked on flights to Europe ;

(b) if so, whether this situation will worsen with the introduction of jumbo flights ; and

(c) the steps taken to promote farmers to make use of air cargo space for fresh fruits and vegetables ?

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

(a) and (b). Air India's cargo capacity on its Boeing 707s has been fully utilised. However, with the introduction of high capacity Boeing 747 aircraft some load/space is available on

flights to Europe. Air India is making an intensive sales promotion drive and expects there will be an adequate demand for its cargo capacity.

(c) Low commodity rates have been introduced for the transport of fresh fruit and vegetables to Europe and to the U. K. and customers are being given suitable advice in regard to packaging problems etc.

Customs Clearance of Fruits and Vegetables

5792. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made by Government for Customs Clearance of fresh fruits and vegetables on Sundays and holidays ; and

(b) whether there has been any arrangement to give to such goods the facility of clearance at the airport rather than at the customs' buildings which are quite far from the Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Customs staff are posted on duty on Sundays and holidays also to allow clearance of fresh fruits and vegetables.

(b) Arrangements exist for clearance of such goods at the major airports.

Grant sanctioned to High and Higher Secondary Schools in Rural Areas of West Bengal Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

5793. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned to High and Higher Secondary Schools in rural areas of West Bengal under Centrally sponsored scheme during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) the number of applications that are pending ?

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

(a) A statement giving the requisite information in respect of West Bengal as a whole, is attached.

(b) None.

Statement

Grant sanctioned to High/Higher Secondary Schools of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Sl.No.	Scheme	Year of Sanction	School to which grant was sanctioned	Amount of grant (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Improvement of Secondary Education—Strengthening of Science Laboratories of Secondary Schools.	1968-69	The Grant was sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal and not to individual High/Higher Secondary Schools, as such.	10,19,000
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of school education.	1968-69	Ramakrishna Ashram, P. O. Nimpith Ashram, 24 Parganas.	5,000
	do	do	Sri Sharda Ashram New Alipore, Calcutta.	20,000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of school education.	1968-69	Ramakrishna Mission Vidya Pith, Purulia.	30,000
	do	1969-70	Shri Sharda Ashram, New Alipore, Calcutta.	3,940
	do	do	Baishnachak Mahesh Chandra High School, Midnapore.	7,000
	do	1970-71	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Nimpith, Jayanagar.	4,180
	do	do	Sri Sharda Ashram, New Alipore, Calcutta.	4,980

Implementation of Recommendations of Education Commission and Pay Commission in respect of Pay Scales of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in West Bengal

5794. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Education Commission 1964-66 and of the recent Pay Commission set up by the Central Government in respect of scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff of High, Junior High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal are being implemented ; and

(b) if so, the revised scales of pay category-wise ?

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 recommendations of the Education commission were forwarded to all State Governments including West Bengal for implementation. As per information available in the Ministry the pay scales of teachers of West Bengal in different categories are as in the statement. The Central Government did not set up any Pay Commission for the teaching and non-teaching staff of schools in West Bengal. However it is learnt that the West Bengal Government had set up a Pay Commission and the latest position in this regard is being ascertained from the State Government.

Statement

Primary School Teachers (Metric Trained)

	MINIMUM			MAXIMUM		
	Pay	D.A.	Total	Pay	D.A.	Total
West Bengal	272	—	272	396	—	396
	120@	90	210	230	90	320
	@Revision under consideration.			Govt. Sch. 1. 4. 70 Non Govt. Sch. on 31. 3. 70		

Trained Graduate Teachers

West Bengal	297	—	297	471	—	471
	167*	90	257	317	90	407
	220	90	310	470	90	560
				Govt. Sch. 1. 4. 70 Non-Govt. Sec. Sch. on 31. 3. 70 (Distn. Hons.)		

Post Graduate Teachers

West Bengal	371@@	—	371	639	—	639
	240*	90	330	470	90	560
	220	90	310	470	90	560
				Govt. Sec. Sch. from 1. 4. 70 Non Govt. Schools on 31. 3. 70 M.A. I and II Class M. A. III class		

* Revision under consideration.

@@Rs. 361 for 2nd class Master's Degree holders.

शाजापुर (अध्य प्रदेश) में सिक्कों और प्राचीन प्रतिमाओं का पाया जाना

5795. श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले के मोहाना गांव में शाह आलम के युग के 103 चांदी के सिक्के प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा सोयात के समीप लोहारिया गांव में पुरातत्वीय महत्व की सताब्दियों पुरानी विष्णु भगवान तथा अन्य देवी-देवताओं की प्रतिमाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुरातत्व विभाग का विचार वहां खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भी शाजापुर जिले के कारडी गांव में खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ करने का है जहां बहुत सी प्राचीन प्रतिमाएँ पाई गई हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अमरनाथ मन्दिर की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये आयु सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध

5796. श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने अमरनाथ की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों की आयु के बारे में कतिपय प्रतिबन्धों की घोषणा की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे प्रतिबन्ध क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मंगवाई गयी है।

Opening of Branch Office of Industrial Development Bank in Gujarat

5797. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Branch Office of the Industrial Development Bank in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the location of the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Development Bank of India intends to open its Branch Office at Ahmedabad shortly.

Minting of Coins by India For other Countries

5798. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is meeting the requirements of other countries regarding minting of coins ; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Bombay Mint was engaged for a part of the year 1970-71 in minting of 86 million pieces of Baht coin blanks for the Government of Thailand and 29 million pieces of finished coins of different denominations for the Government of Greece against orders procured by State Trading Corporation of India. During the current year (1971-72), there has been no minting of foreign coins in any of the India Government Mints.

पश्चिम बंगाल पर ककाया गृह

5799. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्काय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल पर केंद्रीय गृह की

इस समय कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कितनी राशि का ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) राज्य को दिये गये ऋण पर ब्याज की दर क्या है तथा इस समय ब्याज की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेंद्र) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1971 को 589.42 करोड़ रुपया ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य की 1971-72 की आयोजना के लिए जो केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित की गई है उसमें लगभग 30.94 करोड़ रुपये के इकट्ठे ऋण भी शामिल हैं । इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार को, अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत रकम के एवज में तथा केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं आदि की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी ऋण मिलेंगे । 1971-72 के राज्य के बजट में, कुल मिलाकर केन्द्रीय ऋणों के रूप में 76.79 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होने की कल्पना की गयी है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो ऋण मिलते हैं उन पर सामान्यतया 5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है और समय पर मूल रकम की वापसी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी किये जाने के लिए $\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत की छूट भी दी जाती है ।

31 मार्च, 1971 को केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर देय ब्याज की बकाया रकम 7.90 करोड़ रुपया थी ।

Running Grades for University Teachers

5800. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various organisations of University teachers have demanded running grades for the teachers ;

(b) whether some of the Universities have indicated their willingness to accept the demand for running grades provided the Union Government allocate more grants to the Universities and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to increase its grants to meet the demands of the University teachers ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The question is under consideration of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges set up by the University Grants Commission.

(b) A few Universities have suggested running grades for college teachers but no additional financial assistance has been asked for in this connection.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress made in Road Development

5801. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road development has not kept pace with road traffic increases in the country ;

(b) what is the increase registered in road traffic in the country during the last three years ; and

(c) the progress made in road development during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). There is justification for roads being developed at a faster pace in the context of traffic increases in the country. This is being done as far as funds available for the purpose permit. The goods traffic moving by roads is estimated to have increased from 34 billion tonne kilometres in 1965-66 to 40 billion tonne kilometres in 1968-69. During 1969-70 the traffic is estimated to have further increased to about 47 billion tonne kilometres. The passenger traffic is estimated to have increased from 82 billion passenger kilometres in 1965-66 to 98 billion

passenger kilometres in 1968-69 and further to 111 billion passenger kilometres in 1969-70.

In regard to progress in road development, the length of surfaced roads increased from 2.87 lakh kilometres in 1965-66 to 3.25 lakh kilometres in 1968-69. In the two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 about 20,000 kilometres of surfaced roads are further estimated to have been added.

In comparing the progress in road development and increase in traffic it has to be appreciated that besides additions to road length, considerable improvements have been made to the existing roads such as widening, strengthening etc. which have resulted in increase in the capacity of the roads.

Girls College at Cooch-Behar

5802. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Government of West Bengal have decided to start a Government-sponsored Girls College at Cooch-Behar town and if so, how soon the college will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Money Advanced to Various Persons in the District of Cooch-Behar since Banks Nationalisation

5803. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money so far advanced to various persons under different schemes in the district of Coochbehar since nationalisation of banks ;

(b) the category of those loanees, such as big businessmen small traders ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such financial advances and to what extent such advances were made against securities or sureties, or without security or surety ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is not maintained by the banks in the form asked for by the Hon'ble Member. Data in respect of advances made upto December 1970 in West Bengal State by nationalised banks under the categories of agriculture (direct finance), small scale industries and road transport operators are furnished below :

	No. of A/Cs.	Amount outstanding. (Rs. lakhs)
Agriculture (Direct Finance)	15746	625.31
Small Scale Industries.	3982	2352.88
Road Transport	921	228.94

Note : Figures are provisional.

Regarding terms and conditions of these schemes Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 638 answered on 28th May, 1971.

Popularization of 'Kalaripayattu'

5804. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the popularisation of 'Kalaripayattu' (a unique combination of art and sport of Kerala) ; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the potential of self-defence by proper training of 'Kalaripayattu' ?

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

(b) According to the information contained in a pamphlet issued by the Kerala 'Kalaripayat' Association, this system enables the student to master the art of self-defence.

Scholarships/Stipends to Retired Professors of Colleges for Research Work

5805. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present retired professors of Colleges are granted research Scholarships/stipends and encouraged to do research ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such work is directed to doing research in purely academic subjects and that generally such research work does not cover subjects of practical importance ?

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

(a) Teachers of outstanding merit who have retired from Universities and Colleges and are fit to continue their teaching/research work are assisted under the University Grants Commission Scheme for utilising their services for teaching/research. Selected Teachers are given an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 per annum and an annual contingency grant of Rs. 1,000 for meeting necessary expenditure in connection with their work.

(b) Teachers selected for participation under the scheme have to devote their whole time to the academic work, teaching and research. The choice of a research subject is determined by the experience, training and facilities available. As the retired teachers work in the academic institutions (as distinct from National Laboratories, etc.) their subjects are broadly of the same type as pursued in the universities generally by regular teachers and research students and are essentially academic in character. The subjects extend over a wide range and some have an immediate practical angle.

Development of Digha as a Tourist Centre

5806. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve Digha in District Midnapur, West Bengal as a better tourist centre ;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on its development during the last three years ; and

(c) whether a students hostel, a community hall and a conference hall are proposed to be

constructed for attracting tourists and for holding conferences there ?

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

(a) The Central Government has not undertaken any tourism scheme at Digha.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Tourism has no such proposal.

Mithila University

5807. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3181 on the 25th June, 1971 regarding Mithila University and state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has since completed consideration of the reply of the Committee for setting up a modern Mithila University at Darbhanga ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government of Bihar.

Social Welfare Schemes in various States

5808. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the social welfare schemes of the Central Government operating in various States ;

(b) whether social welfare schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh, with particular reference to backward areas, are inadequate as compared to other States ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to augment these schemes so as to bring them to the level of other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) Details of schemes operating in various States are given in the statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

*Statement**List of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes**A. State Sector**I. Education*

1. Pre-matric scholarships and stipends.
2. Exemption from tuition and examination fees.
3. Provision of mid-day meals.
4. Provision of educational equipment.
5. Setting up of Ashram Schools.
6. Grants for the construction of school and hostel buildings.
7. Additional scholarships to post-matric students.

II. Economic Development

1. Provision of land and irrigation.
2. Supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manures.
3. Development of cottage industries.
4. Cooperation.
5. Colonisation of shifting cultivators.
6. Development of communications.
7. Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs, goats etc.
8. Craftsman Training.

III. Health, Housing and others

1. Medical facilities.
2. Drinking water supply Schemes.
3. Provision of houses and house-sites.
4. Provision of legal aid.
5. Grants to non-official agencies working at the State level.
6. Subsidy for drinking water supply projects.
7. Subsidy for construction of houses.
8. Additional staff for Coordination and Statistical Cell.
9. Travelling allowances to Scheduled Caste candidates for attending interview in connection with their employment.

10. Pre-recruitment training for Scheduled Castes for the post of Police constables.

*B. Centrally Operated/Centrally Sponsored Schemes**Centrally Operated*

Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Centrally Sponsored

1. Post-matric scholarships.
2. Girls Hostels.
3. Coaching and allied schemes.
4. Tribal Development Blocks.
5. Cooperation.
6. Research, Training and Special Projects.
7. Improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations.
8. Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes.

Schemes for Handicapped

1. Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi.
2. National Centre for the Blind, Dehradun.
3. Training Centre for Adult Deaf, Hyderabad and School for Partially Deaf Children, Hyderabad.
4. Four Teachers Training Centres for the Blind in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Other Schemes

1. Pre-Vocational Training Programme.
2. Family and Child Welfare Programme.
3. Nutrition Programme through Balwadis for pre-school children in the age group of 3 to 5 years.
4. Special Nutrition Programme for children of 0-3 age group started in 1970-71.
5. Homes and Infirmarys.
6. Bal Sevika Training Programme.
7. Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India.

C. Schemes run by the Voluntary Organisations with Financial Assistance from the Centre for the Weaker Sections.

1. 17 Primary schools (Allahabad, Dehradun and Mirzapur).

2. One Training centre for workers (Dehra Dun District.)
3. Two Ashram Schools (Mirzapur District)
4. Five Women's Welfare Centres (Mirzapur and Allahabad District).
5. Six Child Welfare Centres (Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Fatehpur and Shahajahanpur).
6. Two Maternity and Child Welfare Hospitals (Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun Districts).
7. Eight Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun Districts).
8. Two Nursery Schools (Tehri Garhwal District).
9. One Balwadi (Ghazipur District).
10. One Creche (Dehradun).
11. One Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad, for I. A. S. etc. examinations (For candidates from all over India).

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OTHER THAN SC & ST) EDUCATION

1. Grant of stipends and N. R. assistance to students in pre-matric classes.
2. Grant of stipends for training in craftsmanship in I. T. Is. and awards of meritorious scholarships.

Theft of Antiques from Centrally Protected Monuments

5810. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
SHRI DASARATHA DEB :

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

(a) the number of officials of the Archaeological Survey of India who were apprehended in connection with the theft of antiques from the Centrally protected monuments during

the last three years ; and

(b) the nature of punishment awarded to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा करना

5811. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या मौजहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा करने हेतु मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राजमार्ग की चौड़ाई बढ़ायी जायेगी ;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है ; और

(घ) इन राजमार्गों पर कार्य कब आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा मौजहून और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सम्पूर्ण एक गली के मौजूदा खंडों को या तो चौड़ा कर के दो-गली बनाने का या उनके साथ पटरियों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

- (1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 3 आगरा-बम्बई सड़क
- (2) " " " 6 धुतिया-रायपुर-सम्बलपुर सड़क
- (3) " " " 7 बाराणसी कन्याकुमारी सड़क
- (4) " " " 12 ब्यौरा-जम्बलपुर सड़क का ब्यौरा-भूपाल-देवरी खंड
- (5) " " " 25 शिवपुरी-झांसी-कानपुर सड़क
- (6) " " " 26 झांसी सागर-नरसिंगपुर लखनादोन सड़क
- (7) " " " 27 मंगायन-वक इलाहाबाद सड़क
- (8) " " " 43 रायपुर जगदलपुर-खंड

इन कार्यों पर लगभग 21 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने की संभावना है।

(घ) जैसे ही राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति पर भारत सरकार द्वारा ये कार्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्रमानुसार शुरू किये जा रहे हैं।

बुरहानपुर के निकट आसिरगढ़ फ़ोर्ट में सुविधाओं की कमी

5812. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर के निकट आसिरगढ़ फ़ोर्ट में कतिपय आधारभूत सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या ग्रीष्म ऋतु में इस फ़ोर्ट में पेय जल की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और वहाँ कोई रेस्टोरेन्ट नहीं है और कभी-कभी वहाँ स्थित छोटे और पुराने विश्रामगृह से भी चाय प्राप्त करना कठिन हो जाता है; और

(ग) उक्त फ़ोर्ट में पेय जल की सुविधाओं और अच्छे रेस्टोरेन्टों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). किले में पेय जल एक कुण्ड से प्राप्त किया जाता है। चाय किले की तलहटी में बसे असीर गांव के विश्राम-गृह में प्राप्य है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा निकट भविष्य में पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव के सिवाए सरकार की किले में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खान मालिकों द्वारा कर-अपवंचन

5813. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खान मालिकों के कर-अपवंचन के कुल कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कर-अपवंचन की राशि कितनी है और दोषी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मामलों की विस्तृत जांच कराई है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० घबसे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खानों के मालिकों द्वारा कर-अपवंचन किये जाने के आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) उपर्युक्त करदाताओं में से जिन कोयला-खान मालिकों के सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण पूरे किये जा चुके हैं उनके द्वारा किये गये कर अपवंचन के बारे में सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5814. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ;

(ख) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् इस शाखा ने छोटे, मध्यम तथा बड़े उद्योगों और व्यापार तथा कृषि के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ; और

(ग) ऋण प्रदान करने के लिये उद्योग और व्यापार तथा कृषि के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिये कोई निश्चित कोटा निर्धारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिप्ल संघी (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) बैंक आमतौर पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों का कोटा निर्धारित नहीं करते । मामलों में निर्णय उनके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर किया जाता है बशर्ते कि साधन उपलब्ध हों फिर भी, जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है और इस बात पर दिया जाता है कि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जाएं ।

"Accumulation of Synthetic Fibres on Indo-Nepal Border"

5815. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 1.5 million meters of synthetic fibres is lying uncleared with the Indian customs on the Indo-Nepal border for the last two years ;

(b) whether the Indian manufacturers have urged upon Government to settle the issue early ; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the long hold up and the steps being taken to resolve the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Approximately 2,84,000 metres plus 77,000 square metres of synthetic fabrics (and not fibres) are lying uncleared on the Indo-Nepal border.

(b) No, Sir. However some Nepalese exporters have requested the Government of India to allow clearance of the uncleared fabrics.

(c) The goods have not been allowed to be

imported into India as they were in excess of the quantity agreed to be imported under the Indo-Nepal Agreement of November, 1968. The parties were permitted to take the goods back to Nepal but they have not done so.

Detention of Parcels containing Pearls by Customs Authorities in Bombay

5816. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs authorities in Bombay have detained several parcels of imported unprocessed pearls for over two months ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On the basis of information received alleging large scale under-invoicing of unprocessed pearls imported from Japan, 22 parcels of unprocessed pearls are under detention since March, 1971 pending enquiries regarding the correct value of the goods. Pending completion of enquiry, the importers were given the option to clear the goods provisionally on execution of bonds under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. However, the option has not been availed so far.

Curbs on term deposits with Foreign Banks

5817. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce curbs on term deposits with foreign banks in the country ; and

(b) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Chowgule Steamships

5818. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have

endorsed the decision of the Maharashtra Government to nationalise the Chowgule Steamships ;

(b) if so, the terms agreed to with the Chowgule's, the quantum of compensation and the basis on which the compensation is worked out ; and

(c) when the nationalised service is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (c). The Central Government have not received any suggestion from the State Government of Maharashtra that M/s. Chowgule Steamships should be nationalised. However, the State Government have recommended that the Konkan Line passenger service presently operated by the Chowgule Steamship Company should be nationalised and taken over by the Central Government. This is being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Educational Films by N. C. E. R. T.

5819. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri V. S. Jha, Retired D. P. I. Uttar Pradesh, is a member of the Executive council of the National Council of Educational Research and Training ;

(b) whether he is a partner in the firm "Information and Educational Films" of Bombay which is a monopoly firm and regularly supplies educational films on a most favoured basis to the N. C. E. R. T. ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take 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) The N. C. E. R. T. has an Executive Committee. Shri V. S. Jha is not a member of the Committee.

(b) The Ministry has no information regard-

ing Shri V. S. Jha's being a partner in the firm "Information and Educational Films" of Bombay.

Preview Committees consisting of non-official members and officers of NCERT approve films for purchase after considering their suitability for class-room purposes. The quorum for each Preview Committee is five out of which atleast three must be non-officials; these members are mostly teacher educators, educational administrators and teachers. The films are purchased after inviting quotations. There is therefore no question of taking any firm on a most favoured basis.

(c) In view of the above, this does not arise.

Construction of Hostel at N. C. E. R. T. Campus

5820. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two hostels were got constructed by the N. C. E. R. T. at its Campus in the years 1965 and 1968 respectively at approximate cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs ;

(b) how these two hostels have been used since the date of completion of their construction ; and

(c) whether another seven-storeyed hostel (56 suites) is under construction at the N.C.E.R.T. Campus for use by the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Two hostels were got constructed by the N.C.E.R.T. at its Campus in the years 1967 and 1969 respectively at a total cost of Rs. 9,33,655/-. One is an Officers' hostel and the other a students' hostel. The former has 40 rooms and the other 96 rooms.

(b) The officers' hostel is utilised by trainees of courses and participants of Conferences, Meetings, Seminars, Workshops etc., organised by N. C. E. R. T., from time to time. In the

students' hostel 10 rooms are given to students, 6 rooms to staff of N. C. E. R. T. for residence and 4 for the dispensary. The balance is used for office and P. W. D. work in view of acute shortage of accommodation and pending construction of buildings included in the master plan. All the hostel rooms will be required for the new courses to be started in 1971-72 such as Educational Television Courses.

(c) The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration are constructing a hostel and administrative building in accordance with their needs and requirements on land acquired by them from the N.C.E.R.T.

Museum at Imphal

5821. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Museum at Imphal which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister two years back is open to the public now ;

(b) whether the setting of the collections at proper places has been completed and if so, when ;

(c) the average daily number of visitors to the museum ; and

(d) If the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the justification for the prolonged delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और राज्य वित्त निगमों के बीच सम्बन्ध

5822. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों के वित्त निगमों तथा केन्द्र के औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के बीच किस प्रकार का सलमेल है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम का राज्य वित्तीय निगमों पर, जो संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्थापित स्वायत्त निकाय हैं, कोई प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण नहीं है। राज्यीय वित्त निगम मुख्य रूप से छोटे औद्योगिक एककों को, चाहे उनका गठन कैसे भी हुआ हो, वित्तीय सहायता देते हैं। भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के उन उद्योगों को दीर्घावधिक वित्तीय सहायता देता है जो सरकारी लिमिटेड कम्पनियों अथवा भारत में पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों के रूप में गठित हैं। भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम राज्य वित्तीय निगमों के बोर्डों में, राज्य वित्तीय निगम अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, अपने अधिकारी नामजद करता है। भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अपने व्यवसाय और कार्य के सम्बन्ध में राज्य वित्तीय निगमों को ऐसी सूचना भी उपलब्ध करता रहता है जिसकी उन्हें आवश्यकता होती है।

Taking over of Patna Museum

5823. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the Patna Museum ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the said museum is not being managed properly by the State 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). No, Sir.

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की शक्तियाँ

5824. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की शाखाएं स्थित हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष वार उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी हानि हुई अथवा लाभ हुआ ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की शाखाओं के रूप में कोई शाखाएँ नहीं हैं, तथापि समस्त भारत में इस के अनेक होटल, परिवहन यूनिट, यात्रीलॉज आदि फैले हुये हैं। निगम के लेखे समेकित रूप में रखे जाते हैं और निगम को आशा है कि इसे 31 मार्च, 1971 को समाप्त हुये वर्ष में लगभग 50 लाख रुपये का लाभार्जन होगा (लेखा-परीक्षण शेष है)।

Discovery of Harappa-Type Ruins in Srinagar

5825. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Harappa-type ruins were discovered near the foot-hills of mount Mahadeva in Srinagar ; and

(b) if so, their importance from historical point of view ?

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) Does not arise.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की संस्थाओं को पुस्तकालयों और वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के लिए दिये गये अनुदान

5826. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन संस्थाओं के नाम

क्या हैं जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पुस्तकालयों और वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के लिए 1969-70 और 1971-72 में अनुदान दिया है;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या उनको अनुदान देने अथवा अनुदानों की मंजूरी देने से पूर्व उक्त संस्थाओं की वित्तीय स्थिति दायित्वों तथा अन्य आभारों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके स्रोत क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा 1969-70 और 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालयों और वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के लिए दिए गए अनुदानों का एक विवरण संलग्न है। कालिजों के संबंध में इसी प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई निरीक्षक समितियों द्वारा योजना-अवधि के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों की आवश्यकताओं का आवलोकन किया जाता है और समितियों की सिफारिशों और उपलब्ध निधियों के आधार पर अनुदान निर्धारित कर दिए जाते हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों को यह आश्वासन देना पड़ता है कि निर्धारित अनुदान के बराबर का ही अपना हिस्सा उन्हें अपने निजी साधनों से या सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार को लगाना पड़ेगा।

जिन विश्वविद्यालयों से कालिज सम्बद्ध होते हैं उनकी सिफारिश पर ही कालिजों को अनुदान मिल पाते हैं। ये अनुदान कालिजों द्वारा दिए गए इस आश्वासन के अधीन दिए

जाते हैं कि सम्बन्धित कालिज आयोग के अंश-दान से अधिक होने वाले व्यय को अपने निजी साधनों या राज्य सरकार के अनुदानों से पूरा

करेगा। किसी कालिज की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा संबंधन की स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय की जाती है।

विवरण

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की संस्थाओं को पुस्तकालयों और वैज्ञानिक उपस्कर के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदान।

विश्वविद्यालय	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान उपस्कर		आयोग द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान पुस्तकालय	
	1969-70 (17-7-71 तक)	1971-72 तक)	1969-70 (17-7-1971 तक)	1971-72 तक)
1. ए० पी० सिंह विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	—	—
2. भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	—	—
3. इन्द्रा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	—	—
4. इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	2,10,000	32,500
5. जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय	—	1,32,000	2,20,000	—
6. जे० एन० कृषि विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	—	—
7. जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय	—	—	86,000	87,500
8. रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय	10,000	50,000	2,88,800	57,500
9. सागर विश्वविद्यालय	2,53,895	3,22,657	1,35,00	1,11,342
10. विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय	60,000	15,000	1,71,000	45,000

पुस्तकालय भवन के लिए दिए गए अनुदान भी शामिल हैं।

Non-Banking Companies receiving deposits from Public

5827. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-banking companies who receive deposits from public at present;

(b) the total mobilisation of deposits by these companies in 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(c) the interest paid by these companies to the depositors;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The latest review for non-banking companies published by the Reserve Bank of India cover deposits upto the period ending 31st March, 1968. According to this review, there were 2,179 companies submitting returns about the

deposits lodged with them. The amount of deposits was Rs. 478 crores. Reviews for the subsequent period have not yet been completed.

(c) The rate of interest on deposits differs from company to company, depending on its size and the period of the deposit. In the case of bigger companies the rate of interest ranges from 7.5% to 13% per annum, for periods from 1 to 5 years.

Unbanked Centres in the Country

5828. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of unbanked centres in the country mostly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the actual number of such centres at present ;

(c) Government's plan to introduce banking facilities in such centres ; and

(d) the progress made in this respect since the commencement of the Fourth Plan ?

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

(b) to (d). The lead bank surveys currently being conducted in various parts of the country by the banks are identifying centres which are in need of banking facilities. These surveys will help to expedite extension of branch net work in rural areas. Of the 3256 offices opened by the commercial banks between the period 19th July, 1969 and 31st March, 1971, nearly 70% are located in the hitherto unbanked centres, mostly rural.

Separate Circle of Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa

5829. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to create a separate circle of Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the progress made 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Programme for Flying the newly acquired Boeing AVRO

5830. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unplanned training programme for flying the newly acquired Boeing Avro is the cause of disruption in Aid Service in the South ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of a Light House on the River Belt of Gamai near village Chudamani of Balasore District, Orissa

5831. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the survey which was undertaken by Government of India to establish a Lighthouse on the sea shore and the river belt of Gamai near village Chudamani of Balasore District, Orissa ; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish it soon for Naval strategy and for the convenience of the fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) There is no proposal to establish a lighthouse/lighted beacon near Chudamani village. The Department of Lighthouses and Lightships have also not carried out any survey in the Region.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from the Central Excise and Land Custom Non-Gazetted Employees Union, Calcutta

5832. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Central Excise and Land Customs Non-Gazetted Employees' Union, Calcutta demanding restoration of their recognition which had been withdrawn during 1968 for participating in the token strike of Central Government employees in September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the points contained in the memorandum ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the same ?

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

(b) The memorandum mainly incorporates the request that fresh "recognition" should be granted, as in other cases, to the Union which was derecognised in the wake of the Central Government Employees strike on 19th September, 1968.

(c) The Government have not agreed to the request.

रोजगार-प्रधान शिक्षा प्रदान न करने वाली शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान न देना

5833. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा को रोजगार-प्रधान बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर उन शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान देना बन्द करने की नीति अपनाने का है जो तकनीकी, वैज्ञानिक, प्रौद्योगिकी और दस्तकारी की शिक्षा नहीं देती हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गयी है। उपकुलपतियों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर देश में मौजूदा विकासों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को सुझाव दिया है कि विश्वविद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम विविध प्रकार के तथा रोजगारोन्मुख होने चाहिये, और डिग्रीयों के हेतु विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिये। साधारणतया, विश्वविद्यालय इस दिशा में करने को उत्सुक है।

निरक्षरता समाप्त करने के लिये बेरोजगार स्नातकों से सहायता लेना

5834. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निरक्षरता समाप्त करने के लिए बेरोजगार स्नातकों की सहायता प्राप्त करने और उनकी सेवाओं के लिए उन्हें उचित पारिश्रमिक देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) अध्यापकों, विद्यार्थियों और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं जैसे शिक्षित लोगों की सेवाओं को उपयोग में लाने के लिए एक ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिसके अधीन ये लोग स्वैच्छिक आधार पर साक्षरता संबंधी कार्य अपने हाथ में लेंगे और उसके लिए उन्हें वपयों-पैसों के रूप में मानदेय और प्रेरणादायक अन्य साधन प्रदान किए जाएंगे। ऐसा कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम नहीं है कि बेरोजगार स्नातकों को उचित पारिश्रमिक देकर निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए उनकी सहायता प्राप्त की जाए।

(ख) सामान्यतः साक्षरता के लिए खोली गई कक्षाएं अंश-कालिक आधार पर शाम को चलाई जाती हैं और इसलिए अंश-कालिक कार्यकर्ता ही इन कक्षाओं को चलाते हैं जिसके लिए उन्हें कुछ मानदेय दिया जाता है। उचित पारिश्रमिक प्रदान करके निरक्षरता उन्मूलन करने के लिए बेरोजगार स्नातकों को नियुक्त करने में बहुत अधिक लक्ष्य पड़ेगा।

Lighthouse installed at Antervedi in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

5835. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the light-house installed at Antervedi in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh has started functioning ;

(b) what is the visibility range of the light house ;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Centre in installing this light house ;

(d) whether Government propose to instal more light-houses along the coast of Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan ; and

(e) if so, the number of Light-houses to be installed and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new light has started functioning with effect from 28.6.1971.

(b) 16.5 miles.

(c) Rs. 13.20 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Two Lighthouses at False Divi Point near Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam near Nellore are proposed to be installed. Further, one Radio Beacon will be installed at Antervedi, which will help ships navigating upto a distance of 200 miles from the Coast.

Memorandum submitted by Harijan Organisations of Bhavanagar

5836. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation consisting of various Harijan organisations of Bhavanagar District of Gujarat met the Governor of Gujarat on the 19th June, 1971 when he visited Bhavanagar ;

(b) whether the deputation had submitted a Memorandum and had a detailed talk with the Governor in connection with the atrocities meted out to Harijans and the long pending problems of Harijans ;

(c) if so, the nature of the talks and the contents of the Memorandum submitted to the Governor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems of Harijans ?

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

Excise Duty on Bolts, Nuts and Screws

5837. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated the 16th June, 1971 from the Jamnagar Factory Owner's Association, Jamnagar (Gujarat) on the proposed levy of Central Excise Duty at the rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on bolts, nuts and screws ;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fulfil the demands made in the memorandum ?

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

(b) and (c). Since this is a matter relating to Budget proposals, it is not possible to give any reactions to the memorandum at this stage.

Closure of Branches of State Bank of India

5838. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new branch of the State Bank of India has been closed in any part of India after January, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether a new branch in Laddoha, Burdwan, West Bengal has been closed temporarily without notice and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Three sub-offices of the State Bank of India were temporarily closed after January, 1971, of which one has been subsequently reopened. The reasons for the temporary closure are snatching of the guns of bank guards, intimidation of the staff, and stabbing of the bank guard.

(c) Laddoha sub-office under the control of Asansol Branch was temporarily closed and

shifted to Asanmol branch as from the 21st of June, 1971, and a notice to that effect was put up at the sub-office premises for the information of the public. It is understood that the sub-office had to be closed mainly due to the unwillingness of the employees to work at the place in view of threats received by them from some local people following the arrest of a local person for the snatching of the bank's gun and also due to the inability of the police authorities to post police guards at the sub-office. Endeavours are being made to open the sub-office as soon as possible.

Plan to expand the Tourist Centre at Malampuzha Dam District Palghat (Kerala)

5839. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to expand the tourist centre in Malampuzha Dam, Palghat District, Kerala and if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government in this regard and if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been made under the State Plan for providing accommodation at Malampuzha Dam during the Fourth Plan period.

Tourist facilities at Sitamarhi, District Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

5840. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Sitamarhi in the District of Muzaffarpur, Bihar is a place of great religious importance ;

(b) whether twice a year there is a great congregation of people from all parts of the country on the occasions of Ramnaumi and Vivahpanchi Melas ;

(c) whether there are no facilities for tourists provided by either the Centre or the State Government at Sitamarhi ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). Government are aware that a sizable number of persons visit Sitamarhi for the Ramnaumi and Vivahpanchi Melas.

(c) and (d). Due to other priorities, the Department of Tourism does not propose to undertake any scheme at Sitamarhi at present. The State Government, however, plan to establish a tourist information centre there.

Social Welfare Institutions in Mysore

5841. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number and names of the social welfare institutions in Mysore run by the State Government and the Central Government separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : There is no Social Welfare institution in Mysore which is run directly by the Central Government. Information regarding the institutions run by the State Government, is being collected from the Mysore State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Development of certain Places in Tumkur District of Mysore State as Tourist Centres

5842. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give priority to development of certain places in Tumkur District of Mysore State as Tourist Centres ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Declaration of Kiratpur-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu Road in Himachal Pradesh as a National Highway

5843. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kiratpur-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu Road in Himachal Pradesh, previously with the Directorate General of Border Roads, has been taken over by his Ministry and declared as a National Highway ;

(b) if so, the date when it was taken over ; and

(c) the amount of money earmarked and spent on its maintenance and improvement since it was taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Kiratpur-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu road is a part of Chandigarh-Manali Road which was declared as a National Highway on the 21st July 1971. The question of earmarking money for, and spending it on the maintenance and improvement of this road will arise only in future.

Proposals for opening new Branches of Banks in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa and Purnea

5844. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of the nationalised banks in the district of Darbhanga ; and

(b) what are the proposals for opening new bank branches in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa and Purnea by the end of the present financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There are 24 offices of the Public Sector banks (including 13 of the nationalised banks) in Darbhanga districts at the end of April, 1971.

(b) Subject to facilities being available, it is intended to open 10 offices in Darbhanga,

9 in Muzaffarpur and 6 in Purnea districts during 1971/early 1972. Saharsa has 16 bank offices already and no application for licence is pending in that district at present.

Aid from United Nations Development Programme for Projects in India

5845. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of projects in India for which additional aid has been approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its Session held in June 1971 approved the following three Indian projects for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme :

(i) Demonstration Plant for Irradiation Sterilization of Medical Projects,	\$630,500
(ii) Centre for the Development of Educational Mass Media, and	\$778,700
(iii) Pre-investment Surveying, Mapping and Training, Hyderabad (Phase II).	\$638,300
Total	\$,2047,500

Dilapidated condition of Bridges on National Highways in Mysore

5847. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many bridges falling on the National Highways are in a dilapidated condition in the Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the names of such bridges ; and

(c) the action taken for their repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) About 184 minor bridges and one major bridge on various National Highways in Mysore are

reported to be in unsatisfactory condition in varying degrees.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Ser. No. LT—726/71]

(c) The reconstruction of all these bridges has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and is being progressively taken up.

Proposal to control Freight Charges by Barge Owners in Goa

5848. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices paid by exporters to the small mine owners in Goa are depressed by speculative barge freight charges for carriage of ore into Mormugao harbour ; and

(b) whether Government purpose to control freight charges by barge owners in Goa for carriage of ore ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Diverting surplus Fund of Hindu Temples for Upliftment of Poor Classes of Society

5850. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the suggestion recently made by the Tamil Nadu Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments for diverting the surplus funds of Hindu temples for uplift of the poor classes of the society ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to advise other State Governments to adopt similar measures for social welfare ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-

SWAMY) : (a) Newspaper reports have appeared stating that he sought the co-operation of the temple trustees of Madras and Chinglepet districts in this regard.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

Fall in Tourist Traffic due to Incidence of Cholera among East Bengal Refugees

5851. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of cholera among the refugees, who have come from East Bengal, is causing sharp fall in the tourist traffic this year ; and

(b) if so, what attempts were made to counter this fall in tourist traffic when the incidence of cholera was confined only to the eastern border region of our country ?

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

(a) and (b). Though the incidence of cholera has been efficiently and promptly controlled, reports in various quarters may have had some influence on tourist traffic. Steps have been taken to convey the correct position to all quarters.

लेह में बौद्ध दर्शन का स्कूल

5882. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री लेह में बौद्ध दर्शन के स्कूल के बारे में 1 मई, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8173 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने वर्षों के लिए अध्यापकों की वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों को रोका गया और क्या निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें वेतन वृद्धि देने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० डी०

यादव) : (क) और (ख) . अपेक्षित सूचना लेह के बौद्ध दर्शन-स्कूल से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Opening of New Colleges in Delhi

5853. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans and grants advanced by the Central Government to the Delhi Administration for opening new colleges in Delhi during the year 1971-72 ;

(b) the number of new colleges opened during 1971-72 and under whose control and management the colleges will run ;

(c) whether all those students who secured first division in the recent Higher Secondary Examination and wanted to take admission to pre-Medical course have been given such admission ;

(d) if not, the number of students who could not be given admission in pre-Medical course and whether it is proposed to increase the number of seats in pre-Medical ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that all those students who got I Division be admitted to pre-Medical course ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No grant or loan has been advanced by the Central Government to Delhi Administration for opening of new colleges in Delhi during 1971-72. However, in the budget estimates for the current year for the Union Territory of Delhi a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for opening of new Degree Colleges.

(b) No new college has so far been admitted to the privileges of the University during 1971-72.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The number of first class students who could not be given admission

to pre-Medical course is about 311. The University has already increased the number of seats in the Pre-Medical course from 670 to about 750. No further increase is possible in view of limited laboratory facilities.

Suitability of Bajpe (South Kanara) Airport for Landing Boeing Planes

5854. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps being taken to make the airport at Bajpe, South Kanara, suitable for landing Boeing planes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Indian Airlines have at present no plans to operate Boeing 737 aircraft through Mangalore (Bajpe) aerodrome. It is, however well connected by air services with other stations in the south and Bombay.

Completion of National Highway Between Kanyakumari and Bombay

5855. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Highway between Kanyakumari and Bombay will be completed in Mysore region ; and

(b) the reasons for non-completion of bridge across Kali river in Mysore State for the last several years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the West Coast Road in Mysore State. The West Coast Road in Mysore is almost complete except the bridge across the Kali river and the stretch of road from Sadashivagad to Goa border and these works are under progress. The road is expected to be completed in all respects by 1975.

(b) The reasons for non-completion of the Kali Bridge are given below :

(i) Cancellation of the contract of the first contractor for the bridge due to their failure to show progress.

(ii) Sudden death in an accident of the main partner of M/s. Udani Engineering Company, subsequent agency fixed

for the balance work, due to which they expressed their unwillingness, before commencing the work, to proceed with it.

Inland Water Transport Schemes Sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh

5856. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned inland water transport schemes costing rupees 3.27 crores ; and

(b) if so, the names of schemes sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh and the estimated cost of each ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three schemes mentioned below involving a total expenditure of Rs. 10.73 lakh have been sanctioned for the development of inland water transport in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period :

- (i) Conversion of Kalipatnam main channel from mile 4/7 to tail end into a navigable channel including construction of tidal lock at tail end to connect with Upputeru river. — Rs. 5.30 lakhs.
- (ii) Construction of tidal lock mile 37/7 of Bendamurlanka canal of Godavari Central delta. — Rs. 4.43 lakhs.
- (iii) Construction of a water at Amalapuram in Bender Canal.—Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Upgrading of Karaikodu Allgappa Chettiar College into University

5857. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has written to the Centre for upgrading the Karaikodu Allgappa Chettiar College into a University ;

(b) whether the U. G. C. has also considered this matter in detail

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ; 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) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Iraqi Plane flown over Indian Air Space from Karachi

5858. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :

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

(a) whether an Iraqi plane flew over Indian air space from Karachi recently ; and

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

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

(a) and (b). An Iraqi Airways civilian aircraft proceeding from Baghdad to Peking via Karachi and Dacca in June 1971 requested for permission to overfly India as it was carrying a high powered Iraqi Delegation. However, the aircraft was asked to make a technical landing at Calcutta on its way to Peking and at New Delhi on the way back, both of which it did.

Proposal to grant Loans/Grants to Cinema Houses by L. I. C.

5859. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to grant loans/grants to cinema houses and other commercial business houses, like hotels, for their development from the Life Insurance Corporation funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF REVENUE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Loans for construction of cinema houses and hotels are available under the LIC's Property Mortgage Scheme.

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Employees in Indian Airlines

5860. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes employed in the Indian Airlines, category-wise ; and

(b) whether the reserve quotas available for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been fully filled up ?

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

(a) The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Indian Airlines on 1st January, 1971 was as follows :

Class of post	No. of Scheduled Caste employees	No. of Scheduled Tribe employees
Class I	5	1
Class II	11	3
Class III	303	24
Class IV	850	24

(b) No, Sir. Special efforts are however, being made by the Corporation to make up the deficiency.

Demand for a Flying Club at Ranchi

5861. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a demand for a Flying Club at Ranchi ;

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

(c) whether Government would provide special financial assistance for enabling air-minded members of Scheduled Tribes to join Flying Clubs ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bihar Flying Club, Patna, has already been permitted by the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi to impart flying training at Ranchi. It did 104 hours of subsidised flying at Ranchi Centre in the year ended 28. 2. 1971.

(c) There is no such scheme at present.

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट

5862. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के कृत्य, सदस्यों के नाम और उद्देश्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) ट्रस्ट द्वारा अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में अलग-अलग पुस्तकों लेखन, सम्पादन, प्रकाशन और अनुवाद में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को कम महत्व दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने और हिन्दी में अधिक पुस्तकों प्रकाशित करने के लिए ट्रस्ट द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास के कार्य, संरचना तथा उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास संस्था के ज्ञापन-पत्र और नियमावली में निहित हैं, जिनकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) न्यास, अनुवादों को अथवा मूल पांडुलिपियों को प्रकाशनार्थ ग्रहण करता है, अथवा न्यास को प्रदान की गयी ऐसी पांडुलिपियों को स्वीकार करता है तथा उन्हें अपनी प्रकाशन योजना के अनुरूप बनाता है । अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में अब तक प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अंग्रेजी में 134
हिन्दी में 122

(ग) जी, नहीं। अब तक कुल 654 प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में से अंग्रेजी में 134 और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में 520 हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Nationalised and Non-Nationalised Banks In Mysore

5863. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised and non-nationalised banks are operating in the State of Mysore.

(b) whether Government have decided to open the branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas of Mysore State; and

(c) if so, their number districtwise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 13 nationalised banks. 3 banks of State Bank of India and 12 non-nationalised banks are operating in the State of Mysore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) District-wise number of offices expected to be opened by the end of December, 1971 or early 1972 is given below:

1. Bangalore	— 14	7. Gulbarga	— 1
2. Belgaum	— 4	8. Kolar	— 4
3. Bidar	— 1	9. Mysore	— 1
4. Bijapur	— 1	10. Mandya	— 1
5. Chitradurga	— 1	11. Raichur	— 1
6. Dharwar	— 2	Total	— 31

Working of the Institute of public Administration

5864. SHRI G. Y. KRISANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the decision taken by Government regarding the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration and revising of its Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration is kept under review by the Government, but an inquiry into the working of the Institute has not been considered necessary.

Proposal to Develop Ranchi Aerodrome

5865. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop Ranchi Aerodrome into a major one with all the facilities for night landing and for passengers; and

(b) if so, the total outlay thereof?

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

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to provide night landing facilities at Ranchi aerodrome at present. Goose-neck flares are available for occasional landings after dark.

proposals for the construction of a terminal building, apron, taxi-track and approach road at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.54 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period, are under consideration.

Loans given by L. I. C. to Newspapers

5866. SHRI BHUVARAHAN:

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has given loans/grants to newspapers in the country as a means of subsidising them;

(b) which are the main newspapers to whom such loans/grants have been given, newspaper-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the amount so far collected back from such newspapers by way of repayment of loans;

(d) the rate of interest charged on them; and

(e) the terms and conditions under which these loans/grants were provided?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Loans under the LIC's 'Property Mortgage' Scheme are available to newspaper concerns in the same manner as to others. No loans are granted merely to subsidise such concerns. During the last three years the following loans have been sanctioned to the following newspaper concerns:

(i) Loans of Rs. 3, 70,000 to 'KUMUDUM PRINTERS', Madras, for the construc-

tion of staff quarters,

- (ii) Loan of Rs. 5, 67,000 to 'KUMUDUM' Madras, for construction of staff quarters.

Both these loans were sanctioned in March, 1971. The loans being under the Property Mortgage Scheme, bear interest of 8½%. Details of the amounts drawn by the borrowers and the amounts repaid so far are not available and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are available.

Amount Repatriated to Foreign Countries by the Publishers of Reader's Digest

5869. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds are repatriated in the case of *Reader's Digest* an English monthly, to their foreign principals ;

(b) if so, the percentage of such repatriation to the total profits every year ; and

(c) the year-wise break-up of the amount so repatriated during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement giving details of remittances of dividends and those of certain other payments made to its British principals by Reader's Digest Association Private Limited during the years 1968 to 1970 is attached.

STATEMENT

I Remittances on account of dividend

Year ended	Net profits	Total amount of dividend declared	Net amount of dividend remitted
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30.6.68 * (for six months from 1.1.68 to 30.6.68)	87,417	89,000 **	67,195
30.6.69	68,116	68,000	51,340
30.6.70	1,79,756	1,94,000**	1,46,470

Notes

- *. The company changed its accounting year from 31st December to 30th June in 1968.

**. Past reserves were utilised to the extent necessary for declaring dividend for the half-year ended 30.6.68 and the year ended 30.6.70.

II Other remittances

Apart from dividends, the company also remitted during each of the years 1968, 1969, and 1970 an amount equivalent to £18,750 to its British principals towards editorial and other expenses incurred in London for and on behalf of the Indian company.

Construction of five-Star Hotels

5870. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Five-Star Hotels at present in the various Metropolitan cities and other places in our country ;

(b) the number of such type of hotels proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the number of proposals received for the construction of hotels from the various State Governments ?

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

(a) The last results of classification of hotels contained seven hotels in the 5 Star category.

(b) During the 4th Plan, the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) have plans to set up hotels at Gulmarg, Calcutta Airport, Aurangabad and Kovalam. The ITDC's Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore has started functioning from 1.5.1971 and the Hotel Akbar in New Delhi will be commissioned later this year. Air India also has plans to construct two hotels at Bombay. Of the Hotel projects approved in the private sector, 21 have been planned to qualify for the higher categories. The precise category of all these hotels will be determined only after their completion and inspections as functioning hotels.

(c) None.

Improvements in the Cuddalore Port in Tamil Nadu

5871. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of improvements proposed

in the Cuddalore Port in Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the estimate of expenditure earmarked for this purpose ; and

(c) the works so far carried out in this Port ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Cuddalore Port in Tamil Nadu is an intermediate port. The executive responsibility for the development of the Port, therefore, vests in the Government of Tamil Nadu. The schemes for the development of Cuddalore during the Fourth five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Sector pertain to stabilizing the river mouth, deepening the entrance channel to 9 ft. by constructing river training works, construction of a Jetty, Sand Pumps and Breakwater etc.

(b) Rs. 139 lakhs.

(c) The River Training Works and Breakwater have been completed and procurement of two Sand Pumps is in progress.

The entire work is likely to be completed early in 1972.

Construction of National Highways Connecting Salem and Kanyakumari and Varanasi and Kanyakumari

5872. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct National Highways during the Fourth Plan directly connecting (i) Salem and Kanyakumari and (ii) Varanasi and Kanyakumari ; and

(b) if so, the length of these Highways and the estimated cost of construction of these Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir. The existing National Highway No. 7

starting from Varanasi already connects Rewa, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai with Kanyakumari.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount Spent Towards Maintenance and other Works on National Highways

5873. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of National Highways maintained by his Ministry and their length in kilometres in the respective States ; and

(b) the total amount spent towards the maintenance and other works on these Highways during the last financial year under the head "Repairs and Communications" ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A statement is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—727/71].

(b) During 1970-71, allotments aggregating Rs. 1300.38 lakhs were sanctioned to the various States for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways. Actual figures of expenditure incurred by the States are not yet available.

Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi

5874. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of activities carried out by these institutions to promote and develop cultural activities in our country ; and

(b) the total amount spent by these institutions during the last financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) The nature of activities carried out by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala

Akademi to promote and develop cultural activities in the country is as follows :—

(i) *Sangeet Natak Akademi*

The activities of the Akademi are in the nature of encouraging and promoting music, dance and drama. The main activities are :

- (a) Giving of financial assistance to cultural institutions working in the fields of music, dance and drama.
- (b) Sponsoring and organising of programmes relating to music, dance and drama, specially pertaining to traditional forms, and seminars and exhibitions on specialised subjects.
- (c) Giving of awards and distinctions to individual artistes for outstanding achievement in the fields of music, dance and drama.
- (d) Publication of books on music, dance and drama, and giving of financial assistance to organisations and individuals for the purpose.
- (e) Documentation of folk music, dance and drama in the form of films, photographs and tape-recordings.
- (f) Awarding of fellowships for specialised training in the fields of music, dance and drama.
- (g) Running of training institutions in the fields of dance and drama.

(ii) *Lalit Kala Akademi*

The activities of the Akademi are in the nature of encouraging and promoting painting, sculpture and graphic art. The main activities are :

- (a) Organising exhibitions of the works of Indian and International art in India and abroad.
- (b) Producing publications on ancient and contemporary Indian art.
- (c) Giving of financial assistance to recognised art organisations.
- (d) Organising lectures, seminars and conferences in order to provide opportunities for interchange of ideas on significant aspects of Indian and international art.

(e) Recognising artists for outstanding achievements.

(b) *Sangeet Natak*

Akademi .. Rs. 26,23,217/-

Lalit Kala

Akademi .. Rs. 15,12,000/-

Plan to Establish New Hotels in the Country

5875. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether Government plan to establish new hotels in various parts of the country to attract more tourists ;

(b) whether some private parties have also approached Government with plans to build new tourist hotels, and if so, their particulars ; and

(c) whether Government have allowed them to build new tourist hotels and if so, the locations thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has plans to construct hotels at Calcutta Airport, Gulmarg, Aurangabad and Kovalam during the Fourth Plan. The ITDC has already completed a hotel at Bangalore which is functioning since 1.5.1971, and will be commissioning the Hotel Akbar in New Delhi later this year. Air India also has plans to construct two hotels in Bombay.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, several private parties have submitted their plans for hotel projects to the Department of Tourism for approval from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists, and such approval has been given to 67 projects, the locations of which are indicated in the attached statement. It is estimated that if all these projects are completed, a total of 7000 rooms will be added to the existing hotel capacity.

Statement

Location	No. of Projects
Bombay	13
Delhi	5
Calcutta	5
Madras	7
Agra	3
Bangalore	3
Jaipur	3
Lucknow	1
Hyderabad	7
Poona	1
Srinagar	1
Patna	1
Varanasi	1
Aurangabad	1
Chandigarh	1
Mangalore	1
Vijayawada	1
Gauhati	1
Rampur	1
Jorhat	1
Gondia	1
Jabalpur	2
Rajahmundry	1
Baroda	1
Eluru	1
Bhavnagar	1
Salem	1
Tirupati	1
Siliguri	1
Total	67

Repairs to Bridges Falling on the National Highways

5876. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of bridges falling on the National Highways which are in a dilapidated condition at present in the country ;

(b) whether heavy loads are passing through these bridges ;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to repair them ; and

(d) the amount allocated for the purpose for the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) About 622 minor and 23 major bridges falling on the National Highways are reported to be in unsatisfactory condition in varying degrees. In fact most of the roads in the country declared as National Highways were earlier only State Roads of some description. A list of these bridges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—728/71].

(b) The loads passing over these bridges are regulated by the State Government according to the carrying capacity of each bridge.

(c) These bridges have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of National Highways. Their reconstruction is proposed to be completed during the Plan period in a phased manner according to availability of funds.

(d) A total sum of Rs. 53.94 crores has been provided in the current year's budget for original works and maintenance. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 14.42 crores for construction and maintenance of National Highways has so far been allocated for the first four months of the current financial year on the basis of the vote-on-account passed by the Parliament. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate separate allocation for the replacement/repair of these bridges in question.

अनुसूचित जाति के जाली प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर, दिल्ली के कालिजों में दाखिला लिए जाने का समाचार

5877. श्री बन्धुपाल शैलानी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले

हिन्दी के दैनिक 'नवभारत टाइम्स' दिनांक 7 जुलाई, 1971 के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक है कि सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने अनुसूचित जाति के जाली प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करके मेडिकल-इंजीनियरिंग तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध अन्य कालेजों में दाखिला प्राप्त कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध और उनकी जाली प्रमाण-पत्र देने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को ऐसे किसी भी मामले के बारे में जानकारी नहीं, जिसका दाखिला अनुसूचित जाति के जाली प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर किया गया हो।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5878. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take special steps during the Fourth Plan period for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

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

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

(b) Development schemes costing Rs. 142.38 crores are being implemented under the Backward Classes Sector during the Fourth Plan period. A list of the important schemes is given in statement. It is expected that about Rs. 200 crores will also be spent by the States/Union Territories out of their non Plan budgets

on the welfare of these categories. In addition benefits from General Sector programmes are also derived by them.

STATEMENT

State Sector

1. Pre-matric scholarships and stipends.
2. Exemption from tuition and examination fees.
3. Provision of educational equipments.
4. Provision of mid-day meals.
5. Setting up of Ashram Schools.
6. Grants for the construction and maintenance of hostel and school buildings.
7. Provision of land and irrigation.
8. Supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manures.
9. Development of cottage industries.
10. Development of communications.
11. Cooperation.
12. Colonisation of shifting cultivation.
13. Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs, goats etc.
14. Medical facilities.
15. Drinking water supply schemes.
16. Provision of house-sites and houses.
17. Legal aid.
18. Grants-in-aid to non-official organisations working at State level.

Centrally Sponsored Programme

1. Post-matric scholarships.
2. Girls hostels.
3. Pre-examination training.
4. T. D. Blocks.
5. Cooperation.
6. Research, Training and Special Projects.
7. Improvement, of working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations.
8. Coaching-cum-guidance Centres.
9. Grants to All India non-official organisations doing welfare work amongst Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Road Accidents in the Capital

5879. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of unlicensed drivers in the Capital resulting in an increase in the number of road accidents ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No. Out of 7,633 road accidents which occurred in the Capital during the period from 1-7-1970 to 30-6-1971, only 23 were caused by unlicensed drivers. Even these were minor cases involving no damage to property or loss of life.

(b) Special raids are organised by the staff of the Traffic Police and the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, intermittently to check against driving of vehicles by unlicensed persons.

Implementation of Three-Year Degree Courses in Uttar Pradesh

5880. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three-year degree course has not yet been implemented in Uttar Pradesh ;

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

(c) whether financial difficulty is coming in the way of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove it ?

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) to (d). In September 1963, the U. P. Government informed the University Grants Commission that it would not be possible to implement the Three-year Degree Course

scheme unless the Commission or the Government of India agreed to pay 100% grant to cover the recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Commission considered the matter and appointed a Committee to examine the question. The State Government was also requested to intimate the financial implications of implementing the scheme for consideration of the Committee. No reply was received despite reminders and the matter was not pursued.

S. C. and S. T. Post-Graduate Teachers under Education Department, Delhi Administration

5881. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Post-Graduate Teachers in all the subjects, separately, under the Education Department of Delhi Administration ;

(b) the number of permanent posts of Post Graduate Teachers out of the above posts, subject-wise ;

(c) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subject-wise ; and

(d) the number of permanent posts held by Post Graduate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected by the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

12 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Sir, before I call the attention of the hon. Minister I wish to raise a point of order. The attention of the Minister of Defence has been called, but I find the Minister of Defence

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Production is going to answer this call attention motion. It is a matter which relates to the basic security—defence of the country. The Minister of Defence Production is equally competent in matters within his purview. I take strong exception to the fact that the Minister of Defence should treat this House with levity.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : There is the same question in the Rajya Sabha also and they have divided their duties between them.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : You must uphold the dignity of the House and give a direction that such things will not recur in future. It is we who are taxing people to raise resources for the defence of the country.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : This House has priority. The Minister is responsible to this House, not to Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : If the House is anxious to hear the Defence Minister on this question, this call attention motion may be taken up later on in the day.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been the convention here that if the senior Minister is not there, the junior Minister will reply. But in this case, if you insist, we can take it up later on, say on Monday.... (*Interruptions*) or later on today itself.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : May I submit that you appear to be by passing the principle that the Ministers are responsible to this House and have prior obligation to come before this House. If we had not learnt that the Minister was in the other House we would have disregarded that matter and listened to Mr. Shukla. But when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has the gumption to tell us that the Cabinet Minister concerned goes to the other House and not to this House to which he is primarily responsible, it becomes a matter of principle of which the Speaker, representing the House, should take note.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the views expressed by you have great weight and I shall convey them to the Government.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The hon. Minister of Defence can be summoned by you.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, if the subject is the same in both the Houses, one of them will be replying here and the other, in the other House. However, I think Mr. Mukerjee's suggestion has great weight and I shall convey it to them.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : When will this matter be taken up?

MR. SPEAKER : This shall not be treated as a precedent. At 3 O'clock we have to take up Private Business. Shall we make it 2.30?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will convey it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Under rule 377 I beg to submit....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : With due deference to your ruling on the privilege motion yesterday..

MR. SPEAKER : I did not give any ruling yesterday.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The police committed an irregularity, and this House can not be a party to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it still under consideration. I have not allowed you. Please sit down.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. Please sit down.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It concerns....

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not?

Yesterday there was a difference of opinion. I kept it pending. I have called a meeting of

the General Purposes Committee, where the leaders will be present. A certain difficulty I am going to place before them in the evening. We will see to it later on.

SHRI P. K. DEO : After you give permission under rule 225, it cannot be kept pending.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not give any permission. This is not to be recorded. He is speaking without my permission.

SHRI P. K. DEO : ***

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I have written to you about another matter, about the propriety of the Minister making a statement of policy outside the House when a Calling Attention notice has, in fact, been admitted on the subject. Later on the Minister or the Government managed to persuade the people whose names had been balloted on the Calling Attention Notice to withdraw the notice, but they did not seek to persuade the others who had also given notice of Calling Attention on the same subject. If these five Members, whose names were balloted, felt they could withdraw their notice, there is no reason not to include the names of others who had also given notice of Calling Attention on the same subject.

First of all, there has been a breach of the procedure as far as balloting and Calling Attention go, and there has been a serious breach of etiquette and propriety on the part of Government in making an announcement regarding that particular subject outside the House when Parliament is in session.

MR. SPEAKER : I myself was surprised over it. Yesterday I saw that statement and I saw also that the Members withdrew it.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras-North) : You are surprised, that is all the solution ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the solution given by the rules ? If there is any guidance given to me under the rules, I will obey that. Let me know what the remedy is.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Their names should have appeared in the list of business and they should have withdrawn it on the floor of this House. Why this back-door method ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now that you are seized of the matter, would you please go into not only the procedural breach but also the impropriety on the part of Government and take whatever action you think is necessary and commensurate with the offence that has been committed ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : This is a policy matter and the House is in session. You should pull up the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday I raised this question. When I saw that the order paper did not contain the calling attention notice, I became suspicious because I had seen their names on the notice board. Then I came to know that the Government was in an awkward position. They did not want to commit themselves and they persuaded or requested the members, including Shri Vajpayee, to withdraw it. We have nothing against their withdrawal, because they are at liberty to withdraw it. But the point is, the statement was speakeed out to the press that Government has rejected the offer of the UN for putting observers there. On the basis of that rejection, another calling attention was given notice of by me, Dr. Ranen Sen and others, because we wanted to congratulate the Government on their action, not that we wanted to condemn it. But unfortunately that calling attention has not been admitted. I only request you to admit it so that we may be allowed to condemn the action of the UN. The UN had no business to treat both the countries alike.

SHRI PILOO MODY : A part of the complaint I made is clearly a matter of privilege of the House and may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes they do have certain difficulties and there is nothing wrong about the withdrawal, provided the statement had not come simultaneously. If the statement had to come, of course, the situation becomes much more awkward. On the one hand, members withdraw it and on the other hand, the statement comes. As Mr. Banerjee says, the situation is aggravated by a simultaneous statement coming along with it. I will study this. I have seen the rules. Once I admit a calling attention motion and it is withdrawn, I cannot admit the same motion again.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Sometime back, Mr. Banerjee's name was there, but he did not put a question and he withdrew it. So, anybody can withdraw.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Members have got a right to withdraw, but this withdrawal was as suspicious as the withdrawal of that Rs. 60 lakhs from the State Bank.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : What suspicion is there, I do not understand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The matter has become very serious. U Thant had addressed a note to all the big powers. If it is in the interests of the nation, we will certainly agree to withdraw any motion from the House. But when it has leaked out it gets a different complexion.

SHRI P. K. DEO : As a compromise formula, may I submit...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any compromise. The compromise is if one party is sitting here and another there. I am myself lost in this whole difficulty as to what is to be done. If the statement had not come, it would have been much easier for me ; then it could have been said that it was done in the national interest. But this withdrawal on one hand the statement on the other—I have not been able to follow the logic.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is a clear case of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the next item, papers laid on the Table.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CENTRAL EXCISE (NINTH AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1034 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971,

under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-722/71.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BOMBAY PROHIBITION ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : On behalf of Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

(i) The Bombay Molasses (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2688-MLS-1069/9240-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1971.

(ii) The Gujarat Articles Unfit for Use as intoxicating liquor (Manufacture and Import) (Amendment) Regulation Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2704-BPA-1270/13834-P, in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1971.

(iii) The Gujarat Industrial Alcohol (Import, Storage and Sale for export overseas, in bond) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2756-BPA-1270-12232-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 22nd April, 1971.

(iv) The Gujarat Denatured Spirituous Preparations (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2848-BPA-2670/109142-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971.

(v) Notification No. GH/SH/2855/BPA-1271/34196-P published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971 making certain amendment to the Gujarat Poppy Capsules (Amendment) Rules, 1967.

(vi) The Bombay Denatured Spirit (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2258-DNS-1069-60600-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th May, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-723/71].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the period 1st July, 1967 to 31st March, 1968 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-724/71]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-725/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : I notice that you have laid a paper on behalf of Shri K. S. Ramaswamy. In such cases, an intimation has to be sent to me. This has become a practice with you for the last two weeks. From tomorrow I am not going to allow any Minister to lay a paper on behalf of another Minister unless he informs me in advance. Now it is taken for granted. I have been ignoring it for the last two weeks. I will not permit it in future,

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing from Monday, the 26th July, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :
 - The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971.
 - The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
 - The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1971.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution regarding Mysore Electricity Board.

- (4) Discussion on the Resolutions regarding constitution of a Railway convention Committee.

- (5) Consideration and passing of :

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1971.
The International Airports Authority Bill, 1971.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI PILOO MODY (GODHRA) : I am very unhappy to find from the statement that he has not put in the Architects Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday we have demanded a discussion on the floods in UP and Bihar and you were kind enough to say that you will refer it to the B. C. Kindly see to it that a short discussion takes place.

Secondly, the Central Government have said that there will be no dearness allowance even if the index goes beyond a particular point. Because of this there is growing discontent among the Central Government employees in the country. I would request you to allow at least a half an hour discussion on that.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 14वीं, 15वीं रिपोर्ट पेश हो चुकी है जिसको कम से कम साल भर हो रहे हैं और इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ? इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन होगा या नहीं होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह समय के ऊपर निर्भर करता है और बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के ऊपर निर्भर करता है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी इसीलिए हो गई क्या ? मेरा निवेदन है कि समय निकाल कर इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Time has to be found for this.

श्री राज बहादुर : इसके लिए सदन के इस पक्ष के लोग भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हितों के लिये और उनके कल्याण के लिए उतने ही उत्साही हैं लेकिन इस बारे में परामर्श करके फिर मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : हम समय निकाल कर इसके लिये बैठने को तैयार हैं, रात के दस बजे तक बैठने को तैयार हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पिछले अधिवेशन में कहा गया था कि इस पर बहस होगी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या कह रहे हैं, जिस की मर्जी होती है, खड़ा हो जाता है। तीन मामले रखे गये थे, पलड कंट्रोल बगैरह। उसके लिये एक तो सैटड रखा गया था.....

श्री राजबहादुर : जी हां, इसके लिये फिर एक सैटड और बैठना होगा।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि उस पर तीन घंटे बहस होगी। अब आप को समय निकालना है।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I am in your hands and in the hand of the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, in the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee, you must give priority to the question of floods.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is every thing would have been adjusted had we not extended time everyday.

12.22 hours

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER
DIRECTION 115

LAND FOR RADIO STATION BUILDING AT
CUTTACK

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Surendra Mohanty.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Order Paper says you are allowing Mr. Mohanty to make a statement under Direction 115. May I draw your attention to Direction 115? It says :

"A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House. The member may place before the Speaker such evidence as he may have in support of his allegation. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made. The Speaker may then, if he thinks it necessary, permit the member...."

Sir, I want to know whether you have sought the information from the hon. Member and whether you are satisfied that this petty matter should take such valuable time of this House?

MR. SPEAKER : It was all gone through before it comes here.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendra-para) : Sir, I take exception to the fact that the hon. Member has referred this matter as 'petty matter'. I beg of you that he must withdraw it. He cannot say it is a petty matter. The words 'petty matter' should be withdrawn.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I would like to submit in this regard that it is not a question of petty matter. It is a question of mutual recrimination between Orissa Legislative Assembly and Parliament which strikes at the root of Centre-State relationship. Orissa is the only State where Congress (R) is sitting in the Opposition. Taking into account all these things it is a question of life and death of the federal character of the constitution. He will have to withdraw the words 'petty matter'. Petty men are concerned about petty matters.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Only petty men think of petty matters ! He should withdrawn this 'petty thing'... (*interruption*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I only wanted to know whether you have satisfied yourself about these pre-conditions.

MR. SPEAKER : He wrote to me ; I sent that to the Minister and the Minister's reply was sent to him. He says that there is contradiction and he is not satisfied with that. Therefore, there is no alternative except to let us know what he wants to say.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It should go to the Privileges Committee. It is a matter of privilege, misguiding the House. It cannot be disposed of in such a manner, just by correcting a wrong statement. The Privileges Committee is the only answer.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, some extraneous matters are being brought in by the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, whom, Sir, you always call Maharaja. He says that efforts are being made by Centre to topple the Orissa Government that is functioning there. But the fact is that they themselves are fighting and trying to topple. Who is toppling them ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, the wording of the direction is slightly different. It says that the Speaker should ascertain that the factual position exists for the admission. Have you kindly ascertained it ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has produced evidence with the date along with it and also the contents thereof, which are at variance with the statement of the Minister. What can the Speaker do ? He has nothing in his power to bridge it.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to make a statement regarding certain information given by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 8th July, 1971 about land for constructing the radio station building at Cuttack.

The House may recall that on 8.7.1971 replying to a point raised by me in the course of the debate on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting had said....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you reading exactly what you have given ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Yes, what has been approved by you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why should it be laid ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : To save time.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : On 8.7.1971 replying to a point raised by me in the course of Debate on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting had said "In Orissa itself, unfortunately, the progress of our development plans has been held up on account of irresponsible attitude of the State Government. For instance, the State Government have not given us the possession of the land at Cuttack which we need for constructing the Radio Station Building". (Uncorrected proceedings pages 17314-17315).

When this matter came up in the shape of a Calling Attention Motion in the Orissa Assembly on 15.7.1971, the Minister Incharge of the Revenue Department had said :

(i) The draft deed for the transfer of land measuring 4.467 acres was sent to the Station Director of All India Radio on 10.2.1971 for obtaining the concurrence of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the terms and conditions of the transfer.

(ii) Since the money was deposited and the draft transfer deed sent to the Station Director of All India Radio, Cuttack, for transmission to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for concurrence, the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division and the Collector, Cuttack were requested to make over the land to the Station Director or any other person authorised by him in anticipation of the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the lease deed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

- (iii) Since there was some minor encroachment on the land by a Tea-Stall owner and a Milk-man, the Station Director, All Indi Radio required them to be cleared up before taking legal possession. Accordingly, they had been removed in no time.
- (iv) The draft lease-deed which was sent to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 10.2.1971 had not yet been returned to the State Government even on 15th July, 1971.
- (v) The Government of Orissa was awaiting acceptance of the terms and conditions of the draft lease deed from the Government of India.
- (vi) Notwithstanding the fact that the Collector, Cuttack had already requested the Station Director, All India Radio, to take physical possession of the land and building in anticipation of the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the deed, the Station Director has informed to take delivery only on 18.7.1971.

Thus it will be seen the unresponsiveness of the State Government as alleged by the Minister has no basis in fact : inasmuch as,

- (a) Though the Ministry was requested as late as on 10th February, 1971 to finalise the draft transfer deed, the Ministry slept over it till the 8th of July, 1971 when the Minister of Information and Broadcasting was making allegations of unresponsiveness of the State Government.
- (b) The distinction between possession and vacant possessions in absolutely meaningless, inasmuch as, the Government of Orissa had offered the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to take advance possession of the land pending finalisation of the deed.

It will be seen, the Government of Orissa was anxious and there was an eagerness on its part to transfer the land to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry as quickly as possible so that the Radio Station at Cuttack could be expanded.

Be that as it may, the Minister's allegations of unresponsiveness on the part of the State Government is baseless. Such unverified allegations against a State Government will further embitter the delicate Centre-State relationship which we are all eager and anxious to maintain.

This also emphasizes the credibility gap in the information policy of the Government of India which has been referred to by no less a paper than the *National Herald* which says in an editorial....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing beyond the statement.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : that most press men are still impressed by credibility, not by Scotch.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Shri Surendra Mohanty, MP, has alleged that an incorrect statement was made by me on the 8th July, 1971 in the course of the debate on demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The portion of my speech containing the alleged mis-statement is as follows :

'In Orrissa itself, unfortunately, the progress of our development plans has been held up on account of the unresponsive attitude of the State Government. For instance, the State Government have not given us the possession of the land at Cuttack which we need for constructing the Radio Station building'

My remarks about the unresponsiveness referred to the State Government's delay in handing over vacant possession of the land required for the radio station building at Cuttack.

We have accepted the price of the land as intimated by the Government of Orissa and deposited the amount in full on 16th February, 1971. We had also requested that the land might be transferred pending finalisation of the transfer deed.

In his statement, Shri Mohanty, has dwelt

mainly on the time taken in the acceptance of the transfer deed. This, however, is not pertinent as the acceptance of the deed was not been made a pre-condition for handing over the possession of the land. On the contrary, the State Government in their letter dated 24.3.71 has stated categorically that the land was to be handed over pending finalization of the terms.

Our Station Director at Cuttack has been in constant touch with the local officials of the State Government. In spite of his best efforts, the Station Director had not succeeded in obtaining vacant possession of the land till the date on which I made the statement. In fact, according to the reports I have received since vacant possession has not been delivered even up-to-date.

The reasons for the failure of the State Government to hand over vacant possession were that, firstly, a State Government official, a civil surgeon, was occupying a portion of the building on the land and, secondly there were other encroachments too on the land by certain members of the public.

In April, after the Civil Surgeon vacated the bungalow, the State Government allotted it to another officer, a Forest Officer, inspite of the Station Director's written request on 12.4.1971 to the contrary.

The State Government's failure to evict the Forest Officer and remove the encroachments cannot be regarded as due to any event or circumstance beyond their control.

It has been communicated to me, after I made the statement in Parliament on the 8th July that the Bungalow was vacated by the State Government Officer on the 10th July—I made the statement on 8th July; this was on 10th July—and that the other encroachments were removed on 17th July. I have, however, further been informed that the State Government had told the Station Director that the land would be handed over only if he gave and undertaking to abide by the terms and conditions of the transfer and all other matters as may be finalised by the State Government. I am awaiting confirmation of those communications as well as further details thereof in writing. If these communications are fully confirmed I would welcome the fact that the

land has at last been vacated, but would have to point out with regret that in asking for an undertaking the State Government have gone back on their earlier decision conveyed to us that possession of the land would be handed over pending settlement of the terms of the transfer.

These are, however, subsequent developments which do not affect statement I made in Parliament on the 8th July, 1971. The unresponsiveness of the State Government to which I had referred then lay in the fact that the State Government had failed till that date to transfer vacant possession of the land to the Central Government inspite of their having agreed to do so on 24.3.71 and specially in the fact that they failed to have the land and the structures thereon vacated not only by the members of the public who had encroached on the land, but even by their own officers.

The points I have enumerated will make it amply clear that the statement I made on 8.7.1971 stands fully supported by facts.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Orissa Government has made a good gesture. (*Interruption*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandinash) : Will they be cautious in making allegations against the State Governments? Very recently a statement was made which was resented by the Assam Government also. They should be very careful in making allegations against any of the State Governments. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Similar statement was made in Coimbatore making certain allegation also against the State (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing questions. Order, please.

Now, Shri Yadav.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P.

YADAVA : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. 11/1/67-CAI (1), dated the 15th December, 1967, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two from members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, till the 31st December, 1971, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. 11/1/67-GAI(1) dated the 15th December, 1967, the member of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of the Archaeology, till the 31st December, 1971, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted

(ii) **GENERAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD**

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4 (ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4 (ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve

as members of the General Council of the Indian School of mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations.."

The motion was adopted

12.41 hrs.

GUJARAT APPROPRIATION BILL* 1971

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up first the Gujarat Appropriation Bill and then the Mysore Appropriation Bill. Discussion has already taken place on the Demands for Grants relating to these States, and this is now only a formal business when the different stages of the Appropriation Bills will be gone through.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात पर जोर नहीं पड़ा है जिसको मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इसीलिये मैंने आपको लिखकर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सेकेण्ड पहले भेजते हैं और फिर आप बोलते हैं कि मैंने लिखकर भेजा है। अभी तो मैंने पढ़ा भी नहीं। यह तो आपको पहले भेजना चाहिये था। यह नहीं कि मोशन पुट करूँ और आप कहें कि मैंने लिख कर भेजा है।

Let me see what it is about. The hon. Member has written :

"In connection with the Gujarat Appropriation Bill, I want to raise a point regarding the suggestion of the Ahmedabad Riot Inquiry Commission...."

This slip should have come to me in time, by 10.30 a. m.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैंने तो नियमों के अनुसार कार्य किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस के बनाये हुए

नियम हैं, आप उनको फ्लाउट करते हैं। साढ़े दस बजे से पहले आपको मेरे पास भेजना चाहिये था। आप मेरी बात मान लें। आगे के आइटम्स पर काम होने दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने कई दफा इसी तरह लोगों को मौका दिया है। मैंने जो काम किया है वह नियमों के अधीन है। आप मौका न दें यह दूसरी बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him. For, if I have to allow him now, I shall have to do it every time. If I do it once I shall have to do it always.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.45 hrs.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1971-72".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 23.7.71.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1971-72 GENERAL DISCUSSION, *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (WEST BENGAL), STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL AND WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We shall start with general discussion on the West Bengal Budget. Both items 14 and 15 will be discussed together. The time allotted is 2 hours, with one hour at my discretion. So it becomes 3, hours. Later the appropriation will come then the Statutory Resolution re: Proclamation and the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. Members will have ample time to express their views.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Will all these items be taken together ?

MR. SPEAKER : 14 and 15 are taken together.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : All can be taken together. There will be greater freedom of discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we shall discuss all these together.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Discussion will be common ; voting will be separate.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

DEMAND NO. 1-4-TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 2-9-LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. 2-76-OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and assignments'."

DEMAND NO. 2-92—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS ETC., ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to Land-holders etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

DEMAND NO. 3-10-STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 4-11-TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 5-12-SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales tax'."

DEMAND NO. 6-13-OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 7-14-STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 8-15-REGISTRATION FEES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. 9-16 INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Interest on Debt and other obligations'."

DEMAND NO. 11-18. PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 12-19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,89,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

[Mr. Speaker]

the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 13-21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 14-22—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 15-23—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,73,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 16-26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—FIRE SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services'."

DEMAND NO. 17-26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—EXCLUDING FIRE SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

DEMAND NO. 18-27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 19-28—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,75,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 20-29—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND 21-30—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 22-31—AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture—Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 22-95—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. 23-31—AGRICULTURE-FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture-Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 24-33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 24-124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 25-34—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 26-35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Industries'."

DEMAND No. 26-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 27-35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cottage Industries'."

DEMAND No. 27-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries'."

DEMAND No. 28-35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cinchona'."

DEMAND No. 29-37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. 29-109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. 29—LOANS AND ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. 30-38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending, the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 31-39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,90,000 be granted to the President out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward classes'."

DEMAND No. 32-39—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward classes'."

DEMAND No. 33-42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 33-43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33-44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33-98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 33-99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33-100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

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the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 34-50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,64,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 35—51A—GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 35-106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 36-53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 37-57—ROADS AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 37-114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 38-64—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 39-65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 39-120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 40-67—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 41-68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 42-70—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 43-71—MISCELLANEOUS—CONTRIBUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Contributions'."

DEMAND NO. 44-71—MISCELLANEOUS—PANCHAYATS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Panchayats'."

DEMAND NO. 45-71—MISCELLANEOUS—SPORTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Sports'."

DEMAND NO. 46-71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Civil Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 47-71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal

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to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 47-109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital-outlay-on-other works'."

DEMAND NO. 48-71—MISCELLANEOUS—IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable loans to displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48-71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Expenditure on-displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48-109. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on other works—Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 50-98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project'."

DEMAND NO. 51-103—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 52-124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 54—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE / UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,22,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

There are some cut motions.

If we are taking all these together, the Minister should move the Regular motions standing in his name.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Where is the Minister, Shri K. C. Pant? He is dealing with this matter. He must be here.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): They are very allergic to West Bengal.

I beg to Move :

That the Demand under the Head 9—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Large scale eviction of the Share-Croppers throughout the State of West Bengal (1)]

That the Demand under the Head 9—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in distributing the surplus land already at the disposal of the West Bengal Government (2)]

That the demand under the Head 10—State Excise duties be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the salary and allowances of excise peons who are engaged in multi-purpose duties (3)]

That the Demand under the Head 19—General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the partisan spirit in respect of General Administration (4)]

That the Demand under the Head 21—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the public from continuous harassment in connection with the cases in which they were involved (5)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the police, C. R. P. and military atrocities in West Bengal (6)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Dismissal of 12 policemen in Burdwan in the interest of the Congress Party (7)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reopen the sick and closed factories in West Bengal with special reference to Bengal Fine, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sridurga Cotton and Laxminarayan Cotton. (8)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the Cottage Industry in the West Bengal. (9)]

That the demand under the head 43—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take effective measures in connection with the flood control with special reference to Arambag sub-division. (10)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move :

That the demand under the head 9—Land Revenue by reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement the Land Reform Act passed long ago. (11)]

That the demand under the head 9—Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.

[Complete stoppage of eviction of Bargadars and/or share croppers (12)]

That the demand under the head 12—Sales Tax be reduced to Re. 1.

[Realisation of Sales Tax at the source. (13)]

That the demand under the head 19—General Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

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[Interference in the day-to-day administration by party in power. (14)]

That the demand under the head 21—Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1.

[Undue delay in disposal of cases in the courts of law. (14)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced to Re. 1.

[Allowing the Police excessive powers to harass and detain persons without any grounds (16)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced to Re. 1.

[Not bringing any reform in Jail code. (17)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-open the Rampooria Cotton Mills, B. C. Nun, Sreedurga, Kanoria Industries and Lachmi Packaging factory in the District of Hooghly, West Bengal. (18)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 1000.

[Need to supply yarn at controlled price to the handloom weavers of West Bengal. (19)]

That the demand under the head 43—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up work of excavation of Saraswati which passes through Hooghly and Howrah. (20)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to link up all the police stations with sub-divisional courts and nearest Railway stations with metal road. (21)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce more buses on the different routes of district of West Bengal. (22)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to broaden the roads running parallel to Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhale Light Railway. (23)]

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head 29—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open adequate number of Health Centres with special arrangements for treatment of snakebite in Sunderbans in 24 Parganas. (24)]

That the demand under the head 31—Agriculture—Agriculture—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up research in paddy cultivation in saline waters in 24 Parganas. (25)]

That the demand under the head 35—Industries—Cottage Industries—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a programme of training for agricultural labour into various kinds of cottage industries in view of Agricultural Labour Commission's recommendations. (26)]

That the demand under the head 39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue member-wise ration cards to agricultural labour families, instead of issuing them family-wise. (27)]

That the demand under the head 39—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes be reduced by Rs. 1000.

[Need to give ration to agricultural labour families at more subsidised rate. (28)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up necessary works for Road and Water Transport in Sunderbans in 24 Parganas. (29)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road And Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up necessary excavation of silt in Hooghly near Kakdwip to facilitate boat service and introduction of Launch service between Kakdwip and the Sagar Islands in 24 Parganas. (30)]

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I move the following resolution :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 29th June, 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal."

MR. SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 29th June, 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal."

The other one also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I also move :*

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, be taken into consideration."

We will discuss them all together.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, For Bills standing in the name of a particular Minister, unless the Minister writes to you previously, I do not think this procedure is correct. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the convenience of the House and it was done with the tacit consent of the House. I would not

have asked him if I did not feel that you were all in favour of it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : A rule is a rule. This should not be taken as a precedent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the West Bengal budget, the proclamation, as well as the Bill, lock, stock and barrel. Not only is the Minister who is now dealing with the matter, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray—who was here sometime ago not present here, but also Mr. K. C. Pant, who is the Minister of State, is not present here. The motion in regard to the Bill has also been moved in such a way as if it is nothing. I say it is really an insult to the people of West Bengal. I totally and emphatically, with all the force at my command, oppose this budget and the Bill.

Why do I do so? Because, on the basis of a false report from the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. Dhavan, the Centre here advised him to dissolve the Ministry as well as the Assembly. From the confidential report that Mr. Dhavan has sent to the Centre, it is seen that "in a number of vital divisions in the Legislative Assembly, including both on the motion for thanking the Governor for his address to the Assembly, the Democratic Front obtained a majority of not less than seven and not more than nine in a House of 277." Subsequently, the position changed. Here, you see that he said that there was a majority of seven. After that, there were by-elections. In three by-elections, our party, the communist Party (Marxist) got two and the congress got one. (Interruption) You count it. Do not try to interrupt me. I am stating the facts.

MR. SPEAKER. Your time is very limited.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I know. That is why I have come to the point straight. There is no Assembly there. The people of West Bengal do not want that their budget should be rushed through in three hours in this way. On the one hand, the Government of India say that there are so many problems in West Bengal. On the other hand, they behave in this way. This is the behaviour of Government of India in relation to the people of West Bengal.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

My first point is, this is an illegal thing. It is based on false report. In a House of 277, after the election, we got two, and out of these seven, you must understand three were put in jail, and against one there was an injunction in the high court that he cannot take part in the proceedings of the Assembly. Subsequently, that injunction was vacated in the Supreme Court, and their party has failed. With just five members, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee was the Chief Minister. His party was split. Three came out of that. Then, where is the majority? It is a fact that the Congress coalition with the support of the right communist had no majority. Natural justice should have been to ask the opposition to form a ministry. The Government did not do it. Without doing it, President's rule was imposed on us. The Assembly was dissolved. What is this? Is it democracy or butchery of democracy? Is it the way of giving any respect to the verdict of the people of West Bengal? The people, in largest numbers, voted for the communist party (Marxist); not Congress; nor to any other party.

Knowing full well that the other opposition parties can form a Government, the Governor intentionally did not ask the opposition to form the Government. This is the situation in West Bengal. The budget had been hurriedly prepared by the bureaucrats, not for the people of Bengal nor by the people of Bengal. The people of Bengal will not accept it; they will fight against it as they are fighting against the Central budget which is anti-people and promonopoly and which serves the interests of the rich and vested interests. Without reviewing the situation, they prepared the budget.

But what is this budget? I shall give only one instance. In the United Bengal the expenditure on policy was Rs. 2½ crores. What is the position now? More than Rs. 32 crores. What is this? We cannot give education to our children as you can see from this budget. Half of West Bengal has been devastated by floods; last year's floods destroyed crops worth Rs. 60 crores in West Bengal. The people there wanted flood control measures but there is nothing here.

In the mid-term elections they went before the people and we also went before the people.

What was our demand? More money for the State, more powers for the States, so that we could solve our problems of education, flood and so on. I have no time; we have a second speaker also; so I shall cut short my speech.

They are saying that they are democrats. What happened? The whole House will be astonished. They say they will fight unemployment and provide jobs to the unemployed. Let Mr. Pant go to the Writer's building and enquire whether what I say is a fact or not. There were 400 vacancies in the Food Department. What has the counter part of Mr. Pant done in the time when Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee was there? Their Ministers asked their own people to submit cyclostyled petitions. The vacancies numbered 400 but 4,000 persons were appointed. It has come in the papers; it is a fact. The previous Minister, Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar gave appointment to their followers for Midnapore and Bankura, numbering 17,000 knowing fully well that vacancies were far less. Appointment was to several hundred for non-existing camps of Bankura and Midnapore.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Is he objecting to people getting employment in West Bengal?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am for employment but I am against corruption; that is what they are doing in the name of offering employment. So, people were given employment when there was actually no vacancy. They are now going to the ex-Ministers asking them where the jobs are that were given to them. They say they do not know and ask them to go to the Centre as the State is now under President's rule. This is how things are going on.

13 hrs.

Not only this. The most heinous thing that the ruling party is doing is to instigate young people to go and demonstrate at the gates of the factories. This is a thing that Members should know. What is their slogan? Their slogan is that they want employment. The management comes and says that they

would give them employment when there are vacancies. They say that people from outside who are working there should be driven out and they should be provided with jobs. This is the slogan of the ruling Congress Party. They are fomenting communal trouble, they are fomenting provincialism. They are organising goondas and gangsters to kill the persons there.

It is astonishing that this Budget is for the period upto 31st March, 1972. Is West Bengal the ancestral property inherited by anybody? It is for the people of Bengal to decide who will rule them. The term of the President's rule ends in December. Then, why is the Budget upto 31st March and not up to 31st December. Why not announce elections?

You say that there is an abnormal situation in the State. I ask Mr. Pant to take a review of the whole of India. Is it not a fact that the largest number of people came to the polling booths and voted in West Bengal in the last mid-term elections? So, what is the apprehension? Let us again go to the people and take their verdict. Then, nobody will have a grouse. This is the primary thing that I am demanding from the Government. If you have a sense of democracy, you should call for the elections immediately. If you want to help the people, you must come forward with a definite date for the elections and let the people decide their own fate.

After President's rule imposed in 1968, about 400 factories have closed in West Bengal. Not a single factory has been re-opened. Textile mills, engineering factories, has Britannia Engineering, Sen Raleigh, so many factories have closed. And what is the medicine they are prescribing for this? They say they have set up the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, a good name, which will reconstruct our sick and dead industries. But do you know how this Corporation has been manned? Mr. Pant should know that one Mr. Abhijit Sen is there. He is the person who was responsible for the closure of Sen Raleigh. There is also Mr. C. D. Das who some time back was the top man in the United Bank of India. He had also connections with the Kuljeon Corporation which has been prosecuted in New York for bribing some agency here for the construction of the thermal power project in Bandel.

He has now been made one of the Directors of this Corporation. There are so many. There is R. R. Chatterjee. You know the scandal about him in connection with Kalyani Spinning Mills. It has come in the papers. With this, they say they will help to rehabilitate the industries in West Bengal.

I say, please hold early elections there. Let us manage our own affairs by our own people and not by you. Not today alone; since the beginning of Congress rule, West Bengal people have got a step-motherly treatment from the centre. We were the pioneers in the paper industry. Now it is suffering from shortage of raw materials. We were the most industrially developed province within India. Now what is our position? By and by, due to political and other reasons, we have been neglected.

I do not know what is the provision in the budget for cottage industries. There are lakhs of weavers in my constituency. They are almost in a starving condition. Not only the handloom weavers, but all the cottage industries are in a dying condition. So, I expected that at least something would be done in their favour. The darkest State in India today is West Bengal, so far as power is concerned. Only a very few number of villages are electrified. Even big and medium factories in places around Calcutta are always suffering from shortage of power and are closed very often. No positive step is being taken in this matter.

So far as CMDA is concerned, they are proud of it. I am glad that some money has been set apart for the development of Calcutta. But members from West Bengal on the other side also will agree that in spite of sanctioning money and the many expectations roused in the minds of the people there, nothing positive has yet been done for Calcutta. The roads are in the same state. Mr. Speaker, during the rainy season, I request you to visit Calcutta on any rainy day. You cannot go beyond Howrah Bridge. All the roads are water-logged. What is the CMDA? Only yesterday Mr. Hanuman thaiya said something; I am not satisfied about it, though my other friends may be satisfied. That promise about the dispersal line has now evaporated. He said, some enquiry is being made for an under ground railway in Calcutta. How long we will have this hoax? I say this is a hoax because for the last fifteen years it is being said in this House that we will

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

have either an underground railway, or an overhead railway or a circular railway. We do not know whether any railway will at all be there or not. I want a categorical statement from the Minister whether Calcutta will get this railway or not. Now that the transport problem of Calcutta has reached the saturation point kindly give us some railway, either circular or underground.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He should encourage the Railway Minister to do that by not indulging in *bandhs* and stoppage of trains.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Then I would like to refer to the condition of the municipalities. Their financial position is so poor that they cannot pay the salary or wages of their employees regularly. Now they have to depend mainly on the taxes they collect from the tax-payers. I had some experience as municipal commissioner for some years and I know their position firsthand. There is no municipality in West Bengal which is financially sound. All of them are suffering from want of funds and so they are not able to provide even elementary facilities like drinking water and drainage.

Coming to panchayats, there have been no elections to the panchayats for the last so many years. I do not know what is the fate of the *Jilla parishad*. Though as a Member of Parliament I should be entitled to be a member of Zila parishad I have not received any information of any meeting of the Zila parishad. I hope the Government will consider the question of holding elections to the panchayats so that the newly elected members will manage their own affairs in their respective panchayats.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Your own government killed the Zila parishads.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not ashamed to confess here that there were some elements in the United Front Government because of which the United Front Government could not do as much as they wanted to do. Now the panchayat elections are overdue and you should immediately take steps to hold them.

Then, who is our master? Is it Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Siddhar-

tha Shankar Ray or the Governor? The other day the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi categorically stated that Shri Ray is neither the subedar of West Bengal nor has he been given specific charge of West Bengal. I have seen a paper report according to which Shri Ray is shown in a gazette to be specifically in charge of West Bengal. There is no constitutional sanction for this. Now when he goes to West Bengal he does not care for us. He goes and meets his own party people in the districts. It is a question of constitutional propriety. When there is a Governor the appointment of Shri Ray to be in charge of West Bengal is illegal, improper and an affront to the people of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken three times the time allotted to him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is a point which we have to consider. There are 20 members here from West Bengal and so we have got a majority. We have to talk about the problems of the people of Bengal. If we do not get a chance to do that, who else will raise the problems facing West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI (Cooch-behar) : Probably, the hon. Member is not aware of the parliamentary procedure and practice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are not here for the first time, Mr. Das Chowdhuri.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals for West Bengal. I heard Mr. Bhattacharyya with rapt attention. I wonder of the capability he has got in turning day into night and in turning fraud into sincerity. We are very happy to hear him that he also wants improvement of West Bengal. Sir, they came to power in West Bengal twice—once in 1967 and second in 1969. With the instalment of the second united front Government in 1969 West Bengal had to suffer a lot in their hands. Within a very short time after coming into power of the Communist (Marxists) they decided to launch a revolution in West Bengal and they chose the anti-social elements to launch it. They passed a resolu-

tion and set free all the ten thousand under-trials prisoners which included dacoits and murderers. They were asked to launch revolution. They started looting in broad-day light. They started harvesting the lands of other poor people and started committing rape. We are happy they are even now thinking in terms of West Bengal.

He said C. P. M. was not given any chance to form the Government even though they were in a position to do so. CPM and for that matter Shri Jyoti Bosu has grown a disease in them in always claiming that they are in a position to form the Government. Every day they are approaching the Governor with this appeal that he may be given a chance to form the Government. When he is asked to show whether he has majority he says: Don't question that now. Give me the chance and I will show you I have got majority. This is all his answer. A beggar of Esplanade area was claiming that he is also in a position to form the Government if the Governor gives him a chance to form the Ministry.

Immediately after the election was held all the parties and their leaders wrote to the Governor that they would not be supporting formation of Government by Mr. Jyoti Bosu and the number of legislators of those parties far exceeded 140. Therefore, Mr. Bosu had no chance of forming the Government. The Governor explored all avenues and came to a clear finding that the CPM is not in a position to form the Government and the parties who were in a position to form the Government were called. Now, when the Assembly was dissolved even at that time they had no proof to show that they are in a position to form the Government. Therefore, Sir, we firmly support the dissolution of the Assembly as recommended by the Governor.

West Bengal had to undergo much suffering during the second United Front administration. They worked with a determination to undo absolutely the civilisation of West Bengal and to upset the society of West Bengal. They undid much of whatever achievement was made from 1947. As many as three lakh people went out of employment because of their repressive policy followed in West Bengal.

West Bengal is already an overpopulated

area. In 1947 the population was 1,80,00,000 ; in 1971 the population has swelled up to 5 crores. Over the normal population, as many as 50 lakh people came from East Bengal to settle in West Bengal and as many as 80 lakh people came from other provinces of India to settle permanently in West Bengal.

It is a very overpopulated area and the land is meagre for cultivation. Therefore, unemployment opportunities have to be created to keep the people in peace there. Employment is a necessity there. The Government installed in 1969, dominated by the CPM, did everything to drive people out of employment. As many as three lakh people went out of employment. This is the admission of the CPM itself and of Ajoy Mukherjee, the then Chief Minister of the United Front Government.

In 1971 we are going to plead for a fair deal for West Bengal. If anybody is serious to tackle and solve the problems of West Bengal, job opportunities have to be created there. If the young people cannot be employed, West Bengal will go for anything. The other day 17,000 people were employed for maintaining peace in the camp areas to which Shri Bhattacharyya was objecting. Some of them were coming in close contact with Naxalites. The moment they got appointment letters, they wept. This is the situation in West Bengal.

When employment is needed so heavily, the CPM dominated Government did everything to throw them out of employment. Therefore, job opportunities have to be created and there is enough scope for it. For that there must be peace in the industrial belt. They are going to create trouble in the industrial belt as much as possible so that revolutionary conditions can be created in West Bengal. That is their motive. People have seen them and have understood them. Calcutta people have thrown them out. They are going to pay heed to the appeal that we are making to West Bengal people. They have understood that industrial peace is necessary. If industrial are opened, more particularly in the rural areas and in the mofussil towns, lakhs of people can be employed. If lakhs of young people are employed, much of the troubles of West Bengal will go away. West Bengal will again find peace.

To improve the condition in West Bengal, attention has also to be paid to the agricul-

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

tural front as well. Of 16 districts, only three districts have some irrigation facilities. The other districts have no irrigation facilities. In the region east of the Ganges, the possibility of irrigation is meagre. But deep tubewells can be sunk and deep tubewell irrigation facilities can be provided. For that power is necessary. But very little portion of West Bengal has been electrified till now. So, electricity must go to every village. Irrigation facilities must be provided to cultivators. If irrigation facilities are provided to cultivators, the production will go high and it will be very much sufficient for the local needs. Very recently, the cultivators there have taken to high-yielding varieties and they have given very satisfactory results. If these minimum requirements are met, if these minimum facilities are provided to them, West Bengal is sure to be a self-sufficient area. That will go a long way in keeping peace in West Bengal and bringing an end to the present troubles that West Bengal is facing now.

Last year, in West Bengal, we had an unnatural flood. This year, we cannot give them loans. The low income group people have no means to cultivate their lands if no loans are provided to them. The administration and more particularly the branch of administration in which the C. P. M. Party has some hold will find every means to delay the payment of loans even if some loans are paid to them. Loans are necessary for cultivation in the month of June. The Government will give loans but they will be paid in the month of August or September. I ask the Government to device means as to how this delay in payment of loans can be avoided, to see how cultivators can be given loans in time so that they can make the best utility of the money that is given to them. Every conspiracy, every trap, is being laid by the Marxist Party to delay the payment of loans, through their unions in Government offices. Therefore, I request the Government to device means as to how to make the money reach the people in time so that they can make the best utility of it and can help the country in producing more.

If the Centre is serious in bringing about peace in West Bengal, all avenues must be explored to create job opportunities. All avenues must be created to ameliorate the conditions of the local people. Over and above the normal

population, there has been an influx of people from eastern zone and other provinces of India. In 1917, as I said, the population was 1 crore 80 lakhs. Today, it is more than 5 crores. The population has gone up more than three times in 25 years. Therefore, the Government must explore all avenues to create more job opportunities for the people and to wage a war on agricultural front so that, once, again, we may see peace in West Bengal and West Bengal may prosper and, through West Bengal, India will prosper.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a question was raised here earlier as to the propriety of the dissolution of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. All I have to say is, if we are true to the facts, there was no other alternative for the Governor but to dissolve the Assembly and there was no other alternative for the President but to take over the State of West Bengal.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

What was the position? Let us look at things objectively. Out of 279 seats in West Bengal, 1 being vacant, the C. P. M. block which wanted to step in had 125 seats. There will be single majority party, but, Sir, single majority party can come only if there is a little bit of horse-trading! From this House we have denounced horse-trading in many Assemblies of India. There are indication in West Bengal, attempts were made to purchase some people. But even then those attempts failed. When Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee advised the Governor, as Chief Minister, he had the majority. He had the majority of seven. It is a question of arithmetics. Two plus two always make four. Out of 279 seats, this bloc having 125 seats cannot get a chance. But it was possible if the West Bengal politics would be further spoiled and corrupted, that means, further horse trading was encouraged. Therefore, the Chief Minister was within his right, the Governor was within his right, there was no alternative according to the Constitution for the President to take it over.

I may also here point out certain good things done by the Government of the Democratic Coalition. We have to say all these here

unfortunately. No radical land reform programme was taken up in 1969-70, in those days but the Democratic Front Government here could do something. Here is a Government that brought out an ordinance, a Graduity Ordinance. They also recommended certain good measures for opening of the closed mills. We have to be objective. We have to record them properly so that they become guidance to our future, whatever may be the Government which comes in West Bengal. This Government may be of party A or B or C; I am not concerned with that; but certain things have to be put straight on record.

The position in West Bengal is very bad, but Sir, what is the main bane of our political life in West Bengal? It is stated that unemployment and refugee problems are all growing and they have to be tackled in a very bold manner, in a very radical manner, etc. But, Sir, the main bane of political life in West Bengal is politics of individual terrorism, individual murder, individual violence. I also come from West Bengal. Is there any political movement today in West Bengal conducted by any party? Everybody is afraid of every other person. Even leaders would take the help of police as protective measure! They confess to us; they say, it is very difficult to hold meetings, to go to bastis and different areas. Sir, even the Police cannot give protection. A time has come for all of us to think about it seriously. I don't want to dig up the past, because, certain good things, certain good steps, have been taken in West Bengal. Therefore, I say, I don't want to dig up the past or say who is responsible or who introduced this politics of murder and individual terrorism in the body politic of West Bengal. I myself have spoken here thrice in this House. I have myself raised this question here earlier. Now, the question is how to tackle this problem. I do not know whether Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is constitutionally capable of doing certain things; I am not going to touch on that point because I am not a constitutional expert. But I must say that before he takes the correct step in this regard, namely of calling all the political parties to tackle this particular question, namely the question of political violence, political murder, individual murder etc., certain preliminary things have to be done. It is not a question of violence in the abstract. It is

not a question of any party eschewing violence. As for the Communist Party of India, we have never eschewed violence as a principle. But so far as the question of individual violence, individual murders and secret murders are concerned, no political party should advocate it. Marxism and Leninism is totally opposed to this individual murder and violence. Therefore, I say that the bane of our political life is this individual murder and violence. Before Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray took the step, certain political parties like the CPI, the Forward Bloc and the SUC had agreed on this issue. All parties had also been called for a meeting by the former Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Mukherjee but unfortunately one party chose to boycott that meeting. That is a fact.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not a fact.

DR. RANEN SEN : Therefore, that meeting had to be postponed. Now, it is a good thing that when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is calling a meeting, all the parties are coming, and more and more parties are coming, and that is a good thing. If it is a bad thing, then why should the other parties come? Whether this attempt will succeed or not is something which I do not know. But I would suggest that three or four measures which I shall mention presently have to be taken.

The first is that all parties must eschew these acts of political individual murder and individual terrorism...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But not the Government?

DR. RANEN SEN : And the Government too. All concerned should do it. I hope Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is there on behalf of the Government.

Secondly, it is an open fact that certain antisocial elements have taken shelter behind and are protected by certain political parties. All these political parties must openly come out and disassociate themselves from these anti-social elements who are taking advantage of the situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : But he wants a dialogue with them.

DR. RANEN SEN : I want to crush them.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Firstly, I want a dialogue with the political parties and political elements; if we are able to control them, then these anti-social elements can be isolated and completely crushed.

Thirdly, I suggest that a bold decision has to be taken by all political parties, to be followed up by surrendering of all arms. This theory of blood for blood and tooth for tooth is bringing disaster to West Bengal. That has to be stopped. If we are able to do it with the help of all these political parties sincerely and honestly, then we can open a dialogue with the Naxalites also.

It is said that the Naxalites would not come. I say that the Naxalites are fragmented today. I know many young Naxalite boys who are absconding from the police for the last one or two years. I have met some of them and I have talked to some of them and they say that now they cannot escape because either the CPM will kill them or the police will kill them, and, therefore, they feel that it is better to kill somebody and then die. They are in a desperate mood. Therefore, I suggest that certain measures have to be taken and they have to be approved of. There are many people who are disillusioned today, but they have no other way; if they come out in the open they will be arrested by the police and beaten up in the police lock-up or in jail. So some bold decisions have to be taken. Those Naxalites who are prepared to give up their arms and surrender their arms, that is, whatever arms they have got should all be exonerated. Some such bold things have to be done. Otherwise, there will be disaster to the body-politic of West Bengal.

Along with this, I would suggest that certain economic measures also have to be taken. We have to remember that West Bengal, which was Bengal previously, suffered very much during the 1943 famine and then during the partisan when it was its worst victim. It is said that today due to political struggles and strike struggles, industry is getting ruined. In 1952 I was a member of the State Assembly. Dr. B. C. Roy told us then that Bombay and West Bengal stood at par in industrial development. Since 1955-56, decline started. That has nothing to do with strikes or with political *maru mari*. In this respect, I must say that the

Centre has not dealt with the problems of West Bengal in the way it should have. Shri Ishaque was there. He knows it. This should have been done when the decline in industry there started.

Having said this, I must now say that if something abnormal happens in West Bengal, we must recognise that Bengalis are very impulsive, very emotional and imaginative. That is why if there is no outlet, anything and everything can happen. That is what is happening today. First economic decline started. This was followed by political decline.

Coming to the Budget, does this touch even the outer fringe of the maladies afflicting the State. Honestly speaking, no. Let us analyse the Budget and see what is the position. There is now a deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 28.60. This is no doubt an improvement. It is also a good thing that Rs 50 crores has been given by the Centre for the relief and food requirements of the evacuees. It is also a good thing that certain centrally-sponsored schemes are in operation and are fully financed by the Centre. But what has happened to the Fourth Plan? In this, the difficulties of the State have not been appreciated by the Centre. The allocation to the State proves that. Otherwise, the Fourth Plan allocation would have been greater. What is the allocation of Rs. 66.63 crores this year for looking all these problem, unemployment problems and all other problems. It would not even touch the fringe of the problems. Every Government that has been in power there, not only UF Government, but every Government starting from Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Dr. B. C. Roy's has demanded more money for West Bengal. But never has this demand been fulfilled. Never. We are giving the maximum amount of corporate tax. But West Bengal got a meagre fraction of its shares. I do not say as our friends in the CPM say that it is a colony of the Centre; it is like Bangla Desh in Pakistan. If they say so, I would request them to go to Bangla Desh and stay there for 24 hours and feel the difference.... (Interruption). But I must say that West Bengal has not been treated properly and is not being properly treated even today. If anybody says that, I quite agree with it.

Let me analyse one or two points here. Take the Haldia fertiliser. Has there been any

allotment? No. How about the project report of the Haldia petrochemicals? Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray the other day made statement in Calcutta and the people laughed. He said that Haldia would be offering one lakh employment opportunity. But where is the reflection in these papers? There is no reflection of it in them. What about the project report for Haldia petrochemicals; and for a shipyard. When the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation was asked to prepare a project report for Tamil Nadu, West Bengal did not find any favour. Naturally, what would the public say and do? What is the way out? As I said earlier, economic decline started much earlier. It was followed by political deterioration. Sir, that is one thing that Government should remember.

Now, it is a good thing that the expenditure on education has increased compared to 1969-70. Expenditure on medical, agricultural and fishery facilities has increased. But there are other problems. Take, for example, one thing: in this budget there is an allocation of Rs. 1,87,00,000 odd for a crash programme for villages. What could be done with a paltry sum of Rs. 187 lakhs or so? What could be realised? I fail to understand this.

Then there is the question of milk supply schemes. What is the allotment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. RANEN SEN: I am the only speaker. I have 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. It is now two minutes to that "20 minutes".

DR. RANEN SEN: Please give me another five minutes. I am concluding. Now, at page 22, there is mention about construction of houses, low income-group houses, etc. What is the money given to West Bengal? That is the worst-congested State in India, with the Calcutta city and suburbs. Is it doing any justice? I do not say immediately crores of rupees have to be spent, but at least some amount has to be spent. Then, again turning to page 24 of the demands, I find loans and advances under low income group housing scheme, middle income housing scheme, etc. What is the amount for the middle income-group housing? A paltry sum of Rs. 3 lakhs.

For low income-group housing, it is Rs. 10 lakhs.

On public health and medical, the allotment in the budget has increased, but it must be known that rural drinking water system as well as the urban drinking water system almost do not exist in West Bengal, neither in the city of Calcutta nor anywhere in the municipalities. About village development, everybody knows. What is the amount?

Take for instance the question of electricity and power generation and investment in this respect in the State of West Bengal. Where are we after the last 24 years? 1400 villages have been electrified or energised. What is the amount sanctioned? What is the provision? I say that there is very meagre allotment for this purpose in the Fourth Plan. There was a report in yesterday's Amrit Bazar Patrika that the South Dum Dum water works can supply 27 gallons of water per day for two lakhs of inhabitants. As a result of the influx of refugees they cannot even supply seven gallons of water per head; this is more or less the condition in all municipalities and villages.

In the annual financial statement, page 1, under the head land revenue, the expenditure is Rs. 7,64,40,000 and the receipt is Rs. 6,96,20,000. I do not know what is the meaning of this budget and why this department should continue. Then I must say that under the heading capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research, there is only marginal increase. On page 9, under the heading capital outlay on multi-purpose river schemes, capital outlay on irrigation and irrigation embankment, drainage works, etc. there is a decrease. I do not know why.

Therefore, I say that this budget cannot satisfy the requirement of our people, it does not even touch the outer fringe of the demands of West Bengal.

*SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali. I rise to support the West Bengal Budget, presented to the House today. But in spite of my support, I must say that this Budget is not to our expectation.

Sir, considering the serious poverty in West Bengal and the pitiable condition of that State we hoped that the Central Government would

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

do more justice to that State. We also hoped that the Central Government would allocate more money to the State of West Bengal in order to enable her to solve her various problems.

There is a deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores in the West Bengal Budget. But had there been a deficit even of Rs. 50 crores, we would not have any objection to that.

The opposition parties have complained that the State of West Bengal has been suffering from injustice from the Central Government for a long time. There is some truth in that complaint. After the partition of the country, the State of West Bengal has always been overburdened with various problems. Now an additional problem has arisen due to the evacuee, from Bengla Desh. Therefore, considering the various problems of the State of West Bengal, I feel the Central Government should have done more justice to the State.

I now find that the Central Government has realised the problems of West Bengal and because of that realisation the Central Government has imposed the President's rule upon that State. It is not true that the last coalition Government in West Bengal had no majority. The actual fact is that the situation there took such a turn that Central intervention became inevitable. There is no evil intention behind the President's rule there. I firmly believe what the Central Government has done for West Bengal, has been done keeping in view the welfare of the people, although President's rule may not be desirable to us always.

In today's discussion law and order problem in West Bengal was repeatedly mentioned. But in the present Budget no importance has been given to this problem. In order to tackle this problem administrative machinery must be strengthened. But the Budget does not indicate any measure by means of which the administrative machinery can be strengthened.

One of our friends in this House has criticised the constant increase in the Police Budget of West Bengal. But my friend must know that a progressive society should have a good administration and from that point of view we are bound to have an increased police budget.

My CPI (M) friends have complained about the failure of police in West Bengal but, perhaps, they have not considered the causes of that failure. Today West Bengal policemen are the most helpless persons in India. A policeman in West Bengal does not go alone to a market out of fear. Similarly, he is afraid of going alone to his office. This is the condition of policemen there.

We have never considered about the amenities and Housing Scheme for the policemen. If we are interested to make the West Bengal police effective, we should give them more dearness and other amenities of life. We should also make the policemen feel that they are members of the society and if they feel like that, they will realise their duties to the society. As a member of the society they will do their duties enthusiastically.

Sir, I have placed the true condition of West Bengal before the entire country. The Central leaders must realise the gravity of the situation there. The Central Government may send C. R. P. and military personnel from here to the State of West Bengal but the problems of that State cannot be solved with their help. So the Central Government must see how the present situation in West Bengal can be improved. I feel that for improving the present situation there more money should have been allocated for the police department in this Budget.

Then comes the question of general administration in West Bengal. The administrative apparatus has completely collapsed there. The administration there became victim of political infiltration. The United Front Government came into power twice in West Bengal. The main object of the CPM—I Party, a constituent of both the United Front Governments, was to weaken the administrative apparatus of the State. For gaining that object the second United Front Government increased the salary of the Government Servants and due to this increased salary the Government servants came under the influence of the CPM—I party. But for this increased salary of the Government servants the common people actually suffered as they were compelled to pay more taxes in the name of welfare of the State. So in this manner, all the Government servants were made puppets in the hands of a

particular party and, consequently, the entire administrative machinery in the State came to a stand still. Today when we go to Writers Building, we find Government servants discussing politics openly and shouting slogans like 'Inquilab Zindabad'.

I know that a few days ago a Class IV servant was suspended because he was responsible for the failure of electricity in his office. I also know that an official of the Home Ministry was arrested by the police on charges of holding naxalite ideas. Perhaps he was beaten in the police station. The entire non-gazetted staff of the Home Ministry went on strike as a protest against such a police action. So such type of incidents are taking place in West Bengal today. In the light of such incidents there, it should be the primary duty of the Central Government to pay more attention to the needs of West Bengal, if, of course, the Central Government is interested to save West Bengal from the present situation. But I must say with great regret that the problems of West Bengal have not received due consideration from the Central Government.

In today's discussion economic problems of West Bengal have been referred to. West Bengal has been seffering from economic problems for a long time. This economic problem is one of those major problems from which West Bengal is suffering. How much the Government is responsible for this economic problem in West Bengal, should be considered by us. In the name of land reforms the disorder in West Bengal was first created by some partners of the last United Front Government. In order to strengthen the party interests, some partners started an agitation called Land Reforms Movement. In the name of Land Reforms Movement they actually started a Land Grabbing Movement and through that Movement they completely disturbed the Law and Order situation in West Bengal. There was no scientific basis behind this Land Grabbing Movement. The only intention was to strengthen party interests and in that respect some political parties became successful.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the present Land reform measures in West Bengal are responsible for the breakdown of West Bengal economy. Fifty six per cent people of

West Bengal depend upon agriculture but their fate is in now in dark due to the introduction of present land reform measures. You may feel, Sir, that I am pleading the case of Jotedars. But I am not doing that. As a socialist it is my duty to bring West Bengal to the correct path.

It is my complaint against the Central Government that they have not taken into account the basic problems of West Bengal. After the fall of the last United Front Government President's Rule was imposed upon the State of West Bengal and during the President's rule a ceiling on land holdings was introduced there. But how far that ceiling on land holdings is scientific, we have never gone into that question. When I say like this, I know that a complaint may be made against me by my party. But even then, on my own responsibility, I must say that whatever has so far been done in West Bengal in the name of Land Reforms, they are instrumental for the breakdown of West Bengal economy. All the land reform measures are nothing but unscientific and they have introduced slavery into the present economic system.

I must say with great regret that the officials of Land Revenue Department of West Bengal wrongly advised the Central Government. I am prepared to challenge those officials. I would ask the Director of the Land Revenue Department of West Bengal, Shri Debabrata Bandopadhyaya, to prove scientifically his proposals that he gave in regard to land reform measures.

Sir, in West Bengal the area of cultivable land is 1,34,000,00 acres. In the entire country 70% people are agriculturists. In West Bengal 57% people depend upon agriculture. But out of this 57% people many are landless peasants. According to the census of 1960, the number of landless peasants is 1,02,94,200. If we take five members in a family as one unit, we then have 21 lakhs families. Now if we want to distribute $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres or 4 bighas land (considered as subsistence) and instead of 8 acres land (called economic holding) to each family we shall have to divide 1,34,000,00 acres land by 21 lakhs families. After division the requirement of land comes to 1,40,000,00. But the land available is only 1,34,000,00. So there is a shortage of 7 lakhs acres. Yet I want to say

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

that the surplus land of the people should be taken away for distribution to the landless peasants. But even after distributing surplus land to the landless peasants the shortage of 7 lakhs acres land will remain.

Sir, in West Bengal, 27,60,000 families hold, land holding 1 acre to 25 acres. Many of these people hold benami land. Even if we distribute benami land on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family, we shall again find a shortage of 44 lakhs acres land. Therefore, Sir, I wanted to impress upon you that simply by distributing land to the landless peasants the problems of West Bengal will not be solved. I, therefore, feel that the economy of West Bengal is being shattered by the introduction of land reforms.

Then, Sir, I want to say that there is no real food deficit in West Bengal. The scarcity of food was created artificially and as a result of that food scarcity rationing was imposed upon us. During the regime of Shri P. C. Sen there was a riot for food in West Bengal and in that riot 99 persons died of police firing. The Government of West Bengal appointed a Lahiri Commission to enquire into that police firing. That Lahiri Commission submitted a report to Shri Dharma Vira, who was then the Governor of West Bengal. In the Report it was said that there was no need to introduce rationing in West Bengal. Rationing was the root of all evils. It was also responsible for much corruption in the society. So Shri Dharma Vira was eager enough to abolish rationing in West Bengal. So I demand the abolition of rationing.

Sir, I shall again request the Central Government to enquire into the scientific basis of present land reforms in West Bengal; otherwise the agricultural economy there will have a serious setback. Agriculture is the foundation of the entire economic system; so setback in agricultural economy means total collapse of the entire economic system. I want to say that the land-man ratio has reached to such a point where further absorption of labour in land is not possible. The real danger is not to our economy but to our political stability due to the problem of unemployment. This fact should be kept in mind. These days we talk of educated unemployed. But the agriculturists in our country are employed only for three months in a year. For

nine months they sit idle. But nobody thinks of their problems. How long with the Government blind to them?

Now, Sir, I shall say something about irrigation. In one of the newspapers of West Bengal it has been reported today that my districts of West Bengal are in the grip of flood. During the last two years West Bengal became victim of flood twice. In my constituency no crops were grown. But the Government did nothing to remedy that situation.

We heard of Magrahat drainage scheme and the Sunderbans delta project. In reply to one of my letters the hon. Prime Minister wrote that the Sunderbans delta project had been undertaken by the Central Government. But according to our knowledge even the preparatory work of that project has not yet been started.

There are many irrigational problems in West Bengal. Irrigation and drainage are two separate problems. We have not yet been able to cover 12 per cent land in West Bengal through irrigation schemes.

Then, I shall come to the question of Farakka barrage. The Irrigation Minister assured us that 40,000 cusecs water would be supplied from the Ganges through Bhagirathi Channel. I would request the hon. Minister to honour that assurance. But because of construction of some projects over the Ganges in Farakka it will not be possible to supply that much quantity of water to us. I, therefore, feel that Farakka barrage will be deprived of 40,000 cusecs of water. This matter, therefore, needs Government's urgent attention.

Now I shall say something about the industries in West Bengal. There many industries are now closed. For this closure of industries the partners of the United Front Governments were to a great extent responsible, but at the same time the Central Government cannot avoid its responsibility towards this matter. We have been noticing step-motherly treatment of the Central Government towards West Bengal. Today in the name of socialisation we have given enormous powers to the bureaucrats and on account that all the industries in West Bengal are suffering. Only 20 per cent raw material is supplied to the industries there. The supply of raw material is actually being

controlled by the J.P.C. and the S.T.C. These organisations have evolved cumbersome procedure in regard to the supply of raw material and as a result of that the industries in West Bengal are today on the brink of ruination. Therefore, I would request the Minister for Industries to simplify the present procedure in regard to supply of raw material.

Last of all I would request the hon. Minister to do something for Sunderbans area as it is the most neglected place in West Bengal. That area produces only one crop. In this area, due to ebb and tide, saline water of the sea destroys the fertility of the soil. There is also not proper facilities for drainage and irrigation in that area.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the people in Sunderbans area these days live on roots of the trees. As a representative of West Bengal I want to bring this matter to your notice. I also brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister. Even the last Coalition Government did not do anything for the people of Sunderbans. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to do something for those poor people.

I support the West Bengal Budget. I also support the President's rule in West Bengal. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for participating in this debate. We are discussing West Bengal budget as well as the proclamation of imposition of the Presidential Rule in the State of West Bengal on the 29th June. We feel that 29th June, 1971 is another black day in the history of the constitutional processes of this country because it is another occasion when after shameful exhibition of partisan attitude towards West Bengal the Central Government has brought West Bengal under its direct regime and has again converted it into direct hegemony. In March, 1970, as this House will recall, when the President's rule was imposed in the State of West Bengal the legislature was kept alive for four to five months. For what purpose? In 1970 the Governor thought it fit to keep it alive but not in the year 1971. When before the advice was given by Mr. Mukherjee to keep alive the Assembly he had

not got the morality to tender his resignation. The only reasons that were put forward by Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee for giving that advice for the dissolution of the Assembly was that the refugee problem had become serious and required strong majority for looking after the refugee problem. If he was unable to look after the refugee problem he should have resigned and not advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and, as such, not allow other parties to form Government. What sort of Parliamentary democracy have we? The Chief Minister coming to the Governor and advising dissolving the legislative Assembly and not resigning himself. It was a shameless conspiracy engineered no doubt by the wishes of the Centre.

Sir, I am sorry to say our Governors have become mere tools in the hands of the Centre. They are nothing but glorified under secretaries who are now carrying out the directives of the Centre. The Raj Bhavans which were to be converted into hospitals after independence are symbol of feudal glory and have become temples of intrigues and machinations. This is the position we are having because the Constitution is being trampled down. For every excuse Presidential rule is being imposed.

Sir, West Bengal is always at the receiving end so far as Centre is concerned and the Centre have always taken up a colonial attitude. West Bengal has not been fairly treated by the Centre since the date of independence, that is, 24 years ago. This is not an isolated complaint from my party. This is the general complaint of all people of West Bengal and of persons who think well of West Bengal. It cannot be treated as a colony. When we say we are treated as a colony there is a good reason behind. It is not just a political propaganda. Development projects are not being taken up. We are given hopes and promise of one lakh jobs. But no steps are taken really to implement any of those projects.

What is the picture? What is the future for West Bengal? We do not have anything. Now it has become a very convenient handle for the Centre, it has become a fashion and, if I may say so, it has become very stale now to ascribe all the ills of West Bengal to the fact that there is violence and there is the law and order question.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Who has brought West Bengal into this position? It is not merely to go on abusing a particular political party. That does not solve the problem. That is not the proper approach. Merely going into the reasons, good, bad or indifferent, merely trying to find out the reasons whether they are good or bad for today's disorder will not solve the problem. The problem has to be solved.

I was saying that it has become a fashion for the ruling party to make it a political propaganda and to try to shift the responsibility for today's situation to a particular political party, the communist Party (Marxist).

What is the position today? We say that in the State of West Bengal the politics that is going on, the politics of murder, is being engineered and directly encouraged by the ruling party. What happened the other day in Burdwan town, since the imposition of President's rule in 1970 and after the new Ajoy Mukherjee Ministry came to power? A hotchpotch conglomeration resurrected the Muslim League in the State. They were given three ministries with seven members. One member party was given one ministry. A hotchpotch conglomeration has been responsible today in bringing the Muslim League into prominence in the State of West Bengal.

What happened during these months? During the last eight or nine months in Burdwan town, which I have the honour to represent, 14 persons belonging to the CPM cadre were killed. In Burdwan town alone! Would you believe that dying declarations have been made before first-class magistrates giving the names of assailants? Not one person has been arrested although they are seen in the streets of Burdwan going about openly! When the CPM man is killed or murdered, has his life got no value? Did he not have any family? Does nobody feel his loss? Nobody is arrested.

What has happened taking advantage of the Sain Bazar case? Anybody and everybody is being roped in for the purpose of political rivalry. A number of accused are being introduced.

What happened in Alladipur the other

day? It has happened last month. Five or six truckloads of Congress volunteers went on a rampage in these villages. What was the plea? The plea was that they wanted to rescue one of their party workers supposedly imprisoned or kept detained in that village. Did that justify five or six truckloads of Congress volunteers who went there after abandoning a public meeting in Burdwan town with petrol and flanked by the police?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): This is absolutely false. It is being projected as a lie. I deny it absolutely. Try to put material things and not to curb anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had information that there might be trouble on that very day in Burdwan. I sent a telegram to the District Magistrate. I spoke to the IG of Police on the telephone that we were apprehending trouble in Burdwan, that in and around Burdwan there would be a Congress meeting and after the Congress meeting they intended taking out a procession, that there might be trouble; please take preventive steps so that no untoward incident took place. I gave that information a day earlier.

What had happened? Five or six truckloads of people owing allegiance to the Congress broke up their public meeting, went to that place with petrol, there was a clash and the whole village was razed to the ground. Now, none has been arrested out of those marauders and only the victims, those villagers, have been arrested. Is this the way administration will be run? And you want everybody to come and cooperate with you! Your people will be allowed scotfree and you will only hound out others for the purpose of applying your law and order machinery! Arrests have been made galore but nobody is being brought to trial. When we give names that these are the persons who are guilty, who are responsible for these happenings, murders and assaults, none is arrested.

What happened in Kalna the other day? A very well known worker of the CP(M), Mahadev Banerjee, was brutally murdered. 65 stab wounds he suffered. He was killed in the room of the station master of Kalna station. When he got down from the

railway station and was getting into a cycle rickshaw, he was attacked. He fled for his life into the station master's room. He was followed there and he was brutally beaten to death. He was the Secretary of the local unit of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). I would like to ask the hon. Minister : Who has been arrested ? The names have been given.

Our request to the friends on the other side is : Don't treat West Bengal as a second-class State or the people of West Bengal as second-class citizens. If you apply partisan attitude in the administration of West Bengal, you cannot possibly expect cooperation from the people. We want to improve law and order situation. We want economic development of West Bengal. We want West Bengal to prosper. But we cannot be treated as subjugated people by the Centre. For the purpose of West Bengal, they can only think of military and para-military forces, no economic progress, no development of projects. Tall hopes have been given only for the purpose of hoodwinking the people.

Lastly, the appointment of my hon. friend, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, is one of the matters which vitally concerns us. He knows I have nothing personal against him....

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I don't know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He knows very well that I have nothing personal against him. I am sorry, knowing that, he has taken this attitude. The position is this. When the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament on the 29th June....

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I do not know inner working of his mind, not even the devil knows. I can deal with my enemies. But God save me from my friends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope, you have only enemies and no friends in that case.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You do not know who are your real friends.

Sir, the Prime Minister declared in Parliament on 29th June that the Central Government are anxious that all problems relating to West Bengal which are within their compe-

tence should be dealt with expeditiously. Further, she said, the matters which were within the direct responsibility of the Centre would be looked after by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray who has been sent to West Bengal.

So far as the Proclamation is concerned, as you know, the Constitution provides that the President will have the power to administer the country. He delegates the power to the Governor. Now, the powers of the Governor were assumed by him and, therefore, there can be no other authority except the President to exercise the powers. The Constitution gives powers to the President to make incidental orders. The incidental orders can only be that a Governor can discharge his responsibility under the superintendence and control of the President himself. Now, the superintendence and control may be in the form of directions given to the Governor. But the Constitution does not envisage that somebody will be appointed, a Minister from the Centre, to the State for the purpose of looking after day-to-day administration of the State. This is not possible. This is arrogating the powers of the President and conferring them on a particular Minister of the Centre. That is not envisaged by the Constitution.

What is happening is this. Everyday, we find that policy decisions are being taken by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. He is issuing statements declaring what steps are being taken and what are the proposals that have been mooted and how they are to be implemented. That is all being done by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. We say, this is not which is warranted by the Constitution. The only lasting solution to this is to hold elections as early as possible. This is the attitude of the Minister. We know that West Bengal will not get its due share even from a Minister who is a son of the soil. That is the unfortunate attitude. Even a Minister representing West Bengal does not give its due share to West Bengal. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the Government should declare here and now that the Proclamation will not continue after 30th November. For that, I have given an amendment. The elections must be held as early as possible.

***SHRI D. N. MAHATA (Purulia) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while rising to support

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri D. N. Mahata]

the West Bengal budget I want to make a few observations on that. I support the proclamation of the President in regard to President's rule in West Bengal.

We have a bitter experience of the United Front regime in West Bengal in 1967. According to that experience we can say that the Government servants, particularly the police personnel, were made ineffective. Consequently, there was wide-spread chaos and disorder in the State. The Government servants were indoctrinated in some particular ideology and we still suffer on account of it.

In the name of peasants movement there was wide-spread murder and loot in the villages in West Bengal. In my Purulia district CPI(M) party workers were once trying to cut the standing crops in the land of some person. The villagers tried to prevent them from doing so. Consequently, there was a clash between the two parties. One CPI(M) worker was killed in that clash. The peasants movement stopped there after that incident. So, in this manner the CPI-M party workers created a terror in my district and the villagers were under constant fear of losing either their land or standing crops.

How many Political parties are thinking of starting peasants movements. Previously some political parties, particularly the CPI-M, was interested in labour movements. Through labour movements they have brought many labourers to their fold. Now they have diverted their attention to peasants movements in order to bring the farmers under their political influence. So we must be cautious about the peasants movements.

Then, Sir, I shall say that Coalition Governments have not proved stable in any part of India. In the present political situation of the country coalition Governments will always be a failure.

In West Bengal today large number of murders are taking place. Particularly in Burdwan and Birbhum districts we have a large number of murder cases. Now-a-days in West Bengal nobody feels secure of his life. One can be murdered at any moment.

In West Bengal improved methods are being

used these days to murder people. Previously bombs, daggers, and pipeguns were being used but now revolvers are being used freely.

Unless there is safety of life in West Bengal, no welfare activities for the people can be undertaken there. The Centre has now taken over the administration of the State. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is the in-charge of West Bengal affairs. We hope that under the care of the Central Government, peace and order will come back to West Bengal.

Whether we get food or not, is not the most important matter for us today in West Bengal. The topmost priority for the State of West Bengal today is the restoration of peace. After careful consideration a Committee should be appointed by the Central Government, which will find out the means to establish peace and order in West Bengal.

Sir, many of our friends pleaded for an early election in West Bengal. But I want to remind them that our party is not afraid of facing another election there. In the 1969 election our congress party secured 55 seats in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal. So we did not put up many candidates for election in the last election (1971). Still Congress (R) the party secured 105 seats.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech later on, not on another occasion, but later on today. We shall now interrupt this debate and adjourn it for some time and take up the calling attention notice. After we dispose of it, he may resume his speech.

14.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

VIOLATION OF INDIAN AIR SPACE BY PAKISTANI
AIRCRAFT

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may

make a statement thereon :

"The reported flight of two Pakistani Air Force Mirage aircraft over the Srinagar airport."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Sir, two aircraft of the Pakistani Air Force intruded into Indian air space over the Kashmir Valley around 1003 hours on July 20, 1971. A second intrusion took place north of Jammu around the same hour on July 21st. The Pakistani aircraft were spotted by our observation system.

These are clear and deliberate violations of Indian air space by Pakistani fighter aircraft. The Government take a serious view of these violations and have lodged strong protests with the Government of Pakistan demanding effective steps to be taken by them to prevent recurrence of such violations. The Government of India hold the Government of Pakistan fully responsible for any consequences that may flow from such hostile acts.

As the House is aware, the airfield at Srinagar is being used principally for civil purposes. Our obligations to civilian aircraft impose some limitations on us. Appropriate measures have been taken to deal with Pakistani provocations and threats. I trust the House will not wish me to deal with this matter at length. It will be appreciated that a detailed discussion will serve interests other than our own.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The laconic reply of the hon. Minister of Defence shrouded in the mystique of national security leaves me and also the House in as much dark as I was when I gave notice of this calling-attention—notice. Basically, the question remains unanswered.

Is our military preparedness qualitatively at the level where it should be particularly in the context of the rising crescendo of military preparedness in the Western sector by Pakistan as a diversionary tactics ? That is the question on which the nation and the House is interested in getting a categorical answer from the Minister of Defence.

It will be recalled that in the course of his reply to the Debate on the Defence Ministry's Demands for Grants, the hon. Minister had

said that in the event of a conflict, India would not be found wanting in preparedness and would give a fitting reply. I am sorry to say that banging reply has now resulted in a whimper. The assurances have been belied. Now, I have got seven questions to ask of the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can ask only one question, but he can lump them all together.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am lumping them all together. After the preamble, it will have parts (a) (b), (c), (d), etc.

Firstly, may I know whether the violation by the two Pakistani Mirage bombers of the Indian air space in Srinagar was not aimed at testing India's defence system and overcoming India's defence system without being detected on the radar screen, and if so, whether there was a failure of our radar system ?

Secondly, according to published reports, the two aircraft were in the Indian sky for over eight minutes and this violation took place, according to the statement of the hon. Minister at 13.00 hours, which was the lunch hour, when the visibility was absolutely clear. So, what happened to our interception system ? What happened to our ground-to-air missile when the visibility was clear ? Why were these two aircraft let off unintercepted, unassailed and unattacked ? Was vigilance round the clock being maintained by the interceptor pilots and the gunners ? If so, why did they not bring the two aircrafts down ?

It has been suggested that the Mirage overflight had been aimed at testing our vigilance and interception systems. Why and how have we been found wanting ? Is there an inquiry afoot to look into this matter ?

It may be recalled that during the 1965 conflict, Pakistan made a few successful surprise evading our radar system. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether he has not learnt any lesson from it ? Will he be like the Bourbons who learn nothing of history and forget nothing ? Has our air defence not been reoriented in the light of past experiences ?

It has been said that these surprise raid tactics had been used by Israel in the last Arab-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Israeli war of 1967 when during the first few hours, the Egyptian air bases had been destroyed. Pakistan is employing the same tactics. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether we are up to the requirements to meet such surprise attacks?

One is not encouraged to feel reassured in view of the Mirage overflights in the Indian skies for 8 minutes unchallenged, unintercepted and unassailed. We had thought that in the light of our new experience precautionary measures would be taken. But according to newspaper reports, there were further overflights of supersonic jets in the Rajauri sector of Jammu and Kashmir soon after this incident had taken place. Will the Minister be pleased to state if there were further overflights by Pakistani supersonic jets in the Rajauri area? If so, why were they not intercepted?

The Minister says in his statement :

"Our obligations to civilian aircraft impose some limitations on us. Appropriate measures have been taken to deal with Pakistani provocations and threats".

The House would be reassured to learn what appropriate measures have been taken. With Pakistani build-up in the western sector to divert the world's attention from the Bangla Desh issue, our defences should be strengthened and geared up. The Defence Minister should assure us that we will not be found wanting at the time of crisis.

We have seen in the past the emergence of Chamberlains. We do not want the emergence of Marshal Petains also.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : As the hon. member has stated, Pakistan may be engaged in diversionary tactics. There is no doubt that as the pressure of the freedom fighters in Bangla Desh on the Pakistan army is increasing, as the harassment by the guerillas and commandos of the freedom fighters is making the stay of the Pakistan army in Bangla Desh too hot, it appeals President Yahya Khan is losing his equilibrium and balance. Hence the threat of war and things like that. There is no doubt that the activities of the freedom fighters in Bangla Desh have very much increased, and are increasing every day. As larger and larger

areas are being liberated by them, there is no doubt that there will be diversionary tactics on the western side.

As I have stated, I will plead with the House to give me the indulgence of not stating everything.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Why say only diversionary tactics? They are reconnaissance flights.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It was mentioned and so I stated that idea. So, I was telling the House that it may not be possible for me to state all the facts. There is no doubt that the intrusion of those aircraft of Pakistan into our air space was detected by our observation system. Therefore, there was no failure on the part of our observation system.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Then why not take immediate action?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Why action by way of intercepting them or other action were not taken—I will seek the indulgence of the House—

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Have a secret session of Parliament and have a discussion on this subject. (Interruption)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Why not? I am not afraid of it. I am pleading for the indulgence of the House, and then hon. Members could think of any discussion. I am seeking the indulgence of the House, and I agree that our endeavour, our effort, our objects are the same. Your object, my object, the objective of the whole House and of the whole nation are the same. The objective is the same, namely, the security of the country, the defence of the country. Whatever I am saying is in the light of that aspect. It will not be possible for me to state all the facts.

But, as I have said, I will point out again, for the attention of the House, paragraph 3 of the statement to show why some actions were not taken. If hon. Members will read that, the answer will be there.

As I have said, we have taken precautionary measures, and our ground and air defence

arrangements are being strengthened. We have taken lessons; we do take lessons every day, and along with our recent arrangements, the armed forces have been equipped much better than what they were. Our air force's strength and efficiency have been increased. But taking into consideration the constant danger and threat to our borders from Pakistan and China it is our constant endeavour to replenish our preparedness on both the fronts. When our security will be threatened in any way, certainly we will take necessary action to repel those threats and meet those threats. That is what I have to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The violation of our air space on 20th and 21st July are not new. According to the reply given by our Defence Minister in this House, between 25th March and 24th May, there were 16 air violations by Pakistan. I do not know how many more had been there during the month of June and the earlier part of July. I do not know how many more air violations have been there besides the recent two.

I will be happy if these two last air violations by the Pakistani air force have done at least some service to our country, and to our Defence Ministry, if they have awakened the Kumbhakarna of our Defence Department. It is very serious in the sense that it was not a single violation. It was a violation by Pakistani Mirage in broad daylight; successive violations at the same time also in broad day light. Also, these two planes remained, according to the press reports, in the Indian sky for more than eight minutes.

Another danger is this. These two Mirages flew over the valley of Kashmir. You must have a general idea about the valley of Kashmir; it means it is flanked by two ranges of mountains. And then, in reply to this Call Attention, our Defence Minister said that these two Mirages were spotted; not downed. He wanted to evade the seriousness of this word 'intrusion' by mentioning that this aerodrome is used for civil purposes. I do not know what is meant by 'spotting'—spotted by naked eye or detected through modern instruments? What does he mean by saying that the aerodrome is used for civil purposes. In 1948 it is Kashmir's aerodrome that saved Kashmir from the hands

of the intruders. Our army people were going to the aerodrome clock wise and from there straight to the front. Even supposing it is used for civil purpose, certainly in eight minutes they made a broad intrusion, deep inside the Indian territory. That means of major break through our defence barriers. What are the arrangements for detecting hostile aircraft by our Air Force? What did they do? Our Defence Minister says that we are prepared to meet the threat of war given by Yahya Khan. Mere preparedness is not enough. What is important, particularly in an inimical, sensitive situation, is minute to minute alertness.

Physical superiority does not mean anything. We all know that our Army is three times more superior to Pakistan's land army and our Airforce is more than two times superior to Pakistan's... (Interruptions). The whole world knows it, according to defence statistics. I want to remind you that the UAR's land army and Air Force were superior numerically to Israel's; they were also armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated and modern Weapons. What happened?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We all know it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It was the electronic device of Israel that first jammed the radar system of UAR and in a swift, sudden and surprise attack which followed, in the first one half hours of the war, over 80 per cent of the Air Force of the UAR was put out of action. You know for five days they had to fight without having air cover and the UAR army was finished.

The most important point is this. You have to analyse the nature of the sneaky sortie by the mirages. If it was high up certainly our radar beam could detect it. There is no indication whether it was detected by radar. If it was not detected by radar then there are two conclusions. Some electronic device has been used by the Pakistani Air Force to jam our radar system or our radar system was not operating at that moment. If they flew low, our radar beams could have been deflected by the hills and dales; therefore our radar system might not have detected low flights. Even then there are other automatic systems of detection if it came very low, in successive flights, in the same hour, after a few minutes.

[Shri Samar Guha]

It might have been seen even by a naked eye, flying in a dangerous way into the valley flanked by hills on two sides. Why has it not been detected in time? If it was detected why was it not intercepted? Why was there no siren warning? These are serious dangers; these serious weaknesses have been exposed in our defence preparedness, in our alertness and also, I should say, in our arrangements. In this background I want to know from the Government how many violations of Indian airspace have been committed by the Pak Air Force since 24th May. May I know why Pakistan's aircraft was not intercepted if its presence in the Indian sky was spotted on 20th and 21st July at the same time and if it was in the Indian air space for over seven or eight minutes? If our defence system failed on the first day, did it also fail on the second day?

May I know whether our Air Force or Army has been instructed not to shoot down Pakistani planes? If that instruction was not there, may I know why the army failed to shoot down these two intruder Mirages?

Was the Pakistani aircraft spotted by the naked eye or through the radar system or other automatic detection system, and if so why was no siren warning given and the aircraft shot down? May I know whether the Government warned the Pakistani aircraft to come down when it was spotted, and failing that, why was it not shot down?

We have an automatic system to detect whether a plane is an enemy plane or a friendly plane. May I know whether our automatic detection method was employed and whether it was indicated by it that it was a friendly or a hostile plane? If it was a hostile plane, may I know why effective steps were not taken?

Another very important thing I should say is this. As a student of science I am worried whether it was a test case by the Pakistani Air Force, whether they were applying their electronic devices, as was applied by Israel, to jam our radar system. This matter has to be probed into very thoroughly, because in the case of a surprise attack, if they have that electronic device to jam our radar system, they can seriously knock down our Air Force. I want to know whether we have other systems

of early warning than radar, and whether we have made effective and proper arrangements of dispersal, protection and positioning of our aircraft in the case of any surprise attack by Pakistan.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The hon. Member has raised many questions. I have again limitations, and I may not answer all the questions. There are obvious reasons for that.

As I have stated, there was no failure of our observation system. The Pakistani aircraft were noticed as soon as they entered our air space.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why was it not shot down?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : That question was put. I have answered that question. I will not elaborate on that. I have said that if hon. Members read para 3 of the statement...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will not press for a detailed answer, but I reserve the right, and having some responsibility to know through a procedure...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The difficulty is that whatever is said in the House is not limited to the Members, it goes to the whole world.

AN HON. MEMBER : We can have a secret session.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I am in the hands of the House. I have nothing secret from the Members, but certainly certain things should not be broadcast to the whole world. That is the important point. It is not that I want to withhold information from the hon. Members, but certainly we will be giving the information to the whole world. If Members are interested, I have no hesitation in discussing with them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let the Members not give it to the press.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have answered many of the questions. I would not like to elaborate. The only thing that I will say is that our defence preparation is a continuing

process. We have increased the strength of our Air Force, and the comparison of UAR and Israel will not hold good. Because, the efficiency and fighting quality of our jawans and officers are well-known. There should be no mistake on this point. Certainly, any suggestion by the hon. members will be taken note of and we will see that we implement it. On that point I have no reservation that there should be constant vigilance and alertness. But so far as the fighting quality of our jawans and officers in all the three Armed Forces are concerned, they are well-known to the House and the rest of the world. There have been quite a number of intrusions and air space violations by Pakistani aircraft. I think I have given this information to the House. There have been 43 air space violations by Pakistani aircraft this year upto 22nd July.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : At present our country is passing through a grave crisis and it is necessary to build confidence in the people that we can meet the twin danger from Pakistan and China. In this context and in the context of the war cries of President Yahya Khan and the repeated intrusions into Kashmir by Pakistani intruders, in the context of Chinese troops training seven additional divisions of Pakistan, in the context of digging of trenches by Pakistan, in the context of arms being supplied to Pakistan and in the context of the Bangladesh situation, the present intrusion by Pakistani planes in Kashmir is a matter of grave concern. When U-2 planes flew over Russia, they did not lodge a protest; they shot them down. We hoped that the same thing would be done in India also. Recently, if I remember aright, it was stated in this House that it will take three minutes for an Indian interceptor to go up and bring down a Pakistani plane. In the instant case, for 8 minutes, Pakistani planes were in Kashmir. We would like this discrepancy to be explained. Our history teaches us a lesson that it is not in the interests of a nation to be very generous. Prithvi Raj let off Mohammed Ghori. But when Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj, he did not let off Prithvi Raj. Therefore we want you to have the qualities of Prithvi Raj, but not the trait of excessive generosity. We may let off the Pakistani planes, but once they get hold of our planes, they would not allow them to go. Therefore, we hope that history would not be repeated in the same manner? Will you assure the House

that next time when Pakistani planes intrude into our territory, you will not send protests, but you will shoot them down? If you shoot down a single Pakistani plane which intrudes into our territory, we will give you a standing ovation in Parliament.

Secondly, if there is any human failure or failure of machine in the instant case, will you hold an enquiry and see that whosoever is responsible for this lapse would be...

AN HON. MEMBER : Court-martialled.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Machine cannot be court-martialled. If there is human failure, he should be court-martialled and if there is failure of machine, it should be set right. Will you give this assurance?

15 hrs.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I do not think any new question has been asked. As soon as I heard of it held discussions with the Chiefs of Staffs, the Chief of Army Staff, the Chief of Air Staff and the Chief of Naval Staff. So far as failure is concerned, I do not think there has been any failure, either of machine or of man. If there are any defects certainly we will have to remove them and that action will be taken. I can only assure the House that instructions will be given that if there is any intrusion then effort should be made to shoot down the plane. Instructions will be given to that effect.

As I have said, there is hysterical preparation by Pakistan across the borders—repairing all their bunkers, digging of channels, exercises and manoeuvres. We do take all these factors into consideration in making our defence preparedness. Whatever takes place by way of induction of new strength in the armed forces of our hostile neighbours is taken into consideration in making our preparation. As I related in the House, we have taken into consideration the accretion to the Pakistan army, air force and navy. We maintain our strength taking into consideration whatever new additions have been made by Pakistan.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : Sir, going through the statement of the Defence Minister we find that these aircrafts which intruded were spotted by our observation system,

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

and then the paragraph closes. We would, in the present context of our history, stand in a very different position if we could prove to the world that if we have said something it means that we are going to see it through.

I am reminded of a cartoon that was brought out in our college magazine wherein a cricketer, a batsman, standing before his wicket had probably stopped the ball for too long. So, the bowler had gradually crowded the fielders close to him and eventually a position was reached when that poor batsman had to say to the fielders who had almost crowded him out of the crease "will you please stand back so that I can see the ball?". In the present context of things, when these aircraft come impudently and vanished and we say that we spotted them, it is almost a case similar to that of that batsman who had trouble of seeing the ball.

This must have been a failing. There can be no doubt about it. Listening to the replies I was fairly assured that it was not a mechanical one. Again, there can be no doubt cast on our armed forces, because they have given sufficient proof of their being up to the mark in their particular fields. So, then we are faced with this problem, where did the failing lie? I would be absolutely uncertain of getting sleep further any day now if I was to learn that our total surveillance system in our country is short-circuited. The automation that is employed in the present warfare is not allowed to function. Because if the automation had functioned there could have been no doubts that the anti-aircraft missiles would have been on their way and either of these Mirage aircraft would have been downed. If the short-circuiting is permanently placed on our system the Present warfare will not let us go. In the present context of world warfare, ballistic missiles can cover continents and destroy countries within a matter of fifteen minutes. It is fortunate that those countries that are prepared for ballistic devices have got great distances between them and are well prepared to defend themselves. But we in our situation have no time, if we are willing to short-circuit our automation of protective warfare we are running a grave risk. I would like to be assured though I know and do not wish to vitiate our national security by asking our Defence Minister questions which will not be in favour of our coun-

try's security. But we would be failing in our duty if we did not bring the thought that crosses our mind before this august House. At present I would like to know whether our Defence surveillance system is short-circuited. Whether the things that should be militarily done have to find clearance from places other than military.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Political clearance.

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: May be. Mr. Mody is right. Finally, I would like to ask this. We were given to understand by the newspaper reports that only recently President Yahya Khan had issued a warning that there is going to be war and he had taken the whole world into confidence by saying "let the world know." In this context did we not have one most golden opportunity that was provided to us to show to the world by bringing down these aircraft that we have shouldered so many millions of destitutes in our country only through sheer humanitarian considerations and we have not given up our military preparedness and the sabre rattling that is Yahya Khan's major forte does not threaten us or does not shake us out of our real actions. I would like that we should be assured of these two points. First, that our surveillance system is not short-circuited and that we shall not miss the next opportunity if it were to come again. It will not come again because the two aircraft must have taken note of our radars and they will provide the first target in any Pak intrusion. It would be the ground-to-ground missile centred squarely on our ground radar and then we will have no radar to help us.

Finally, even in this present context of electronic warfare the human being has not entirely lost his value. We have one thing very much in abundance and that is men—men who are willing to defend our country. Sir, in case our radar fails and that particular thing happens I would suggest even today it is not late, our frontiers must have a second fail-safe system where human beings are put to use to help the radar in case it does fail.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The hon. Member has given me expert information and advice. So far as the surveillance system is

concerned, we are equipping the country with that and are trying to augment that. There is no question of any other consideration coming into the way of modern equipment for the armed forces.

The other suggestions that the hon. Member has made will be kept in view while making our preparations.

15.11 hrs.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS (APPRECIATION OF SERVICES) BILL*

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to honour freedom fighters by State appreciation of their services.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to honour freedom fighters by State appreciation of their services."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. L. Saksena : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SECOND WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY BILL*

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry in India and to make it statutory with a view to maintain industrial peace in Sugar industry in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry in India and to make it statutory with a view to maintain industrial peace in Sugar industry in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि
आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 का संशोधन करने
वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की
अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Arms Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मैं विधेयक
को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 58, 66, ETC.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicher-ry) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Barupal ... Absent.

15.13 hrs.

GIFT-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 22, 23 ETC.) BY SHRI
S. C. SAMANTA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up further consideration of the Gift-tax (Amendment) Bill. I think, Shri Samanta is to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, before Shri Samanta replies, I have a submission to make. With your permission, for the information of the House and of Shri Samanta, I would submit that as far as clause 3 of Shri Samanta's Bill for doing away with the procedure of arbitration for purpose of Gift-tax is concerned, this has been broadly accepted by the Government and this will be included in the proposed Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill for which approval has been given to be introduced in this House. Since this broad principle has been accepted and the Government itself is bringing about on a comprehensive basis this amendment, I would request Shri Samanta to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, I am thankful that my Bill was considered by the Government and also by the Select Committee on Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill. I would like to know when this Select Committee on Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill was busy considering my Bill, why I was not called.

A similar thing happened with the Mulla Committee about land reforms. I had a Bill the Land Acquisition Bill. I think, it has been considered. But the Member who has introduced the Bill should be consulted, so that I would not have pressed for this Bill to be considered by the House because the Government has taken it up. In future, I would request the Government to call the Members whose Bills are considered by the Government, by the Select Committee or by any Committee which is constituted by the Government.

About the other things which I have mentioned in clauses 4, 5 and 6, the Government is unable to accept them. It would have been

better if I would have been informed whether they were considering as to what were the defects. Now, when the Government is going to have a second look into the Bill, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister, I would not like to press the Bill for the acceptance of the House because some portion has been accepted by the Government and, I hope, other portions will be considered by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill."

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.17 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 309) BY SHRI S.C.
SAMANTA

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, taken into consideration."

Under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code, an attempt to commit suicide is an offence and any act towards commissioning of such an offence is punishable. The purpose of the present amendment is to make such a provision so that whoever resorts to hunger strike or undertakes fast with an ulterior motive may be duly punished and a criminal action may be taken against him.

15.17½ hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

The reasons for my bringing this thing in the form of a Bill is that already an attempt to commit suicide is an offence and is punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and, if

that is punishable, why not punish the person who resorts to hunger-strike and compels others either to accept his demands or he would die. That is not an offence, at present. I have brought it to be included here. I may plead that either Section 309 should be omitted or this act of hunger-strike should be added to it.

That is my contention. When a man tries to commit suicide, is it a pleasure? No, he is driven to commit suicide and the fault may lie in him or the fault may lie elsewhere. If a man is incessantly maltreated in the family, in the house, his brain gets deranged and he goes so far as to commit suicide. Who is responsible for it? We are making him responsible but he is not responsible. Others are responsible.

In legal terminology, this sort of attempt to "commit suicide" is called *mens rea* or guilty intention and the particular result intended to be achieved should be to destroy oneself, which in legal terminology is called *actus reus* or the determined act of the person concerned. Unless both these elements are present, merely an attempt to commit suicide does not constitute an offence for the simple reason that attempt is not attempt until the act of destruction is not followed. Preparation of committing suicide does not become an attempt for the simple reason that preparation alone cannot necessarily lead to the result of suicide.

But there are cases where the guilty intention and the act of the person concerned are present and yet the offender escapes punishment because the provisions of Section 309 IPC either have not been interpreted correctly or not clear enough to bring the offender to book.

For Example, there is a person who declares that he will fast unto death until and unless certain of his demands are acceded to or accepted. Now, so far as the declaration of his intention to fast unto death is concerned, it is not an attempt to commit suicide, but when he actually sits at a certain place in pursuance of that object, both *mens rea* as well as *actus reus* are present, and, as such, an offence can be deemed to have been committed.

It is strange that no person having been alleged to have committed such offence has been called upon by a magistrate or any other com-

petent judicial authority for trial in a court of law. I am sure that if the provisions of section 309 of the IPC are not amended suitably this offence may continue to be committed in future also and the person concerned may be escaping punishment.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as introduced by me in a previous session of the House, and which is now under consideration, is the proper remedy. Here, I may mention that in 1967 I had introduced this Bill, but in that Bill I did not demand that hunger strike should be brought in, but I wanted to omit it. In this Bill, I seek to add after the words 'such offences' in section 309 of the IPC the following words namely :

"or threatens to undertake fast unto death for acceptance of any of his demands".

There have been frequent instances now and then of persons who threaten to fast unto death and sometimes sit for the purpose of acceptance of demands, be they frivolous or otherwise. This kind of attempt to commit suicide should not go unnoticed by courts. Cognizance of offences of this nature should also be taken.

The House is aware that Sant Fatch Singh and other people had already resorted to such kinds of acts, and if action might not have been taken in time in the direction of fulfilment of their demands by assurances or actual acceptance, the act of suicide might have materialised. So, either all attempts to commit suicide should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the courts of law, or this particular kind of attempt which I have in mind should also be brought within the purview of the courts of law so that the offenders may not be able to escape punishment.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention that all should be equal in the eye of the law. Distinction should not be made between persons and persons. In the case of *Girja Bai Ram v. State* (vide 1960 M. P. L. S.—Notes), where the accused had jumped into a well to avoid the police and afterwards come out of the well of his own accord, it was held that he could not be convicted for an attempt to commit suicide. From the case it is clear that *mens rea* not having been present, it was not

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

an offence, but even such a case been tried in a court of law. But there are glaring instances where the alleged offence has not been taken cognizance of. The case of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha is well known. She had taken an overdose of sleeping pills so much so that she lay unconscious for several days in the hospital. Nobody can say that the overdose of sleeping pills was not a deliberate act.

In the same way, one general manager had got constructed a full-fledged housing colony in Bombay named after him. When asked to explain from where he got the money, he took some kind of poison to commit suicide. He was admitted to hospital and was saved. But what punishment was awarded to the gentleman in the court or departmentally has not been known.

These are cases already covered by section 309. But a new device or attempt to commit suicide is coming into being. It is the threat or resort to fast unto death with some motive or other.

Therefore I commend my amendment to the House. I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That the Bill be further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th October 1971". (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the motion and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Shri Samanta has brought forward an interesting Bill. Among offences in the IPC, sec. 309 is the only offence where the offender is not punished if the attempt is made.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : When the crime is completed, he is no more.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But he is not punished legally.

Shri Samanta wants to include hunger strike within the meaning of sec. 309. I think most of the old guard including Shri Samanta know that it was Mahatma Gandhi who started satyagraha and hunger strike. Of course, it may be misused many times.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Not satyagraha, but it is hathagraha.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But it cannot be denied that hunger strike owes its origin to Mahatma Gandhi. I am not enamoured of hunger strike, nor do I believe in it. At the same time, we have to consider this question from many angles.

As he was pointing out, I do not think when a man goes on a hunger strike, he has *mens rea*. He must be punished when he has a guilty mind. I do not think all those undertaking fasts or hunger strike have a guilty mind. Secondly, there are occasions when a miserable minority has to resort to it to get justice. In a democracy, heads are counted. Even if the minority has a good case, it will lose it because it has a smaller number. Then it has to resort to fast or hunger strike to get justice from a road-roller majority. This is specially so in trade unions where the laws are in favour of the capitalists or employers.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Or the Centre.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I am not going into that.

In such cases, the employees have to adopt this method ; they are compelled to go on hunger strike to get justice from the employer. Suppose we include this within the meaning of sec. 309, immediately there is a hunger strike, the employer will ring up the police and the man will be arrested and punished with imprisonment for one year and/or fine. I do not think the intention of the Mover is to punish those employees who go on hunger strike.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : If it is accompanied by a threat, not mere hunger strike.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : If hunger strike is included, this is what will happen. You cannot give explanations and provisos. So,

Sir, since the motive is not there, the guilty mind is not there, when *mens rea* is not there, he cannot be punished and so it cannot come under section 309, IPC. Hence I think that the Mover should not insist that hunger-strike should be included in section 309 of the IPG.

Therefore, I am compelled to oppose this Bill.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, आज दुनिया में एक हजार आत्म-हत्याएँ रोज होती हैं। आत्म-हत्या एक पाप है और हजारों वर्षों से सामाजिक जीवन में इसे किसी ने पुण्य नहीं कहा है। लेकिन दार्शनिक दृष्टि से आत्म-हत्या कोई आत्मा की हत्या नहीं होती है—एक जीवन जाता है, लेकिन आत्मा की हत्या नहीं होती है। आत्मा जीती है, कभी मरती नहीं है।

श्री आर० डी० भंडारे : यह आत्मा-हत्या नहीं है, आत्म-हत्या है।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : जहाँ तक आत्म-हत्या, सूसाइड, का सम्बन्ध है, वह स्वयं कोई ऑफेंस नहीं है। सैक्शन 309 में कहा गया है :

“Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment....”

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सामन्त, अपने बिल के द्वारा जो कुछ चाहते हैं, वह “ऐनी एक्ट” के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है। अगर एक आदमी घोषणा करता है, ग्रेंटन करता है कि वह भूख-हड़ताल करेगा, खाना नहीं खायेगा, आत्म-हत्या करेगा, तो वह सैक्शन 309 के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है। इस बारे में कमेंटरी में साफ कहा गया है।

“Cases of hunger-strike present some difficulty in determining if the intention of the hunger striker was to kill himself, as death by starvation is a long-drawn-out process which can be interrupted or given up at any stage (except perhaps the very last). Going on hunger-strike does not, therefore, constitute this offence in all cases.

Unless there is some overt declaration by the accused of his intention to fast unto death, it is not certain that he really intended to persevere to the bitter end.”

अगर कोई आदमी यह ब्रोट देता है कि वह मर जायेगा, तो वह स्वयं एक ऑफेंस है। वह 1962 इलाहाबाद, 262 में होल्ड किया गया है।

इसलिए माननीय सदस्य जो एमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। सैक्शन 309 में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई आदमी खुले तौर पर कहता है कि या तो मेरी मांग पूरी कर दी जाये, वरना मैं मर जाऊंगा, तो इसका मतलब है कि उसने अपना इरादा जाहिर कर दिया है, अपनी इच्छा जाहिर कर दी है, उसने अपना मेन्स रिषा डिक्लेयर कर दिया है। इसलिए श्री सामन्त ने अपने बिल में जो ब्रोट करने की बात कही है, वह सैक्शन 309 में आ जाती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने हंगर-स्ट्राइक की बात कही है। लेकिन हंगर-स्ट्राइक तो कोई ऑफेंस नहीं है। हंगर-स्ट्राइक करने से पहले अगर कोई आदमी कहता है कि मेरी फलां मांग को पूरा कर दिया जाये, वरना मैं अपनी जिन्दगी दे दूंगा तो उसके खिलाफ सैक्शन 309 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो एमेंडमेंट रखी है, वह कारगर नहीं हो सकती है और उसको लाना अनुचित है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : What is your amendment ?

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है कि इस बिल को पब्लिक की राय जानने के लिए संकुलित किया जाये।

हंगर-स्ट्राइक को तो एक वैपन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य उसको बुरा क्यों समझते हैं ? दुनिया में कभी कभी लोग कई कठिनाइयों और तकलीफों के

[श्री भूलचन्द डागा]

कारण मरना चाहते हैं। आप मरने के बाद तो उसको सजा देते नहीं हैं, अमेंडमेंट में उसको सजा देते हैं। सती प्रथा 1829 से पहले चलती थी। सती प्रथा के अंदर क्या हुआ कि जब औरतें मरती नहीं थीं, तो उनको नशा पिलाकर उनके पतियों के साथ जला देते थे और जबर्दस्ती उनके साथ बांध देते थे कि जला दी जायं। ऐसी चीज चल पड़ी थी। तो उस समय राजा राम मोहन राय ने उसके लिए कानून पारित कराया। आप यह कानून लाना क्यों चाहते हैं? क्या समाज के अंदर कुछ लोग इससे चिंतित हो गए हैं? हंगर स्ट्राइक के मामले में आपको ऐसा क्यों लगा कि कानून इसके लिए लाया जाय? आपको यह नहीं लगा कि प्रेमी और प्रेमिका कुतुब मीनार से गिर जाते हैं तो उनको भी सजा दी जानी चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्हें बीच में रोकना बड़ा मुश्किल है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : तो वह आपसे नहीं होता। यह जो आपका हंगर स्ट्राइक का है मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि समाज के अंदर जो आज कल इसके लिए कानून है वह काफी है। कई बार कानून सामाजिक स्थिति और सामाजिक प्रथा के अनुसार चलते हैं। भूख हड़ताल कई बार आत्म-पश्चाताप के लिए होता है। भूख हड़ताल केवल यह थोड़े ही हैं कि किसी के विरोध में ही होता हो, या किसी से कोई बात मनवाने के लिए करते हों, कई बार पश्चाताप के रूप में भी भूख हड़ताल करते हैं। तो इसके मामले में पुलिस को पावर दे देना ठीक नहीं होगा। ऐसा हो गया तो किसी ने भूख हड़ताल करने की घोषणा की और उसके साथ में लोग जाते ही हैं, तो पुलिस कहेगी आल शुड गो ऐज अवेटर्स। यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये 309 में हंगर स्ट्राइक को जोड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि समाज में कोई ऐसी बात पैदा हो गई हो कोई ऐसी व्यथा

पैदा हो गई हो हंगर स्ट्राइक को लेकर जिससे लोगों को चिंता हो गई हो, ऐसा तो है नहीं। मेरी समझ में तो आजकल हजारों लोगों के लिये जब कोई उनकी बात सुनता नहीं है, मानता नहीं है, किसी आदमी का हृदय उनकी बात से पसीजता नहीं है, तो उसके लिये उनके पास एक यह हथियार रह गया है जिससे वह अपनी बात कह सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इम्मोलेशन के लिये क्या होगा ?

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : उसके लिये तो साफ है, दैट इज ऐन आफेंस।

इसलिये आत्म-हत्या का जो मामला है, इसमें इस अमेंडमेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सैक्सन 309 इटसेल्फ सफिशियेंट है। हंगर स्ट्राइक को इसमें लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। This itself is an offence under 309 and he can be freely punished.

और मैं तो कहता हूँ अगर कुछ लोग जाना चाहते हैं तो जाने दीजिए। जो दुनिया में तकलीफ पाते हैं और वह दुनिया छोड़ कर जाना चाहते हैं तो जाने दीजिए। कोई आदमी कहता है कि मैं मरना चाहता हूँ और आप उसको कहते हैं कि नहीं, वह जीये, तो यह भी तो उसकी आजादी में एक दखल है। कोई कहता है कि मैं मरना चाहता हूँ तो उसे मरने दीजिये। अगर कोई आदमी जिन्दगी में निराश हो गया है, जिन्दगी में उसे कुछ आशा ही नहीं रही है तो मरा हुआ है ही, वह केवल एक जिन्दा लाश ही तो है। जिस आदमी के अंदर उत्साह नहीं होता है, क्योंकि जीवन का नाम ही उमंग और उल्लास है, अगर जीवन में उमंग और उल्लास न रहे और केवल लाश चलती रहे तो वह तो मरा हुआ ही है ...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You plead for the right to die, freedom to die ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA (Bogusarai) : Freedom to die should be one of the basic freedoms ?

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : सभापति महोदय, यह एक बड़ा सवाल है ...

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह से पापु-लेशन को कम करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मेरा कहना यह है कि जो आदमी आत्म-हत्या कर लेता है उसको तो सजा होती नहीं है तो कोई आदमी जो इस बात को लाता है कि वह सूसाइड करने वाला है, सूसाइड करने वाला कहता है कि मैं अपने शरीर को छोड़ना चाहता हूँ, मैं तो भगवान से मिलना चाहता हूँ, तो आप बीच में क्यों अड़चन डालना चाहते हैं ? एक आदमी उपवास करता है और आप उसको दवा दिला देते हैं तो फिर तो वह 309 में नहीं आता । तो 309 में सजा हार्डली वन परसेंट केसेज में होती है । खुद मरने को आज कल कोई तैयार नहीं है, दुनिया में गरीबी में रहनेवाला भी मरना नहीं चाहता है । दुनिया में जीने का मोह सब में है कोई ऐसा त्यागी नहीं है जो मरना चाहता हो ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : आपको फैमिली-प्लानिंग वालों ने खड़ा किया है ।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : यह फैमिली प्लानिंग का सवाल नहीं है ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सैक्शन में जो अमेण्डमेंट आप लाये हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है ।

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : I oppose the Bill because what is contained in it does not carry sense. The Mover of the Bill wants to punish the hunger strikers but why? In a society where injustice flourishes, where opposition and negligence are the order of the day, if a man, to get rid of this state of affairs, resorts to hunger strike, why should he be punished? This is not justice. If this Bill had been brought during the life time of Gandhiji, I can say emphatically that Shri Samanta would not have come forward to punish him. I therefore, request him to withdraw the Bill.

If he wants to punish a man who is going to commit suicide, it is already provided in our criminal law, but where a man for a lofty ideal and cause resorts to hunger strike, he should be supported. In this Bill contrary ideas are expressed. So, I oppose this Bill.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक धारा 309 का सवाल है, यह मानवीय मूल्यों पर आधारित है, जिसके अनुसार आत्म हत्या का अधिकार किसी भी मनुष्य को नहीं है । ऐसा इसलिये है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपनी आत्म हत्या कर लेता है, तो वह सिर्फ़ खुद ही नहीं मरता है—किसी का भाई मरता है, किसी का पिता मरता है, किसी का पुत्र मरता है, किसी समाज का नागरिक मरता है । इस तरह से एक ही व्यक्ति कितने प्रकार से दूसरों से सम्बद्ध हैं, पूरे समाज से सम्बद्ध हैं । इसीलिये हमारे कानून में, समाज में, आत्म हत्या को एक जुर्म, एक पाप गिना गया है । इस लिहाज से धारा 309 बहुत ही उचित मूल्य पर आधारित है ।

लेकिन, सभापति जी, अभी हमारे सामने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है, उसका उद्देश्य—कम से कम विधेयक की भाषा से, मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय की समझ की बात नहीं करता हूँ—लेकिन जो भाषा इस की है, उसका मतलब इतना ही है कि जो किसी भांग की स्वीकृति के लिये जनतन्त्रीय आधार पर एलान करता है कि मैं भूख हड़ताल करता हूँ, अनशन करता हूँ, उनको सजा दी जाय, उनको रोका जाय—मुझे यही उद्देश्य इसका मालूम पड़ता है । इस स्थिति में कुछ सदस्यों ने ठीक ही कहा है कि अगर हम इसको मान लें तो मरने के बाद भी मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है । हो सकता है कि गांधी जी पर भी मुकदमा चलाया जाय—राजकोट के राजा ठाकुर साहब ने जब वचन भंग किया था तो उस पर गांधी जी ने आमरण अनशन किया था । यह ठीक है कि वह पांच दिन ही चला । बाद में गांधी जी ने हिमालय के समान अपनी गलती को कुबूल किया, लेकिन उन्होंने उस समय आमरण अनशन किया ।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

अब जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि कोई व्यक्ति आमरण अनशन का एलान करता है तो यह स्पष्ट है कि वह मरना नहीं चाहता है। उसकी नीयत मरने की नहीं है, आत्म-हत्या की नहीं है उसकी नीयत समाज को या समाज के किसी हिस्से को या प्रशासन में कहीं पर कुछ भ्रम है, तो वह प्रशासन को हिलाना चाहता है, उसको चेताना चाहता है, जगाना चाहता है, उसको प्रभावित करना चाहता है ताकि उसकी मांगें मान ली जायें। इसके अलावा जहाँ आमरण अनशन का एलान भी होता है उसमें मरने की नीयत नहीं होती है। अगर यह विधेयक मंजूर कर लिया जाये तो नीयत से सम्बन्ध नहीं रहेगा .. (व्यवधान) ... जो भाषा है या पुलिस को व्याख्या उसके ऊपर सजा मिल जायेगी। और जो व्यक्ति जान देने के लिये तैयार होगा उसके लिए सजा का देना कुछ बेतुका मामला हो जाता है। एक साल की सजा दीजिए या न दीजिए वह एक बेतुका मामला हो जाता है। अभी तक जो धारा 309 है उसके मुताबिक, मैं बीसों व्यक्तियों को जानता हूँ जिन पर, आमरण अनशन का एलान किए बिना ही मुकदमा चला है। मुझ पर खुद भी मुकदमा चला है। .. (व्यवधान) ... यह बात अलग है कि बाद में कुछ हुआ नहीं। तो जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह भाषा है क्योंकि जहाँ कहीं किन्हीं मांगों को लेकर, जनहित को लेकर भूख हड़ताल का एलान एक खास हालत में समाज को जागृत करने के लिए हो और वहाँ पर इसको इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो यह विधेयक जनहित विरोधी बन जाता है—इस भाषा के आधार पर—इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर उनकी नीयत यह है कि कोई आत्महत्या न करे तो वह बहुत ही मुनासिब है और दंड संहिता की धारा 309 से उस नीयत की पूर्ति हो जाती है परन्तु यह जो विधेयक है वह अनावश्यक है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि आमरण अनशन का एलान हुए बिना ही मुकदमे चलाए गए हैं।

तो जो यह शब्द है वह जनहित विरोधी है। यह जो रास्ता है वह एकबैध रास्ता है, समाज को जागृत करने के लिए है और इसमें कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। इसलिए वे इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लें, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Sir, I am really surprised that this Bill has been brought forward by a person who belongs to the Gandhian era. I am sure he is a great revolutionary and he must have participated in the freedom movement. But I oppose this Bill because it is against the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. To go on hunger-strike is not a crime and it should not be brought under section 309. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to draw the attention of the Government whenever an occasion arises. There are several things which cannot be achieved unless one is in a position to draw the attention of the leaders. If people resort to violence, they can be punished. But without committing violence, if one wants to draw the attention of the Government to redress some grievance, this is the only alternative. It is a great right which should not be curbed. Mr. Daga was saying that *atma* is never killed. If that were so, then section 302 also should be removed, because even if a man is killed, the *atma* is not killed. Of course, philosophically it was an interesting argument.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : Sir, I stand here as a victim of section 309. In 1969 the people and the students revolted against the Andhra Pradesh Government for bifurcation. But unfortunately the movement was taking a violent turn. Our earnest desire was to lead a peaceful movement, on the basis of which lakhs of people offered satyagraha and went to jail. Yet, no justice was done to us by the government and the demand for separate Telengana has not been conceded. Then the students were on the streets. They never returned to classes for not less than ten months, something of a record in the history of the world. At that time it was the responsibility of the leaders who were leading the movement to see that peace is restored, normalcy is restored, and appeal to the students to return back to

the classes and then try to focus the attention of the Central Government and the State Government. Though we tried that we failed to get justice from either of them. Then, ultimately in order to press the demand for a separate Telengana I myself undertook a hunger strike. To my surprise and amazement, after 25 days of fast I was arrested, taken to the hospital and forcible feeding was given to me. When I was produced before the magistrate I argued what instrument the people have to attract the attention of the government in a democracy. On the one hand, you utilize the entire power with you to suppress any movement, be it peaceful or violent, and on the other hand you never allow a peaceful shape of demonstration to attain the object. Even though hunger strike is only a logical thing it is not permitted. Since the Government pleader did not find any other section, he charged me under section 309.

I feel that in a democracy hunger strike should be there to protect the rights of the individual. Now there are many industries where the management with the help of the government put the workers in a difficult position. The workers are suffering and they are oppressed. If in order to press their demands or focus the attention of the public on their demands if they take to hunger strike it is not a crime at all. So, I feel that section 309 must not be applied to hunger strikes. Hunger strike is only self-purification. A person who undertakes hunger strike self-purifies on the one hand and on the other hand he draws attention to an injustice so that justice would be done. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, much is not to be spoken against this Bill because I am not sure whether the mover of the Bill is also as serious about the Bill. This, to my mind, is one of the most elusive pieces of legislation intended to be brought before the House. But I would like to make one submission. Probably the mover of the Bill has either forgotten, or is not aware, that during our freedom struggle this was the most effective weapon. I am told that he was a participant in the freedom struggle. Gandhiji's greatest contribution to the freedom struggle and to the new values which we cherish today is that he made us able to differentiate between violence and satyagraha.

When you inflict wound or when the subject matter of the violence is somebody else, then it is violence. Satyagraha is a form of sacrifice where you choose your own self to undergo some agony so that much good is brought about to the rest of the people. In the case of satyagraha not only the person who undertakes it is benefited but on the other the society in general and the people at large are also benefited. It needs great courage and a high degree of discipline to undertake a fast. Luckily there have not been many deaths due to hunger strike. I am reminded of only two which brought about so much good. Therefore, I do not think when we have reached a stage when we cherish the values which Gandhiji stood for—Gandhiji did not preach only but he was a symbol of doing what he preached—it will be a great violence to Gandhiji's ideals if we deprive the common man of the basic right of hunger strike which does not do any violence to any man but brings moral pressure on the officials. In a democratic set-up we must have the basic right of protest and one most civilised way of bringing pressure to the Government is to suffer yourself and not spread the suffering to others.

16 hrs.

Therefore, I oppose it and I am sure the mover of the Bill will join the ranks of all those who have opposed this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPTT. OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, the Bill before us seeks to make an amendment to Section 309 of IPC by adding these words: "or threatens to undertake fast unto death for acceptance of any of his demands".

It is not a very amusing piece of legislation as the previous speaker said. The hon. Member, Shri Samanta, who has brought forward this Bill to amend Section 309 is an old and respected Member of this House and he is very well conversant with the history of our Independence movement and it is his concern about the mis-use to which hunger-strike and similar coercive methods are put to the by all sorts of persons that has prompted him to bring this legislation. It is a very laudable thought that when we have a country, where the rule of law exists and when remedies exist for all

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

possible grievances the democratic method in the rule of law should be allowed to have its way and such methods which are not legal, which are not constitutional should not be resorted to. So, from that point of view the idea behind the Bill is very laudable and, I think, we should all appreciate it. The tendency to resort to hunger strike and similar things has grown considerably during the last few years. We have a spectacle of gheraos which also some people have sought to justify as being a satyagraha. But people forget the basic ideas behind Satyagraha, the type of moral discipline that a Satyagrahi has to adopt before he resorts to these things, and the whole concept of respect for non-violent methods in bringing about social and political change which has been handed down to us by the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, that it is not an instrument which can be resorted to everytime at the slightest pretext with no preparation and with hardly any goodwill at the back of mind of persons who resort to it. This tendency has to be curbed and, I think, the society is gradually realising that some such methods must be adopted so that hunger strikes and coercive methods like this which might have started with a laudable purpose do not deteriorate into a political pressure tactic and similar demonstrative thing. I would not go long into the whole matter.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Are you supporting this amendment ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not supporting. I am giving reply to some hon. Members, who doubted the motives of the hon. Member and who wanted to ridicule this Bill. It is as a reply to those hon. Members that I have to give this preface which means that the basic idea is that the hon. Member disapproves of all extra-constitutional, to put it very respectably, methods which even some Members and people at large have adopted towards the solution of their grievance or support grievance.

My short reply to the Bill would be that the Indian Penal Code was gone into very thoroughly by the Law Commission and very recently they have submitted a report. That report is under consideration. It has not even been printed yet. When it is printed and is ready, it will be circulated to hon. Members.

The Law Commission has recommended that an attempt to commit suicide should not be an offence at all but a threat to self-immolation with a view to compelling Government or a public authority or an official should be made punishable. This is just by way of a statement of what the Law Commission says. The view that the Government would take about this is very difficult to say at this stage. We will process the whole Indian Penal Code which is a very old piece of legislation.

I think, the Law Commission has done a good job to revise the whole Indian Penal Code and we will give due consideration to the suggestions that have been made by the Law Commission. I am sure, the hon. Member would not press his Bill at this stage because not only section 309 but all other sections of the Indian Penal Code, which have been reviewed by the Law Commission, are being considered by the Government and at an appropriate time we would come before this House, before Parliament, with a new piece of legislation when this suggestion of the hon. Member also would be taken into account.

With these words I request the hon. Member kindly to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Sir, I am glad to learn that the Law Commission is busy revising the sections of the Indian Penal Code. I do not know whether they have as yet considered section 309 or not. If they have considered it, it is all right. As for myself, you will be astonished to hear that in 1967 I introduced a Bill (Bill No. 123) in which I pleaded that section 309 should be deleted, while my hon. friend, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, moved amendment. My hon. friend, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma is no more. This time I have given his amendment for consideration of the House.

It is true, section 309 is not liked by everyone. There are difficulties. A man who goes to commit suicide is punished but by what circumstances he is forced to attempt to commit suicide is not considered. The Law Commission is giving thought to it, I have heard, and they might have submitted to the Government that section 309 should be altered in this way :—

"Whoever by persistent acts of cruelty drives a member of his family living with him to commit suicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine."

Then, the thing that is there will not follow. My grievance is, when that man is punished, why not the person who forcibly takes to fasting and forces others to accept his demand is punished. If that goes, I have no objection to the deletion of Section 309. All other Sections are also being examined by the Law Commission.

Only one thing I would request the hon. Minister to consider and which I pleaded before also that when such Commission or Select Committees or other Committees like the Land Reforms Committee or the Land Acquisition Committee are formed, the Members whose Bills are considered should be called to give evidence. I have not been called to give evidence before them. If I have this Bill, why not the Law Commission call me and know my intention so that I may myself withdraw the Bill? I want that such a thing should be done. As the Law Commission is seized of the matter, I have no objection to withdraw it. So, I would ask the honourable House to give me permission to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment in the name of Shri M. C. Daga. Are you pressing it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No, Sir.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the next Bill.

Shri B. S. Chowhan—absent; Dr. Karni Singh—absent.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

16.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*Amendment of Eighth Schedule by
Shri Bhogendra Jha*

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): सभापति महोदय, मैं संविधान की अष्टम सूची में संशोधन करने वाले अपने विधेयक को विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य यह है कि संविधान की अष्टम सूची में हमारे देश की तीन महत्वपूर्ण भाषाओं को जोड़ दिया जाये। हम अपने अनुभव के आधार कुछ नई भाषाओं को अपने संविधान की अष्टम सूची में जोड़ते रहे हैं। जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं, हमारा देश एक बहुभाषी देश है और 1947 में जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बंटवारा हुआ, उसके बावजूद यह एक विशाल और महान् देश है। हजारों सालों से जिन भाषाओं के द्वारा हमारी संस्कृति का वहन होता रहा है, उनमें कुछ ऐसी भाषाएँ भी हैं, जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क भाषा, हिन्दी, से भी पुरानी और प्राचीन हैं, जिनका साहित्य भंडार बहुत प्राचीन और धनी है, परन्तु जिनको अभी तक हमारे संविधान में स्थान नहीं मिल पाया है।

यह भी सही है कि हम सब अपनी राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क भाषा को मजबूत और पुष्ट करना चाहते हैं, ताकि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता और ज्यादा मजबूत और पुष्ट हो। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयासों में जो ढिलाई और कमजोरी है, उन के स्थान पर तेजी और मुस्तैदी लाने की आवश्यकता है। परन्तु जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं अपने देश में हमारे कुछ नेताओं या कुछ विद्वानों की यह समझ रही कि एक ही भाषा से हम काम चला लेंगे, इसलिए दूसरी भाषाएँ अगर हैं तो अनावश्यक हैं, संविधान में जितना स्थान उनका न रहे, उतना बेहतर है और अगर कहीं स्थान मिल भी गया तो जितना उनको कम इस्तेमाल होने दिया जाय उतना

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

बेहतर है, ऐसी एक समझ रही है जिसके चलते हमारे देश को बहुत कीमतें चुकानी पड़ी हैं और उसी का इजहार हमने बार बार देखा है जो हिन्दी प्रेम के नाम पर कभी तामिल के खिलाफ, कभी उर्दू के खिलाफ, कभी पंजाबी और गुरुमुखी के खिलाफ गलत इजहार होते रहे हैं जिससे कुछ हिन्दी को भी नुकसान हुआ है और हमारे देश को भी नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे संसद ने आवश्यकता के मुताबिक या ज्यादा जन-समर्थन मिल जाने के बाद जो कुछ भाषाओं को अष्टम सूची में स्थान दिया वह इस आधार पर कि जो भाषाएं हमारे देश के विभिन्न हिस्से में लोगों की मातृ-भाषाएं हैं, जनभाषाएं हैं, उन्हें संविधान में, अष्टम सूची में स्थान देने से देश की एकता और भी पुष्ट होती है और हिन्दी एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क की भाषा के रूप में और भी ज्यादा मजबूत बनेगी, उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। इसी आधार पर हम उस में अभी भी संशोधन करना चाहते हैं और आज यह मेरा विधेयक मैथिली, भोजपुरी और राजस्थानी को उस अष्टम सूची में स्थान देने के लिए पेश किया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक और भी मैं आग्रह करूँ जिसका हम सभी को अनुभव है कि हमारे न्यायालयों में और हमारे विद्यालयों में अभी भी विद्या की और न्याय की बाजावा बिक्री हो रही है। मैं घूसखोरी की बात अभी नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि जो घूस लेते हैं वह भी घूसखोरी के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, इसलिए इसके खिलाफ बोलने में कोई तुक नहीं है, लेकिन कचहरियों में पैसे के बिना हम आवेदन नहीं दे सकते हैं, अभी भी विद्यालयों में विद्या हम अर्थ-विहीन होकर नहीं पा सकते हैं क्योंकि अभी भी हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक सरस्वती माता और न्याय की बिक्री हो रही है और इस के चलते हमारे देश का बहुमत हिस्सा अभी भी निरक्षर बना हुआ है। वह लिख नहीं सकता है, पढ़ नहीं सकता है किसी भाषा में। लेकिन वह मूक नहीं है, गुंगा नहीं है, बोलता है। और

कचहरियों में उसकी मातृभाषा में राजकाज चले, उस इलाके में कम से कम, तो चूँकि वह मूक नहीं है, इसलिए वह बोल तो सकता है, अपनी बातें रख तो सकता है, यह अवसर उस की नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए खास कर हमारे देश की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में जब कि हमारे देश का बहुमत हिस्सा अभी भी निरक्षर है, वह एक पंक्ति लिख नहीं सकता, ऐसी स्थिति में मातृभाषाओं को प्रश्रय देना और भी आवश्यक है हमारे जनतंत्र को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए, और ज्यादा पुष्ट करने के लिए, और जनगण के एक बड़े हिस्से को राजकाज में ज्यादा हिस्सा लेने का मौका मिले इस कदम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है।

इसमें मैथिली भाषा एक हजार वर्ष पुरानी है जिसका अपना बहुत ही प्राचीन साहित्य भंडार है और उस जमाने का है जिस समय खड़ी बोली या जिसे हम आज हिन्दी कहते हैं उसका कहीं नामोनिशा नहीं था, उसका जन्म ही नहीं था। तो वह एक समृद्ध भाषा जो सिर्फ प्राचीन ही नहीं है, उसमें आज राजकीय समर्थन के बिना साहित्य की वृद्धि हो रही है, ग्रंथ के रूप में, काव्य के रूप में, गद्य-काव्य, पद्य-काव्य के रूप में, पत्रिकाओं के रूप में, एक जीवित भाषा के रूप में अभी भी हमारे जनगण की भावनाओं के वाहक के रूप में यह भाषा बढ़ती रहती है, समृद्ध होती रही है।

एक और महत्व की बात है कि यह भाषा भारत की भी है और नेपाल की भी है। जनकपुर जो सबसे घनी आबादी वाला इलाका नेपाल का है वहाँ की, सप्तरी, महोबी, मोरंग और अन्य बहुत से नेपाल के जिलों की मातृ भाषा मैथिली है और नेपाल में इसे दूसरे नम्बर का स्थान मिला हुआ है। उस मायने में, एकता की दृष्टि से, नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी ही नहीं है, सिर्फ मित्र ही नहीं है, एक सहोदर जैसा देश है। उसके साथ हमारा और भी

घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है, इस दृष्टि से भी मैथिली को अष्टम सूची में स्थान देना और भी अधिक सहायक होगा।

मैथिली के विषय में कुछ विवाद भी रहे हैं। पिछली मर्दुमशुमारी के वक्त केवल 49 लाख व्यक्तियों के नाम पर इस को मातृभाषा लिखा गया है। हम सभी जानते हैं—कुछ लोगों ने गलत-फहमी में पढ़कर या यह समझकर कि मैथिली के लिखने से हिन्दी कमजोर पड़ जायेगी, इस दृष्टि से भी हिन्दी लिखाया। बहुत से मर्दुम-शुमारी करने वालों ने गलत रूप में जहां मैथिली बोलने वाले लोग थे, वहां हिन्दी लिख दिया। इन सबके बावजूद भी मैथिली भाषी लोग जो दो करोड़ का दावा करते हैं, उसको भी हटा दिया जाय, तो भी 49 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जो मैथिली भाषी हैं, जो देश के जनतन्त्र में, राजकाज में हिस्सा लेते हैं, उनको अपनी मातृभाषा में काम करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये और इस संसद को उनकी इस मांग की स्वीकृति देनी चाहिये।

इसलिये आप के जरिये मेरा सदन से आग्रह है कि इस पर विचार करें, मंत्री जो यहां पर मौजूद हैं, वे इस पर विचार करें और विचार कर के संविधान में मैथिली को अष्टम सूची में स्थान दें।

दूसरा जिक्र मैंने राजस्थानी का किया है। मुझे बीकानेर, जोधपुर, डूंगर गढ़ जाने का मौका मिला है। मैं अलवर के इलाके की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, वह तो सरहद का इलाका है। वहां तो हिन्दी से भी काम चल सकता है। मुझे उन इलाकों के लोगों से जब मिलने का मौका मिला, उनके गीतों को सुना, वहां के सभा-सम्मेलनों में गया, वहां के हाट-बाजारों में इस बोली के सुनने का मौका मिला, उस सब के आधार पर मेरी यह धारणा है—इस बिल को लाने से पहले राजस्थान के किसी संसद सदस्य से इस पर मेरी बात नहीं हुई लेकिन मैंने यह सही समझा कि राजस्थानी को भी एक भाषा के

रूप में संविधान में स्थान देना आवश्यक है, खासकर गुजरात और इधर के बीच का जो क्षेत्र है, उसको पुष्ट करने में इस से मदद मिलेगी।

अब मैं भोजपुरी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं—भोजपुरी भी बड़ी प्राचीन भाषा है, बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में यह भाषा बोली जाती है। 5-6 साल पहले तक आम लोगों की यह धारणा थी कि भोजपुरी भाषा में मिठास नहीं है, यह कुछ कड़वी भाषा है, तीखी भाषा है। लेकिन, सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं, आप की भाषा भी भोजपुरी है, पिछले दिनों चार-पांच फिल्में भोजपुरी भाषा में आईं, उसके बाद यह कहना कि इस भाषा में मिठास नहीं है, यह तर्क खत्म हो गया है। जिस तरह से उन फिल्मों ने जनता को प्रभावित किया, न सिर्फ भोजपुरी लोगों को बल्कि अन्य इलाकों के लोगों को, यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि भोजपुरी में मिठास नहीं है, यह बात गलत है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि संविधान की अष्टम सूची में आप इन तीनों भाषाओं को स्थान दें, इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करें, और इस धारणा में न रहें कि इस से हमारी हिन्दी कमजोर होगी या राष्ट्रीय एकता कमजोर होगी। मैंने अपने अनुभव से देखा है एक समय तेलगु का विरोध किया गया था, कहा गया था कि इससे देश कमजोर पड़ जायेगा, उसके लिये लोगों को कुरबानी देनी पड़ी और उसके बाद एक अलग आन्दोलन बना, उससे देश की एकता कमजोर नहीं हुई, बल्कि मजबूत हुई। इसी तरह से तमिल के लिये जब लोगों ने आवाज उठाई, उसके प्रति कुछ संदेह प्रकट किये गये, लेकिन जब हम ने देखा कि हमने हिन्दी को लादना छोड़ दिया तो उससे न केवल तमिल का लाभ हुआ, बल्कि हिन्दी का भी प्रसार हुआ और देश की एकता और मजबूती मिली। हमारा राष्ट्र एक बहु-भाषी राष्ट्र है, इस राष्ट्र के सब अंग पुष्ट होने चाहियें,

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

लेकिन यह तब ही सम्भव है जब सब अंगों को पुष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। केवल एक ही अंग को पुष्ट बनाकर सारे शरीर को पुष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि संविधान की अष्टम सूची में इन भाषाओं को स्थान देकर सदन अपने इस जनतान्त्रिक कर्तव्य को पूरा करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं श्री भोगेन्द्र झा के बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस में विश्वास करती है कि देश की एकता, देश की भाषा, देश की समृद्धि और देश का पूर्ण विकास जल्दी से जल्दी समय में हो जाना चाहिए। यह कहना गलत होगा कि अगर हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन के आठवें शेड्यूल में जिन भाषाओं का शा जी ने जिक्र किया है, मैथिली, भोजपुरी और राजस्थानी, जोड़ी जाये तो उससे हिन्दी कुछ निर्बल पड़ जायेगी या देश में कुछ इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार हो सकता है कि दूसरे भाषा वाले भी प्रश्न को यहां पर उठा सकते हैं या बाहर भी उठा सकते हैं। अगर हम अपने पुराने इतिहास को याद करें, इस देश की सम्यता, इस देश की महानता को देखें या उस चित्र को अपने सामने लायें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इन तीनों भाषाओं ने तथा और अन्य ऐसी ही भाषाओं ने जैसे बृजभाषा ने इस देश की संस्कृति और इस देश के आचरण को सुधारने के लिए बहुत बड़ी सहायता की है। मैं याद कर रहा हूँ मीरा बाई को, आल्हा-उदल लिखने वालों को और उस महान कवि जिसे भाट कहते हैं, चन्द्रबरदाई को जिन्होंने इस देश की राजनीति में ही नहीं, इस देश की सांस्कृतिक समृद्धि में और आचरण के निर्माण में अपना बहुत ही बड़ा योगदान किया है।

मैं राजस्थान के विषय में तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब भी इस देश पर संकट आये हैं राजस्थानी भाषा के सोचने वालों ने जिन्हें हम फिलास्फर कहते हैं, वे नेता जो, देश को दृष्टि दे सकते हैं, जो देश के अन्दर बल प्रदान कर सकते हैं, देश में वीरता को फूंक सकते हैं, देश में चरित्र-निर्माण कर सकते हैं तो उस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थानी भाषा ने इस देश का गौरव ही बढ़ाया है। इसलिए इस बिल को लाकर शा जी ने एक बहुत ही अति उत्तम और साहस का कदम उठाया है जिससे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सिर्फ भौतिक निर्माण की ओर न देखते हुए देश की एकता पर ध्यान रखते हुए इस प्रकार से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में इन भाषाओं को मान्यता देकर एकता कायम कर सकती है—उस पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे आश्वासन दें कि आज अगर इस काम को नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वे जल्दी इस ओर सोचेंगे और इन भाषाओं को माध्यम बनाकर, विचारक जो कुछ देश में योगदान देना चाहते हैं उसके निर्माण में तो वे सरकार की ओर से एक बिल इस सम्बन्ध में लायेंगे और इन तीन भाषाओं को ही नहीं, उन समृद्ध भाषाओं को जोकि देश की एकता के लिए, देश के चरित्र निर्माण के लिए सहायक हो सकती हैं उनको अवश्य मदद करें। भोजपुरी के विषय में माननीय शा जी ने काफी कह दिया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सरकार इसी का समर्थन कर सकती है।

डा० कैलास : मैंने सिर्फ राजस्थान की ही बात नहीं कही है। मैं देश की एकता की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींच रहा था और अब मैथिली, भोजपुरी और राजस्थानी की बात कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मेरा सम्बन्ध राजस्थान से और उसकी बोली और भाषा से रहा है, इसलिये मैंने उस पर थोड़े शब्द कहने की कोशिश की। लेकिन मैंने यह भी कहा है कि देश की एकता और समृद्धि

को मजबूत करने के लिये और भी भाषाओं को अमर हम इस तरह लाने का प्रयास करेंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

मैं जानता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं। हम तीन भाषा की बात करें और फिर अगले सेशन में कुछ दो और भाषाओं की बात करें और उसके बाद फिर कुछ और भाषाओं की बात करने लग जायें। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान हम इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं कि जो जो भी भाषायें देश के सांस्कृतिक जीवन को और देश की एकता को बढ़ाने में, समृद्धि लाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, उन सब भाषाओं को विचार कर के वे खुद अपनी ओर से इस प्रकार का बिल लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। इस नाते मैं मानता हूँ कि मैं जो प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ उस पर अवश्य केन्द्रीय मन्त्री जी ध्यान करेंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी इस प्रकार का बिल लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे जिससे कि सभी भाषायें हमारे सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक तथा इस प्रकार की जो और चीज चरित्र निर्माण में सहायता करती है उसको लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : सभापति जी, अक्सर यह विवाद उठाया जाता है कि आया राजस्थानी एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है या नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं दुनिया के तमाम भाषा विशेषज्ञ आज इस राय पर पहुँच चुके हैं कि राजस्थानी एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है, उसका अपना अधिकार है। आज से बहुत बर्षों पहले कवीन्द्र रवीन्द्र ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि राजस्थानी एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है। भाषा कमीशन ने डा० सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या के सभापतित्व में यह राय स्पष्ट व्यक्त की थी कि राजस्थानी एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है, उसका अपना अस्तित्व है, वह किसी भाषा की बोलो नहीं है।

सभापति जी, हिन्दी अपभ्रंश से निकली है,

राजस्थानी शीर से सैनी निकली है। राजस्थानी, गुजराती और सिंधी, ये तीन भाषायें एक अलग परिवार की भाषायें हैं। राजस्थानी का व्याकरण अलग है, वाक्य रचना अलग है। राजस्थानी का अपना शब्दकोश है। अभी एक बहुत बड़े राजस्थानी के विद्वान श्री सीता राम लालस राजस्थानी भाषा का शब्दकोश तैयार कर रहे हैं, वह करीब करीब पूरा हो चुका है, वह प्रकाशित हो चुका है। उसमें ढाई लाख शब्द हैं। दुनिया की किसी भी भाषा के मुकाबले में राजस्थानी भाषा अपना यह दावा पेश कर सकती है कि वह एक अलग समृद्ध और धनी भाषा है।

सभापति जी, स्थिति यह है कि आज राजस्थान में चाहे संविधान राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता दे या न दे, लेकिन यथार्थ यह है कि आज राजस्थान की राजस्थानी भाषा अपनी भाषा बन चुकी है। आज राजस्थान का कोई न्यायाधीश गवाही नहीं ले सकता अगर वह राजस्थानी न समझे। कोई अध्यापक प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ा नहीं सकता अगर वह राजस्थानी न समझे। कोई डाक्टर किसी मरीज का डायगोनोसिस नहीं कर सकता अगर वह राजस्थानी न समझे और चुनाव में कोई उम्मीदवार जीत नहीं सकता अगर वह राजस्थानी न बोले और न समझे। कई गैर-राजस्थानियों ने कोशिश की अपने पैसे के जोर पर राजस्थानी जनता से वोट ले लें। वह राजस्थानी नहीं जानते थे, जनता से सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं कर सके हार गये चुनाव में। हमारे यहां पंचायतों में पंचायत समितियों की सारी कार्यवाही राजस्थानी भाषा में चलती है। यहां तक कि विधान सभा में भी बहुत सदस्य राजस्थानी में बोलते हैं। दैनिक व्यवहार में, राज्य के कार्य में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राजस्थानी भाषा वास्तविक भाषा है। रेडियो को भी अब मजबूर होकर राजस्थानी भाषा में प्रसारण करना पड़ रहा है। केन्द्रीय साहित्य अकादमी ने भी राजस्थानी भाषा को एक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दे दी है। यदि हम संविधान में यथार्थ को प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करेंगे तो वह

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

उचित नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि कानून से भाषायें बनाई जायें, विधान से भाषायें बनती भी नहीं, लेकिन जो भी यहां की भाषायें हैं, समृद्ध भाषायें हैं, उनमें आप को मीरा के मुकाबले की कोई कवियित्री नहीं मिलेगी। क्या मीरा की वाणी को हमारे संविधान में स्थान नहीं मिलेगा? उस अमर वाणी को जो आज देश के कोने-कोने में हर प्रभात को गूंजती है।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थानी भाषा को उसका अपना अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। तीन करोड़ जनता इस भाषा को बोलती है, तीन करोड़ जनता इस भाषा में अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करती है और यह भाषा बहुत समृद्ध है। इसमें बहुत साहित्य है, इसमें हस्तलिखित साहित्य का अखूत भंडार भरा है। राजस्थानी साहित्य के अन्वेषण के लिये, शोध के लिये, प्रकाशन के लिये आज हमें पूरे साधन नहीं मिलते। इस लिये कि इस भाषा को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है। आज जब राजस्थानी में बहुत काफी सृजन हो रहा है, बहुत लोग लिख रहे हैं, गद्य लिख रहे हैं, पद्य लिख रहे हैं, तब यदि हम इस भाषा को अपने संविधान में मान्यता न दें तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना होगी।

एक प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि राजस्थानी भाषा का स्टैंडर्ड स्वरूप कौन सा है, वह तो केवल एक बोली है हिन्दी की। हमें हिन्दी से कोई विरोध नहीं है, हमारा दावा है कि राजस्थान के लोग मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लोगों से अच्छी, सुन्दर और शुद्ध हिन्दी बोलते हैं। हिन्दी हमारी मां है, हिन्दी से हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है, हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, लिंक लैंग्वेज है और राजस्थान ने उसे अपनाया है। राजस्थानी की मान्यता से हिन्दी कमजोर नहीं होगी, हिन्दी और सुदृढ़ बनेगी, और मजबूत बनेगी। इसलिये जब यह प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि राजस्थानी का स्टैंडर्ड स्वरूप कौन सा है, तो वह प्रश्न भी हल हो

चुका है। राजस्थानी भाषा-भाषियों ने यह तय कर दिया है। राजस्थानी की अनेक बोलियां हैं। हर भाषा में बोलियां हुआ करती हैं। राजस्थानी में कहते हैं कि बारह कोसों बोली बदले। अर्थात् हर चौबीस मील पर बोली बदलती है। राजस्थान में कई बोलियां हैं जिनका एक स्टैंडर्ड स्वरूप है, जो राजस्थान के उस केन्द्र से निकली है जहां मीरा पैदा हुई थी। मेरता भौगोलिक दृष्टि से राजस्थान का केन्द्र है। अगर कल्टरल क्रीज की ध्यौरी के अनुसार देखें, उसे संस्कृति और कला की दृष्टि से देखें तो वह केन्द्र विन्दु रहा है जहां से यह भाषा निकली है। शनैः शनैः दृष्टि कोण का रूप बदलता रहा है लेकिन स्टैंडर्ड स्वरूप राजस्थानी का तय हो चुका है।

यह कहना कि अगर राजस्थानी, भोजपुरी और मैथिली को मान्यता दी गई तो और भाषायें भी दावा करने लगेंगी तब फिर हम किस को मान्यता दे किस को न दें, गलत है। आज से कुछ समय पहले इसी सदन ने सिन्धी भाषा को एक मत से मंजूरी दी थी और उसको संविधान में स्थान दिया गया था। यद्यपि आज कोई दावा नहीं करता कि देश के किसी क्षेत्र विशेष की वह भाषा है। वह किसी क्षेत्र विशेष की भाषा नहीं है, लेकिन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी हमारे देश में आये वह यह भाषा बोलते हैं। उनकी भाषा को हम ने मान्यता दी। उस समय यह दलील नहीं दी गई कि अगर हम सिन्धी भाषा को मान्यता देंगे तो बहुत सी भाषाएँ घांग करेंगी। अगर और भाषायें मांग करें तो उस पर विचार किया जाये, लेकिन और भाषायें मांग करेंगी, इस दलील से इस भाषा के अधिकार में आप उसको वंचित रखें, यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता।

यह कहा गया है कि अधिक भाषाओं को मान्यता देने से देश विखण्डित हो जायेगा, छिन्न-भिन्न हो जायेगा। यह दलील सही नहीं है।

हमारा राष्ट्र और हमारा देश एक फूलवाड़ी है जिसमें रंग बिरंगे फूल खिलते हैं। अगर अधिक रंग बिरंगे फूल होंगे तो उसका सौन्दर्य बढ़ेगा, उसकी विभिन्नता बढ़ेगी। इससे राष्ट्र कमजोर नहीं होगा बल्कि राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक एकता और दृढ़ होगी। किसी भी क्षेत्र के, और राजस्थान जैसे विशाल क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनाओं को, उनकी भाषा को दबा कर आप चाहें कि देश की संस्कृति मजबूत हो, तो वह मजबूत नहीं होगी। उसको पूरा विकास का अवसर दिया जाये। उनकी विशाल परम्परायें हैं, संस्कृति है, भाषा है, साहित्य है, लोक गीत हैं। उनको प्रस्फुटित होने दिया जाये, विकसित होने दिया जाये। विकसित होने दीजिये। वह हमारी महान संस्कृति को और अधिक सम्पन्न करेगी और अधिक समृद्ध करेगी। इससे देश कमजोर नहीं होगा, मजबूत होगा।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यह कानूनी दलील की बात नहीं है। यह बहानों की बात नहीं है। यह हकीकत है। राजस्थान की साढ़े तीन करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं का यह प्रश्न है। उन भावनाओं की आप इज्जत करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैथिली भोजपुरी और राजस्थानी इन तीनों भाषाओं को संविधान में आप स्थान दीजिये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल श्री भोगेन्द्र झा लाए हैं उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। भोजपुरी, मैथिली और राजस्थानी ये तीनों भाषायें अनोखी भाषायें हैं। इन भाषाओं को बोलने वाले लोग जिन क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं वहां वे अपना कारोबार, अपना सारा धन्धा आदि इन्हीं भाषाओं में करते हैं। सरकारी काम के लिए वे हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करते हैं, यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन अपने घरेलू काम में और सारे जनजीवन में वे अपनी इन भाषाओं का उपयोग करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको भोजपुरी के

बारे में बताता हूँ। चम्पारन और नेपाल की जो सरहद है वह दो सौ मील की सरहद है। इस दो सौ मील के इलाके में आप कहीं भी चले जायें, आपको लोग भोजपुरी में बातचीत करते हुए मिलेंगे। नेपाल में भी भोजपुरी भाषा है। बिहार में तो यह बोली ही जाती है। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में भी भोजपुरी भाषा बोली जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी इसको बोलने वाले हैं। बिलासपुर का एरिया सारा भोजपुरी एरिया है। भोजपुरी बोलने वाले लोगों की आबादी को जोड़ा जाए तो वह चार पांच करोड़ से कम नहीं होगी।

हम लोगों ने बचपन में भोजपुरी में शिक्षा ग्रहण की। इसके क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, आदि अक्षर ऐसे हैं कि जिन को सीखने में बहुत सहूलियत है। मात्रा की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। इसमें ह्रस्व और दीर्घ का अंगड़ा नहीं है, व्याकरण की दिक्कत नहीं है। आप इस भाषा को बढ़ायें, इसको समृद्धशाली बनायें। इससे लोगों में उत्साह बढ़ाने में आपको बहुत सहूलियत मिलेगी। इस भाषा का परिवर्द्धन करना आपका कर्तव्य है।

जब पहले पहल राजनीतिक चेतना पैदा हुई तब जो गीत निकला वह आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि भोजपुरी भाषा का निकला। उससे लोगों में देश भक्ति की भावना जागृत हुई। आज भी उस गीत को गाया जाए तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि उसको समझा नहीं जा सकता है। आज भी उससे देश भक्ति की भावना पैदा होती है और उत्साह पैदा होता है।

सभापति महोदय, स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई हम लोगों ने लड़ी। उस लड़ाई में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी भाषा का हम लोगों ने ग्रामीण इलाकों में प्रयोग नहीं किया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर इन भाषाओं का सहारा ले कर ही हम लोगों ने जनता में चेतना और जागृति पैदा की। जितनी कवितायें, गीत, भाषण आदि होते थे इन्हीं भाषाओं में होते थे। यहां तक कि हमारे

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जितने भी भाषण हुए वे भोजपुरी में हुए। वे ठेठ भोजपुरी बोला करते थे। जन जीवन में जागृति लाने के लिए उन्होंने भाषा का हमारे यहां प्रयोग किया।

आप इंग्लैंड में जा कर देखें। आपको पता चलेगा कि बेल्ज वालों की अलग एक भाषा है। स्काटलैंड वालों की अलग भाषा है। आफिशल का कामकाज तो उनका अंग्रेजी में होता है, यह बात ठीक है। कानून मन्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। वह इंग्लैंड गए होंगे और उनको इसके बारे में पता होता। मैं भी एक बार वहां गया था। मुझे वहां बेल्ज वालों ने यह बताया कि हम लोगों का घर का सारा काम-काज बेलिश भाषा में होता है। स्काटलैंड में मैंने देखा कि उनका सारा कारोबार और सारी बोल-चाल स्काटिश भाषा में होता है। अगर इन भाषाओं को स्थान दे दिया जाए संविधान में तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। कोई झगड़ा पैदा नहीं होगा। देश भक्ति की भावना कमजोर नहीं पड़ेगी। हिन्दी आफिशल लैंगुएज रहेगी। उससे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

जहां तक राजस्थानी भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान के लोग अगर इस भाषा को ठीक ठीक बोलें, जल्दी में न बोलें तो हम लोग जो बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, वे भी राजस्थानी भाषा को समझ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां राजस्थान के जो सेठ-साहूकार रहते हैं, जब वे धीरे-धीरे बोलते हैं, तो हम उनकी भाषा को समझ जाते हैं, लेकिन जब वे जल्दी बोलते हैं, तो हमें समझने में कठिनाई होती है। मैथिली भाषा संस्कृत से परिप्लावित है, उसमें संस्कृत का ज्यादा स्थान है। अगर लोग मैथिली भी धीरे-धीरे बोलें, तो हम लोग उसको समझ लेते हैं। यही स्थिति बंगाली की है। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी भाषायें एक प्रकार से संस्कृत से निकली हुई हैं। इस लिए उनको समझने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है। हां, थोड़ी बहुत क्रियाओं और उच्चारण में कठिनाई होती है।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। सरकार को इस बिल को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। इन भाषाओं को संविधान में मान्यता देने से उनका लिटरेचर बनेगा, उनकी पुस्तकें तैयार होंगी और यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ाई जायेंगी। सरकार को अपना कारोबार हिन्दी और देवनागरी लिपि में करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

कहा जाता है कि इस प्रकार संविधान के आठवीं सूची में पचास भाषायें हो जायेंगी। जब हमारा राष्ट्र इतना बड़ा है, जब सरकार इतना बड़ा प्रशासन चला रही है, तो भाषाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि होने से उसे घबराना नहीं चाहिए। वह इतनी बड़ी मिनिटरी रखती है, दवा-दारू की व्यवस्था करती है और नदी घाटी योजनायें चलाती है देश में जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। इस स्थिति में एक-आध भाषा को शिड्यूल में जोड़ने से उसका क्या घाटा होने वाला है?

जहां तक खर्च बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, जब प्रशासन का काम बढ़ता है, तो खर्चा होता ही है। अगर किसी का लड़का न हो, तो उसको सारी आमदनी ही आमदनी है। लेकिन जिसका लड़का होगा, जिसकी सब लोग कामना करते हैं, उसका खर्चा भी बढ़ेगा, और आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी नहीं रहेगा, तो यह जंगल हो जायेगा। कौन हिमालय के जंगलों में जाता है? ऋषि मुनि जाते होंगे।

खास तौर से प्रजातंत्र में सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह न केवल हर एक भाषा का बल्कि हर एक विषय का विकास करे। सरकार का काम हम लोग कर रहे हैं। देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए हम लोग सरकार की मदद कर रहे हैं—इस प्रकार के नानआफिशल बिल और रेजोल्यूशन ला कर हम सरकार की मदद कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए सरकार को इन भाषाओं को संविधान में मान्यता दे देनी चाहिए। बैसे,

अगर वह आज मान्यता नहीं देती है, तो कल या परसों देगी। जब सिबी के लिए दो चार बार आग्रह किया गया, तो सरकार ने उसको मान्यता दे दी। इसी तरह अगर इन भाषाओं के लिए दो चार बार कहा जायेगा, तो सरकार उनको मान्यता देगी, क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में सरकार जनता की ताकत के सामने झुकती है। लेकिन सरकार को समय पर और ग्रेस के साथ झुकना चाहिए। इसी में सरकार की खूबी है और हम सदस्यों की भी खूबी है। अगर हम 350 सदस्य न रहें, तो यह सरकार भी न रहे।

जहां तक श्री मिर्धा का प्रश्न है, वह राजस्थानी के समर्थक हैं और कविता भी लिखते होंगे। उनका उदार हृदय है। इस लिए यह उचित है कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार करें।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Sir, I support this Bill for the inclusion of Bhojpuri, Maithili and Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution on principle. I have got no special charm for any of these languages, but why should they not be included in the Eighth Schedule? Not only these languages. I plead that if any other language in India which is spoken by the people has a chance to be developed, all those languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule, because by so doing, our national integrity would not suffer. Rather, it will be strengthened. I belong to a community which has its own dialect. I had to learn English through Bengali and I learnt Bengali through some other languages. I have got no scope to speak in my tribal language here. Not only Bhojpuri, even Nepali is quite a developed language. Lot of people are speaking Nepali and hence Nepali language should be included. Why not my Tripuri language? It is also a dialect. Attempts are being made to convert it into written language. Why should it not be developed? Even if I were to learn Hindi through which language can I learn. For that I have to learn Hindi. Obviously it is a task of the Government to develop all the dialects into a written language and after developing of the language it should be included in the Constitution itself. I had a talk with the South Vietnamese delegation when it was here and they said in the

course of their revolution they have developed 15 tribal dialects into a language. Children are being educated upto college level through their own languages. I have seen in the Soviet Union and other countries also so many dialects have already been converted into a written language. So our Government should not only include Bhojpuri, Maithili and Rajasthani but also see that there are so many languages in India which you have to develop into a written language otherwise these people cannot develop and acquire knowledge. If our Government takes care to develop these dialects into a written language then, I think, our national integrity will be strengthened instead of deteriorating.

डा० रानेन सेन (वारसाट) : सभापति जी, मैं हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूं ताकि यह कोई न समझे कि हिन्दी को दुर्बल करने के लिये या कमजोर करने के लिये बंगाली लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह गलत ख्याल दूर करने के लिये मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं। मैं दो तीन बात तीन चार मिनट में कहूंगा। मैं राजस्थान में एक दो मर्त्तबा गया और पांच सात रोज वहां पर रहा। एक रोज पिलानी के एक स्कूल में मैं गया तो वहां पर देखा कि स्कूल स्टैंडर्ड्स की मैगजीन में एक तरफ तो हिन्दी में छपा था और उसके दूसरी तरफ राजस्थानी में छपा था। मैं हिन्दी अच्छी तरह से लिख सकता हूं, पढ़ सकता हूं, बोल भी सकता हूं जैसाकि आप देख रहे हैं। उसको पढ़ करके मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं आया। मेरे साथ में एक राजस्थानी थे, उनसे पूछा तो वह बोले कि यह राजस्थानी भाषा अलग है, इसीलिये हिन्दी जानते हुए भी आप उसको समझे नहीं। आप डेढ़ दो महीने रहिएगा तो समझ में आ जायगी। मुझे तो मौका नहीं था, डेढ़ दो महीने रहने का। फिर मैं कुछ गांवों में भी गया। वहां पर जा कर के देखा कि गांवों के साधारण जो किसान हैं वह बातचीत कर रहे थे मगर हिन्दी में वह पूरा समझ में नहीं आया, वह मैंने वहां देखा। इसीलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आठवें शेड्यूल में इस भाषा को मान्यता देनी चाहिए।

[डा० रानेन सेन]

मैथिली के बारे में मेरा और भी ज्यादा तथुर्बा है। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि बहुत दिनों तक बंगाली और मैथिली की लड़ाई चली कि विद्यापति कौन थे? बंगाली थे या मैथिली? आखिर में तय हो गया कि मैथिली थे। यह बहुत ही स्वीट लैंग्वेज है और मिथला में काफी आदमी इस जुबान को बोलते हैं, पढ़ते हैं और लिखते हैं। यह काफी आदमियों की जुबान है, वे लोग इसको बोलते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, लिखते हैं। मैंने 40 साल पहले देखा था—मैथिली भाषा में एक अखबार निकलता था जिसके हरेफ बंगला के थे। झा जी से भी मैंने कहा था और उन्होंने भी मेरी बात को मान लिया था कि ऐसा था। इसके अलावा कलकत्ता यूनीवर्सिटी, पटना यूनीवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद यूनीवर्सिटी, बनारस यूनीवर्सिटी, में इस भाषा के लिये चेयर है, कलकत्ता यूनीवर्सिटी में तो सन् 1905 से है, उन्होंने भी इस भाषा को मान लिया है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि मैथिली भाषा को अवश्य मान्यता देनी चाहिये।

जहां तक भोजपुरी का सम्बन्ध है, आप जानते हैं मैं कलकत्ते वाला हूँ, भोजपुरी तो हम लोग वहां हर समय सुनते हैं और समझ भी लेते हैं। जैसा अभी बताया गया, एक-दो फिल्में भोजपुरी में कलकत्ते में दिखाई गईं और मैंने वहां पर देखा कि तमाम बिहारी, यू० पी० वाले भाई, भोजपुरी उसकी जुबान हो या न हो, वहां पर जा कर भीड़ लगाते थे। उसका एक गाना भी मुझे याद है—गंगा मैया तोहें पियरी चढ़ेबे। मैं भी जा कर वहां बैठ गया, उसको देखा और उसमें बहुत दिल-चस्पी ली।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक जुबान को अगर विकास का मौका मिल जाय, तो इस में हिन्दी को नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं। जैसे नेपाली भाषा है। अभी दशरथ देव जी ने उसके बारे

में कहा और सिर्फ नेपाल में ही नहीं हमारे बंगाल में भी उसको मान्यता दी गई है। असेम्बली में उस भाषा में तकरीरें होती हैं, नोट-डाउन की जाती हैं। इसलिये मैं झा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इसको भी इसमें बढ़ा दें, नेपाली को भी 8वें शेड्यूल रख दिया जाय तो इससे देश कमजोर नहीं होगा बल्कि इससे पाकिस्तान को हमें सबक सिखाना है। बंगला देश ने अगर कोई सबक सिखाया है, तो वह यह कि पाकिस्तान ने उस भाषा को दबाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वे उसमें कामयाब नहीं हो सके। बंगला देश जो लिटरेचर निकला, उसने बंगला भाषा को इतना समृद्ध किया, जितना वेस्ट-बंगाल ने भी नहीं किया। “इत्तिफाक” अखबार में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मौत के बाद एक एडिटोरियल निकला था, जिसे बंगाल के सबसे बड़े जर्नलिस्ट श्री विवेकानन्द मुखर्जी ने लिखा था, वैसी बंगाली हमारे वेस्ट बंगाल में भी आज तक किसी ने नहीं लिखी है। इसलिये हिन्दी भाषियों को इससे कोई डर नहीं है। भाषा को कोई भी मार नहीं सकता। अगर इन भाषाओं को हमारे संविधान में मान्यता मिल जायगी तो इससे हमारा देश समृद्ध होगा और जैसा झा जी ने कहा है कि वह एक सुन्दर फुलवाड़ी होगी, जिसका मन्जर अच्छा होगा, दृश्य अच्छा होगा। यह कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चम्ब डाणा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, आर्टिकल 344 और आर्टिकल 345 देखने के बाद मैं एक नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ—कई बार भाषा को बनाया नहीं जाता, भाषा अपने आप अधिकार जमा लेती है। मेरे विभाग में यह बहुत दिनों से है और राजस्थान में भी हम बात करते थे तो हम यह कहते थे कि असेम्बली से पहले राजस्थान वाले अपनी भाषा को अपने काम-काज में लागू करें, अपनी स्टेट में लागू करें। उनको इसके लिये किसी ने मना नहीं किया था। मैंने कई बार इस

बात को कहा है—जैसे भोजपुरी है, जिस स्टेट में यह भाषा है, पहले वह स्टेट दावे के साथ उसको अपने यहां ले, उसमें अपना काम-काज करे, लेकिन आज कौन सी स्टेट है जो उन भाषाओं को अपने यहां काम में लेती है।

17 hrs.

कई बार भाषाओं के प्रश्न को हम लेते हैं—भाषा किसी के रोके रुक नहीं सकती, जिस भाषा में अच्छे साहित्यकार हैं, विद्वान हैं, वे अपने आप छा जाते हैं। हम इस बात को न भूल जायें कि बोली और भाषा में फर्क होता है। हर दस कोस या बीस मील के दूसरी भाषा बोली जाती है। भाषा का गौरव हम मानते हैं। हमारी भाषा सम्पन्न है, उसमें गौरव है लेकिन जो यह दावा करते हैं कि उसको शेड्यूल में ले लिया जाये तो उसके पहले जो हमारी स्टेट्स हैं, जैसे राजस्थान स्टेट हैं उसमें इस भाषा को क्यों नहीं ले लिया जाता? आप की यह जो भाषा भोजपुरी है उसको स्टेट में क्यों नहीं ले लिया जाता? जब तक स्टेट के रहने वाले लोग अपनी भाषा को अपना नहीं लेते, कोर्ट्स में नहीं अपना लेते, जजमेन्ट्स में किताबों में नहीं अपना लेते... (व्यवधान)... आपको अधिकार है स्टेट में अपना सकते हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि जब यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि ज्यादा भाषायें बना दी जायें, आज अगर भोजपुरी की बात होती है तो कल को ब्रजभाषा वाले खड़े होंगे कि वह भी बहुत मधुर भाषा है। सूरदास ने बड़ा अच्छा साहित्य लिखा है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषाओं को लेकर इस तरह का सवाल नहीं पैदा होना चाहिये। भाषा को लेकर फिर प्रान्तों का सवाल भी पैदा हो सकता है। बाग में सुन्दर सुन्दर फूल खिले यह बात सही है लेकिन आजकल कौन सी भाषा का उपयोग होता है। आप राजस्थान में जाइये और देखिये कौन सा ऐसा आदमी होगा जो हिन्दी न जानता हो या न बोलता हो या न समझता हो?... (व्यवधान)

तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि भाषा बनाई नहीं जाती है बल्कि अपने आप वह अपना अधिकार जमा लेती है कई बार भाषा के मामले में लोग इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं कि भाषा अपने आप आती है। राज्य की भाषा बनाने का सवाल तो बाद में पैदा होता है। ऐसे ऐसे विद्वान और साहित्यकार पैदा होते हैं कि भाषा अपने आप अपना ली जाती है। इस तरह से जो आप भाषाओं को लाना चाहते हैं उससे मैं समझता हूँ एक शमेला ही खड़ा होगा। फिर भाषा को लेकर प्रान्तों की बात भी आ सकती है... (व्यवधान)... राजस्थान में हिन्दी भाषा है। राजस्थान में आज इस बात को कोई चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है, राजस्थान की पाठशालाओं में, राजस्थान के कालेजेज में, राजस्थान की अदालतों में—बोली चाहे कोई भी हो लेकिन जो भाषा है वह हिन्दी ही है। हिन्दी भाषा को ही सभी जगह पर काम में लाया जाता है।... (व्यवधान)... बोलियां अलग अलग हो सकती है इसलिए आप बोलियों को भाषा मत समझिए। लेकिन दिक्कत यही है कि लोग बोली और भाषा में फर्क नहीं समझते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट्स को भाषा अपनाने का हक है और जब स्टेट उस भाषा को अपना ले तभी दूसरी जगह पर उसे लेने की बात हमें करनी चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीम-नगर): सभापति जी, माननीय अमृत नाट्टा जी का भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं पहले नहीं समझता था कि राजस्थानी भी कोई भाषा है मेरा इमप्रेशन यह था कि राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हिन्दी प्रान्त हैं और वहां की भाषा हिन्दी है। लेकिन राजस्थानी, भोजपुरी और मैथिली भाषायें भी हैं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं था।

मैं पिछले सप्ताह इलाहाबाद और बनारस गया था। वहां गंगा के ऊपर नाव चलाते

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

वाले बातचीत कर रहे थे। मैंने पूछा कि आप कहां के हैं। वह बोले उत्तर प्रदेश के। बनारस में नाब चलाने वालों से पूछा कि वे कहां के हैं, तो वे बोले कि बिहार के। तो वे मैथिली और भोजपुरी में बात कर रहे थे और हिन्दी में नहीं बोल रहे थे। इसलिये मेरी राय है कि ऐसी भाषाओं को जरूर डेवलप करना चाहिए। हिन्दी को आप लिक् सैंगुएज रखें, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इन जवानों को जरूर डेवलप करना चाहिये और बराबरी का आफिशियल सैंगुएज का दर्जा उनका होना चाहिए।

माननीय मिर्षा साहब, जो राजस्थान के हैं, उनको असर्ट करना चाहिये कि राजस्थानी भाषा हो। इसलिये मैं बिल्कुल सपोर्ट करता हूं। नेपाली को भी बराबर ऐनकरेज करना चाहिये, इसमें क्या बुरी बात है। आप यह न समझें कि अगर इन भाषाओं को डेवलप करेंगे तो हिन्दी कमजोर होगी, मिट जायेगी। ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। हम तेलगू बोलने वाले हैं तो इस का मतलब यह थोड़े ही है कि हिन्दी भाषा को उस से नुकसान पहुंचता है। इसलिये सभी भाषाओं को डेवलप करना चाहिये, इस से हिन्दी को मदद मिलेगी।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am most grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, for once more bringing forward this Bill before the House.

If you remember, in the last Parliament, I had brought forward a Bill for inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and it evoked a lot of interest in this House at that time. But for some reason or other, it was not possible to have this included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I am very glad that once more this language Bill come before the House. These three important languages, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Rajasthani are being sought to be given recognition. I support the Bill moved by my hon. friend and I sincerely hope that this honourable House will give its sympathetic consideration.

I remember very vividly, when I moved this Bill about 2 or 3 years ago, and, I think, Mr. Y. B. Chavan was the Minister then dealing with the matter, I had made out a case that if Punjab which is our border State and Gujarat which is another border State could have their own languages recognised, what was the crime committed by more than 2 crores of Rajasthani people who spoke Rajasthani and still had no recognition of their language. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Daga, when he says that Rajasthani is a dialect, that it is not a language. Every body knows that some of the important factors for a language are for example the availability of a dictionary. You know that we have four large dictionaries prepared in Rajasthani which were produced before the House last time. We have films in Rajasthani. We have newspapers and magazines in Rajasthani. And more than 2 crores of people speak this language not only in Rajasthan but wherever they are domiciled, even in other States and outside India. I am even talking about Hong Kong, Cambodia and Singapore and Rangoon. Wherever they are, we find they still speak that language. Now, Sir, the important thing is this, that if a particular State Government has taken a decision that Hindi should become the State Language, I have no objection. After all, we are all trying to make Hindi the *lingua franca* for the entire country. And, I think this would be the means by which this country could be unified and brought together. But, as long as you recognise the languages of some of the other States, the case of Rajasthani cannot go over board. In view of all this, I would like to support the Bill and I sincerely hope that Rajasthani will find its way in the Constitution and in the Eighth Schedule and that it will become the sixteenth or whatever number it is, official and recognised language of the country. My hon. friend said that by virtue of the fact that in Rajasthan State for years, only Hindi is spoken in courts, therefore Rajasthani is not a language and there are dialectic changes. I wish to say that in Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur, etc. Rajasthani has been spoken; although there are small changes in dialect.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: That is not true; most of the witnesses deposed in Rajasthani.

DR. KARNI SINGH: May I draw the

attention of the hon. Minister to one thing? Even in respect of the English language, if you go to England, in the North, English is spoken in a different way in Wales, it is spoken differently. But it is still called English. In USA, English is spoken all over the United States, but in Texas, they have a particular drawl. If you go to the north of USA, they speak differently. There are various dialects in every language and there will always be this small variation. I don't have all the facts, but I wish to say that great men and scholars like Tagore, Malaviya and Tassatori recommended that Rajasthani should be one of the languages accepted.

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying that I support my hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha, and I request the House to accept this measure.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): The debate has been very interesting; for me, it has been instructive also. I do not wish to underrate the importance of these three languages, Rajasthani, Maithili and Bhojpuri. I am afraid, I will have to persuade the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill for practical reasons which I will presently mention.

There seems to be some misapprehension about the scope of the Eighth Schedule. Members seem to regard inclusion in the Eighth Schedule is very relevant and important for development of the languages included therein. The correct position is this. Inclusion in Eighth Schedule is relevant only for the development of Hindi and not for development of those languages themselves. If you see the provisions of Article 244 and 251 you will see my point. It will be abundantly clear that the intention of these Articles is to see how assistance can be drawn from other languages for the development of Hindi. When the Eighth Schedule was drawn up, these languages were regarded as the feeding ground for the healthy and proper development of Hindi. Therefore, the assumption that the growth of these languages will be impeded if they are not included in the Eighth Schedule is not correct. It might be true that the development of Hindi might be retarded, but at the same time, the reverse is not necessarily correct, that the development of these languages will be impeded, because they are not included.

Some hon. Members conceded in the course of the discussion that some of these languages, Rajasthani, for example, are being accepted by some universities for higher educational coaching, for degree courses, etc. They have received their due status as languages irrespective of whether or not they are in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरेना): बुंदेलखण्डी भाषा है, उस के बारे में बतलाइये।

श्री एच० आर० गोखले: और भी बहुत सी भाषायें हैं, एक ही नहीं है।

In fact, when I said, practical reasons, the hon. Member is assisting me by adding one more language. For, I was about to say that already demands have been made for the inclusion of Manipuri, Santhali, Nepali and Konkani. The hon. Member Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai has mentioned one more just now. Many more could also be thought of, and probably it would have to be considered whether they should also not be included in the Eighth Schedule. But the relevant point to consider is whether their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule would assist the further development of Hindi. I am not saying that these languages would not be of assistance; what I am saying is that it is wrong to think that if they are not included in the Eighth Schedule, the development of these languages will be impeded. The Eighth Schedule has nothing to do with that. I would request hon. Members to consider this that in a vast country like this where a large number of languages are spoken and there are many dialects, we cannot consider this question piece-meal by including just one or two languages in the Eighth Schedule by considering a Bill like this. It may be that a more comprehensive view of the whole picture pertaining not only to these three languages but to the various other languages also will have to be taken.

All that I can say at the moment is that Government do not want to underrate or minimise the importance of these languages, and Government do not consider, that the development of these languages is impeded by their non-inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. Actually, these languages, as hon. Members themselves have pointed out, have developed

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

considerably, irrespective of the fact that they are not included in the Eighth Schedule.

Actually, Shri M. C. Daga said that the development of a language did not depend upon on its inclusion in the Schedule of the Constitution. Languages grow by themselves. Their acceptance by the people and the development of the literature etc. in these languages are really two contributory factors. Rajasthani, for example, has received recognition from the Sahitya Akademi, as the hon. Member has said.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Maithili also.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I agree. All these languages have developed. In fact, this supports my contention that these languages have been developed and have received due recognition in their proper place even though they are not in the Eighth Schedule. For, the Eighth Schedule was not meant for the development of these languages. The Eighth Schedule had reference to languages which could be considered as of assistance for the development of Hindi. Therefore, I think that the premise is wrong that these languages will not grow if they are not included in the Eighth Schedule. That is not the scheme of article 244 or 251 read with the Eighth Schedule.

One more thing which was very relevant and which I think was mentioned by Shri M. C. Daga in the course of his speech was that if really people who spoke these languages wanted these languages to grow and they wanted to do something about them, then the real way of doing it would be to insist that in the States or in the areas in which they are spoken, these should be accepted as the official languages. And this can be done. I agree with him that legally under the Constitution this can be done, irrespective of the fact whether they are in the Eighth Schedule or not. There is another specific article to which nobody has referred, namely article 245 which says that a State can adopt a language which is spoken by the people of that State for the purpose of official use. Therefore, Rajasthani can properly be adopted in Rajasthan for official use.

I have got the figures here with me. Rajasthani is spoken by 149.30 lakhs in Rajasthan. Maithili is spoken by 49.85 lakhs in UP and

Bihar. Bhojpuri is spoken by 79.65 lakhs in Bihar. So, if a substantial number of people speak this language and have accepted it as their language in these areas, then the Members should agitate that those States should adopt these languages for their official use. And it is permissible under the Constitution under article 245 even without their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Finally, I would repeat that I do not wish at all to under-estimate or minimise the importance of these languages. In fact, I do recognise the importance of these languages. Government also do not wish to underrate the importance of the fact that these languages along with many others which have not been mentioned in the present amending Bill ought to be the subject of proper development and healthy growth. Therefore, a more comprehensive view will have to be taken, if at all anything more is to be added in the Eighth Schedule. Why not include Manipuri, Santhali, Nepali and Konkani? If the three languages mentioned in the Bill could be included, why not these other languages also?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बुन्देलखण्डी और मालवी भी ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes, including the languages mentioned by my hon. friend. I do not want to go into an exhaustive list of all the languages. But if these three languages could be included, then there are many more which will probably need to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. . .

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : But all these languages were not considered when Sindhi was included in the Eighth Schedule. These arguments were valid when Sindhi was included. The Constitution should reflect reality.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I agree that when Sindhi was included, this argument was equally valid. The fact that at that time Sindhi got included does not mean that the argument becomes invalid. It was equally valid at that time.

श्री विजयि मिश्र : जो मयंकरी भाषा होती है, उस को तरजीह मिलती है । आज संस्कृत

अर्थकारी भाषा नहीं है, इस लिए वह मर रही है। इस लिए इन भाषाओं को अर्थकारी बनाना जरूरी है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I do not wish to enter into a debate as to which language is more important than which other. At the moment, I am content with saying that most of these languages need development and assistance, but it does not depend upon inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, because that is the schemes of articles 245 and 251 read with the Eighth Schedule.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It impedes development in very relevant respect, that we are not allowed to speak in Rajasthani in this House.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Translation was not possible.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I would request hon. members to consider whether a more practical approach is not called for, whether a comprehensive examination, a second look, should not be given to the whole scheme of the Eighth Schedule. I would appeal to the Mover to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Is Government giving an assurance that a second look would be given by Government itself in regard to this matter ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Government will certainly give very respectful attention to the trend of opinion in this House, as it must. Government will also have to consider side by side whether other languages ought to be considered and at the appropriate time Government will give due weight to the opinion expressed on these three languages as well as others.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग एक करोड़ लोग बुंदेलखंडी भाषा बोलने वाले हैं। वह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है और आप उस को सुन कर गद्गद हो जायेंगे। वह इतनी मीठी और सुन्दर भाषा है। अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं उसी

भाषा में बोलूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंडी और मालवी बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भाषायें हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार भविष्य में इन भाषाओं को भी संविधान की आठवीं सूची में जोड़ेगी, ताकि इन भाषाओं को भी प्रोत्साहन मिले।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Whatever I have said applies to other languages also.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There has been a mini revolution in Rajasthan one of the reasons for which is that Rajasthani was not recognised in that State.

श्री भोवेंद्र झा : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, मुझे उस पर खेद है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को इस बिल को आज इस सदन में आने की उम्मीद नहीं थी, इस लिए इस समय बहुत से सदस्य अनुपस्थित हैं और जो उपस्थित हैं, वे इस बारे में तैयारी कर के भी नहीं आये हैं। मैं भी यह समझता था कि वह बिल आज नहीं आ पायेगा और 5 अगस्त को आयेगा। इस लिए जो बहुत से सदस्य इस बिल का समर्थन करते, वे आज गैरहाजिर हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल पर मंत्रिमंडल में विचार करने का अभी तक मौका नहीं मिला है। इस लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इस के बारे में सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस पर सरकार 5 अगस्त तक विचार करे और उस दिन मंत्री महोदय सरकार का रुख प्रकट करें। उस के बाद इस बिल पर बहस को समाप्त किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना जवाब पूरा कर दें।

श्री अमृत नाहटा : माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि अगले दिन सरकार की तरफ से इस बिल के बारे में जवाब दे दिया जाये और तब वह इस को वापिस लेने के बारे में निर्णय करे।

श्री भोवेंद्र झा : सभापति जी, जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं, कुछ लोगों ने इसे उलझाने

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

का प्रयास किया है कि यह हिन्दी की डायलेक्ट, उप-भाषा है या भाषा है, तो इस में जिन भाषाओं का जिक्र मैं ने किया है उस में हिन्दी की उपभाषा एक भी नहीं हो सकती है। हिन्दी से ऊपर की सीढ़ी में वह जा सकती है, उन की बहन हो सकती है, उस की दादी हो सकती है।

श्री हुकम चंद कट्ठायाय : बेटा भी हो सकती हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : नहीं। बेटा नहीं हो सकती है। बेटा वह हो सकती है जिसका जिक्र आप ने किया है। लेकिन यह पुरानी भाषाएं हैं। इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि मैथिली का साहित्य 1 हजार साल का अभी मौजूद है। इसके पहले का नहीं है। काव्य के रूप में इस का साहित्य मौजूद है। डा० रानेन सेन जी ने जिक्र किया है विद्यापति के समान कवि इस में हुए। कई-कई सौ साल पहले का साहित्य मौजूद है और आज यह एक समृद्ध भाषा है जिस में लोग अपना काम करते हैं। जिस काम के लिए आप रोक देते हैं उस को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी उसी भाषा में वह लोग करते हैं। इसी तरह राजस्थानी में भी मीराबाई से लेकर आगे तक साहित्य है। और उस से पहले भी यह भाषा थी, इसीलिए तो मीराबाई के जरिये इतने जोरदार ढंग से उस का इजहार हुआ। और जैसा कि आप सुन चुके हैं, सन् 1905 ई० से अंग्रेजों के जमाते से ही कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए मैथिली को स्थान दिया गया था और आज तो कलकत्ता, इलाहाबाद, बनारस और बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में भी उस को स्थान मिला हुआ है। इस पृष्ठ भूमि में जो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस को लोग बढ़ावा दें तो लोग बढ़ा रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों ने मातृभाषाओं को कुचला और दबाया और अंग्रेजी को ऊपर से लाद दिया। इसलिए हमारी विभिन्न मातृभाषाएं अंग्रेजी जमाने में दबाई गईं, कुचली गईं। और कुछ उस के पहले से भी कुचली गईं क्योंकि सरकारी भाषा लोगों पर लादी

जाती रही, चाहे वह फारसी हो, अंग्रेजी हो या कुछ भी हो और बाकी मातृभाषाओं को दबाया जाता रहा। यह कुछ हजार वर्षों से हमारे यहां यह अड़चन चलती रही और अंग्रेजी राजमें अंग्रेजी जोरदार ढंग से लाद दी गई। लेकिन यह पुरानी भाषाएं आज भी लोगों की भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर रही हैं। मैथिली में तो प्राथमिक से लेकर स्नातकोत्तर तक शिक्षा हो रही है। भोजपुरी के बारे में कहा कि जो उन को फिल्मों का हाल रहा, कितनी मिठास उन में थी, मैं ने साइकिल रोक कर उस का गाना सुना, मैं साइकिल पर चल रहा था, उस का गाना सुना तो साइकिल का पैडल रोक कर मैं ने उस का गाना सुना। राजस्थानी का जिक्र भी आपने सुना। संविधान के आठवें शेड्यूल में 15 भाषाएं हैं उनमें से कइयों से यह भाषाएं ज्यादा समृद्ध भी हैं, और ज्यादा लोगों द्वारा इस्तेमाल भी होती हैं। उन से कइयों से ज्यादा पुरानी हैं। लाखों लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती हैं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में और इस्तेमाल में लायी जाती हैं। कहते हैं कि आठवें शेड्यूल में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर नहीं है जरूरत तो 15 को क्यों रखा है? मैं यह नहीं समझता कि मंत्री जी के कहने का यह मतलब है कि बिना सोचे समझे रख दिया।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप दूसरी बार बोलिएगा।

17.28 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION RE: EXPENDITURE ON GANDAK PROJECT

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, आज मैं जो आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाने जा रहा हूं यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है। मैंने एक प्रश्न दिया था 29-6-71 को तारांकित प्र० संख्या 787, उसी के जवाब के बाद मुझको आवश्यकता पड़ी कि मैं आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराऊं। यह गंडक प्रोजेक्ट जो है, इसके लिए

सन् 1952 से यहाँ आने के बाद से मैं प्रयत्न करता रहा हूँ कि इसको सरकार स्वीकार करे और इसके लिए मैंने भागीरथ प्रयत्न किया। खुशी की बात है कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की जिन्दगी में, उनकी मौजूदगी में उसका शिलान्यास हुआ और उसको बाल्मीकि नगर कहते हैं, उसके बाद से लेकर आज तक यह गंडक प्रोजेक्ट चालू है और चल रहा है। इस गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट का 1961 का पहला तख्तीना था—52 करोड़ 3 लाख रुपये। उसके बाद 1965 में फिर तख्तीना लगाया गया और फिर 1969 में यह तय पाया कि इस पर 158 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। अब 1971 आ गया है, अब इस पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा, यह पता नहीं है। गण्डक के बारे में इधर इन लोगों ने हिसाब लगाया है कि 8 करोड़ रुपया ड्रेनेज पर खर्च होगा, क्योंकि जब पहले गण्डक का काम शुरू हुआ था, तब इन्होंने भांपा नहीं था, अब उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर साढ़े छः करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना होगा और जो कीमत बढ़ गई है, लेबर और दूसरे सामान की, उसके कारण 10.12 करोड़ रुपये का अन्दाज लगाया है, जो कि अब खर्च होगा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि 24.62 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, जो कि मिला-जुला कर 25 करोड़ हो जायगा।

17.29 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHERILA KAUL in the Chair]

इस गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट पर 1970-71 तक 80 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपया बिहार में खर्च हुआ है, जिसमें से 12 करोड़ 2 लाख रुपया नेपाल पर खर्च हुआ है, 33.59 करोड़ यू० पी० में खर्च हुआ है, जिसमें से 80 लाख रुपया नेपाल में खर्च हुआ है।

यह तिरहुत कैनल सब से बड़ी कैनल है जो 159 मील लम्बी है, आर० डी० 704 तक इसका निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। इसके अन्तर्गत सिंचाई की 5 लाख एकड़ जमीन आती है।

अभी इसमें फील्ड चैनल्स नहीं बनी हैं, पहले 2 क्यूजेक्स कैपसिटी तक की चैनल्स बनाने का विचार था, लेकिन अब 1 क्यूजेक ही बनाई जा रही हैं। आगे चल कर इस में फील्ड चैनल्स कब बनेंगी, यह कहना मुश्किल है, लेकिन जो खर्चा गण्डक का हो चुका है, उस खर्च से क्या फायदा हुआ? 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन बिहार में ईस्टर्न कैनल से और 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक पटी है, इन दोनों को मिलायें तो 105 करोड़ से ज्यादा इस पर खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन अब इस से आमदनी क्या है—गण्डक से 1 लाख 26 हजार रुपया आप का निकला है—निकला है या निकलना है भगवान जाने। प्रश्न यह है कि गण्डक प्राजेक्ट का काम क्यों नहीं चल रहा है। एक जगह इन्होंने बतलाया है कि इस के पानी का यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है। चैयरमैन साहब, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मैं अपने जिले के बारे में ही बतलाना चाहता हूँ, अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने से एक कैनल थी। उस कैनल से हम देखते थे कि जिसके हाथ में 10 एकड़ जमीन है, उसके दरवाके पर हाथी झूमता था, लेकिन जिस के पास 100 एकड़ जमीन है, वह भूखा मर रहा है। हम लोग इरिगेशन माइंडेड हैं, लेकिन ये पानी नहीं देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यूटीलाइज नहीं करते हैं। गर्मी के वक्त पानी नहीं दिया, अगहनी के बीज के वक्त पानी नहीं दिया लेकिन जब वरुण देव पानी दे रहे हैं तो नहरों, में भी पानी छोड़ दिया है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि एक तरफ वरुण देव का पानी और दूसरी तरफ इन की नहरों का पानी, दोनों मिल कर हम लोगों के घर डुबा रहे हैं। ये कहते हैं कि किसान पानी नहीं लेता है, समय पर पानी देंगे तभी तो वह पानी लेगा, लेकिन उस समय पानी नहीं देते हैं।

दूसरी बात—गण्डक में जो रुपया खर्च हुआ है—क्या सरकार ने कभी अन्दाजा लगाया कि कहां खर्च हुआ है, प्रोजेक्ट पर कितना खर्च हुआ, मिट्टी के काम पर कितना खर्च हुआ, पुल बनाने पर कितना खर्च हुआ—प्रकार के पास इसकी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

कोई इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट नहीं है। मैंने राव साहब को लिखा था कि एक इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी बनाइये जो जांच करे कि जो इतना रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह सही खर्च हुआ है या गलत खर्च हुआ है। अगर गलत खर्च हुआ है तो कौन आदमी है जो उसके लिये जवाब-देह है। नुनिया गांव का पुल बह गया, तीन लाख का पुल था।

बास घाट के नीचे साइफन टूट गया, अब देखता हूं कि उस की मरम्मत हो रही है। तो यह सब जो खर्चा हुआ वह केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा है, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देती है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि यह जो पैसा हमारा लग रहा है वह सही लग रहा है या नहीं? उसका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं और बीच में उसको कोई खा तो नहीं जाता है।

डा० राव से मेरी एक शिकायत है। जब ये वहां जाते हैं तो इंजीनियर्स डर जाते हैं। इसलिए दो साल से ये गए नहीं है। अगर ये जाते तो मैं समझता हूं कम गड़गड़ होती। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि ये वहां पर जायें।

अलावा एक बात यह कहते हैं कि लोगों ने जमीन देने में कोताही की लेकिन मैं इस सदन में इस बात को जिम्मेदारी के साथ चैलेंज करता हूं। इतनी बड़ी कैनल निकाली गई है जोकि देखने में नदी साबूम होती है उसमें गांव के गांव और घर के घर ले लिए गए लेकिन किसी ने कोई एतराज नहीं किया। पहले बड़ी नहर निकली और फिर ब्रांच कैनल्स निकली—इतना बड़ा काम हुआ लेकिन लोगों ने कहीं पर कोई एतराज नहीं किया। कुछ थोड़े से एतराज थे तो मैंने जाकर लोगों से पूछा और वह दूर कर दिए गए। लेकिन एतराज क्यों होते हैं वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। इनके यहां पहले आज तक सर्वे नहीं हुआ और एलायनमेंट बिना ये मिट्टी काटने के लिए चले गए और फिर जहां जैसे चाहा, कहीं उल्टा और कहीं सीधा लाइन को लगाया। उसमें लोगों ने एतराज किया।

कुछ लोगों ने विभागीय लोगों को खुश किया तो उन्होंने बजाये सीधा निकालने के उल्टा लाइन निकाल दिया। तो इसी बात पर असल में लोगों को एतराज होता है। इसके बावजूद भी मैं वहां गया और लोगों से कहा कि नहर निकालने दो और जो भी कठिनाई हो उसको सह लो। लोगों ने कहा ठीक है। इसलिए सबाल यह नहीं है कि नहर निकालने में लोगों ने बाधा डाली है बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक इन्होंने जो इंजीनियर रखे उन्हीं लोगों ने उसमें सारा गोलमाल किया और उससे जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ है। आप के जो चीफ इंजीनियर हैं वह तो पटना में रहते हैं और वहां से गंडक नहर सौ मील दूर है। चीफ इंजीनियर को पटना में रहने की क्या जरूरत है? राव साहब कहते हैं कि चीफ इंजीनियर का हेडक्वार्टर गंडक कमांडेंट एरिया में रहे लेकिन इनकी बात को कोई मानता नहीं। चीफ इंजीनियर पटना में ही रहते हैं और एक हवाई जहाज है जिससे उड़कर भौसालोटन जाते हैं और इस तरह थोड़ा बहुत घूम लेते हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि चीफ इंजीनियर जब वहां नहीं रहते हैं जोकि उसको देखने वाले हैं तो फिर वहां की क्या हालत होगी?

ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार एक इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी बनाये और उसमें निष्पक्ष आदमी रखे—कनवार सेन जैसा इंजीनियर हो तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस पर अभी आधा खर्चा हुआ है और आधा खर्चा बाकी है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको ले लें। जब फखरुद्दीन साहब इसके मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम ले लेंगे लेकिन उस समय बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ किया नहीं। उसके बाद आर्य-गर साहब ने भी लिखा कि इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले लेकिन उस समय जो वित्त मंत्री थे उन्होंने इनकार कर दिया। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि दो स्कीमों को—एक तो ककड़ापाड़ा और दूसरी का नाम

मुझे याद नहीं—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लिया और उनको बना कर फिर वापिस किया। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको ले ले तो सर्वोत्तम होगा और बहुत जल्दी काम हो जायेगा। इसका नैपाल राज्य से, उत्तर प्रदेश से, और बिहार से सम्बन्ध है इस लिए यह उचित होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको ले ले।

माननीय राब साहब गंडक योजना का काम देखें और विजिट किया करें। गंडक कमान्ड एरिया के एम० पी० लोगों का एक बोर्ड बने जो वहाँ की स्थिति को देखा करे।

चीफ इंजीनियर का हैडक्वार्टर गंडक कमान्ड एरिया में रहे। ड्रेनेज स्कीम जो बनाने जा रहे हैं उसका इंजीनियर इंचार्ज गंडक प्रोजेक्ट इंजीनियर्स में से न रहे, बल्कि इंडिपेंडेंट इंजीनियर दिया जाय। उसका गंडक प्रोजेक्ट से कोई ताल्लुक न हो। गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले तो अच्छा रहे। और अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में न ले तो इसके लिए बिहार सरकार को उचित पैसा दे ताकि काम ठीक मे चल सके।

जो अधिकारी वहाँ हैं उनको तत्काल बदल दिया जाय। क्योंकि उनके रहने से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट में जो गड़-बड़ी हुई है वह आगे न हो सके, और जांच भी निष्पक्ष हो सके। पुराने इंजीनियर्स को वहाँ से हटा कर दूसरे इंजीनियर वहाँ रखें।

इसी तरह विलेज चैनल के बारे में सरकार ने कहा था लेकिन आज तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। अगर सरकार ऐलाइनमेंट कर दे तो गांव वाले विलेज चैनल के लिये तैयार हैं। गंडक प्रोजेक्ट पर ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है और यह खर्चा रैयत से वसूल होगा जो वह नहीं देगी क्योंकि उसको उस योजना से कोई लाभ तो हो नहीं रहा है। पुराने जो ऐस्टीमेट हैं उससे खर्च बढ़ता ही जाता है। सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी इस योजना को पूरा करे। जो विलेज चैनल निकले उसके लिये सरकार पहले से बता

दे। सर्वे और अलाइनमेंट के लिये आप पहले से लोगों को बता दें। जमीन के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करें ताकि काम में बिलम्ब न हो। और जिन लोगों का कमपेन्सेशन बाकी है और जमीन ले ली गयी है उन्हें कमपेन्सेशन जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार दे। और जो काम आगे बढ़े उसको पूरा करते चले। ऐसा न हो जैसे सारन जिले में हुआ है कि जहाँ-तहाँ जमीन खोद दी है, लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हुआ। जमीन खुदी हुई पड़ी है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो काम हाथ में लें उसको पूरा कर के आगे बढ़ते जायें और इवर इरीगेशन पोटेन्शियल को क्रीएट करते जायें ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि किस तरह योजना से हम को लाभ हो रहा है।

अन्त में इतना ही कह कर बैठता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना को अपने हाथ में ले ले और हाथ में लेकर काम को बढ़ाये।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति जी, यह सवाल बार बार लोक सभा में उठाया गया है, और मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि साननीय विभूति मिश्र जी ने इस सवाल को उठाकर एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इस योजना का बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और नैपाल से भी सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह सब से सस्ती योजना है और इंडोमैनेटिक प्लेन से गुजरती है। इस बात को मंत्री जी ने कबूल किया था। लेकिन दुख है कि उसके बावजूद भी गंडक योजना पर सही ढंग से काम नहीं चल रहा है।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि नहीं, खुद मंत्री जी चलें और उस इलाके के जितने एम० पी० हैं उनको मिला कर, इस बात की छान-बीन करें कि क्यों यह काम ढिलाई से चल रहा है? इस विषय में आप स्पष्ट जवाब दें कि आप ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

जिस समय संविद सरकार बिहार में थी उस समय एक योजना बनायी गयी थी और यह

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

तय हुआ था कि प्रायरिटी के आधार पर काम कराया जाय। उस दौरान में काफी काम हुआ, जिस की आपने तारीफ भी की है। तो क्यों नहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि उस ढंग से प्रायरिटी तय कर के उसके जरिये पूरा काम सम्प्लीट करके आगे बढ़ा जाय। जैसा माननीय बिभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा है कि सारन जिले में जहां तहां जमीन खोद दी गयी है, लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इस से लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है। तो प्रायरिटी के आधार पर आप काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट में कुछ ऐसे असिस्टेंट और ऐग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स हैं जो अपने रिश्तेदारों को ठेके पर काम देते हैं और उसके जरिये पैसा कमाते हैं। सरकार से अलग अपनी तनख्वाह लेते हैं। उसके कारण गड़बड़ियां होती हैं, उनकी रोक थाम होनी चाहिये। हमें इस बात की जानकारी है कि उनकी रोक थाम नहीं होती। सरकार बतलाये कि वह इस के लिये तैयार है या नहीं कि कोई निश्चित तिथि तय कर दी जाये, डेडलाइन बना दी जाये कि इस के अन्दर हम को गंडक योजना को पूरा कर लेना है। इससे आगे बढ़ने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं। आप की योजना में जो खर्च पहले तय किया गया था उससे और भी बढ़ गया है और आगे भी बढ़ने जा रहा है। इस लिहाज से निश्चित तिथि तय कर लेनी चाहिये। उस तिथि के अंदर अंदर योजना को पूरा कर लेना चाहिये।

माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने पत्र में लिखा था कि गंडक योजना की फील्ड चैनल योजना के अंदर बनाई जायेगी, लेकिन जब मैंने चीफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर श्री एच० एच० ठाकुर से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि चैनल योजना के अन्दर नहीं बन सकती। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इसके न बनने से लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। मन्त्री महोदय बतलायें कि जैसा उन्होंने पत्र में लिखा है उसके अनुसार इस

काम को करवाने के लिये वह तैयार हैं या नहीं।

जहां तहां गंडक योजना के ड्रेनेज के ठीक न होने के कारण पानी का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। उसके कारण लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है। किस ड्रेनेज के काम में ढिलाई पड़ रही है उसमें तेजी ला कर मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं जिस से नहरों में पानी आ जाये और ड्रेनेज के द्वारा वह खेतों को मिले ताकि वह पानी बेकार न रहे। अगर यह पानी बेकार रहेगा तो सिंचाई नहीं हो पायेगी ?

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में क्या ऐतराज है कि गंडक योजना को सेंट्रल योजना के रूप में चलाया जाये ? मेरा अन्दाज है कि बिहार सरकार भी इस से इन्कार नहीं करेगी। गंडक योजना बड़ी विशाल योजना है जिससे तीन राज्यों को लाभ होने वाला है। इससे हर साल बहुत काफी अनाज पैदा होगा और सारे देश को लाभ होगा।

SHRI RAMSEKHAR PRASAD SINGH (Chapra): While supporting what has been said by the previous speakers, I want to ask two or three questions. It has been stated just now that in 1969 the estimate of this scheme was nearly Rs. 159 crores. What is the estimated cost of completing the scheme at this stage because two years have passed and circumstances have changed? The estimate also must have changed.

Then, the Bihar Government had suggested at one stage that this scheme should be undertaken by the Central Government and the Central Government was also inclined to that. Now what is the objection in taking this up as a Central scheme and completing it? My fear is that the State Government will not be able to complete it. So, I am asking this question.

Then, Shri Madhukar has said that though the canals have been constructed they are not working properly and we fear that after two or three years they will get filled and will have

to be dug again with consequent additional expenditure. What steps are the government taking to see that the canals do not get destroyed?

Lastly, though land has been acquired compensation has not been paid. What steps are you going to take to give compensation quickly so that the people may not be put to difficulties? I want the Minister to give categorical replies to all these questions, including those questions asked by my hon. friends.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Madam Chairman, I wish to thank the hon. Members who participated in this discussion for the valuable suggestions made by them. I agree with all the observations which Shri Bibhuti Mishra made during his speech and also with the observations made by other hon. Members. As the hon. Member, Shri Mishra said, it had been our ambition to complete this project by 1970-71. Actually, our respected great leader, late President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, used to ask me very often whether this project would be completed in his lifetime. I feel sorry we have been delaying his wishes in not completing this project so far. The main trouble was a very large increase in the estimate. The project was sanctioned in 1961. In 1961 the estimate was Rs. 52 crores. In 1969 the estimate went up to Rs. 159 crores and today I understand the cost will be Rs. 206 crores. The Planning Commission has provided for the entire expenditure required to complete this Project in the Fourth Plan but, unfortunately, there is a further excess of over Rs. 47 crores. So, another Rs. 47 crores are required in order to complete the project. That is the whole problem. This is not only in the case of Gandak but with other projects also. We have been considering for some time now how to check this excess in rise because nobody can plan even for the increasing cost on account of labour and materials. There is a big gap between the heavy increase that is taking place and the original estimate. I have been thinking for some time now whether the estimate prepared by various project authorities for the projects costing more than Rs. 30 crores should be checked by an independent agency. In the Central Water and Power Commission we cannot do this work. But these estimates should be scrutinised very carefully by an independent agency before they

are put up for sanction. Out of Rs. 206 crores which will be the revised cost we have spent so far Rs. 116 crores, we have got still to spend another Rs. 90 crores. We have Rs. 50 crores in the Plan and another Rs. 40 crores have to be provided for in excess of what we have provided in the Plan if you want to complete this project by 1974 or probably it may be delayed by another one or two years. It may be we have got to accelerate the construction and try to finish by 1974, 1975 or 1976. This is so far as the estimates are concerned. The main problem, as the hon. Member said, is this. At one stage there had been pressure in the Parliament and outside that this project should be taken over by the Centre as it is a big project and also because this project comes in two States. Unfortunately, the policy in the Government as it is now decided is that the irrigation projects should be done by the State Government and the Central Government gives only finances. On account of that, the Project was not taken over. In May, 1968 I suggested I will take over at least Control Board so that we can have control like Chambal Control Board and re-constitute the Control Board. But, unfortunately, the then Governor of Bihar—the Governor of U. P. accepted—did not accept it and that is why it fell through. Now at this stage because it involves a major policy it is no use spending time over this issue whether it should be taken over by the Centre or not, but I agree with the hon. Member that when the Centre is giving so many crores of rupees it must have some control over these projects.

As Misraji said rightly, I was myself very anxious that in the case of a big project like this, where we are spending crores of rupees, the Chief Engineer should be at the site. It is not a matter of one rupee or a few lakhs of rupees. In the British days, in the case of a project costing Rs. 3 crores, the Chief Engineer was right on the spot. Here we are spending Rs. 206 crores and still the Chief Engineer is at Patna. I have often protested against that.

In fact, in the case of the Ghagra-Sarju project in U.P. a very big one, I have told the U.P. Government that the Chief Engineer should be located at site. In my recent visit to Lucknow I insisted that the Chief Engineer should be at the work-site. I am very glad that the U. P. Government has accepted it and is going to send the Chief Engineer there. No

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

doubt, there are inconveniences for these big officers but the overall interest of the country has got to be looked to.

So far as Bihar is concerned, still there are Rs. 70 crores more to be spent on the Bihar side. We have spent Rs. 75 crores so far. An equal amount is still to be spent. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Bihar Chief Engineer in charge of this project must be at the site.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) :
Why can you not take it over now ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have submitted already that the policy of the Government of India is that irrigation being completely a state subject, it should be done by the State Government. I do not say whether I agree with it or not. Probably in the case of big works, where large amount of money is involved, it will be much better if the Centre does it. But at the moment it is not so.

What I am submitting is that there must be at least some measure of control. I agree with Shri Bibhuti Mishra that if we are not taking over the project, the next best thing to do is to have certain amount of control of the Centre. The Centre must not be simply refused like in the case of locating the Chief Engineer's head quarters. Now that hon. Members have expressed themselves, I have got more courage and I will ask the Bihar Government to place the Chief Engineer's headquarters at the site.

Also, we should try to find out what are the other measures that we should have. At least in projects, which are of a major nature, costing more than Rs. 30 crores, there must be some amount of control of the Centre ; otherwise, things will come to light rather late if there is any discrepancy.

In the Gandak Project, though we have spent Rs. 75 crores on Bihar side alone, the amount of irrigation that is being done is only 50,000 acres. It is very small quantity. Our aim is to irrigate as much as 30 lakh acres under the project. Out of 30 lakh acres to be irrigated in Bihar, we are doing only 50,000 acres. That means that there is something wrong. We have to look into that aspect.

I entirely agree with Mishraji that we must have an evaluation committee. As the project belongs to the State I am going to write to them the suggestion made by hon. Members and also add my own recommendation that we should have an evaluation committee to look into the whole affair and see how the money should be spent hereafter, so that as the canal proceeds more irrigation water may be supplied.

For example, the main canal has gone as far as 140 miles ; only 20 miles more are to be done. But the irrigation done is only very little. Therefore it is necessary that we should concentrate from the beginning and try to finish mile by mile all the distributaries and water courses etc. There is going to be plenty of water in Gandak, much more than in the Sutlej river. The barrage has been completed. The water must be put to use as early as possible.

Therefore, a certain amount of looking into is required. I will request the State Government that they should setup a high evaluation committee to which I will also contribute some officers from the Centre.

Hon. Members have said that I should go. I plead guilty. I have not gone myself for the last one or two years. I will go as soon as the rains are over and would invite hon. Members also to come. At the moment you cannot go very far. In a project like this, there is a certain necessity to look into and programme so that the rupees we spent must result in the benefit for the nation. That is very necessary.

18 hrs.

There is one thing more that I would like to submit to the hon. Members at this stage and that is that there is a persistent representation from various Engineers and also from the Bihar Government that farmers are obstructing that they do not give the land, that they want a bridge at every place, that they do not allow any water courses to be constructed and that they are not cooperating. I would say that there is an equal responsibility on the hon. Members to remove these difficulties. I think the hon. Members should arrange a conference in each district and try to do propaganda, I

would plead with the hon. Members belonging to various districts, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, etc., that they should organise some conference so that they can go to the people and do propaganda about irrigation. I must submit that in areas where there is no irrigation, it is very difficult for the people immediately to adopt new practices. The irrigation development requires certain demonstrations, certain convictions and vigorous propaganda. There is no doubt about it. That side has got to be looked after. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members to assist because we have come to a stage when assistance is required, when the people are required to be associated with this, so that they may feel that the project is theirs

Finally, there is one thing that I would like to submit....

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : In the begining, the proposal was that Pharenda tahsil of the Gorakhpur district will also be irrigated by the Gandak project. But that has been left out.

DR. K. L. RAO : You mean further extension. That we will do. Out of 30 lakh acres, we are irrigating only 50,000 acres. There is plenty of water. There is no difficulty about the Gandak project.

Finally, there is one thing that I would like to submit. There is one difficulty that has arisen in Bihar. I must be frank about it. For example, in respect of the Kosi project, that is intended for irrigating 14 lakh acres and today we are irrigating only about 4 lakh acres. That is because the farmers do not take water. *Satta* system is there. When there is enough rain, they will not take water. Therefore, there is a certain amount of uncertainty. The same thing is happening to the Gandak project. I understand, this year, the canals are running full. But the people are not taking water because there is plenty of rainfall....

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह बात नहीं है। जब यह समर सीजन आया किसान पानी चाहते थे पानी नहीं मिला। जब पानी आज ज्यादा हो गया, बारिश हो गई तो आज पानी दे रहे हैं। हम लोग इर्रिगेशन माइंडेड पहले से हैं। त्रिवेणी कैनल हमारे जिले में है। इर्रिगेशन माइंडेड हम हैं। लेकिन पानी समय पर आप नहीं देते, यह दिक्कत है।

DR. K. L. RAO : I am giving the report that I have received from the Bihar Government that it is on account of the *Satta* system, on account of an option given to the farmers to take water or not. It is not so in many parts of India, say, for example in the south. There, a farmer has to pay whether he takes water or not, one the land has been assigned water. In Gandak the charges are about Rs. 16 per acre per crop. It is justified. Here, you are taking such a large project, such a costly project involving a huge amount of money. I would submit to the hon. Members to think over it carefully and calmly as to whether it is necessary that in respect of those lands which are going to be irrigated those persons should be asked to pay Rs. 16/- for *kharif* crop or some amount of money, for *kharif* crop so much, for *rabi* crop so much, and that will ensure the cooperation of the farmers also, the anxiety, to take water. Otherwise, at the moment, the farmer is not taking water. That is the actual experience in the case of the Kosi project. Most of the canals are ready. Out of 14 lakh acres, we are irrigating only about 4 lakh acres. (Interruption) There may be silting and want of water courses; but this can be responsible only for a deficit of a few lakhs of acres, 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs. The point is, we have spent already several crores of rupees and something appreciable must result. The hon. Members should think over all these aspects. We want to take so many projects,—Bagmati, Western Kosi Canal and other projects—in North Bihar. Therefore, if we want to achieve success it must be seen that since we are spending heavily on the Project, we get some return out of that.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : What happened with regard to the Evaluation Committee?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am writing to Bihar Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is past time and the discussion must conclude now.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry I have taken more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. on Monday.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 26, 1971|Sraavana 4, 1893 (Saka).