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**Friday, March 17, 1972
Phalguna 27, 1893(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



(Vol. XI Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 17, 1972/Phalgun 27, 1899
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कर्मचारियों के लाभ
के लिए प्रस्तावित विभिन्न उपाय

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*61. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा :

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं के तीनों अंगों के कर्मचारियों, जवानों और अधिकारियों के लाभ के लिए प्रस्तावित विभिन्न उपाय क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्यों का आशय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों के वेतन और भत्तों से है। यदि ऐसा है तो स्थिति यह है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों के लिए नकद तथा अन्य रूप से दिए जाने वाले लाभों सहित उनकी वेतन-संरचना और मृत्यु तथा उपदान लाभ पहले ही से वेतन आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि अन्य केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन भत्ते के संबंध में जो विचार किया जा रहा है, वेतन आयोग जिसके संबंध में अपनी पूरी रिपोर्ट देगा, क्या वे इस बात का प्रयत्न

करेंगे कि सेना के तीनों अंगों के जो जवान हैं उनके लिए वेतन आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट पहले दे दे ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं नहीं समझता इस तरह की कोई संभावना है। यदि हम प्रयत्न भी करें तो भी इसकी संभावना नहीं है कि वेतन आयोग, जिसके पास इतना बड़ा काम है, वह पहले हमारे सशस्त्र सेनाओं के जवानों के लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा। पर जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि इसके पहले अंतरिम राहत दी जा चुकी है तथा हम लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि वेतन आयोग की जो सिफारिशें हैं वह बहुत जल्दी हमारे पास आने वाली हैं और जैसे ही वह आ जायेंगी, हम उस पर निर्णय करने में आसानी होगी। कुछ दिनों के फर्क से इसमें कोई अन्तर पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पारिवारिक पेंशन आप जवानों को देते हैं उसमें सिर्फ पत्नी और उसके बच्चे ही शामिल रहते हैं लेकिन क्या शासन इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि जवानों के अन्य आश्रितों के लिए भी पेंशन योजना बनाई जाये जिसमें कि उनके बड़े माता पिता, अन्य छोटे भाई बहन इत्यादि जो उन पर आश्रित रहते हैं, उनको भी वह लाभ मिल सके ? क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई योजना बना रही है ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो अभी पेंशन योजना है उसमें इस बात का प्राविधान है और यहाँ पर भी जो उनके आश्रित लोग हैं उनको उमका लाभ मिल सके। मैं समझता हूँ इसको जारी रखा जायेगा।

SHRI S C SAMANTA We want to know about the various welfare measures for these personnel. I would like to know the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which were fully accepted, partially accepted and not accepted and the reasons for non-acceptance of those recommendations.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The report of the Third Pay Commission is yet to be received. Therefore, the question of accepting or non-accepting the recommendations does not arise at this stage. That will arise after the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission has been received by us.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में, सरकार की जो पडती जमीनें हैं उस जवानों के नाम बन्दाबस्त करने का नियम है ? यदि यह बात सच है तो क्या आप बता सकेंगे कि कितने जवानों को इस तरह की मदद जमीन के रूप में मिली है ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस बात का प्रावधान है कि जो सेवामुक्त मेनिक दृष्ट्यादि हैं, जिनकी सहायता करनी है, उनका खर्चा का याग्य जमीन दी जाये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पडती जमीन दी जाये बल्कि हम चाहते हैं खेती के याग्य जमीन दी जाये। पर इस समय मेरे पास इस बात के आंकड़ नहीं हैं कि कितनी जमीन कितने लोगों को दी गई है। यदि माननीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो उन्हें पूर्ण राचना दी जायेगी।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय युद्धबान्दियों की तथा कथित हत्या

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*62 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं कि पिछले युद्ध में

पाकिस्तान में बन्दी बनाये गये भारतीय सैनिकों के साथ जैनेबा कन्वेंशन के अनुरूप व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है और पाकिस्तान में बन्दी बनाये गये अनेक घायल भारतीय सैनिकों की हत्या कर दी गई है; और

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

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारतीय सैनिकों के साथ पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा किये गये कथित अमानवीय व्यवहार के संबंध में रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) इसकी जाँच करने और इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए भारतीय गेटकाम की अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय समिति के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ यदि सीमा परिधि से बाहर न हो तो वे बतायें कि उनकी जानकारी के स्रोत क्या हैं ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ अमानवीय व्यवहार में क्या अत्यन्त रोगी और घायल सैनिकों की जीवन समाप्ति तक ही है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले अत्यन्त रोगी सैनिकों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ है। क्या उनसे जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है कि उनके साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ और उनकी देखभाल और औषधियों आदि की व्यवस्था क्या ठीक रही ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक अमानवीय व्यवहार की सूचना का संबंध है और उसके आधार का संबंध है, ये सूचनाएँ हमने स्वयं एकत्रित की हैं और यह सही और पक्की सूचना होने के बाद ही उसको अन्तराष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस के सामने पेश किया है।

जो अभी कुछ लोग छुट कर आये हैं जाँकि बहुत बीमार थे या घायल थे जिनकी बदला बदली हुई है उनके साथ साधारणतः जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुरूप व्यवहार हुआ है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध के समय रेडियो प्रसारणों में पाकिस्तान ने कुछ बन्दी सैनिकों की सख्या बताई थी और अब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास को जो सूची दी गई है क्या उसका रेडियो प्रसारणों में मिलान किया गया है और क्या वह ठीक है या नहीं ? जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, एक वायु सैनिक के लिए यह घोषणा की गई थी कि उसका विमान गिराया गया, उसको पकड़ा गया लेकिन अब तक जो सूची प्रकाशित हुई है, उसमें उसका नाम नहीं है तो इस विषय में आपकी क्या जानकारी है ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि युद्ध के समय पाकिस्तान ने रेडियो प्रसारणों में तरह तरह की बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही थी जो कि सर्वथा सत्य से परे थी। यदि माननीय सदस्य उन रेडियो प्रसारणों और आज के तथ्यों की तुलना करेंगे तो करीब करीब हर एक चीज उनको गलत ही मिलेगी। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँगा कि वे पाकिस्तान के उस समय के प्रसारणों और आज के तथ्यों की तुलना न करें। परन्तु जो उन्होंने युद्धबंदियों की सूची दी है और जो हमारे पास गुप्तगुदा लोगों की सूचियाँ हैं, उन में लक्ष्मण बेल होना है इसलिए इनमें कोई फ़्यादा आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे मंत्री महोदय के मुँह से यह सुनकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि पाकिस्तान से जो सूची प्राप्त हुई है उसे और जो हमारे युद्धबंदी गुप्त हो गये हैं उनका मिलान करने में कौकी सूची ठीक है। मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय अपना आशय स्पष्ट

नहीं कर सके हैं। मुझे उनके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना है कि 13 दिगम्बर को हमारी ग्रेनेडियर्स और गुग्गा बटालियन्स शक्करगढ़ की ओर आगे बढ़ी थी और उनके करीब 50 लोग हर बटालियन के पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा बंदी बनाये गये थे लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने जो सूची दी है उसमें इन युद्धबंदियों का नाम नहीं है और जिनमें एक बड़े रैमलर चैंपियन मूबंदार सिंह है उनका नाम भी उस सूची में नहीं पाया जाता। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने का प्रयत्न किया है और क्या वह देश को आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के पास जो हमारे युद्धबंदी हैं, उन के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार हो रहा है ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो हमने दृष्टान्त दिया है दुर्व्यवहार का उसको छोड़ कर इस बात का आश्वस्तन मैं दे सकता हूँ कि हमारे युद्धबंदियों के साथ वहाँ पाकिस्तान में साधारणतः अच्छा व्यवहार हो रहा है और उसमें कोई शिकायत हमें नहीं मिली है। अब बतला उनका मैंने अपवाद किया है जो हमें शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और जिनके बारे में हमें कुछ दृष्टान्त मिले हैं और जिनका कि हमें पक्का सबूत मिला है।

जहाँ तक युद्धबंदियों के साथ व्यवहार का ताल्लुक है, माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि हमारे पास दो सूचियाँ अभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास के द्वारा पाकिस्तान से मिली हैं और हमें यह भी बात मालूम है कि जो सूचियाँ आई हैं उनके बाद और भी सूचियाँ आ सकती हैं और जो सूचियाँ आई हैं, वह सम्पूर्ण सूची नहीं है। जो मैंने अभी शास्त्री जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था, उसका आशय यह था कि अभी तक जो उधर से युद्धबंदियों की सूचियाँ आई हैं और हमारे पास जो गुप्तगुदा लोगों की सूचियाँ थी उनमें सेव है। अभी और सूचियाँ उधर से आ रही हैं। हमारी अपनी सूचना के अनुसार 800 के करीब युद्धबंदी थे। जिनमें कि बाईर निक्को-रिटी फोर्स, आम्ड फोर्स और ग्रेयर फोर्स के

लोग शामिल थे लेकिन उधर से जो सूची आई है, वह 500 की आई है और वहाँ से आई हुई उस सूची से हमारे पास जो गुमशुदा की सूची है, उसके साथ टैली करते जा रहे हैं। अभी तक जो टैली की गई है, वह ठीक आई है, बाक़ी आगे और जो सूची उधर से आयेगी, तब हम उसे भी अपनी सूची से टैली करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने स्पष्ट तौर पर ग्रेनेडियर्स बटालियन का नाम लेकर कहा था कि उसकी सूची पाकिस्तान ने नहीं दी है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किस बटालियन की ओर से किस ब्रिगेड की सूची आई है। मैं पूरी सूची की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं देख लूँगा कि अभी किसकी सूची आई है और किस की नहीं आई है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether any report has been specifically received from the Fourth Mountain Division, which was operating in the Faridpur-Kushtia sector in Bangla Desh, to the effect that several of our jawans who were captured were later on found not only killed but horribly mutilated; if so, apart from reporting these facts to the International Red Cross, whether the Government will take any steps to see that the professional military personnel of the Pakistan Army, who are responsible for this kind of crime, will also be brought to book and tried as war criminals just as is being done in the case of those who committed atrocities on the civilian population in Bangla Desh?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : One of the instances that have been reported to the International Red Cross relates to the Kushtia sector. The idea of reporting this matter to the International Red Cross was only to prove the responsibility and to verify according to international standards. We do intend to take up this matter very seriously because, I agree with the hon. Member, this was a gruesome incident that took place.

Report of Wanchoo Committee on Taxation

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*63. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wanchoo Committee on Taxation has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has submitted a report to the Government of India on the 24th December, 1971 and their recommendations are under examination. Copies of the report will be made available to the Hon'ble Members soon.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, here a question of propriety arises. The Finance Minister quoted the Wanchoo Committee Report in his Budget Speech yesterday. But the Report has not been made available to the Members.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह रिपोर्ट आप को दे देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब दे देंगे ? जरा संसद के चलाने के तरीके का खयाल करिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जरूरी नहीं है कि जब तक उसे आप को न दें फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, उसका कोट नहीं कर सकते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सदन में कोई चीज कोट की जाती है तो हम साथ

कर, सकते हैं कि वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जाय।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Some of the points to which I made a reference in my Budget Speech, really speaking, prove that it was impossible for us to pre-publish the Report before the Budget proposals were submitted. Really speaking, this is more important from the point of view of propriety. In my Budget Speech itself I have said that this Report will be made available.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से संतुष्ट हैं तो मैं एक गंभीर प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ और आप उस पर निर्णय दीजिये।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will it at least be made available before we take up the discussion on the General Budget ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Report has been quoted in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech and we do not have a copy of the Report.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : A reference was made to some of their suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it was quoted. It should later on be made available to the Members.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said in my Budget Speech that we will make the Report available.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार यह बताने में सक्षम नहीं कर सकती कि वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की बजट स्पीच साथ-साथ सदन के सामने आनी ? आखिर क्या कठिनाई है इसमें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो बहुत बारीक बात पूछी है उसका

जवाब देना अभी मुश्किल है। बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा है वह बाद में मैसेजर्स को दे दी जाय।

श्री राय सहाय पांडे : वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने कल के वित्तीय भाषण में वांचू कमेटी की सिफारिशों का उल्लेख करते हुए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें कही थीं। उनमें से एक काले धन के संबंध में भी कहा गया था और उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1400 करोड़ से लेकर 3000 करोड़ तक का काला धन हम देश में है और जिसने कि हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में बहुत असन्तुलन पैदा कर दिया है और हमारे विकास के रास्ते में बाधा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो आ ही रही है लेकिन क्या कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आने के पहले आप कुछ बतला सकते हैं कि इसके लिए कौन सा कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल आप लाना चाहते हैं और किन उपायों के माध्यम से आप इस काले धन की प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं और कैसे अपने कब्जे में यह काला धन लायेंगे ताकि विकास के काम में हम आगे बढ़ सकें ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : एक, आध बुनाव हो जाये तो यह सारा काला धन बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जायेगा।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I have mentioned in my reply, the Report of the Wanchoo Committee is under consideration. They have suggested various measures for tackling the problem of black money, the evasion of taxes and the collection of arrears. These recommendations relate to administrative measures, legal measures and the tightening of the tax-collecting machinery. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have already been included as part of the Budget proposals. After due consideration, these will be taken up.

I would like to make one correction. The hon. Member has referred to the Committee's Report about black money. Actually, the Committee itself has said that it is very difficult to quantify black money and has said that the tax that could have been evaded

according to their assessment will be only about Rs. 470 crores.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : बांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह जो फिगर दी गई है 1400 करोड़ और 3000 करोड़ की, यह इतनी स्पेकुलेटिव है कि आश्चर्य होता है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर और किस बुनियाद पर हम इस फिगर पर पहुँचे हैं ? यह 1400 करोड़ और 3000 करोड़ के बीच में क्या आधार है ? किस आधार पर यह बांचू कमेटी इस पर निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है कि यह काला धन 1400 करोड़ से 3000 तक है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Wanchoo Committee itself has said that it is very difficult to quantify the amount of black money that is there, and on the basis of certain studies that they had made they have given this broad estimate. It will not be possible for me to go into the details of the basis on which they have worked out this detailed report.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The Wanchoo Committee has recommended certain concessions for the low income group. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the difficulty in implementing those concessions in the Budget ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Finance Minister himself has said that some recommendations are included and the others are under consideration. Whatever is accepted will be brought in the form of a Bill.

श्री शारदादे राय : क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि बांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में क्या इस बात की भी चर्चा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के 75 बड़े बड़े परिवार पिछले कुछ वर्षों से 20 अरब रुपये टैकस की चोरी कर चुके हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में यह कैसे आ गया ? आप प्रेज्यूस क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

Passenger Traffic between Bombay and Cochin

*64. **SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the daily average number of passengers, who flew between Bombay and Cochin, when there were direct flights between the two airports and the average number after the suspension of the direct flight;

(b) the normal flying time between Cochin and Bombay, the actual time now taken as per the current schedule and the reasons for lack of suitable connections to enable the passengers to complete the flights in the normal flying time; and

(c) the number of seats for passengers from Cochin to Bombay reserved for booking at Cochin and Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The average number of passengers travelling between Bombay and Cochin when the direct flights were in operation, was 90 in each direction. Of these, approximately 20 were passengers originating from or destined to Trivandrum. These figures cover the first half of 1970 and include passengers between Bombay and Cochin on stopping flights.

In the current schedule the average number of passengers travelling between Bombay and Cochin during January 1972 was 62 per day in each direction. Trivandrum passengers now catch the Boeing service at Trivandrum itself.

(b) The normal flying time for an HS-748 aircraft operating a direct flight between Cochin and Bombay is 3 hours. In the present schedule passengers travelling from Bombay to Cochin by the Jet flight up to

Bangalore and the connecting HS-748 flight to Cochin, take 3 hours 15 minutes. In the Cochin-Bombay direction the time taken is 4 hours 40 minutes, as passengers have to wait at Bangalore for the Jet flight to return from Trivandrum to Bangalore before proceeding to Bombay.

It is not possible to operate a Jet service to Cochin due to airfield limitations.

(c) Cochin, Bangalore and Trivandrum hold 65, 13 and 40 seats respectively to Bombay. However, the number of passengers from Trivandrum to Bombay seldom exceeds 25 and the additional seats can be made available to passengers either from Cochin or Bangalore on their release from Trivandrum. These allocations are reviewed periodically.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Cochin has always been a very important airport station. Formerly there were three flights from Bombay to Cochin in the morning and evening so that passengers travelling either from Cochin or from Bombay, whether in the morning or in the evening, could reach their destination during the 'flying time'; and so was the case from different stations all over India; Cochin could be reached within the minimum time. In that place, the schedule has been recast...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may not make a statement. He may ask his question.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am coming to the question, Sir. In the past nine months re-schedule has taken place...

MR. SPEAKER : No introduction please. He may please ask the question.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : By re-scheduling it has become difficult for the passengers from Trivandrum or Cochin to reach any destination anywhere in India except Bombay they are spending the whole day either in the Airport or in the aeroplane. The Members of Parliament from Kerala have been representing collectively and individually to

the Minister about the difficulties involved in the whole matter. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is satisfied that there is a real grievance for Kerala and for the Members from Kerala, and if he is so satisfied, whether he is prepared to rectify this particular aspect, namely, the difficulty of passengers from Kerala in reaching any station anywhere in India; they have to waste the whole day at the airport.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We are aware of the fact that Kerala provides a great deal of air traffic and being a very far area from Delhi we have got to give it as good a service as possible. It was for this reason that we have introduced a Boeing service to Trivandrum for the first time on the urging of the hon. Members; we have given special connections from Bombay to Goa and Bombay to Cochin; we have given Bombay-Bangalore Jet and from there two planes almost immediately connecting Bangalore to Cochin; similarly Bombay-Trivandrum; from there also connections. I can assure the hon. Member that, within the limits of our plane availability and the compulsions of re-scheduling, we will constantly keep in mind whatever we can do for Kerala. We have already done, I feel, a good deal. I am sorry if the hon. Member is not satisfied. There may be genuine difficulty. I will keep the matter under consideration.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : In the statement it has been said :

"It is not possible to operate a Jet service to Cochin due to airfield limitations."

Now, Cochin being admittedly an air-station from where the Indian Airlines have been collecting the heaviest revenue and also a heavily loaded sector of the Indian Airlines, will the Minister be pleased to go into this question of constructing an air field near about Cochin? The place he already knows. Meanwhile, is he prepared to sit down with the Members of Parliament from Kerala to draw up the flight schedule so that the difficulties may be reduced to the minimum as also time can be saved for passengers

travelling between Kerala and different stations in India ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am always delighted to sit with Members from Kerala ...*(Interruptions)* to study the situation.

But, as far as the Jet service is concerned with the present airports in Kerala, it is not possible to extend it. Otherwise, the Indian Airlines is very keen to run a Jet service. It is a very high density service but because of certain physical limitations like moving decks and so on, it is not possible.

Now, the question of getting an alternative site and developing a jet airport there is a matter which will certainly be considered. But, in view of the very heavy expenses that are involved in acquiring land and buildings, I do not want to give any assurance that this can be done in the near future because I would not like to mislead hon. Members of the House. I would certainly keep the matter in mind. I agree that Cochin requires a new Jet aerodrome. When that aerodrome will be forthcoming is something on which I am not in a position to say anything.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : If there is a proposal from the State Government that it will bear the entire expenditure on acquiring the land for this new airport of Kerala, will the Central Government be prepared to accept that proposal and proceed with the construction of the airport ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I said, my funds for the current Plan are already completely committed. In Kerala itself we are putting up a new airport at Calicut which by the time we finish is going to cost us a crore or a crore and a half of rupees, if not more. Therefore, I am afraid, it will not be possible for us now to take up another airport in Kerala. But, of course, if the State Government would like to give me land there, I would then be prepared to keep it in cold storage until such time I get money to build the airport ...*(Interruptions)*.

Report of the Banking Commission

***65. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banking Commission appointed to go into the structure and operating methods and procedures of Commercial Banks has submitted its Report to Government;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The report is being laid on the Table of the House today. Chapter 24 of the Report contains a summary of the major recommendations of the Commission.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Though the report is going to be laid on the Table of the House, I had the privilege of seeing it somewhere-else.

About 400 major recommendations have been made by the Commission. One of the most important recommendations made by the Commission is that they have suggested—they are unanimous on this point—that in view of the development of banking in this country for the last so many years, they have suggested that all the banking institutions including all the financial institutions in the country should be integrated in such a manner that there should be no further overlapping of these banking or financial institutions and there will be

rationalisation of financial assistance to all sectors of the economy. Will the Government give its serious consideration to these major recommendations which are unanimous by the Banking Commission?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

There are many major recommendations, not only on this point, but on other aspects as well. Naturally, all the recommendations will be very very carefully considered.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The Commission has now said that in the unbanked areas in India like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, even after the nationalisation of the commercial banks, even to-day, during the last two years, the opening of branches in those areas, has been neglected. Is the Government going to rectify it immediately instead of waiting for any major consideration of the recommendations? ... (*Interruption*).

My second point is whether the Commission has also said that they do not want to encourage branch-banking; they have suggested that only the co-operative banks in the villages should be converted into subsidiaries of the nationalised banks. I think if that is taken into consideration it may hamper the banking operations in other non-bank areas of the State.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

He is inclined to agree to certain other recommendations but he is not inclined to agree to certain other recommendations. I would suggest that it only shows how it is very necessary to go into the recommendations very carefully. Actually I may say that we did not wait for the report of the Commission. In respect of the eastern region for example, we had certainly taken some steps and during the past 2 years we have reduced the unbanked portion of it. But I know even then, at the present moment certain imbalance still exists. I can assure the honourable House that I am pursuing this matter very energetically with the different banks and particularly with the Reserve Bank to see that this imbalance is removed gradually.

**Hijacking of West German Boeing-747
Jumbo Jet after its take off from
Palam Airport on 22-2-72**

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*67. **SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether a West German Boeing-747 Jumbo Jet was hijacked by Arab Commandos after it took off from Palam Airport on the 22nd February, 1972 and if so, whether it was due to the failure of security arrangements at the Airport; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been held into the matter and, if so the result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Enquiries made so far show that there was no lapse on the part of the security authorities at Palam airport.

MR. SPEAKER : There was the Calling Attention and this was discussed in detail.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : I want to know if some explosives had been planted in the plane at some place earlier than Palam?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I said in my statement on the Calling Attention, *prima facie*, it would appear that the explosives and weapons were put on board at an earlier station. We feel satisfied that our security check was adequate; but I cannot make a completely definitive statement until there is some definite proof.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : It was stated that the baggages of the passengers were searched. I want to know whether the baggages were searched inside the plane or outside the plane. If the baggages had been searched both inside as well as outside, it would have been found out.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The procedure is, when you board, your baggage is not checked, your handbag is searched. If these people had brought on board earlier, they could have left the handbag in the plane. We do not search the handbag in the plane we only search in the case of those who board. It is only for them.

उत्तर प्रदेश को बिचे गये ऋण

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को दिए गये ऋण में से कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना अभी बाकी है; और

(ख) ऋण पर कितना व्याज बकाया है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Central loans outstanding against Uttar Pradesh at the end of January, 1972 amount to about Rs. 743.82 crores.

(b) No amount is outstanding from the State Government towards interest on Central loans as at the end of January, 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो ऋण बकाया है इसे वसूल करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ? किस तरह से वह स्टेट भी इन ऋणों को चुका रही है। जब स्टेट ऋणों की अदायगी नहीं करती है तो क्या आपने बैंक को आदेश दिए हैं कि जो इस तरह की स्टेट ओवर ड्राफ्ट लेती है उसको रोका जाए ?

श्री यशवान्तराव चावण : ये दोनों अलग-अलग चीजें हैं। कल मैंने ओवर ड्राफ्ट्स के बारे में अपनी बजट स्पीच में एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि कुछ स्टेट्स पुराने ओवर ड्राफ्ट्स को जल्दी से पूरे का पूरा वापिस नहीं कर सकती हैं। इसके लिए पंडित परसेड देने की

बात है। जो ऋण होते हैं उनकी वापसी के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंटर के बीच कुछ एग्रीमेंट होता है और उस तरीके से इनकी वापसी का काम चलता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पैसा कितना लिया गया है और उसका उपयोग किन-किन कामों में किया गया है ? क्या यह पैसा वास्तव में ईमानदारी के साथ खर्च किया गया है, पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए या हरिजनो के लिए या गावों में इसको खर्च किया गया है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The loans are taken for some definite programmes as a result of which they create certain assets also in the States. I shall give certain details so that hon. Members can understand for what purpose the loans are being made use of. The figures are as follows :

Loans for development purposes	Rs. 127.76 crores
Block loans for State plan schemes	Rs. 128 crores
Relief towards natural calamities	Rs. 5.26 crores
Rehabilitation of displaced persons	Rs. 2.24 crores
Short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers ...	Rs. 5 crores

Sometimes, money is given for certain other schemes also under this head. For the last so many years, the total under this comes to about Rs. 52 crores. I am mentioning the different categories just to show that these loans are being taken for certain specific schemes, as a result of which they undertake certain development programmes and achieve certain results and at the same time create certain assets. For example, the irrigation projects and the electricity projects and assets of the State Governments.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पैसा जो उसने लिया है उसका उपयोग ठीक हुआ है या नहीं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said it in so many words. उपयोग हुआ है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know the total servicing charges for these accumulated debts and the amount of Central grants to the State of UP ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can give the details in regard to the servicing charges, because they differ from State to State.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question was about the loans only.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : That means servicing conditions also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : For example, for the block loans for the State plans, the period is 15 years. The interest rate per cent per annum will be 4½. I have got similar details. These are really the servicing conditions.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : What is the difference between the servicing charges and the actual Central grants to the Government of UP ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Up to January, 1971-72, the Central loan budget was Rs. 102 crores. Payments made by the State Government were Rs. 45 crores, and the interest was about Rs. 22 crores. So, the hon. Member can see the conditions from this.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ओवर ड्राफ्ट की समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपने सेल्फ जेनरेटिंग इकोनोमी की बात कही है।

The hon. Minister has said that he is going to create self-generating resources. What are those self-generating resources which he is going to provide to the States by which they are going to generate their own resources as a result of which the overdraft problem could also be solved ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is only about overdrafts. This supplementary question does not arise out of it, and as a matter of fact, this is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that the UP Government had to take this loan from the Centre and had also to have resort to overdrafting because of the need to develop the under-developed areas of the eastern UP districts and also to give some relief to the teachers and Government employees who were agitating for better service conditions and better wages and if so, in view of the backwardness of UP, and the fact that half of UP practically is backward, not educationally but actually in the matter of industries and other things, may I know whether these loans will be written off or some financial aid will be given to UP for the betterment of the people of UP ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There is no question of writing off of the debts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether aid will be given.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given a categorical answer already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him not write off the loans, but at least let him give aid to the State. Otherwise, all our plans will not succeed, and none of our plans will be successful.

Interest of Nationalised Banks in Agricultural and Neglected Sectors

*70. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether interest of Nationalised Banks in Agriculture, small-scale industries and other hitherto neglected sectors has slowed down recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There has been some slowing down in the rate of growth of advances to these sectors in the second year after nationalisation. There has, however, been no lack of interest of the banks in extending their assistance to these sectors. The slow down has occurred mainly because of organisational constraints on the capacity of the banks to undertake financing of these sectors. The position is reviewed from time to time and the banks have been asked to give continual attention to this task.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know the extent of slow-down and the amount of credit made available in the agricultural sector during the current year and in the previous year ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I shall try to give as much information as possible, but I do not know how much enlightening that will be for the hon. Member. There are two ways of looking at this: one is from the point of view of the number of accounts, and the other is from the point of view of the amounts outstanding. These are the two ways in which one can see the position. I shall first give the position in regard to the number of accounts. At the end of June, 1969, there were 2,06,777 accounts, by the end of June, 1970, the number of accounts rose to 5,83,738. By June, 1971, it rose to 8,01,035. There was a sharp rise in the first two years. During the six months up to December, 1971, the number rose from 8,01,035 to 9,24,138. That means that there was certainly an increase, but the rate of increase is not as high as it was in the first two years. There is a good reason for this, because in the beginning, particularly, in the neglected sectors, there were no accounts, and, therefore, there was immediately a spurt in the number of accounts and a suddenly high rate of increase but this rate cannot be maintained at the same level for years together. At the same time, there were certain organisational difficulties to which I made a reference, because it was necessary to open the branches, and it was also necessary to have the necessary trained personnel to go into this sort of

thing. So, there was that constraint on the rate of growth. We are pursuing this matter further, and I hope that we shall be able to improve the conditions.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know whether there has been a similar reduction in bank credit to other sectors such as the heavy industries or medium industries. May I also know whether in view of the organisational difficulties, Government did take adequate steps to see that the hopes raised amongst the farmers during the first year or the second year were properly met and preparations were made in that regard ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think that there was any reduction in the other sectors. Naturally, when a certain amount is available as credit for all the sectors, put together, there will have to be a little more emphasis on proper distribution, because now we are trying to emphasise the neglected sectors to a greater extent. Possibly, the rate of growth in the other sectors may not be the same. Really speaking, that was expected.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know whether there were definite directions issued only about the agricultural sector to certain banks ? Is it a fact that credits only to the agricultural sector were to be reduced or curtailed or stopped ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, not at all.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : डिफरेंट सेक्टरों के लिए बैंकों का जो रुपया एलाट किया जाता है उसमें एग्रीकल्चर और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कम एलाट किया जाता है। मैंने दो तीन केमिज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से पताचार किया है और उन्होंने इस बारे में मदद भी की है। किसानों और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के हितों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय बैंकों को आदेश देंगे कि एग्रीकल्चर और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाए, नाकि वह सबको मिल सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is the policy of the Government, and we are trying to go in this direction. I, of course, appreciate that it is not fast enough to meet the expectations of the hon. Members. He knows that we have discussed these matters also many times. Our efforts are definitely in this direction.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Government is contemplating a reviewing of the procedures for granting loans and making it less rigorous so far as the neglected sectors are concerned?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think it is a very legitimate question, because I have also found that some of the procedures were lengthy, and therefore there were certain difficulties in the case of granting loans. Certain steps have been taken in this matter. The most important thing was that certain State laws stood as obstacles in the way of granting loans. So, a Committee was appointed to make suggestions for those laws and some of the States have started taking action on that. That will possibly solve the question.

As far as the procedures in the banks themselves are concerned, there are some bottlenecks which are also being gradually removed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the Government has taken a final decision in regard to the introduction of differential rates of interest for the neglected sectors of our country and whether it is not a fact that some directors of nationalised banks have opposed it and, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Shall I answer this question, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : He has gone a little off the track, but you may answer as you like.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I did make a mention in my budget

speech yesterday, about the differential rates of interest, on the details of which I propose to make a statement in the course of the next week or so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister said a little while ago that the rate of growth in the volume of advances to the hitherto neglected sector was increasing but that the rate of growth had slowed down somewhat. If I may, with your permission, refer to a statement which has been laid today in connection with another question, Question No. 73, the figures show that whereas for the year ending December, 1970, the advance made to agriculture, small scale industry, road transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons, and education, all taken together, was 23.84 per cent of the total advances, in the next year, that is December, 1971, it has gone down to 23 per cent. So it is not as though the growth is there but that the rate of growth is slowing down. There has been an actual fall according to these figures in the percentage of advances to the neglected sectors as a percentage of the total advances.

I would, therefore, like to know from him whether this is not a disquieting trend, because it shows that about 77 per cent of the advances are still apparently going to the big business, wholesale trade and to such other interests. What will he do to see that this trend is reversed as a matter of policy?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would like to say that if you look at it only in terms of mere percentages, I think that will give you a rather misleading picture, because in the last two years, the deposit mobilisation also was substantial. Therefore, if you just take the percentages of the total availability, possibly you will not be able to understand the real position. But if you see it in terms of actual number of accounts and the amounts outstanding, it would be a different picture altogether. I would like to give you information about those things. I give information about the accounts. Now, in terms of the amounts outstanding, for example, at the end of June, 1969 it was Rs. 235.58 crores. For end of December,

1971), the figure is Rs. 596.46 crores. So, there is a substantial increase. Sometimes, it is also very difficult for those sectors to absorb credit. As I told you, there are certain organisational constraints standing in the way. I quite agree that one will have to be watchful of this trend.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्जीक्यूटिव के लिए लोन्स जो एडवांस किए जा रहे हैं उनमें परसेन्टेज बहुत कम है जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री है या पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री है, वह स्टाव कर रही है, क्योंकि उन के पास पैसा नहीं है और उनकी परफॉर्मिंग कंपैसिटी नहीं बढ़ रही है। मैंने इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को पत्र भी लिखा था, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी हैंडलूम और पावरलूम इंडस्ट्रीज को भी जो स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में आती है, मदद कराने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं, जिससे इनको बढ़ावा मिले ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly I am prepared to look into this matter. The hon. Member has written to me and I myself chose to go to the handloom and powerloom industry centres in the Eastern U. P., for example. We are taking care to see that branches are opened there and certain responsibilities are fixed to see that they go down and keep contact with those people in Gorakhpur, Banaras, Mhow, Faizabad, (Interruptions). Shoulapur, I know much better.

Deployment of IRBMs by China

*71. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated the 2nd February, 1972 about deployment of IRBMs by China;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the danger;

(c) whether China is also contemplating a test firing of the IRBM into the Indian Ocean; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. No authentic information on the reported deployment of IRBMs or on their test firing is available. The implications of available information on the subject, in terms of national security, are periodically assessed and taken into account in planning our defence measures.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Though the Minister has stated in his reply that no authentic information is available, his information looks to be authentic and therefore I would like to ask the Minister what specific steps he has taken or proposes to take to counteract this danger ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a straight question. If there is threat to our national security we do take certain measures to counteract and we need not state publicly all those secrets.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I know the reply of the Minister. May I know whether he could give a specific assurance to this House that the danger would be effectively met whenever it comes ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That is our effort.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that China is equipping itself with ICBM and IRBM and in view of the fact that there had been a demand in this House for the last so many years, that we should go in for nuclear arms, has the Government changed its policy or is it going to review its policy on atomic weapons ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No, Sir.

Decline in Bank Credit

*73. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : With the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the sectors in which Bank credit has shown a spurt or decline during the current year as compared to last year and the reasons therefor;

(b) the adverse effect on the economy noticed as a result thereof and whether it has any relation to the slow growth of industrial production and if so, in what manner; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the performance in the sectors whose economy has been affected ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :**

(a) Detailed information regarding sector-wise distribution of bank credit is available only with a time-lag. However a statement showing the advances from the public sector banks to the hitherto neglected sectors as at the end of years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). There is no evidence to suggest that the slow growth of industrial production can be attributed to the inadequacy of bank credit. The Reserve Bank of India keeps itself in close touch with developments in the industrial sector and wherever necessary, appropriate measures to stimulate the flow of credit to industry are initiated.

Statement

**ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED
SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS (Amount outstanding at the end of)**

	(Amount in Rs. Crores)		
	December 1969 Total Public Sector Banks	December 1970 Total Public Sector Banks	December 1971* Total Public Sector Banks
1. Agriculture			
(a) Direct Finance (excl. plantations)	90.93 (3.03)	201.83 (5.42)	218.17 (5.23)
(b) Indirect Finance	124.98 (4.16)	142.22 (3.82)	119.23 (2.86)
2. Small Scale Industry	310.33 (10.34)	420.04 (11.26)	482.05 (11.55)
3. Road Transport Operators	14.67 (0.49)	37.09 (1.00)	45.29 (1.09)
4. Retail Trade and Small Business	39.50 (1.32)	74.45 (2.00)	80.37 (1.92)
5. Professional and self-employed persons	2.69 (0.09)	8.57 (0.23)	10.40 (0.25)
6. Education	1.34 (0.04)	3.47 (0.09)	4.15 (0.10)
Total (1 to 6)	584.45 (19.47)	887.67 (23.84)	959.66 (23.00)
Total Advances by these Banks	3002.38	3723.08	4172.14

* Provisional.

Note : 1. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to aggregate advances.

2. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It is evident that in the course of the year industrial growth has not been according to the Plan, that it is much less than expected. It is also a fact that the advances to industry have been reduced from 40 per cent to only 4.6 per cent. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has examined whether such a big reduction in the advances to industry has affected their growth ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, Sir, because we have taken care to see that there should be some sort of credit control in the case of wholesale trade and speculative activities. They might have been affected, but as far as the production effort is concerned, there is no lack of credit to industries.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a lacuna in credit policy. All applications for credit of over Rs. 1 crore are scrutinised by the Reserve Bank, whether the output of a unit is Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 10 crores. May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether this policy has come in the way of higher production, and if so, whether he is looking into the matter to link advance with production ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is as a result of looking into the matter that we have put this control on credit over Rs. 1 crore to see that the applications are properly scrutinised. That was one of the major loopholes in the credit structure. There are some other factors which have to be looked into, but not credit availability.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Grant of financial assistance to the educated unemployed, especially technicians, has not been as encouraging as it should be. Many technicians who want to start self-employing industries are not getting proper encouragement from the nationalised banks. What steps do Government propose to take to see that they are encouraged ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If he sees Serial No. 5 in the statement, he will find that the amount outstanding at the end

of Dec., 1969 was Rs. 2,69,00,000 and by December 1971 it has gone up to Rs. 10,40,00,000. So one cannot say that there is no progress. I certainly agree with him that this is not enough. We have appointed a committee and it has made very useful recommendations. If he goes through the report of the committee, he will find that we have prepared many schemes. Unfortunately, the tendency is to ask for jobs and not to show an enterprising spirit and go into production activities. For that matter guidance is being given and schemes are being prepared.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Is it a fact that the Members of the Consultative Committee had made some suggestions regarding advance to the agricultural sector, and if so, what are the steps taken by the Government in that connection ? Some of the nationalised banks have stopped advances to the agricultural sector. I can give instances, but I have no time. May I know whether Government would look into matter ? The minister has mentioned the increased number of accounts. But 25 per cent of it are bogus. So many persons who are not engaged in agriculture are also getting advances. In Delhi itself, one of the relatives of the Custodian of the Syndicate Bank, who is not engaged in agriculture, has got an advance of Rs. 6 lakhs from that bank. Will Government look into the matter and conduct an enquiry ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. member is giving very vague instances. If he gives any specific instance, I will enquire into it. About the suggestions made in the Consultative Committee, I do not know to which particular suggestion he is referring.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not refer to the proceedings of the Consultative Committee in the House. That is the convention here. You can otherwise put that question without any reference.

श्री राजबब्बर बिकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, विवरण भाग पटल पर रख देने मात्र से पुरक

प्रश्न करन म माननीय सदस्यों का कठिनाई हानी है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दश में किमाना का जा ऋण दिया जाता है, उस पर जा व्याज का दर ली जाती है वह और क्षत्र के मुकाबल अधिक है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऋण पर व्याज की जो दर है उसमें कमी करने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTIRAO CHAVAN

That is one of the questions under consideration

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme to Establish Motels and Camping Sites for Tourists

*60 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any scheme to establish motels and camping sites throughout the country to meet the immediate needs of home and foreign tourists

(b) whether Government have received any communication from Kerala Government regarding the Tourists Centres in the State where motels camping sites may be established, and

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

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

(a) It is proposed to put up motels and camping sites on road routes where the density of tourist traffic is high. Details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has suggested the construction of motels at Tellicherry, Badagara, Thiruvangoo, Kottakal and Kondotty and camping sites at Malappuram Shoranur/Guruvayoor, Chengannur, Attingal and Neyyallunkara. Final selection of locations will be made on an All-India basis taking into consideration flow of tourists traffic and availability of funds.

Steps to bring down Prices of Drugs in the Country

*68 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
SHRI K. MALLANNA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether drugs manufacturing companies in India have been charging high prices and getting huge profits in spite of Government's efforts to control their prices under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970 and

(b) if so the action taken against the defaulters and the steps taken to bring down the prices of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE)

(a) and (b) The selling prices of all bulk drugs and formulations are controlled under the Drugs (Price Control) Order 1970. The controlled prices were estimated to benefit the community to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores in an annual turn over of drugs of about Rs. 220 crores.

Few cases of overcharging by drug manufacturing companies have been brought to the notice of the Government. Since the controlled prices came into force from the 15th January, 1971, the actual profitability position of the drug manufacturing firms, as a result of the controlled prices, will be known only after the balance sheets become available after one year of operation of the controlled prices.

Manufacture of Submarines in India

*72. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture submarines in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and by what time its manufacture is expected to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). The feasibility of indigenous construction of Submarine is under examination.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose details in this regard.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Muslims for 'Ziarat'

*74. SHRI D. P. JADLJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the principles generally adopted by Government in the matter of allocation of foreign exchange to the Muslims who desire to have 'Ziarat' (Pilgrimage) of religious shrines situated in Iran-Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The intention of the Hon'ble Member appears to be to elicit information regarding the arrangements for release of foreign exchange for the performance of Ziarat. The position is that an annual quota of 1,500 pilgrims has been fixed in this behalf. Foreign exchange is released to the extent of Rs. 1,575 per head for performing Ziarat. Children between the ages of 3 and 16 are granted foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 790 each and for the purpose of counting, against the quota of 1500, 2 children are counted as being equal to one adult. The actual selection of pilgrims is made by the Central Haj Committee.

Villages captured by Indian and Pakistani Armies in Indo-Pak War

*75. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian villages captured by the Pakistani Army during the recent Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) the number of Pakistani villages captured by Indian Forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The Pakistani Army have captured 55 Indian villages during the Indo-Pak conflict.

(b) Indian forces have captured 1201 Pakistani villages.

State-wise allocations of Paraffin and other Waxes

*76. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise allocations have been fixed each year by Government for the supply of Paraffin Wax and other Waxes since 1967;

(b) if so, the present State-wise allocations and the basis on which these have been fixed; and

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the commissioning of some very important Wax consuming Industries which have come into existence within the last three to four years while fixing these allocations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) and (b). State-wise annual allocations of Paraffin Wax have been fixed with effect from 1-12-1971 on an *ad hoc* basis keeping in view the past consumption and indigenous

availability. A statement showing the State-wise allocation is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Distribution of Paraffin Wax to individual industries is arranged by the State Governments.

Statement

Allocation effective from 1-12-1971

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>States</i>	<i>Existing quota</i>
Delhi	2,555
Uttar Pradesh	2,832
West Bengal	7,620
Bihar	1,484
Maharashtra	6,500
Gujarat	704
Haryana	500
Andhra Pradesh	500
Madhya Pradesh	500
Rajasthan	400
Orissa	460
Punjab	450
Mysore	400
Tamil Nadu	5,000
Kerala	974
Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadar & Nagar Haveli	156
Chandigarh	50
Pondicherry	6
Himachal Pradesh	50
Assam	2,000
Arunachal	150
Nagaland	600
Manipur	100
Tripura	175
Meghalaya	500
J. & K.	100
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
Mizoram	-
Laccadive	8.4
TOTAL	34,794.4

Joint venture with Bangla Desh for Oil Exploration

*77. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to explore the possibilities of a joint venture with Bangla Desh for oil exploration and its processing; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil

*78. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of kerosene oil supply in Orissa, Northern Bengal, Assam, Bihar and parts of Eastern U. P.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE)

(a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Residual Fuel Oil to Dhuvaran Power House in Gujarat

*79. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governor of Gujarat sought Prime Minister's intervention for getting additional quantity of Residual Fuel

Oil for the Dhruvan Power House in the State;

(b) whether his Ministry still holds the view that Gujarat Electricity Board should pay the same price as is being paid by other States for the additional supply of Residual Fuel Oil; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE)

(a). The Governor of Gujarat had taken up matter both with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat Electricity Board and the Indian Oil Corporation have agreed that their disagreement on the price of LSHS/RFO will be referred to arbitration.

Rehabilitation of Women whose Husbands were killed in War

*80. **SHRI H. M. PATEL** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women whose husbands have been killed in the recent war with Pakistan;

(b) steps taken to ensure that the war widows are properly rehabilitated; and

(c) whether relief measures for the war widows such as ex-gratia payments decided upon by Government have already been taken and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) 2151 officers and men of the Armed Forces killed in the recent war with Pakistan are survived by widows.

(b) and (c). As an interim measure, Government sanctioned payment of full pay and allowances for the months of December, 1971, and January, 1972, to the families of servicemen killed in action. A Scheme has

meanwhile been evolved for the rehabilitation of war widows and war disabled servicemen. The Scheme provides for liberal pensionary awards and visualises grant of benefits in certain other spheres, such as accommodation, training, employment assistance, medical facilities and education of children. Government orders sanctioning the liberalised pensionary awards were issued on 24.2.1972. A special Organisation is being set up to formulate, coordinate and watch the implementation of the various measures needed to rehabilitate the families of the servicemen killed and those who have been disabled in the recent conflict with Pakistan. A copy of Government order in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1451/72].

Financial Assistance to States for Schemes to Help War Widows

450. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received requests from the State Governments to give financial assistance for the schemes initiated by them to help the war widows; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Slack Wax at Barauni Refinery

451. **SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the production of Slack Wax at Barauni Refinery during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) the manner in which this production has been utilised year to year;

(c) since when have the stocks at Barauni Refinery been lying at the factory site; and

(d) the reasons for not disposing of these stocks so far and the action Government propose to take in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (d). There was no production of Slack Wax at Barauni Refinery during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. In view of this, the question of any accumulation of stocks, etc during these two years does not arise. The production of Slack Wax started at this Refinery only in October 1971. Between October 1971 to February 1972 a total of 2,509 tonnes Slack Wax has been produced at this refinery. There is no accumulation of stocks and whatever is produced is being moved out.

Experiments conducted by Indian Oil Company for the use of Barauni Slack Wax

452. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Company have conducted experiments for the use of Barauni Slack Wax in the manufacture of ordinary candles;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Indian Oil Company have made adequate distribution arrangements for the sale of Barauni Slack Wax to Candle manufacturers at least at big consumption centres like Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Barauni Slack Wax can be used for candle manufacture in suitable admixture with Digboi Wax.

(c) Supplies of Slack Wax are being made to all the bonafide customers at Barauni Refinery.

Steps to bridge the gap between Demand and Production of Various Types of Wax

453. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the level of current annual production, Refinery-wise, both in the private and public sectors of:

- (i) Paraffin Wax,
- (ii) Match Wax,
- (iii) Slack Wax, and
- (iv) Any other Wax;

(b) the level of current annual demand of the industry for each type of Wax referred to above;

(c) how long the gap between the demand and production has been in existence;

§

(d) whether this gap has been increasing every year over the last two to three years; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bridge the gap between demand and production?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (e). Until 1970 the production and demand of Paraffin Wax including Match Wax, broadly matched. Whenever sporadic complaints were received the same were looked into and if necessary the availability for sales within the country was improved by reducing the quantum of exports. During 1971, however, reports of shortages started being received almost from all over the country, principally due to an increase in demand for making tarpaulins for the refugees. The following measures were taken to fill the gap between the availability and requirements:

- (a) Steps were taken to maximise the production of Paraffin Wax including Match Wax at Digboi Refinery, the only Refinery producing these two grades of wax. Simultaneously, exports were discontinued.
- (b) Arrangements were made for the production of Slack Wax at Madras and Barauni Refineries. No other type of wax is produced at the Refineries other than Digboi.
- (c) Towards the end of 1971, based on actual consumption in the various parts of the country, Statewise allocations were fixed for Paraffin Wax including Match Wax, and the responsibility for the distribution of these allocations and between the various consumers was entirely entrusted to the State Governments. An Order under the Essential Commodities Act which gives powers to the State Government to regulate the price, distribution and sales of paraffin wax, including match wax, has also since been promulgated. There are no controls on the distribution and sale of Slack Wax.

The Indian Institute of Petroleum has estimated a demand during 1972 of 44,656 tonnes of wax of all types. The actual production during the current year is expected to be as under :

(a) Paraffin Wax including Match Wax from Digboi Refinery ...	43,000 tonnes
(b) Slack Wax from Barauni Refinery ...	15,000 tonnes
(c) Slack Wax from Madras Refinery ...	3,000 tonnes

TOTAL	61,000 tonnes

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान हिन्द महा-सागर में अमरीकी पनडुब्बी की गतिविधियाँ

454. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 30 दिसम्बर, 1971 के 'स्टेट्समैन' में फिक्सेशन दैट मेड निक्मन प्रो० "पाकिस्तान" शीर्षक में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या इस समाचार में कोई मन्चाई है कि अमरीकी पनडुब्बी ने भारतीय युद्धपोत "खुखरी" को अपना निशाना बना कर दुबोया होगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रश्न पर अमरीकी सरकार के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि एक अमरीकी पनडुब्बी ने इस जहाज को तारपीटो मारा गया था । 30 दिसम्बर को जारी की गई एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में अमरीका ने स्पष्ट रूप से इस समाचार का खंडन किया था ।

Import of Nylon Filters for increasing production of Paraffin Wax

455. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any applications for the import of Nylon Filters for increasing production of paraffin wax;

(b) if so, the number of filters applied for by the various parties with dates and the value thereof, and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands now ?

IHL MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALI) (a) to (c). M/s Assam Oil Company, Digboi are the only producers of paraffin wax in the country. A licence for the import of 700 nylon filter blankets has been issued to them in January 1972 against their application of 18-11-1971 for Rs 2,54,520

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (संगठन) से करो की बसूली

456 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या बिल मर्जी यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (संगठन) से आयकर तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय करो को बसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन दानों दलों में वर्षवार कौन-कौन सा कितना-कितना कर बसूल किया गया ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) श्री सादिक अली की अध्यक्षता वाली भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस 7-जनरल-मटर रोड, नई दिल्ली ने कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 के लिए आय-विवरण दी जिसमें शून्य आय दिखाई थी। यह विवरण धारा 148 के अर्जित जारी किये गये नोटिस के अनुपालन में दायर की गई थी। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए भी धारा 139

(2) के अधीन विवरण दायर की गई जिसमें शून्य आय दिखाई गई। य दोनों कर-निर्धारण अनिर्णित पड़े हैं।

श्री डी० सर्जिवैया की अध्यक्षता वाली भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस, 5 राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली ने धारा 139 (2) के अधीन 1971-72 की आय-विवरण दायर की, जिसमें 7,62,160 रु० की हानि दिखाई गई। यह कर-निर्धारण भी अनिर्णित पड़ा है। अन्य प्रत्यक्ष-करो में से किसी के अर्जित कोई कार्यवाही अनिर्णित नहीं पड़ी है और न ही इन संगठनों का तरफ प्रत्यक्ष-कर से सबधित कर की कोई माँग बकाया है। उन करो की बसूली के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ख) यह लागू नहीं होता।

Royalty to Gujarat State on Oil and Natural Gas

457. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI . Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money given to Gujarat State as royalty on oil and Natural Gas during the last three years; and

(b) the share of the Central Government in royalty from oil and natural gas and other natural resources available in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) 1968-69...Rs. 342.57 lakhs.

1969-70...Rs. 360.62 lakhs.

1970-71...Rs. 386.09 lakhs.

(b) Central Government has no share in Royalty.

Export of Alcohol from U. P.

458. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have pressed the U. P. Government to export more alcohol to foreign countries;

(b) the quantity and value of alcohol exported to other countries during the last three years and their names, and

(c) whether the alcohol was exported direct by the U. P. Government or by the Centre or through some agency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a). No, Sir. However, some quantity of alcohol was released for export in the alcohol year 1970-71 as the supply position was comfortable

(b) The information is as under .

Year	Quantity in M. Tonnes	Rs.	Name of the Country
1969		Nil	
1970	5,219 Metric tonnes	Rs 33.11 lakhs	Switzerland
1971	2,034 Metric tonnes	Rs 12.36 lakhs	U. K
	7,198 Metric tonnes	Rs. 45.07 lakhs	Japan

(c) Through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Smuggling of articles from Bangla Desh into India

469. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of jute betelnuts and other commodities has found its way into India from Bangla Desh after Liberation; and

(b) if so, the persons responsible for the smuggling and the steps taken to check it ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Production of atomic weapons by India

460. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the Book "Military Balance 1971-72" (published by the Institute of International Social Studies, London), wherein India has been enumerated amongst the six countries in the world, which are capable of producing atomic weapons and has been placed at number four from the viewpoint of military strength; and

(b) whether Government have again examined the question of producing atomic weapons and, if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a). The Government have seen the publication "The Military Balance 1971-72" published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London and not the Institute of International Social Studies, London. There is, however, no mention in this publication to India being "among the six countries in the world which are capable of producing atomic weapons" or being "placed at number four from the view point of military strength."

(b) The Government's policy on the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been explained in Parliament on several occasions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government's policy in this regard remains unchanged.

Prices of essential commodities

461 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently adopted a new approach to check the prices of essential commodities

(b) whether the Committee constituted for the purpose has since submitted its report and

(c) if so the main recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y B CHAVAN) (a) to (c) The Government makes use of fiscal monetary and administrative measures in order to prevent any undue rise in the prices of essential commodities. These measures are constantly kept under review and changes are introduced as and when necessary. No separate Committee has been constituted for the purpose.

Suspension of American Aid to India

462 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether suspension of American aid to India will create a gap of 150 crores of rupees,

(b) whether this gap is sought to be filled up with increased assistance from other countries

(c) whether the Planning Commission has made any study of the likely consequences on the Fourth Plan as a result of the squeeze, and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has drawn up the list of the projects that will have to be reoriented and fresh priorities fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y B CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The suspension of aid by the U S Government related to an amount of about 87.5 million. This amount would have been utilised for the import of items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, spares and components, etc.

Efforts are being made to increase self-reliance augmenting indigenous production and by promotion of exports. To the extent that imports are inescapable alternative sources of supply under other credits and from rupee payment areas are being located and where this is not possible allocation of free foreign exchange is being made to the extent possible.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission is at present engaged in conducting certain studies aimed at increased self-reliance. Whether revision of priorities in respect of projects on hand will be necessary or not can be determined only after these studies are complete.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Illegal Export of Hindi Films

463 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is illegal export of Hindi films

(b) whether the country has been losing precious foreign exchange due to illegal export of Hindi films

(c) if so, the estimated loss of foreign exchange on this account and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) In view of seizures made by Customs authorities of Indian films, attempted to be smuggled out of the country, it can be said that there is illegal export of Hindi films from India to other countries resulting in loss of foreign exchange.

(c) There are no reliable means for estimating the loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(d) The following measures have been taken to prevent the smuggling of goods including illegal export of Indian films—Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, and on vulnerable sectors along the coast. 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. Extra vigilance is exercised in examination of suspected baggage and parcels sent out of the country.

Expansion in the Activities of UNMOGIP

464. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan has been allowed to expand its work in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the UNMOGIP, as directed by the U. N. O., has requested for the help of third party in its work and whether Government of India are thinking of acceding to the request and if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Under the Karachi agreement, UNMOGIP had been entrusted with the work of supervision of the 1949 cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir. The UNMOGIP has not been entrusted with any responsibility in regard to the present line of control. Therefore, the question of expanding its work in Jammu and Kashmir does not arise.

(c) The Government of India are not aware whether UNMOGIP has asked any third party to help in its work.

Option from Deputationist for Absorption in Public Undertakings

465. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Government officials on deputation to Public Undertakings have since given their option as to whether they want to remain and be absorbed in Public Undertakings or want to go back to their parent offices;

(b) if so, the position as it stands at present; and

(c) whether the persons who have opted to go back have since been sent back to their parent offices and if not, when they are likely to be sent back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). According to the Government orders, deputationists from the permanent civil services (other than those from Industrial Management Pool) and from the Defence Services (except those employed in the Defence Production Undertakings), have to exercise an option either to be permanently absorbed in the enterprises where they are employed or revert to their parent cadres within stipulated periods varying from two to three years from their date of deputation. According to the further orders of Government, certain categories of such deputationists who were already in the public enterprises at the time of the issue of these orders were given time to exercise their option till August 31, 1971; others are to exercise their option within the prescribed time-limits. As such, the time-limit for exercise of option would vary in individual cases and there is no one date for the exercise of option by deputationists. According to information available, the majority of those who had to exercise their option so far have decided to permanently serve the public enterprises.

(c) Government's orders require that the persons who have opted to go back will, on reaching the prescribed time-limit for the

exercise of option, be reverted to their parent offices. This is being followed.

Setting up of a Commission for Reviewing the Working of the Public Sector Undertakings

466. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a high-powered Commission to review the functioning of the Public Sector with particular reference to the criteria adopted in choosing locations for new units and inter-relationship between the Public and Private Sectors;

(b) if so, an outline thereof, and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to be set up and what will be its terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the High-level Action committee recently set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission to review the working of existing public sector undertakings with a view to making recommendations for improving the operations of these undertakings. The Action Committee will devise ways and means of improving the performance of these undertakings and more particularly will concentrate on the following aspects :

- (1) Maximisation of production;
- (2) Minimisation of operating costs;
- (3) Good preventive maintenance;
- (4) Good employee/labour relations; and
- (5) Adequate R&D activities;

The Committee is likely to complete the examination of most of the public sector undertakings by June, 1973. The Bureau of Public Enterprises will function as Secretariat of the Action Committee.

There is no proposal under consideration of Government to set up any other Commission to study particularly the criteria adopted in choosing location of new units and the inter-relationship between the public and private sector enterprises. With regard to choice of location, Government have emphasized the importance of careful scrutiny of the techno-economic considerations weighing with the location of industrial units at the feasibility report and the detailed project report stages

Enquiry into Debt Burden of States

468. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made by the Tamil Nadu Government for an independent inquiry into the problems of debt burden of States;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have been referring from time to time to the need for setting up a debt Commission for going into the problem of debt burden of the States. The Central Government have, however, been of the view that the appointment of a Commission would not really serve any useful purpose.

Soap Factories in India

469. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of soap factories registered so far in India, under the Factories Act, 1948, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of toilet and washing soap manufactured during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of workers employed, each year for the above period, and

(d) the States where the industry is centrally located'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) and (c) Information is not readily avail-

able. However, estimates of average daily employment in working factories classified in industry wise are regularly published in "Indian Labour Statistics," brought out annually by the Labour Bureau, Department of Labour and Employment, Simla. According to the 1971 issue of this publication the number of soap working factories and average daily employment in such factories are as follows

Year	No. of working soap factories	Average daily employment
1967	94	5,000
1968	95	8,000
1969	107	8,000

(b) Information in respect of 44 soap units in the organised sector registered with

the Directorate General of Technical Development is given below

Quantity in tonnes
Value in Rs lakhs

S No	Item	1969		Production and production value			
		Quantity	Value	1970		1971	
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Laundry Soap	192957	6753	188114	6584	220000 approx	7700
2	Toilet Soap	42043	1892	41286	1993	50000 approx	2250

(d) Distribution of the 44 units registered with the D G T D is as follows

Linking of Wages of Government Employees with Productivity

S No Name of the State No. of soap units

1	West Bengal	1
2	Maharashtra	10
3	Tamil Nadu	3
4	Uttar Pradesh	4
5	Madhya Pradesh	1
6	Andhra Pradesh	2
7	Bihar	1
8	Kerala	3
9	Mysore	4
10	Delhi	2
11	Gujarat	4
		44

470. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to link the wages of various categories of Government employees with productivity,

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

471. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees with the increase of Index number automatically; and

(b) if so, by what time the final decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission, which has been set up to examine the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees, is likely to consider the question of grant of Dearness Allowance also. Their recommendations are awaited.

Adoption of Performance Budget by Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to advise the public sector undertakings to adopt the system of "performance budget"; and

(b) if so, the merits of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Guidelines have already been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to enable the public enterprises to build up a budgetary system which would serve as a basis for performance planning and appraisal of the working of each enterprise and its various departments.

(b) Performance budget is an overall concept of planning, implementation and appraisal. In this system, the actual performance is closely analysed against the targets

envisaged in the budget and variances are determined; thereafter causes for such variations are found and steps taken to avoid their recurrence. The management's attention is pointed to the variations and exceptions so as to initiate necessary remedial measures. It also helps to establish the lines of responsibility and authority and evaluate the performance of individuals, or a group of individuals or departments or units.

Delay by U. S. Authorities in Transmitting Surrender Message of Pak Army to India

473. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U. S. A. had delayed the transmission of the "surrender message" of Pak Command in Dacca to the Government of India by about twenty hours;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) the findings of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have seen Press reports to this effect but have no information in this regard.

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

Raids by Income Tax authorities

474. SHRI HARI KISHOR SINGH : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax officials raided some business premises and residences in various parts of the country during the year 1971;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and in various parts of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the amount of money and documents unearthed as a result of these raids and the names of the persons involved; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). During the year 1971 the number of searches undertaken by the Income-tax Department is 352. Out of these the number of searches at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and in Andhra Pradesh is as under :

Bombay	113
Delhi	69
Calcutta	2
Madras	100
Andhra Pradesh	68

(c) and (d). Having regard to the number of searches mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, it is not possible to furnish the details of :—

- (i) money;
- (ii) documents;
- (iii) names of persons involved; and
- (iv) the action taken or proposed to be taken;

in each of these cases. However, if information is required in respect of any specific case the same can be furnished. The total value of the assets seized in the year 1971 is Rs. 246.69 lakhs all over the country.

Scheme framed for assisting the Families of the Soldiers killed, disabled or injured during the Indo-Pak War

475. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for assisting the families of the

soldiers killed, disabled or injured during the last Indo-Pak War; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A copy of the Government orders dated 24-2-72, sanctioning the liberalised pensionary awards under the Scheme, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1952/72]. A central Organisation is being set up in the Ministry of Defence to arrange for the other benefits proposed to be given under the Scheme from various benevolent funds not falling within the Consolidated Fund of India.

युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त हुए सैनिकों के पुत्रों को सेना में उच्च पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्राथमिकता देना

476. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाक युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त हुए मशस्त्र सेनाओं के सैनिकों के पुत्रों को मशस्त्र सेनाओं के उच्च पदों पर भर्ती करने के मामले में वरीयता दी जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में बनाई गई योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय हिरासत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी

477. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को युद्ध

बंदी बनाया गया है और उनके परिवारों के कितने सदस्य हमारी अभिरक्षा में है और क्या उनके बारे में ब्यौरा पाकिस्तान को दे दिया गया है;

(ख) जनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार उनके रहने तथा खाने-पीने का क्या प्रबंध किया गया है तथा उन्हें अन्य क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं; और

(ग) उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है तथा भविष्य में कितना व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है और क्या यह व्यय बहन करने के लिए पाकिस्तान को कहा गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कुल युद्ध बंदियों की संख्या 74,615 है जिनमें उनके परिवारों के 671 सदस्य भी शामिल हैं। इनमें से बहुतों के विवरण रेडक्रॉस की अन्तर्-राष्ट्रीय समिति के माध्यम से भेज दिए गए हैं और बाकियों के विवरण भेजे जा रहे हैं।

(ख) उन्हें युद्धबंदी शिविरों में रखा गया है और जनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार उनके लिए सभी आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि अब तक उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है। पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस खर्च को पूरा किए जाने का प्रश्न अभी नहीं उठाया गया है।

बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए लगाए गये नये कर

478. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के आने से उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए आपातकालिक कराधान से सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : 31 मार्च, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में होने वाली उगाहियों के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकारों और अन्य संबंधित विभागों आदि से एकत्र की जायगी। सूचना प्राप्त होने जानें के बाद, एक विवरण-पत्र सदन-घटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistan

479. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian civil and military personnel, who are prisoners of war with Pakistan, and whether their names and particulars have been released by the Government of Pakistan;

(b) the efforts made by the Government of India for their early release and the time by which they are expected to be released; and

(c) the facilities provided to them by Pakistan Government under Geneva Convention and by the Red Cross agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) According to information received from International Committee of Red Cross, there are 620 Indian Prisoners of War held in Pakistan; their names and particulars have been received from the Red Cross. Complete information is not so far available about civilians who might have been taken prisoner.

(b) According to International Committee of Red Cross, the total number of seriously sick and wounded Indian POWs fit to travel was 17; all of them were repatriated to India on 25th February 1972. General repatriation of POWs from both sides is dependent upon Pakistan's response to suggestions for bilateral talks.

(c) Red Cross have reported that the Indian POWs, who are in Camps, are being treated according to Geneva Convention.

**Violation of Cease fire by
Pak Forces**

480. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of violations of the cease-fire by Pakistani forces since the last Indo-Pakistan War and the sectors where they took place;

(b) the damage caused to life and property as a result thereof, sector-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to meet such violations effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The cease fire was effective from 2000 hours on 17th December, 1971. On the days immediately following the cease fire, there were quite a number of violations but gradually the position stabilised itself. However, sporadic breaches, particularly firing from across the line of actual control, still occur. These are attempted to be resolved locally.

There have been light casualties in these incidents; no artillery or aircraft was, however, destroyed as a result.

(c) Our security forces have instructions to take appropriate counter measures to meet such violations.

**Possibility of Oil being found
between Kerala Coast and
Laccadive Islands**

481. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of reports that there is a promising sedimentary

basin of oil between Kerala Coast and Laccadive Islands;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government with a request for a systematic exploration in this area; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The reconnaissance seismic profiling conducted in the past by ONGC in the Arabian Sea off Kerala coast has not indicated thick sedimentation in the Shelf area adjoining Kerala.

(b) On 4th May, 1971, the Minister for Industries, Government of Kerala had written to the then Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals, suggesting further seismic investigation for purposes of oil exploration off the sea coast of Kerala.

(c) In view of the discouraging results of the seismic survey carried out so far, ONGC has no present plans to conduct further exploration in this area.

**Import of 'Rectifier' by Kerala
Government for Caustic-
Chlorine Plant**

482. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought sanction for the import of "Rectifier" in connection with the seven-crore expansion project of the Caustic-Chlorine plant in the public sector unit of Travancore Cochin Chemicals; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have not agreed to the import of the Rectifier as it could be obtained from indigenous manufacturers.

**दरभगा जिले में झझारपुर के निकट
बलिराजपुर में पर्यटन केन्द्र खोलने
का प्रस्ताव**

43 श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा जिले में झझारपुर के निकट बलिराजपुर गांव में राजा बनि के किल पर एक पर्यटन केन्द्र खोलने और पर्यटकों का झझारपुर में बनि राजपुर जान में सुविधा देने हेतु एक मन्दिर का निर्माण करने का है और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या उनका विचार इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकार का अनुदान देने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जा नहीं।

**बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा में
हवाई अड्डा**

484 श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा में एक विमान हवाई अड्डा है

(ख) क्या जनसाधारण को इस हवाई अड्डे का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जनसाधारण के उपयोग के लिए एक गैर-सैनिक हवाई अड्डा निर्माण करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (र) से (ग) दरभंगा का विमान-क्षेत्र रक्षा मंत्रालय का है। रक्षा मंत्रालय की पूर्ण अनुमति पर सिविल उड़ानों भी दरभंगा विमानक्षेत्र का प्रयोग कर सकती है, परन्तु दृष्टिगत करने की आवश्यकता है कि दरभंगा के नियमों के अनुसार विमानों का प्रचालित करने का कोई योजना नहीं है।

**Stoppage of Economic Aid from
Abroad**

485 SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries which stopped economic aid to India during the recent Pak aggression and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) Only the United States suspended a part of economic aid to India following the recent Indo-Pak conflict

(b) Government consider the unilateral suspension of aid as unjustified and unwarranted

**Construction of Buildings for Defence
establishments in Madras**

486 SHRI K. GOPAL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct buildings to house Defence establishments in Inland Grounds in Madras City and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Three projects intended to provide office and living accommodation for the Army Units stationed in Madras are proposed to be put up on a portion of 55 acres out of the area of 105 acres comprising Island Grounds in Madras City.

Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries

487. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance received

from foreign countries, country-wise, from April to December, 1971;

(b) how does it compare with the assistance received from these countries during the corresponding period of 1970, and

(c) the amount of assistance likely to be received in the year 1972 ?

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

(c) It is not possible to estimate, at present, the assistance likely to be received in the year 1972.

Statement

Country-wise details of agreements for assistance signed with foreign countries from April, 1971 to December, 1971 and from April, 1970 to December, 1970.

S. No.	Country/Source	Rs. Crores	
		Project & non-Project Assistance from April, 1971 to December, 1971.	Project & Non-Project Assistance from April 1970 to December, 1970.
1.	Austria	0.66	1.50
2.	Belgium	3.00	2.63
3.	Canada	39.15	26.97
4.	France	24.00	20.63
5.	West Germany	55.33	55.33
6.	Japan	45.48	24.30
7.	Netherlands	10.88	8.81
8.	Sweeden	3.75	—
9.	U. K.	76.50	52.38
10.	U. S. A.	48.55	163.65
11.	I. B. R. D.	45.00	41.25
12.	I. D. A.	207.75	103.13
Total :		560.05	500.58
FOOD ASSISTANCE			
1.	Australia	2.83	2.84
2.	Canada	28.00	31.20
3.	U. K.	1.44	0.90
4.	U. S. A.	118.70	—
Total		150.97	34.94

**Performance of Indigenous War
equipment in the Indo-
Pak War**

488. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evaluated
the performance of the indigenous war
equipment in the recent Indo-Pak conflict;
and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The performance of the equipment
has, by and large, been satisfactory. Further
improvements are however proposed where
feasible and necessary.

Youth Hostel at Calicut

489. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
establish an additional youth hostel at Calicut
besides the one sanctioned for Veli in Tri-
vandrum District; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of Night Boeing 737 Jet
Flights on Trunk Routes
by Indian Airlines**

490. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have
decided to introduce night Boeing 737 jet

flights on their trunk route connecting Delhi,
Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on cheaper
fares; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the
decision ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b). The Corporation are considering
the feasibility of introducing such operations.

**Demand for Higher Prices of
Imported Crude**

491. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question about the in-
crease in the price of imported Crude Oil by
the three foreign Oil Companies has been
settled;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at;

(c) the likely effect of the increased
price on petroleum and oil products; and

(d) whether any programme has been
drawn up towards self-sufficiency in Crude
Oil ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to
(c). Soon after the devaluation of the dollar,
the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting
Countries asked the oil companies to in-
crease the "posted" prices of crude oil to the
extent of the devaluation. After protracted
negotiations, an Agreement was reached
between O. P. E. C. and the oil companies
whereunder the "posted" prices of crude oil
have been increased by 8.49%. The oil
companies have intimated that effective from
26th January, 1972, their crude oil suppliers
have consequently increased the price of
crude oils by 11.6 to 11.7 cents per barrel,
as these amounts represent the actual increases
in the tax realisations of the oil producing
countries. The Government have not accept-
ed this increase. The increased price of

crude oil claimed by the 3 oil companies will, therefore, not affect product prices.

(d) The highest importance is being attached to the intensification of exploration and other activities with a view to locating new sources of crude and to optimise the production from the oil fields already discovered. The exploration activity is also being extended towards more promising even though difficult or relatively inaccessible structure such as Bombay High and Tripura

Tax on Agricultural Income

492. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the levy of agricultural Income-tax in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have constituted a Committee headed by Dr. K. N. Raj, to study and give its recommendations on various issues relating to the taxation of agricultural wealth and income.

Scheme to Replace old Aircrafts of Indian Airlines

493. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have chalked out any programme to replace their old aircrafts;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure involved and when the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines are making a detailed study of its future aircraft requirements, keeping in view the necessity to phase out older aircraft and the growth of domestic requirements.

Applications for Industrial Licences Referred to Monopolies Commission

494. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI K. MALANNA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Industrial licences received by his Ministry during the year 1971;

(b) the number of applications which have been cleared; and

(c) the number of applications which have been referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and the action taken by Government thereon in the light of the Commission's observations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Department of Company Affairs received 3157 industrial licensing applications for comments during 1971.

(b) The Department's comments have been sent to the concerned Ministries in all the cases.

(c) Statutory applications under Section 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P., Act for substantial expansion or setting up new undertakings to which the provisions of these sections apply are different from licensing applications. The Central Government has received 129 such statutory applications during 1971 excluding applications which were withdrawn and 13 of these were referred to the

M.R.T.P. Commission for further enquiry. Reports of the M.R.T.P. Commission have been received so far with respect to five applications and final orders have been made in respect of one report received from M.R.T.P. Commission. The remaining 4 reports are under consideration of the Government.

Indian POWs held in Pak Custody

495 SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Indian POWs who dies while in Pakistan's custody ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) According to information made available by International Red Cross, one Indian POW has dies while in custody.

Setting up of a Panel Regarding Reorientation of Economic and Industrial Policy

496. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a high-powered panel to give re-orientation to the economic and industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks.

497. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to re-constitute the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, when the new board is likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The first boards of Directors of the Nationalised Banks constituted on 18th of July 1970 under Section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 have been functioning. The Board of Directors in accordance with Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 are expected to be constituted shortly.

Directors of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

498. SHRI NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Directors of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and how long they have been on the Board of the Corporation;

(b) whether Companies associated with any of these Directors have taken rupee or foreign exchange loans from the Corporation during the last three years; and

(c) whether there is any representative of the small scale industry on the Board of the Corporation and; if so, his name ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. is a private sector long-term financial institution incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956. All its directors except one nominee of Government and a debenture director are elected by its general body acting by a system of rotation. The required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Of the total rupees and foreign currency loans of Rs. 2568 and Rs. 6138 lakhs respectively sanctioned during the last three years, rupees and foreign currency loans of Rs. 145 and Rs. 696 lakhs respectively were sanctioned to industries

concerns, one or other of whose directors was also a director of the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

(c) There is no representative of the small scale industry as such, on the Board of the

Corporation, but all the directors of the Corporation take an active interest in financing projects of the small entrepreneurs for whom a simplified scheme has been framed by the Corporation.

Board of Directors of Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Name of Directors	Date of their first appointment
1. Shri H. T. Parekh, Chairman and Managing Director :	January 1, 1968 (Appointed Chairman on January 1, 1972)
2. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai :	January 5, 1955 (Named as a Director in Articles of Association)
3. Shri K. K. Birla :	February 25, 1959
4. Shri D. P. Goenka :	June 25, 1959
5. Shri N. A. Palkhivala :	October 28, 1959
6. Mr. L. J. Mulkern :	January 14, 1963
7. Shri N. M. Wagle :	September 22, 1966
8. Shri Bhaskar Mitter :	July 24, 1968
9. Shri M. V. Sohoni, Managing Director, LIC :	December 26, 1969
10. Mr. A. W. B. Hayward :	December 26, 1969
11. Shri K. P. J. Prabhu, Custodian, Canara Bank :	June 21, 1971
12. Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development :	September 8, 1971
13. Mr. J. Russell :	December 10, 1971
14. Shri V. M. Bhide, Government Director :	December 7, 1970
15. Mr. M. L. Greenberg, Alternate Director for Mr. L. J. Mulkern :	January 14, 1971
16. Mr. G. W. Will, Alternate Director for Mr. J. Russell :	December 10, 1971

हिमाचल प्रदेश को ऋण

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितना ऋण दिया गया, और

(ख) दिये गये ऐसे ऋणों पर व्याज का कितना रुपया बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान, जनवरी, 1972 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश को कुल 13.55 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिये थे।

(ख) बकाया ऋणों के व्याज के संबंध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में 4.22 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अदा की जानी है।

**मध्य प्रदेश के गृहजाल जिले में
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं
खोलना**

500. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के गृहजाल जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी नई शाखाएं खोली गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : 1971 के दौरान सेंट्रल बैंक ने गृहजाल में एक कार्यालय खोला था। रिजर्व बैंक ने सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया को इस जिले को तीन और केन्द्रों में कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति दे दी है।

Opening of New Oil Refineries

501. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Oil Refineries Government propose to set up during the next three years;

(b) their location and capacity; and

(c) whether Government will give preference to the backward areas for locating such refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). (i) A refinery with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum is under construction at Haldia in West Bengal. It is expected to go on stream by the middle of 1973.

(ii) Government have approved the proposal for the setting up of an oil refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam with a capacity of

1 million tonnes per annum. It is expected to be commissioned by early 1976.

(iii) Government also propose to set up an oil refinery in the North-West region of the country with a capacity of about 6 million tonnes per annum. No decision in regard to its location has yet been taken. This project is expected to be commissioned in the fifth Plan period.

(c) Location for new refineries have to be governed largely by techno-economic considerations.

**Setting up of Sixth Finance
Commission**

502. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO .
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up the sixth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, its commission and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the Commission will be required to submit its report to Government ?

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

(b) and (c). The composition and terms of reference of the Sixth Finance Commission are under consideration and an announcement will be made as soon as a decision is taken on these matters.

Rise in Prices

503. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have noticed the steep price-rise during the year 1971-72,

(b) the percentage of rise in whole-sale and retail prices during 1971-72; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stabilise the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Wholesale Price Index (1961-62 = 100) for the period April 1971—February 1972 has risen by an average of 3.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. No index of retail prices is constructed, but the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960 = 100) shows an average increase of 3.2 per cent for the period April 1971—January 1972 as compared to the same period last year.

(c) Government's fiscal, monetary and administrative policies are aimed at keeping inflationary pressures under check. A fairly restrictive credit policy is being pursued, and speculative activities have also been curbed through banning/suspension of forward trading in a number of commodities.

Price and distribution controls are being continued in respect of a number of commodities such as iron and steel and vanaspathi; the textile industry's demand for higher prices for controlled cloth has been turned down. Shortages of essential raw materials such as cotton, oils and oilseeds, and certain categories of steel are being met through imports.

A net-work of ration/fair price shops is in existence; distribution of foodgrains has been liberalised and State Governments instructed to open such shops even in remote areas. In recent months, the Food Corporation has commenced releases of foodgrains in the open market. In addition, with effect from January 1972, 60 per cent of the sugar output is being distributed through ration and fair price shops. The question of further enlarging the public distribution system in order to cover commodities other than foodgrains and sugar is under examination.

Survey for oil in Arabian Sea and Gulf of Cambay

504. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(1) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started a seismic survey for drilling in the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Cambay;

(b) whether the drilling is being done with some foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far and the expected results of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) to (c). Detailed seismic surveys of the Arabian Sea adjoining the Gulf of Cambay were recently completed by using a seismic ship and the services of the French Company, CGG on contract, under French Government's credit assistance. The data collected by the most up-to-date seismic digital equipment on board, the French ship are now being processed in the CGG's computer centre in France. The processed data are expected to aid ONGC in pin-pointing locations for exploratory drilling on the Bombay High and adjoining structures. Drilling is expected to commence towards the end of this year using the self-propelled Jack-up platform which is under construction in Japan and is expected to be delivered to ONGC by the end of September. 72. The drilling operations will be done initially using the services on contract basis of offshore drilling experts of the American firm Offshore International SA, who are also the designers of the Jack-up platform.

Agreement for Supply of Aircrafts to Bangla Desh by India

505. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between the

Governments of India and Bangla Desh has been reached for the supply of aircrafts to Bangla Desh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the training facilities have also been offered to Bangla Desh Government; and

(d) if so, an outline thereof ?

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

(a) Two Fokker Friendship aircraft of the 200 series were handed over to the Bangladesh Biman in the first week of March at the request of the Bangladesh Government. The necessary spare parts and materials required for the maintenance of these aircrafts are also being provided.

(b) and (d). The terms of the release of the aircraft and the provision of training facilities are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Agreements for Credit from Japan

506. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three credit agreements have been reached between India and Japan recently;

(b) if so, the amount of credit expected to be received thereunder by India and how these credits are proposed to be utilised; and

(c) whether these agreements have been reached after the recent Indo-Pak war ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A loan Agreement was signed with the Export-Import Bank of Japan recently for Rs. 73.26 crores (Yen 31 billion) comprised of

Rs. 37.81 crores (Yen 16 billion) for projects and Rs. 35.45 crores (Yen 15 billion) for commodity imports. The project portion of the credit will be used for the (i) Cochin Shipyard Project, (ii) Tuticorin Fertilizer Project, (iii) Kota Fertilizer (Expansion) Project, other projects to be agreed upon and for import of capital goods. The commodity portion will be used for the import of steel, raw materials, component and spare parts for industry; and machinery for the National Small Industries Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Credit Agreement was signed on the 1st February, 1972.

Financial Aid from Britain

507. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total aid received from Britain in the current year,

(b) whether a part of this aid is reserved for the needs of British-owned firms in India; and

(c) if so, the total amount reserved for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Against the British aid pledge of £ 54.5 million (Rs. 98.1 crores) to India for 1971-72, the total amount of loan agreements signed so far is £ 42.5 million (Rs. 76.5 crores);

(b) and (c). No part of the British aid is reserved for British-owned firms. However, a sum of £ 3 million (Rs. 5.4 crores) had been set aside for meeting the requirements of British-oriented firms, viz. firms which have been financially or technologically connected with U. K. firms or have been traditional buyers from them.

Setting up of Import-Export Bank

508. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banking Commission

has proposed establishment of an Import and Export Bank in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The finding of the Commission is that at present there is no justification for the creation of an Export-Import Bank.

(b) The Commission's recommendations will be considered by Government as soon as possible.

Foreign Tourists Visiting Gujarat

509. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**
SHRI VEKARIA :

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

(a) The number of foreign tourists who visited Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of countries from which they came; and

(c) whether Government propose to develop more Tourist Centres in Gujarat during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Tourist arrival figures are compiled on an all-India basis, not State-wise.

(c) The Central Government is mounting a son-et-lumiere show at Sabarmati Ashram and constructing a rest house in the Gir Wild Life & Sanctuary.

Proposal to link Bhopal with Raipur by Air

510. **SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no air link between Bhopal and other important cities of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government propose to link Bhopal with Raipur by air in the current year and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The following two air services operate through Bhopal :

1. Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay.
2. Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Rourkela-Raipur-Bhopal

Recovery of Wealth-Tax from M/s Volga Restaurant, Delhi

511. **SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the amount of Wealth-tax realised from the partners of M/s. Volga Restaurant and the Group, Delhi upto 31st December, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The amount of wealth-tax realised was Rs. 10,968/-

Foreign Investment in India

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

(a) the amount of foreign investment so far industry-wise and country-wise in India and

(b) the names of the industries which are dominated by foreign interest through investment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement giving information as at the end of March 1968 is attached. More recent information is not yet available.

(b) From the particulars of registration of foreign majority companies as dominant undertakings under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, and other available information, it would appear that foreign capital is particularly entrenched in

plantations, petroleum, cigarettes, matches, drugs and pharmaceuticals, automobile tyres and tubes and in the following products

Aluminium Foils & Container Sheets
Industrial V. Belts & Fan Belts
Gramophone Records & Record Playing Equipment
Dry Cells and Batterie
Malted Milk
Crown Corks
Fuel Injection Equipment

Spark Plugs

Lifts

Typewriters

The list is not exhaustive. In the majority of these cases foreign capital had already established itself before India attained independence. While it has grown over the years largely through retained earnings, there has been progressive increase in the Indian capital associated with it, though still on a minority basis.

Statement

Corporate Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Outstanding Long-Term Foreign Private Investments by Country and Industry

(Rs. in Crores)

As at the end of March, 1968

Country	Plantations	Mining	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Services	Total
Canada	—	—	—	13.5	—	13.5
France	—	1.2	1.5	14.6	29.1	46.4
Germany (West)	—	—	—	32.4	38.8	71.2
Italy	—	—	15.0	24.9	0.2	40.1
Japan	—	—	2.1	45.3	34.4	81.8
Switzerland	1.1	—	—	25.5	2.0	28.6
Sweden	—	—	—	16.0	2.4	18.4
U. K.	121.0	6.3	106.0	278.5	113.7	625.5
U. S. A.	0.1	—	70.0	87.1	40.4	197.6
Other Countries	0.3	0.8	1.8	43.4	13.1	59.4
TOTAL :	122.5	8.3	196.4	581.2	274.1	1182.5

SOURCE : Article on "India's International Investment Position in 1967-68" published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1971.

Banking Facilities in Eastern Region

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

(a) whether the Eastern region of the country is heavily underbanked as compared to other region; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or proposed to take to remove the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The eastern region of the country (comprising the States of Assam, Arunachal, Bihar, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal) is relatively underbanked.

(b) Banks have been asked both by Reserve Bank as well as by Government to take special steps to speed up the banking development of this region.

Oil Port in Gujarat

514. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Oil Port in Gujarat near the mouth of the Narmada close to Dahej in Broach District;

(b) whether Government have dropped the earlier proposal of having the Port at Salaya near Okha and Jamnagar in Saurashtra;

(c) if so, when the final decision for location is likely to be taken; and

(d) the total expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (d). To determine a suitable location for developing port facilities for the import of crude oil to meet the requirements of Koyali Refinery and of the proposed oil refinery in the North West Region of the country, a Working Group was constituted in September 1970. The Group recommended the location of a terminal in the Gulf of Kutch. The actual site will be chosen on the basis of detailed hydrographic survey and exploration of the sea bed conditions. It did not find Dahej suitable because of poor draft available off Dahej and in the approaches such that larger size tankers cannot sail up to Dahej. Decision on location would be taken and the preparation of estimate of total expenditure involved on this project taken up only when the results of detailed hydrographic survey and exploration of sea-bed conditions are known.

Care of dependents of personnel killed in War

515. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have decided to take full care of the dependents of the

Indian personnel killed in the recent Indo-Pak War;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) the number of dependents and the financial implications of the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have evolved a Scheme for rehabilitation of the families of the Armed Forces personnel killed and those disabled due to injury sustained in the recent Indo-Pak War. Under the Scheme, the rates of pensionary awards have been enhanced and the conditions for their grant liberalised. A copy of the Government orders sanctioning the liberalised pensionary awards is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1453/72] The Scheme also visualises grant of benefits in other spheres such as accommodation, training, employment assistance, medical facilities and education of children. A Central Organisation is being set up in the Ministry of Defence to arrange for the other benefits proposed to be given under the Scheme from various benevolent fund not included in the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) Information regarding the number of dependents is not available. The expenditure consequent on the liberalisation of the pensionary awards is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores non-recurring and Rs. 1.5 crores recurring per year.

Strike in Avadi Factory in Madras

516. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were demonstrations and lathi charge within and outside the precincts of the Avadi Factory in Madras recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report from the Madras Government and from the management of the Avadi Factory regarding the strike and if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). During the period of the strike of the employees of the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi between 24.1.72 and 7-2-72, there were some demonstrations and lathi charge outside the precincts of the Factory. The lathi charge was resorted to by the State Government due to development of a law and order situation.

The reports received from the Management during the strike period have indicated that the strike was illegal as there was no advance notice therefor, nor was there any pending issue requiring settlement. However, a list of demands that was submitted on behalf of the employees after the commencement of the strike was discussed with the employees' representatives and the strike was called off on 7.2.72. There has been no report on the matter from the State Government.

Condition of War Widows

517. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI BISWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the "Times of India" dated the 20th December, 1971 under the caption "War widows feel neglected and forgotten"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While it is impossible to fill the void created in the life of the widows of officers and jawans killed in the war, Government has taken adequate steps to relieve them of financial worries. Full salaries were paid to them for December, 1971 and January 1972, orders have been issued on 24-2-1972 providing for substantially

enhanced rates of Special Family Pension. The rates of Dependent's Pension and family gratuity, etc., have also been liberalised. In addition, the children of the deceased are now entitled to free education upto the first degree course. A copy of the order is placed on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-1454/72]. A new scheme for providing other forms of assistance has been prepared and it has been decided to create a special organisation to attend to all schemes and all problems relating to widows of Service officers and Servicemen killed in action.

Assessment of Losses in Men and Material during War

518. SHRI NEGESHWARA RAO :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of our losses in men and material during last Indo-Pakistan war; and

(b) if so, an account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b).

LOSSES IN MEN

(i) Army	—	3238
Navy	—	200
Air Force	—	33

(ii) LOSSES IN MATERIAL

Tanks	—	73
Warships	—	1 (Frigate)
Aircrafts	—	45

Indo-Iraq Technical Talks for Collaboration in an Oil Refinery

519. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Iraq technical talks held in Baghdad;

(b) whether the Iraq Government have agreed to finance one oil Refinery in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). No Agreement was finalised in the Indo-Iraq technical talks held in Baghdad. Negotiations are still continuing. The Iraqi offer to finance an oil refinery based on Iraqi crude featured in the talks. However, this subject can be further pursued only when an agreement is reached regarding the terms and conditions of supply of crude oil.

M/s. Golcha Properties (Private) Ltd.

520. SHRI T. S. LATCHUMANAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money so far collected by the Official Liquidator of M/s Golcha Properties (P) Ltd. now under liquidation;

(b) whether the claims of all the creditors holding 'hundis' have since been verified by the Liquidator; and

(c) if so, when the distribution of the first instalment against the verified claims of creditors will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) As on 7th March, 1972 the Official Liquidator had collected a sum of Rs. 57,85,909.73 by running two cinemas of the company in liquidation one at Delhi and the other at Bombay including other miscellaneous proceeds and interests on fixed deposits.

(b) The claims filed by the creditors of the company are being verified by the Official Liquidator. So far, 2242 claims for Rs. 92,79,123.05 have been admitted wholly or in part and 41 claims rejected. Verification of some claims is however pending for want of information/documents to be furnished by the creditors.

(c) On a report of the Official Liquidator the Hon'ble Court has been pleased to declare dividend of 10 paise in the rupee to the preferential creditors and 20 paise in the rupee to the ordinary creditors, fixing 1st June, 1972 to 30th November, 1972 as the dates of payments.

Recovery in Income-tax from Golcha Properties (P) Ltd.

521. SHRI T. S. LATCHUMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Income-tax liabilities outstanding against M/s Golcha Properties (Private) Ltd., now under liquidation;

(b) how much of this liability pertains to the period prior to the liquidation of this Company and how much to the past liquidation period,

(c) why the arrears of Income-tax were not recovered from the Company prior to its liquidation; and

(d) whether the post-liquidation arrears of Income-tax will be recovered from the sale proceeds of the properties standing in the name of the Company ?

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

(a) The total Income-tax liabilities outstanding against M/s Golcha Properties (P) Ltd now under liquidation as on 1-3-1972 are as under :

Assessment year	Amount (Rs)
1960-61	1,12,583
1965-66	4,80,660
1965-66 (Interest u/s 220(2))	50,353
1966-67	3,65,430
Total :	10,09,026

(b) The demand of Rs. 1,12,583 was raised prior to the liquidation of the Company. The balance demand of

Rs. 8,96,443 was created after the date of the order of the liquidation of the Company.

(c) The arrears were not collected prior to liquidation as the demands were disputed.

(d) Since the Company is under liquidation as per orders of the Rajasthan High Court, recovery of these arrears will be governed by such orders as the Hon'ble Company Judge of the Rajasthan High Court may be pleased to pass.

Amount Advanced by M/s. Golcha Properties (Pvt.) Ltd.

522. SHRI T. S. LATCHUMANAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money advanced by M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Limited to their subsidiary companies prior to their liquidation;

(b) whether the money thus advanced be taken into account while making disbursement to the creditors;

(c) what steps Government have so far taken to recover the advances from the subsidiary companies; and

(d) whether Government propose to recover the amounts so advanced from the assets of the subsidiary companies or the Directors thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). M/s. Golcha Properties (Private) Limited (in liquidation) have no subsidiary company within the meaning of provisions of section 4 of the Companies Act, 1956. There are, however, some companies under the same management or having common or closely related directors or shareholders to which M/s. Golcha Properties (Private) Limited (in liquidation) advanced money. Appropriate action has already been initiated by the Official Liquidator for recoveries from all such companies. Misfeasance pro-

ceedings against delinquent directors are also pending in the Court. The debts, whatever realised, would be available for distribution to the creditors.

Visit by Chief of Army Staff Abroad

523. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the Army Staff visited USSR and certain other countries during the month of February, 1972;

(b) if so, the names of countries visited by him; and

(c) the nature of discussions held there and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The USSR and Britain.

(c) The Chief of the Army Staff visited Moscow at the invitation of the Chief of the General Staff of the USSR to attend their Armed Forces Day Celebrations on the 23rd February, 1972. His visit to London was largely connected with matters relating to the Military Adviser's establishment in Britain. During these visits, views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest.

Smuggling of Gold and Silver from Dubai and Kuwait

524. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a huge quantity of gold, silver and other luxury items is smuggled into India from Dubai and Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the estimated value of goods smuggled in 1971 and the preventive measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Government is aware that gold and other luxury goods are being smuggled into the country from Dubai on a large scale; and silver is being smuggled out of the country to Dubai. There is, however, no such information regarding Kuwait.

(b) It is not practicable to make an estimate of the value of goods smuggled into or out of India during 1971. However, goods valued Rs. 2083 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities during the year 1971, most of which are likely to have emanated from Dubai.

The measures being adopted by the Government to check 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 checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. 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. 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.

Money Invested as Shares by Credit Institutions and L. I. C. in Tata Iron and Steel Industries ETC.

525. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money invested at present in shares by Government of India Credit Institutions and the Life Insurance Corporation in the Tata Iron and Steel Industries, TELCO and Indian Iron Industries; and

(b) whether Government have any control over the management of these Companies and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement showing the holdings of the public sector financial institutions (including L. I. C., U. T. I. and General Insurance Companies) in the ordinary shares of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd, Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd, and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. is attached.

(b) Government have one nominee each on the Board of Directors of the three Companies. In addition, there are 3 Directors representing the public sector, elected on the Board of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

Statement

Holdings of the public sector financial institutions (including LIC, UTI and General Insurance Companies) in Ordinary Shares of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd

Name of the financial institution	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	T. I. S. Co.	T. E. L. Co.	I. I. S. Co.
	Ordinary Shares (Face Value)	Ordinary Shares (Face Value)	Ordinary Shares (Face Value)
U. T. I.	347.09 (9.0)	42.78 (3.0)	114.20 (4.6)
L. I. C.	685.71 (17.8)	108.04 (7.5)	779.30 (31.3)

1	2	3	4
I. D. B. I.	—	—	—
I. F. C. I.	—	—	—
I. C. I. C. I.	—	7 60	—
		(0 5)	
Nationalised Banks	2·83	2·25	—
	(0·1)	(0·2)	
General Insurance Companies	194·62	79·39	45·52
	(5·0)	(5·5)	(1·8)
State Bank of India	—	—	—
Total capital subscribed by financial institutions	1230·25 (31·9)	240·06 (16·7)	939·02 (37·7)
Total subscribed capital	3858·02 (100·0)	1434·93 (100·0)	2488·18 (100·0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

**Proposal to Resume Direct Flight
between Cochin and Bombay**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is very heavy Air traffic between Cochin and Bombay;

(b) whether Government have made any study of the number of people left on the waiting list both at Bombay and Cochin and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to resume the direct flight from Cochin to Bombay ?

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

(a) any (b). Yes, Sir. The seat availability position has considerably improved.

(c) Indian Airlines do not propose to resume the direct flight in the near future.

Overdrafts by States

527. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI HURAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of overdrafts drawn by the various States from the Reserve Bank of India as on the 29th February, 1972;

(b) the action taken by the Reserve Bank to recover the overdrafts; and

(c) the guide-lines laid down by Government for further overdrafts by the States from the Bank and the likely impact thereof on States ?

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

(b) and (c). Discussions have been held recently with States having overdrafts, on the Reserve Bank of India. The concerned State Governments have agreed to initiate suitable

measures to reduce the overdrafts, including economies in non-Plan expenditure and mobilisation of additional resources. Details regarding the follow-up-action that would need to be taken to prevent any further increase in the overdrafts have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Overdrafts of States as on 29-2-1972

	(Rs. Crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.15
2. Assam	9.26
3. Bihar	33.21
4. Haryana	7.52
5. Kerala	49.76
6. Maharashtra	18.07
7. Mysore	73.55
8. Rajasthan	72.18
9. Tamil Nadu	73.69
10. West Bengal	7.53
Total :	428.92

Complaints Against Air India, New Delhi

528. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing at page 1 of the "Times of India", New Delhi dated the 20th February, 1972 captioned 'Maharaja is rude to his flock' and if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Yes, Sir. Some passengers holding tickets issued in London with reservations from Delhi to London on the flight of the 19th February, 1972, operated by Air-India Charters Limited, could not be accommodated since the flight was already fully booked. These passengers had not checked their reservations or maintained any contact with Air-India's Delhi office, but had reported at the airport at the time of the departure of the flight when no seats were available for them.

To avoid the recurrence of such incidents, Air-India's stations have been instructed to brief all passengers travelling by Air-India's charter flights to confirm their reservations with the concerned Air-India stations sufficiently in advance of the flight.

Excursion Fares Introduced by Air India

529. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India has introduced recently some excursion fares for various places in Europe, U. K. and U. S. A.;

(b) if so, on what routes;

(c) whether these fares do not permit even a single stop-over enroute in either direction;

(d) whether the reduced fares introduced by foreign Airlines permit some such stop-over either way; and

(e) if so, the reasons for Air-India not doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air-India has established cheap excursion fares for round trips between India and U. S. A. and vice-versa. While no excursion fare has been established for places in Europe, Air-India has introduced a cheap Youth Fare for round trips between India and France and vice-versa.

(c) The excursion fares between India and U. S. A. and vice versa and the France-India Youth Fare do not allow for any stop-overs. On the India-France round trip Youth Fare, however, one stop-over is permitted in each direction, but journeys must be performed on the same carrier.

(d) Foreign airlines operating on these routes may match these fares subject to compliance with the prescribed conditions.

(e) Does not arise.

Advances given by S. B. I. Tadepalligudem for Agricultural Purposes

530. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total advances given by the State Bank of India, Tadepalligudem Branch in Andhra Pradesh for the agricultural purposes during the last three years and the collections made upto December, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्धियों के भागने के मामले की जाँच

531. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध-बंदियों के दो जल्ये जब उन्हें एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाया जा रहा था, भाग गये;

(ख) वे युद्धबंदी किन परिस्थितियों में भाग निकले और अब तक कितने युद्धबंदियों का पता नहीं चला है;

(ग) क्या उन युद्धबंदियों के भाग निकलने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जाँच की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) 7 युद्धबंदियों का एक जल्ये 9 फरवरी, 1972 को बस से यात्रा करते समय

भाग गया । इनमें से 5 को पकड़ लिया गया है लेकिन 2 को अभी तक नहीं खोजा जा सका । 5 युद्धबंदियों का एक और जल्ये 8/9 जनवरी, 1972 को रेल में यात्रा करते समय भाग गया लेकिन सभी पाचों को पकड़ लिया गया ।

(ग) जाँच प्रगति पर है ।

(घ) सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों का और कड़ा करने के लिए आवश्यक पग उठाए गए हैं ?

Supply of Alcohol to various States by Uttar Pradesh Government

532. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to supply more quantity of Alcohol to other States;

(b) if so, the estimated production of alcohol in U. P. this year and the quantity supplied to other States; and

(c) the total quantity produced in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government has reported an estimated production of 96.2 million litres of alcohol during the current alcohol year. Taking into account the carry over stocks from the previous year, the total availability of alcohol within Uttar Pradesh State is estimated to be 103.0 million litres. Taking the estimated demand for alcohol within U. P. State as 89.0, the surplus of 14 million litres has been allocated to deficit States like West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) The reported production of alcohol in the alcohol year 1970-71 is 240 million litres.

**Additional Fare for Coach service
charged by Indian Airlines**

533. DR. SANAKTA PRASAD :
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to charge additional fare for coach service from City Air Booking agency to Airport; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Indian Airlines have decided to impose an appropriate charge on passengers making use of their coaches between city terminals and airports and vice versa. The date of implementation of the scheme has not yet been decided.

(b) The cost of providing free surface transport has been steadily increasing and is placing a heavy burden on Indian Airlines. Indian Airlines has, therefore, decided to follow the general worldwide practice of making a small charge.

सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के बारे में निर्णय

534. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :

श्री बेकारिया :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे को बन्द न करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सफदरजंग विमान-क्षेत्र को फ्लाईंग तथा ग्लाइडिंग क्लबों,

छोटे विमानों तथा कम स्थान में अवतरण एवं उड़ान की क्षमता वाले विमानों के उपयोग के लिये रखने का प्रस्ताव है। राजधानी के अन्दर ही एक ऐसे विमानक्षेत्र की मौजूदगी आगे आने वाले वर्षों में काफी लाभदायक मिद्ध होगी।

**घायल और विकलांग सैनिकों को
उनकी सेवाओं के बारे में
दिया गया आश्वासन**

535. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हान के भारत-पाक युद्ध में घायल और विकलांग सैनिकों को आजीवन सेवा में समझने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**"Hot-line" Telephone connections
between Military Commanders
of India and Pakistan**

536. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and Pakistani armies have established 'Hot-line' telephone connections between their Commanders in Rawalpindi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the purpose served thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No "HOT LINE" telephone connection has been established for direct telephone conversation between the commanders in New Delhi and Rawalpindi. An exchange terminated line

circuit to Rawalpindi however exists. Calls can be booked on this circuit as necessary.

Violation of Cease-fire by Pak Troops in Jalalabad Sector

537. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani troops violated the cease-fire on the 4th January, 1972 by attacking the Kilasahu post in the Jalalabad Sector; and

(b) if so, an account of the cease-fire violation and the casualties suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the night of 3/4 January, our post in this area was attacked by the Pakistani forces. The attack was repulsed. 12 Pakistani Other Ranks were taken prisoners and 24 Pakistanis were killed. On our side, one Officer and two Other Ranks lost their lives and 3 Other Ranks were wounded. We captured a jeep, medium machine guns, rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Exchange of wounded POWs between India and Pakistan

538. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Red Cross offered to fly one aircraft between India and Pakistan to exchange the wounded POWs;

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

(c) the number of Indian POWs flown to India by the Red Cross ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government accepted the offer.

(c) 17.

Violation of Cease fire Line by Pak Forces in Uri Sector

539. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani Forces violated the cease-fire line in Uri Sector on the 29th December, 1971;

(b) the casualties suffered by our Forces; and

(c) whether Pakistan succeeded in taking back some territory in the Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were no casualties on our side.

(c) No, Sir.

Stoppage of U. S. Aid to India

540. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no provision for aid to India has been made in the U. S. Aid Programme for the coming fiscal year;

(b) if so, how the stoppage of aid is likely to affect our development projects;

(c) whether India has also decided not to take any aid from U. S.; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to fill the gap to be caused as a result of stoppage of U. S. aid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The United States Foreign Aid Appropriation Act, 1972 does not indicate country-wise details of the aid appropriations for the U. S. fiscal year July 1971-June 1972. It is not possible to say, at this stage, whether or not provision has been made for aid to India.

(b) Every effort would be made to ensure that development projects are not affected by any reduction/stoppage of U. S. aid.

(c) and (d). Government of India's policy in regard to foreign aid from the United States, or from any other country is that only such aid will be acceptable which has no political strings, attached to it. Also, it is our policy to reduce our dependence on foreign aid, by pursuing increasingly a policy of self-reliance, augmenting indigenous production, intensifying import substitution and by increasing exports. Further, to the extent that imports are inescapable alternative sources of supply under other credits and from rupee payment areas are being located.

**Pending Pension and other Cases
with A. G. C. R.**

541. SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of pension cases of the retiring officials are pending with the office of the A. G. C. R.;

(b) whether there has been delay of many months in the issue of Pay Slips in certain cases resulting in hardship to officers and staff; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tone up the working of the office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 1746 pension cases were received by the A. G. C. R. from 1.4.71 to-date, out of which only 71 cases are pending and these 71 include 28 cases where the dates of retirement have not been reached.

(b) Generally, there are no delays in the issue of pay slips in cases where the relevant documents, are received in time in the office of the A. G. C. R. for issue of pay slips. Even in cases where delays are anticipated, provisional pay slips are issued to avoid hardships to the Government servants concerned. Pay slips are not issued to non-gazetted staff, as their pay and allowances are drawn by the concerned departmental authorities.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, this does not arise.

**भारत के विदेशी ऋणों, निर्यात तथा आयात
पर डालर अवमूल्यन का प्रभाव**

542. श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डालर अवमूल्यन से भारत के योजना कार्यक्रम, विदेशी ऋणों, आयात, निर्यात तथा अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अन्य अंशों पर अब तक क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उगम क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). हम औद्योगिक देशों (जो 'ग्रुप आफ टेन' के नाम से जाने जाते हैं) की मुद्राओं के सममूल्यों का पुनर्निर्धारण किये जाने के संदर्भों को 17 दिसम्बर, 1971 को स्वीकार किया गया था, मंयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने एक औंस सोने का मूल्य 35 अमरीकी डालर से बढ़ाकर 38 डालर तक कर दिया है अर्थात् इसमें 8.57 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव किया बशर्ते कि अमरीकी कांग्रेस उसकी स्वीकृति दे दे। अमरीकी डालर के रूप में सोने के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि को अभी तक औपचारिक स्वरूप नहीं दिया गया है। भारत सरकार ने इन घटनाओं

पर विचार करते हुए स्थिति की समीक्षा की और रुपया-स्टैलिग दर को पुनर्निर्धारण पूर्व की दर के अनुसार बनाये रखने का निर्णय किया। इसका अभिप्राय यह हुआ कि अमरीकी डालर के मुकाबले में रुपये के मूल्य में मोटे तौर पर 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गयी। चूँकि डालर के अवमूल्यन के साथ-साथ अन्य बड़े देशों की मुद्राओं की विनिमय-दरों में भी परिवर्तन हुआ है, इसलिये हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर परिवर्तनों का जो कुल मिलाकर प्रभाव पड़ा है, उस पर केवल रुपया-डालर दर में हुए परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में ही विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी यह ठीक-ठीक कहना समय-पूर्व होगा कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इन परिवर्तनों का कुल मिलाकर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। किन्तु यह महसूस किया जाता है कि इन परिवर्तनों के संयुक्त परिणाम के रूप में अधिकतर औद्योगिक देशों के मुकाबले में कुल मिलाकर हमारी प्रतियोगिता मूलक स्थिति में मुधार होगा। डालर अवमूल्यन के संदर्भ में रुपये के विनिमय दर के संबंध में हमारा निर्णय निर्यात की आमदनी बढ़ाकर तथा आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्थान पर देश में वैसी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर आत्म-निर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने के हमारे बुनियादी उद्देश्य के संदर्भ में और हमारे आयातकों तथा निर्यातकों को किसी प्रकार की परेशानी से यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक बचाने की दृष्टि से किया गया है। अलग-अलग वस्तुओं तथा मंडियों के संबंध में स्थिति पर बराबर नजर की जा रही है और प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का यदि कोई हो, प्रतिकार करने के लिये आवश्यकतानुसार कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

Theft of Army Maps from Halwara

543. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1870 on the 26th November, 1971 regarding theft of Army Maps from Halwara and state :

(a) whether the investigation of the case has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The investigation has since been completed. The case is now under trial.

World Bank President's Visit to India

544. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister and other representatives of Government held talks with the World Bank President Mr. Robert McNamara, during the latter's recent visit to Delhi;

(b) if so, the gist of the discussions; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Discussions with the President of the World Bank related to the general economic situation in the country, the progress of the Fourth Plan and the role of the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) in assisting India's economic development. Since no specific proposals were discussed, there is no question of any outcome.

Violation of Indian Air Space by Pak Air Force

545. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani Air Force planes intruded into the Indian air space after the end of the recent Indo-Pak war; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our security forces are vigilant and all precautions and measures are taken to meet the air space violations.

Shortage of Small Coins

546. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to inquire into the current shortage of small coins in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings in this regard and the steps Government have taken to ease the shortage of small coins ?

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

(b) The steps taken by Government to ease the shortage of small coins have been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The shortage of small coins, which was acutely felt in the year 1970-71, has considerably eased during 1971-72. The steady improvement has been possible due to Government Mints having increased the production of small coins sizably and the Reserve Bank of India rushing additional supplies to scarcity areas at quick notice. The Alipore and Hyderabad Mints have been working 60 hours a week since October/November, 1970. The Bombay Mint, was put on two shift working of 9 hours each per day from July, 1970 and is continuing to operate on this basis with additional manpower inducted in the coinage sections from January, 1971. As a result of these measures, the average daily output of coins in

the Mints which was about 12 lakh pieces a day in August, 1970 had risen to about 65 lakh pieces per day by December, 1971. The tempo of production is being consistently maintained. Steps have also been taken to reform the coinage alloys in order to eliminate the risk of the coins being diverted for melting. These include minting of 10p. coins in Aluminium-Magnesium instead of in Aluminium-Bronze from October, 1971; resumption of minting of 25p. coins from December, 1971 but in cupro-nickel instead of pure nickel; discontinuance of minting of 20p. coins in Aluminium-Bronze which were prone to diversion for melting and minting of 50p. coins in cupro-nickel instead of in pure nickel from January, 1972. The Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 was brought on the statute book on 11th December, 1971 providing for deterrent penal action against those who melt small coins or hoard them with the intention of melting.

Proposal to take over Foreign Drug Firms

547. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued directions to the foreign drug firms to reduce their investments;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take over the foreign firms under their control; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No specific directions have been issued to foreign drug firms as such to reduce their investments, but certain guidelines have been evolved by Government for reduction of non-residential share holding in foreign firms (including drug firms) in cases where induction of further equity capital by outside borrowing is involved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Control on Bank Advances against
Sugar, Gur and Khandasari**

548. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has failed
to tighten control on Bank advances against
sugar, gur and khandasari;

(b) whether sugar prices have gone up
due to lack of timely action on the part of
Reserve Bank; and

(c) the action taken by Government to
reduce the sugar price ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANIRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).
No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India takes suitable
steps from time to time to so regulate the
credit control to ensure that bank finance is
utilised for genuine productive and distribu-
tion purposes and that hoarding and specula-
tive practices are kept in check.

The increase in prices in sugar is not due
to restriction of credit, but can be attributed
to many other factors like higher cost of
production, higher price to cane, shortfall in
the production of sugarcane etc.

As to the control by Reserve Bank of
India, minimum margin in respect of sugar
dealers has been raised by the Reserve Bank
of India on December 27, 1971 to 65%. A
minimum rate of interest of 12% also has
been specified. Banks have also been advised
not to extend credit facilities for long
periods to sugar dealers so as to ensure that
the stocks move at a reasonable pace.

As regards sugar mills, banks have been
asked by the Reserve Bank of India to maintain
the usual margins on stocks. In addition
banks are also required to charge a minimum
margin of 40% on advances against lapsed
quotas of sugar with a permissible shortfall

upto 10% of the quantity of sugar notified
to be released. A minimum margin of 65%
is required to be maintained on advances
against sugar stocks which have left the
factory or mill premises and on which excise
duty has been paid; these advances will also
attract minimum rate of interest at 12%.
Reserve Bank has also advised the banks to
raise the minimum margin by 5 to 10 per
cent in the case of advances to sugar mills
where there is evidence of the lapse of re-
leased quota by the sugar mills.

(c) Government has taken a number of
steps to ensure equitable distribution of sugar
throughout the year. To ensure regular
supply in the market, 3.25 lakh tonnes of
sugar is released every month. The period
for which the sugar released could be sold
has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days.
Certain restrictions have also been put on
dealers and they are required to sell at least
20% of the quota released within each
week. Quantitative restrictions have been
imposed on the holding of stocks by sugar
dealers to check the rise in price. The manu-
facturers have agreed to release 60% of
the monthly sugar quota for sale at a rate of
Rs. 150 per quintal, exclusive of excise duty
for distribution through fair-price shops.
Movement of sugar by licensed sugar dealers
from one State to the other has also been
banned. Restrictions have also been imposed
on inter-State movement of khandasari,
bura etc.

**Decision to operate Air-Buses/Air
Taxis from Safdarjung Airport**

549. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minis-
ter of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken
to operate air-buses or air taxis from Safdar-
jung Airport, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time when it is likely to
be implemented ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation

550. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken by Government on the various recommendations made by the Study Team on the leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementing the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Of the 220 recommendations made by the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation, decisions have been taken on 168 recommendations; of these 3 have not been accepted, others have been accepted either wholly or in principle or with some modification.

The recommendations relate to different matters, legislative, procedural, administrative and organisational, and therefore, call for different types of implemental action. Appropriate action is being taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments on the accepted recommendations according to their nature and content.

Memorandum from Petrol Dealers Association

551. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received a Memorandum from the Petrol Dealers Association;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have represented against the increases effected by Burmah-Shell in the throughput licence fee of their dealers on the sale of petrol and high speed diesel oil.

(c) The question of the licence fees charged by companies from their dealers, is a matter to be settled between the two parties.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Refineries

552. SHRI BIJOY MODAK :
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the foreign owned Oil Companies and Refineries in the near future; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). While there are no immediate proposals for nationalising the refineries and other operations of the foreign oil companies, a detailed study has been undertaken of the various alternatives open to the Government to deal with the question of refinery agreements and other connected matters in their entirety. When this study is completed a final view will be taken in this matter.

Time Schedule of Indian Airlines Flights from Kerala

553. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints recently regarding the time schedule of the Indian Airlines flights connecting Kerala cities with outside; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The present time schedules have been fixed after taking into account all relevant factors including availability of aircraft and optimum utilisation. They are kept under careful review, but it is not desirable to change schedules too often as that causes considerable dislocation, specially to tourists.

Indo-Nepal Air Transport Agreement

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

(a) whether any fresh talks between India and Nepal were held recently to review the air transport agreement between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal

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

(a) whether West Bengal is now facing a serious economic crisis and that it has a running deficit of Rs. 50 crores for the current year;

(b) whether the State Government has approached the Central Government for assistance; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Government are fully aware of the economic situation in West Bengal. As regards the deficit in the State budgetary resources in 1971-72, the actuals would be known only after the close of the financial year.

The State Government have from time to time been requesting for assistance for covering their budgetary deficits. However, a deficit does not by itself qualify for any special assistance. During the Fourth Plan period, Government of India are providing special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States, including West Bengal, which may be assessed by the Planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. The quantum of accommodation to be given to the State Government each year is fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and the assessment of the Planning Commission in regard to unavoidable non-plan commitments, the scope of economies in non-plan expenditure, the efforts to improve the revenues and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources by the State Government.

Promotion of Non Commissioned Officers

556. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Non-Commissioned personnel in the Army who have been promoted as Commissioned Officers in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

1969-70	...	308
1970-71	...	283

Devaluation of Indian Rupee

557. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report 'Economist sees

another devaluation coming' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 21st January 1972; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the news report. Whatever may be the views or judgement of a particular economist, Government has no intention whatsoever of resorting to devaluation.

**Proposal for Naval Training Centre
Near Chilka Lake**

558. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Chilka Lake has been selected as a new site for naval training school ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Yes, Sir.

**Setting up of Corporation to Stabilise
Prices**

559. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to set up an autonomous Corporation to stabilise the price line;

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

(c) when the Corporation is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to prevent any undue rise in prices. There is already inexistence a net-work of fair price/ration shops for distributing major foodgrains and sugar. The question of extending the scope of the public distribution system, and of devising suitable operational arrangements in this regard, is under consideration.

**Offer by Nigeria for Supply of Crude
Oil to India**

560. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nigeria has offered to sell crude oil to India and whether a Nigerian Delegation visited India recently in this regard; and

(b) if so, the terms offered ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). A four-member Nigerian Delegation visited India in February, 1972 and had wide ranging discussions on subjects of mutual interest, including the possibility of import of crude oil from Nigeria. However, no concrete proposal for import of crude oil from Nigeria was made by the Delegation.

**Submission of report by Third Pay
Commission**

561. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the work of the Third Central Pay Commission has progressed; and

(b) when the Commission is expected to submit its final report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A number of memoranda were received by the Pay Commission for consideration, including about 2500 received from Federations/Unions of Govt. employees alone. Replies have also been received in response to the questionnaire issued by the Commission from the Unions/Associations of Govt. employees and others, including Government Departments. The

Commission have also held discussions with representatives of well over 400 Unions/Associations/Federations of Government employees by the end of December, 1971. They are now engaged in having discussions with official witnesses, including Secretaries to Govt. of India, Heads of Departments, etc. Thereafter the Commission intend having discussions with representatives of the State Governments also. The Commission will require some time to finalise their study of all this voluminous material before drawing up their recommendations.

The Commission are making every effort to complete their work as early as possible.

Concentration of Audit Work in the Hands of a Few Big Firms

562. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the audit work of both public and private sectors is concentrated in the hands of a few big firms;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures to break the concentration in audit; and

(c) if so, what are the measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :

(a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that a small number of firms of Chartered Accountants have secured the major portion of the audit work in the corporate sector.

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

Reduction in Imports of Crude Oil by Foreign Oil Companies

563. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign Oil Companies have decided to reduce import of crude oil from their sources;

(b) the reasons given by them therefor; and

(c) its effect on production of Petroleum in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The price of crude oil is posted in terms of Dollars. Soon after the devaluation of the dollar, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries asked the oil companies to increase the "posted" prices of crude oil to the extent of the devaluation. After protracted negotiations an agreement was reached between OPEC and the oil companies whereunder the "posted" prices of crude oil have been increased by 8.49%. The Oil Companies have intimated that their crude oil suppliers have consequently increased crude prices by 11.6 to 11.7 cents per barrel effective from 26th January, 1972 as these amounts represent the actual increases in the tax realisations of the oil producing countries. The Government have not accepted this increase, and are releasing foreign exchange to the three foreign oil companies on the basis of the earlier price. However, the oil companies are importing lesser quantity of crude by charging the higher price.

(c) This will result in the reduction of production of petroleum products which is being made good by imports.

Faulty Design of Barauni Oil Refinery

565. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the base or plinth of Barauni Oil Refinery is so low that flood waters entered the Refinery last year causing stoppage of production;

(b) whether it was due to any defect in the design of the Factory; and

(c) if so, whether remedial measures have been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Number of Pakistani Planes Shot Down in Indo-Pak War (1971)

566. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani planes shot down during the last war; typewise; and

(b) the number of pilots of those planes taken into custody as P. O. Ws. ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) 49 Pakistani Air Force aircraft were shot down during the last war. In addition, 45 Pakistani aircraft were destroyed on the ground. As most of these aircraft were destroyed within the Pakistani territory, it is not possible to give full type-wise details.

(b) Four.

Unearthing of Unaccounted Money

567. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any fresh programme to bring out black money from film stars; industrialists and businessmen; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The problem of black money has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into this question. Its report was received in December, 1971 and is being examined by the Government. Till such time as the examination is completed, it

is not possible to state the action which is contemplated.

Proposal to set up Tourists Centres at Patna, Nalanda; Vaishali and Rajgir

568. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up new Tourists Centres at Patna, Nalanda, Vaishali and Rajgir;

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

(c) when it is likely to materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to construct a Tourist Reception Centre at Patna and cafeterias at Rajgir and Nalanda. The work will start as soon as the State Government transfers the sites selected for them.

Proposal to start Helicopter Service from Madras to Mahabalipuram

569. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Helicopter service from Madras to Mahabalipuram via Thirukkalugukunram for the benefit of foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, when it will come into operation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Pilferage of Petroleum Products on
Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline**

570. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of pilferage of petroleum products in the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline and on the 40 KM stretch between Jhajha and Madhupur in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the estimated loss in terms of rupees and the amount spent on repair of the pipeline tampered with by culprits;

(c) the total number of days when entire pipeline remained shut down for repairs; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the pipeline and to apprehend the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) In all 10 cases were reported, out of which 8 cases pertained to the Jhajha Madhupur section.

(b) Estimated loss due to loss of products	Rs. 37,080
Cost of repairs	Rs. 30,000 (approx)

(c) Haldia-Barauni section of the pipeline was shut down for a total number of about 13 days for necessary repairs.

(d) The matter has been reported to the local Police as well as to the State Government. The patrolling in the area has been intensified.

**Committee on Overdrafts by
States**

571. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been

appointed to go into the question of overdrafts by the States;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the constitution recently of a study group of officers of the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. This study group, which has been set up on an informal basis is intended to keep in regular contact with the State Governments regarding their ways and means situation and suggest, as and when necessary, appropriate measures for helping them to avoid running into overdrafts.

(c) Does not arise.

**United Nations Development
Programme Report on
Tourism in India**

572. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme Mission on Tourism in India has suggested the establishment of an Indian Tourism Commission absorbing the present Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) the salient features of the report made by the said Mission; and

(c) the recommendation accepted by Government and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other salient recommendations deal with matters connected with the formu-

lation of a national tourism plan, attitudes towards tourism, organisational arrangements investment policies, transport, facilitation, accommodation, tour operations, entertainment, leakage of foreign exchange from Tourism marketing, research and statistics, training, special projects, regional cooperation, restaurants and food, wild life tourism etc.

(c) The report of the UNDP Team are being given due consideration while formulating and implementing tourism schemes.

Enquiry against Deputy Marketing Manager of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Trombay for accepting Bribe

573. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1827 on the 23rd November, 1970 regarding Enquiry against Deputy Marketing Manager of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Trombay for accepting bribe and state :

(a) whether CBI has submitted any report in the matter; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) Yes.

(b) The CBI has informed the Ministry that on completion of the investigation Shri P. V. Mane, former Deputy Marketing Manager, F. C. I., Trombay has been charge sheeted on 3-6-1971 in the Court of the Special Judge, Bombay. The charges are under Section 161 IPC and Section 5(2) r/w 5(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The case is pending trial,

Complaint against I. O. C., Calcutta

574. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any

complaint against the Indian Oil Corporation at Calcutta on the 3rd October, 1970;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The complaint related to certain alleged irregularities in the Indian Oil Corporation's activities. Government have examined this matter in consultation with the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation and have suitably explained the position to the complainant.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks at Dewanhat and Pandibari, Cooch Behar

575. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4427 on the 9th July, 1971, and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to open branches of nationalised banks at Dewanhat and Pandibari in the District of Cooch Behar (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the name of the bank and how soon the Branches will actually be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The survey of the district of Cooch-Bihar to identify growth centres for opening new bank offices has not yet been completed. However, survey has now been taken up to examine the question of opening offices at the centres mentioned by the Hon. Member.

**Appointment of Educational Advisers
in Ministry of Education**

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

(a) Whether the Ministry of Education
has sent a proposal to his Ministry for
appointment of some Educational Advisers;

(b) if so, what will be the approximate
expenditure involved in the form of salary
and other allowances on these posts; and

(c) the reasons for incurring the expendi-
ture in view of the present need for
economy ?

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

(b) Rs. 1.80 lakhs per annum approxi-
mately.

(c) No expenditure has been incurred so
far as the proposal of the Education Ministry
is still under consideration.

**Work by Border Roads Organisation
on Cooch Behar-Fulbari-
Rangpur Road**

577. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether attention of Government
has been invited to the extremely bad condi-
tion of the Cooch Behar-Fulbari-Rangpur
Road via Dinhata in the District of Cooch
Behar, West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the said road will be taken
up by Boarder Roads Organisation for
metalling and other improvements ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The

attention of the Honourable Member is
invited to the answer given to Unstarred
Question No. 5903 on 26th July, 1971.

**Proposal for strengthening Indian
Navy**

578. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under
consideration of Government to strengthen
and modernise the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to
disclose the information.

**Proposal to Manufacture Nuclear
Bombs**

579. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEK-
WAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent war with Pakistan
has brought out the necessity for India to
have more modern weapons;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to embark upon the manufacture of nuclear
bombs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Equipping
the Army with modern weapons is a conti-
nuous process. The experience gained in the
recent operations would be taken into consi-
deration in modernising the army's weapons
and equipment.

(b) and (c). Government's policy with
regard to production of nuclear weapons has

been explained to the House on many occasions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based on conventional weapons. In their view the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for such military preparedness.

Settlement of Claims of War Widows

580. **SHRI FATESINGHRAO
GAEKWAD :**
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of claims preferred by the war widows;

(b) how many of them have since been settled; and

(c) the steps being taken for the expeditious settlement of the pending claims ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). As an interim measure, Government have sanctioned payment of full pay and allowances for the months of December, 1971 and January, 1972, to the families of servicemen killed in action. Government orders sanctioning liberalised pensionary awards under the Scheme for the rehabilitation of war widows and war disabled servicemen were issued on 24.2.72. The authorities concerned are taking action to arrange for disbursement in accordance with the orders. The need for sanctioning pensions urgently has been impressed upon them. Information regarding the total number of claims preferred by the war widows and the number settled so far is not available.

Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies

581. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

revise the existing agreements, with foreign Oil Companies, particularly the provision which give them the right to import Crude for their own Refineries, in view of the continuous rise in the price of Crude from the Persian Gulf area; and

(b) if so, an outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHAL) : (a) and (b). A detailed study has been undertaken of the various alternatives open to the Government to deal with the question of refinery agreements and other connected matters in their entirety. This examination is being made after taking into account all possible considerations. When this study is completed in consultation with the concerned ministries a final view will be taken. It would not be in the public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

Bank Loans to Farmers

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

(a) whether the bank loans to farmer and professionals have failed to grow at the desired pace during the last three years;

(b) whether recently an enquiry into the matter was held to find out the causes therefor; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. From the following table it will be observed that amount of outstandings of direct advances to farmers and of professionals and self employed persons from commercial banks show a constant increase during the period

between June, 1969 and November, 1971 (latest available) :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Amount of loans outstanding as on			
	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	Nov. 1971
Direct finance to farmers	53,59.0	1,83,98.0	2,36,35.0	2,58,19.0
Professional and self-employed persons	33.1	6,74.9	8,58.0	9,26.0 (upto September, 1971)

(b) and (c). Even though no need has been felt for an enquiry as such the position of bank advances to the hitherto neglected sectors including agriculture, professionals and self employed persons, is reviewed from time to time and the banks are asked to give priority to such lending.

Arrears of Income Tax

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

(a) the total amount of arrears of Income-tax as on 31st March, 1970 and the amount of arrears relating to assessment years prior to 1965-66;

(b) how much demand was created during the current financial year ended on 31st March, 1971;

(c) year-wise figures for assessment years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(d) the arrears of advance-tax, if any, on 31st March 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Amount of net arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1970 was Rs. 507.91 crores.

As the statistics relating to income-tax are maintained financial year-wise and not according to assessment years the arrears relating to assessment years prior to 1965-66 as asked for are not available.

The extent of the demand raised prior to 1965-66 which is remaining uncollected

and is included in this amount is not readily available. The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Demand of income-tax created during the financial year ended 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 780.65 crores.

(c) As mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question, the statistics are not maintained according to assessment years and, therefore, yearwise figures for assessment years 1966-67 to 1969-70 are not available. However, the demand raised during the financial years 1966-67 to 1969-70 are as under :—

Financial Year	Demand raised (in crores of rupees)
1966-67	522.49
1967-68	581.86
1968-69	677.60
1969-70	713.53

(d) Arrears of advance-tax as on 31-3-1971 were Rs. 63.86 crores.

Presentation of I. O. C's Case before Pipeline Enquiry Commission

584. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been asked by Justice J. M. Takru to appoint a new person to present the Corporation's case before the Pipelines Enquiry Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). On an objection raised before the Pipeline Enquiry Commission on 15th January, 1972 by the counsel for the National Committee, constituted to assist the Pipelines Enquiry, the Commission while rejecting the objection, observed that either the Board of IOC should permit its Managing Director to do all such things in connection with the enquiry as were permitted to him by law or if for some reason the Board was unable to place complete confidence in its Managing Director in the discharge of his duties before the Commission it should make some other arrangement in this connection. Thereupon, the IOC Board passed a resolution on 22.1.1972 fully authorising the Managing Director IOC (Refineries & Pipelines Division) to deal with all matters coming before the Commission and to sign and file any affidavits, documents etc.

**Setting up of an autonomous
Organisation for Major
Airports**

585. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an autonomous organisation to take charge of major airports in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the functions of the organisation; and

(d) how it will improve the present traffic facilities available to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In view of the rapid development in Civil Aviation, both as regards capacity and speed of future aircraft, it was considered necessary that a commercially oriented organisation should be set up with adequate autonomy and flexibility to provide the necessary dynamism for the development and management of our International airports. Accordingly, the International Airports Authority of India has been constituted

with effect from 1.2.1972 under the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(c) and (d). The Authority will be responsible for the management, operations and development of the four international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and will provide at the airports such services and facilities as are necessary for the efficient operations of air transport services.

**Reduction in Price of Darius Crude
by National Iranian Oil Company**

586. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Iranian Oil Company has agreed to reduce the price of Darius Crude being supplied to the Madras Oil Refinery ;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction; and

(c) the extent to which Government are likely to be benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). In negotiations, the Company has agreed to discounts ranging from approximately 6 cents to 17 cents per barrel of crude oil supplied to Madras Refinery. The saving on this account is likely to be of the order of \$4.33 million up to the end of 1972.

Son-et-Lumiere in Konark

587. SKRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding Son-et-Lumiere in Konark; and

(b) when the work is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism

has no plans to put up a Son-et-Lumiere show at Konark. However the monument is being flood-lit by the Archaeological Survey of India and the work is expected to be completed during the next financial year.

**Control on Non-Banking Financial
Institutions, Corporations
and Chit Funds**

588. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to take any measure to control the non-banking financial institutions, Corporations and Chit funds to ensure effective monetary control; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Banking Commission in its Report submitted recently has recommended certain measures in this regard for Government's consideration. These recommendations are being examined. A copy of the Banking Commission's Report is being laid today on the Table of the House.

**New Oil bearing areas found in
Assam and Gujarat**

589. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two more oil bearing areas, one in Assam and the other in Gujarat, were successfully explored; and

(b) if so, the prospects for commercial exploitation there ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) During the current year 1971-72 Oil has been struck in Jorajan and Amguri in Assam

by Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission respectively. Oil was also struck in Dabka structure in Gujarat by O. N. G. C.

(b) The prospects for commercial exploitation will be known only after some more wells are drilled and detailed tests undertaken.

Production of Fertilizers

590. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of fertilisers has so far failed to catch up with the demand; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gap between the demand for fertilizers and indigenous production is mainly attributable to :

(i) failure to firm up enough projects and implement them for the creation of additional capacities to the extent necessary to meet the demand; and

(ii) low utilisation of capacity in some of the existing plants on account of technological and other difficulties.

**Filing of Wealth Tax Returns by
the Partners of M/s. Volga
Restaurant, Delhi**

591. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the years in respect of which wealth-tax returns are due to be filed by the partners of M/s. Volga Restaurant, Delhi; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. (GANESH)) : (a) The wealth-tax returns due from the partners of M/s. Volga Restaurant, Delhi, are as under :

<i>Name of Partner</i>	<i>Assessment year</i>
(i) Smt. Kammi Lamba	1969-70 1970-71 1971-72
(ii) Smt. Ananti Devi	1961-62 (Reopened case) 1970-71 1971-72
(iii) Smt. Vidyawanti Lamba	1971-72
(iv) Shri Madan Lamba	1961-62 (Reopened case) 1969-70 1970-71 1971-72

(b) Penalty proceeding under section 18 (1) (a) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 have been initiated.

Ceiling on the Unsecured Loans of Companies

592. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has prescribed any ceiling on the unsecured loans of the Companies; and

(b) if so, an outline of the orders issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank issued in December, 1971 a set of Directions amending the existing Directions governing acceptance of deposits by non-banking companies. The amendment which came into force from 1st January, 1972 prescribes that the amount outstanding in respect of all unsecured loans (except such loans from its Directors) guaranteed by Directors, Managing Agents or

Secretaries or Treasurers should not at any time exceed twenty-five per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and net free reserves of the companies. This ceiling would be in addition to a similar ceiling applicable in respect of deposits. The companies which have accepted unsecured loans as on 1st January, 1972 in excess of the ceiling mentioned above, have been allowed time upto 31st March, 1975 to adjust such excess in a phased manner.

World Bank's Aid for Transport Projects in India

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

(a) whether world Bank has agreed to give aid for transport projects in India;

(b) if so, the projects to be aided by World Bank, and

(c) the terms of aid ?

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

(b) Government of India has signed an Agreement with the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, on the 24th January, 1972, for a Credit of US Dollars 75 million for financing a part of the foreign exchange requirements of the Railways. The Board of Executive Directors of the IDA have recently approved, subject to availability of funds, the proposal for a credit of US Dollars 83 million for the procurement of 4 crude oil tankers and 2 refined product tankers.

(c) Credits from IDA carry no interest but only a service charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% per annum, and are repayable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

Financial Assistance From U. K.

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

(a) whether U. K. has given India the

largest amount of foreign aid in the year 1971-72;

(b) the amount of foreign aid received by us from various countries during 1971-72; and

(c) whether we are trying to get similar aid in future too ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The U.K.'s pledge of £ 54.5 million (Rs. 98.1 crores) for 1971-72 is the largest amount so far given to India by the Government of the United Kingdom;

(b) The total value of loan agreements signed with the various countries so far during 1971-72 is \$ 972.37 million (Rs. 707.8 crores); and

(c) Aid necessary for India's maintenance and development purposes and forthcoming on acceptable terms can be availed of in future.

Performance of Indian Navy in Indo-Pak War

595. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an evaluation of the performance of the Indian Navy during the last Indo-Pak war; and

(b) if so, an account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) An evaluation of the performance of the Indian Navy during the last Indo-Pak War is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Tax Division

596. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Foreign Tax Division to deal mainly with

various aspects of Taxation in respect of foreign collaborations in India, Indian Collaborations abroad, agreements on double taxation and allied matters;

(b) If so, when it is likely to be opened; and

(c) the reasons for opening this division ?

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

The Foreign Tax Division has been set up in the Central Board of Direct Taxes with effect from 15th December, 1971, for handling all the items of work in the field of foreign tax, e. g., income-tax assessments of non-residents and their associated Indian concerns including cases of foreign collaborations in India and Indian collaborations abroad, formulation of policy regarding avoidance of double taxation of income and negotiation of agreements for this purpose with other countries, devising suitable steps against tax evasion and avoidance and necessary supervision of the field organisations, etc.

(c) The work in the sphere of foreign tax is of a highly specialised and important nature. Formerly, the various items of work were interspersed in different sections of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. It was considered necessary to form a separate Division for ensuring that these items of work receive due attention and are disposed of expeditiously and efficiently.

Schemes operated by Nationalised Banks to help Educated/Uneducated Unemployed

597. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes to help the unemployed young people, both educated and uneducated, which are being operated by the nationalised banks; and

(b) the actual amount already advanced for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Individual banks prepare their own schemes to help the unemployed young people, both educated and uneducated, under which facilities are extended to small farmers, small-scale industrialists, technocrats interested in setting up small scale units, small businessmen and retailers, transport operators, professionals and several other self-employed categories of persons.

(b) The total amount of advances by the nationalised banks under the above schemes remaining outstanding as at the end of December 1971 was Rs. 521.15.6 lakhs.

Agreement between Persian Gulf States and Western Oil Companies

599. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six Persian Gulf States and the Western Oil Companies have signed an agreement which will increase the Dollar posted price of Crude by 8.49 cent; and

(b) its effect on our interests and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional foreign exchange outgo on this account is expected to be about \$ 66.1 lakhs or Rs. 4.81 crores per annum for the three foreign oil refineries based on imported crude. The Government have not accepted the increase in prices and are releasing foreign exchange on the basis of the earlier price. However, the oil companies are importing lesser quantity of crude by charging higher price. Government have decided to meet the situation by the import of products.

Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank of India

600. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of the present credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the present policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India follows a policy of controlled expansion of credit with a view to meet all genuine requirements of credit for productive purposes and thereby maintain reasonable stability of prices. The credit policy is continually reviewed, in the light of changes in the monetary and price situation in the country and suitable adjustments in the credit control.

Enquiry regarding I. N. S. 'Khukri'

601. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the circumstances leading to the sinking of the I. N. S. 'KHUKRI' by Pakistani Forces during the last war;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether necessary measures have been taken to safeguard our Naval fleet against such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Since I. N. S. KHUKRI was lost in action, no Board of Enquiry is required.

(c) Navy is well-equipped against torpedo attacks. However, these safeguards are being further strengthened.

**Indian Casualties in the
Indo-Pak War**

602. SHRI S. N. MISRA :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Officers and
Other Ranks of the three wings of the Armed

Forces declared dead or missing during the
last Indo-Pak war;

(b) whether Pakistan has not disclosed
the correct particulars of Indian P. O. Ws.
in her custody; and

(c) if so, the measures which Govern-
ment propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a)

	Officers	JCOs/CRs/NCsE	Total
(i) Army			
(a) Killed	175	3063	3233
(b) Missing	10	294	304
(ii) Navy			
(a) Killed	20	180	200
(b) Missing	2	1	3
(iii) Air Force			
(a) Killed	26	7	33
(b) Missing	17	1	18
TOTAL :	250	3546	3796

(b) Pakistan has so far given the par-
ticulars of 541 Members of Indian Armed
Forces who are Indian Prisoners of War held
in custody in Pakistan.

(c) Efforts are being made through the
International Committee of Red Cross to
ascertain the position of the remaining miss-
ing personnel.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The losses
suffered by the Defence Services are proposed
to be replenished by production within the
country and where necessary by procurement
from abroad.

(b) It will not be in public interest to
disclose these details.

Recoupment of War Losses

603. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to recoup the
war losses sustained by all the Wings of the
Indian Armed forces; and

(b) by what time this process will be
completed and at what cost ?

**Expansion of Internal and External
Air Services**

604. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-
TION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to expand
further the air services in the internal and
external fields;

(b) the number of planes being acquired
for the purpose and the cost thereof; and

(c) the losses suffered by Air India and Indian Airlines as a result of the last Indo-Pak conflict ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air India is continuously assessing the possibility of expanding its services. There is, however, no immediate proposal to open any new routes.

It has already acquired two Boeing 747 aircraft and two more, which are on order, are to be delivered shortly. The total cost of these four planes is approximately Rs. 97.58 crores.

Indian Airlines has ordered 10 more HS-748 aircraft at an approximate cost of Rs. 1 crore each and proposes to increase its capacity on the major trunk and tourist routes.

Both Corporations are in the process of assessing their long-term requirements of air-craft.

(c) The loss of revenue suffered by Air-India and Indian Airlines was Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 2.01 crores respectively.

**Proposal to set up a Tourist Centre
in Betla National Park, Palamau
(Bihar)**

605. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up a Tourist Centre in Betla National Park, Palamau (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Sainik Schools in Bihar

606. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in Bihar at present;

(b) the number of Sainik Schools opened or proposed to be opened during the year 1971-72; and

(c) the special facilities provided by Government for the children of servicemen and ex-Servicemen in these Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) One at Tilaiya Dam in Hazaribagh District, Bihar.

(b) One Sainik School was opened in Imphal (Manipur State) in October, 1971. No proposal for opening Sainik Schools was received from any other State.

(c) The children of Servicemen and Ex-Servicemen have the facility of getting admission to the Sainik Schools to the extent of 33% of the admissions each year. Such children who pass the Entrance Examination and are admitted to the School are provided with merit-cum-means scholarships by the Ministry of Defence.

**Loan from International Development
Association for purchase
of Oil Tankers**

607. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent a delegation to Washington for negotiating terms and conditions for a 50 million dollar loan from the International Development Association for buying six oil tankers;

(b) whether Government have made any effort to get this loan from any other source; and

(c) the conditions attached to the loan sought from the International Development Association ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Negotiations have been held with the International Development Association for an IDA credit of \$ 83 million for the procurement of 4 crude oil tankers and 2 refined product tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India. The Executive Directors of IDA have approved the credit proposal subject to availability of funds with IDA. The credit agreement has not yet been signed.

Credits from IDA carry no interest but only a service charge of $\frac{3}{4}\%$ and are repayable over 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

Loans on terms similar to IDA credit terms are not available from any other source for the acquisition of the oil tankers.

The proceeds of the IDA credit will be re-lent by the Government to the Shipping Corporation of India through the Shipping Development Fund Committee at the rate of interest of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and amortization period of 16 years. The crude oil tankers will be chartered by the Indian Oil Corporation for the transport of crude for the Haldia and Barauni refineries; the refined product tankers will be used for coastal transport of products.

Companies functioning under Bajoria Jalan-Group

608. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies with total capital investment in each of them under the Control of Bajoria-Jalan group, Calcutta;

(b) whether, sometime in June 1971 the Central Bureau of Investigation conducted raids on the offices of the concerns controlled by this group and seized incriminating documents;

(c) whether this group has been charged with fraudulent transactions amounting to several crores of rupees; and

(d) if so, the charges levelled against it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) In referring to Bajoria-Jalan group, the Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind the erstwhile Soorajmull Nagarmull group which has been listed as one of the larger industrial houses in Volume II of the Appendices to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The names of the 110 companies belonging to Soorajmull Nagarmull group together with their paid-up capital have been given on pages 34 to 38 of the said publication.

(b) In the course of investigating a complaint against M/s. Britannia Eng. Co. Ltd. Calcutta, the CBI conducted certain searches in June, 1971 and seized some documents.

(c) In the case against Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., it is suspected that there has been misrepresentation and fraudulent transactions running into over 40 lakhs of rupees, but the exact amount cannot be precisely stated now as the case is still under investigation.

(d) The case under section 420, 409 IPC and 120-B IPC, conspiracy to commit the same, is under investigation.

Findings of U. N. Study Team regarding Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

609. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether according to the finding of a U.N. Study team, more than one third of the country's foreign exchange earnings from tourism move through illegal channels;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter and if so, the outcome of investigation; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Such an estimate was made by a United Nations Development Programme Team.

(b) Leakage of foreign exchange earned from tourism occurs through various channels such as hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, transport operators, shops etc.

(c) Vigilance is being maintained through the Directorate of Enforcement to curb these malpractices, and other remedial measures are also under active consideration.

Profits made by Foreign Drug Firms in India

610. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of gross profits and net profits made by each of the foreign Drug firms operating in India, year wise, during the last three years; and

(b) profitability of each of these firms, year-wise, during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Realisation of Income Tax from M/s. Volga Restaurant and the Group

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

(a) the amount of income-tax collected from M/s. Volga Restaurant and the group (Delhi) in each of the years 1968-69 to 1971-72;

(b) whether the tax was paid on due date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

Financial year	Regular Demand	Advance tax	Total
1968-69	3,21,998	3,18,296	6,40,294
1969-70	4,17,796	2,96,971	7,14,767
1970-71	2,95,946	2,98,410	5,94,356
1971-72 (up to 9.3.72.)	4,84,298	76,603	5,60,901

(b) Regular tax was paid by instalments granted by the Income-tax Department from time to time. Advance tax demands have been paid on due dates.

(c) The question does not arise as the tax was paid either on the due dates or in accordance with the time allowed for payment by instalments.

Loan given to Industrialists by L. I. C.

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

(a) the total amount of loan given to the Industrialists by the Life Insurance Corporation in 1971; and

(b) the total amount of loan given to the Monopoly Industrialists by the Life Insurance Corporation during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A total amount of Rs. 194 lakhs was disbursed as loans by the Life Insurance Corporation to the industrial concerns in 1971 and of this Rs. 144 lakhs was disbursed to the Companies belonging to the monopoly groups.

Steps to attain Self-Sufficiency in Conventional and Sophisticated Weapons

613. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional and sophisticated weapons; and

(b) whether the full capacity of the Ordnance Factories is being utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Efforts for the attainment of self-sufficiency in conventional and sophisticated weapons form part of a continuous process of evolution and progress in this direction is receiving constant attention of the Government. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

(b) The capacity of the old ordnance factories is, by and large, being utilised to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the requirements of the Services. With regard to the new factories; utilisation of full capacity could be possible only after the complete commissioning of the plant and machinery.

Regularisation of Accommodation for Defence Employees in Kanpur

614. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since

been taken regarding the regularisation of occupancy of Defence employees in Kanpur staying in various labour colonies constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) whether State Government has approached the Centre for a change in the rules in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government is seized of the whole case and it is expected that a decision would soon be taken.

(b) In July 1969 the State Government suggested enlargement of the scope of the scheme so as to cover the Defence employees. The proposal however has not been agreed to till now by the Minister of Works and Housing.

Facilities for Canteen Employees attached to Defence Installations

615. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Council at its meeting held at Aruvankadu in 1971 took a decision to give certain facilities to the Canteen employees attached to the various Defence installations, including Ordnance Factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In the Industrial Council Meeting held at Aruvankadu in September 1971 the view taken was that the Canteen employees of the Ordnance Factories should be given the same wages as admissible to workers of corresponding categories in these Factories including D. A. etc. in addition to statutory obligation like Provident Fund, uniform (where provided).

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Withdrawal of Extra Levies on Postal Articles and Newspapers

616. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were considering withdrawal of five-paisa extra postage charge and the two-paisa levy on newspapers and periodicals; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On present indications, the levies are expected to continue for 1972-73 Financial Year.

होटल अकबर, नई दिल्ली

617. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होटल अकबर, नई दिल्ली का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है और कितना समय लगा है; और

(ग) इस होटल पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च होने और उससे कितनी आमदनी होने का अनुमान है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस होटल की इमारत का निर्माण नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा अपनी एक वाणिज्यिक प्रायोजना के रूप

में किया गया था। दिसम्बर, 1970 में इसे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने पट्टे पर ले लिया तथा इसको होटल अकबर का नाम दिया। इमारत में काफी सुधार एवं परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता थी तथा इसमें फर्नीचर एवं सजावट आदि की व्यवस्था की जानी थी। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम इस कार्य पर अब तक लगभग 62 लाख रुपये खर्च कर चुका है। इस होटल को 27 जनवरी, 1972 को चालू किया गया।

(ग) 1972-73 के लिए अनुमानित आय तथा व्यय निम्न प्रकार है —

आय : 80.81 लाख रुपये

व्यय : 77.84 लाख रुपये

लाभ के आने वाले वर्षों में बढ़ने की आशा है।

सैनिक आवश्यकताओं में स्वावलम्बी होना

618. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सैनिक आवश्यकताओं में स्वावलम्बी होने का प्रयत्न कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हमारा देश इस संबंध में कब तक स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु खरन शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) रक्षा उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि रक्षा टेक्नालोजी में तीव्र उन्नति के कारण रक्षा आवश्यकताओं में परिवर्तन होता रहता है।

Steps to reduce the Deficit in Air India and Indian Airlines

619. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines are likely to face the highest amount of deficit this year since their nationalisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated loss this year and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the same ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are :

- (i) Substantial increases in wages following wage settlements.
- (ii) Disruption of services on account of Pakistani aggression.
- (iii) The adverse impact on tourism from Europe and the USA created by the monetary crisis there.
- (iv) Increase in insurance rates to cover hijacking risks.
- (v) Increase in the price of fuel and other operational costs.
- (vi) The inhibitory effect on foreign travel as a result of the foreign travel tax.
- (vii) Additional expenditure on account of circuitous flying to avoid Pakistani territory.

(c) The estimated loss is Rs. 4.38 crores in Air-India and Rs. 5.20 crores in Indian Airlines.

Both Airlines are making strenuous efforts to effect economies in expenditure, optimise

fleet utilisation and to promote traffic. Air-India has also established a charter company for cheap charter operations.

Methods adopted to Curb Inflation

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

(a) whether in a statement made at Baroda on February 20, 1972, he observed that "Government's experience with controls is that they are not always successful in curbing inflation and other methods will have to be thought about"; and

(b) if so, what other methods have been adopted in this regard ?

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

(b) Fiscal, monetary and administrative controls are already being used in order to contain inflationary pressures. In addition, the check on speculative activities has been intensified since last year and certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act have also been removed. The question of enlarging the coverage of public distribution system, which at present operates only in regard to major foodgrains and sugar, is under examination.

Conducting of Economic Survey by NCAER

621. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the National Council for Applied Economic Research is receiving grants from Government and also charges fees for conducting surveys on behalf of the State Governments in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The National Council of Applied Economic Research, which is an independent research organisation established in 1956 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act to undertake and promote research on economic and industrial problems

and allied matters, gets a token recurring grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum from the Government. It does not get at present any other grant from any other organisation but charges the project fees from the sponsors of projects which include Central and State Governments, public and private undertakings etc.

World Bank Aid

622. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank President, while on a visit to our country, recommended a new approach to aid to help promotion of social justice and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether under this approach the schemes would include credit facilities for small farmers and projects of urban development;

(c) a gist of the discussions held by him with Government in this regard; and

(d) the programme chalked out by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During his recent visit to New Delhi, the World Bank President indicated the willingness of the World Bank Group to assist India's programmes for growth with social justice such as schemes for urban development, rural works and credit facilities for small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d). Discussions with the President of the World Bank related to the general economic situation in the country, the progress of the Fourth Plan and the role of the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, in assisting India's economic development. Government of India's proposals for projects in the fields of agricultural credit, family planning, agricultural universities, fertiliser projects etc. are

at various stages of discussions with the World Bank.

Financial Assistance to Bihar

623. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the serious set-back caused to the economy of Bihar by the floods, the Government of Bihar have demanded special assistance from the Central Government to rephase and execute development works in the State; and

(b) if so, the various heads under which assistance has been sought and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the memorandum sent by the Bihar Government in August, 1972 requesting for special Central assistance for the State's development plans, law and order problems and flood relief measures. The memorandum also suggested rescheduling of the repayment of Central loans and reduction of the rate of interest on these loans.

Central assistance to all States, including Bihar, whether for Plan or non-Plan purposes, is being provided in accordance with criteria applicable to all States. The proposal for rescheduling of the repayment of Central loans or the reduction of rate of interest, made by Bihar and some other States, was examined but was not found acceptable. As regards flood relief measures, Central assistance is being given in the light of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Government, subject to ceilings recommended by the Central teams which have assessed the requirement of funds for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 10 crores has so far been sanctioned to the State Government in this connection during the current financial year. In addition, an amount of Rs. 7.25 crores has been sanctioned as short-term loans for agricultural inputs.

**Proposal to construct Hotels at
Tourist Centres in Bihar**

624. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
KUMARI KAMLA KAMARI :

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

(a) the names of Tourist Centres in Bihar;

(b) the centres where there are no hotels; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct hotels there for the convenience of tourists ?

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

(a) to (c). There is no specific list of tourist centres, as the development of places of interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they have to offer. In Bihar, facilities for tourists have been provided or will be provided by the Government at Patna, Nalanda, Rajgir, Bodh Gaya and Vaishali. In the private sector, hotels approved by the Department of Tourism are functioning at Dhanbad, Patna and Ranchi and three new hotel projects have been approved at the planning stage at Patna. Government does not propose to construct hotels in Bihar, but the construction of a Tourist Reception Centre is contemplated at Patna which along with other facilities, will include residential accommodation for tourists.

Development of Patna Airport

625. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for the development of Patna Airport;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to shift the Hindustan Vehicles Company

situated nearby for expanding the said Airport; and

(d) if so, when and the terms under which it will be shifted ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The existing runway length is adequate for the operations of Indian Airlines.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Import of Petroleum Products

626. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import about 2.75 million tonnes of finished petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved and whether the price level of petroleum products will be maintained thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) The finished petroleum product imports during 1972 are estimated to aggregate 3.7 million tonnes.

(b) About Rs. 56 crores. The pricing basis of petroleum products is not related to the quantum or value of product imports, but is determined by the Government on the basis of recommendations made by Oil Pricing Committees.

**Proposal to introduce Shuttle Air
Service on Calcutta-
Silchar Sector**

627. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

introduce a shuttle Air Service on the Calcutta-Silchar Sector from April next; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to bring Agartala also on the route of the service ?

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

(a) and (b) Indian Airlines have plans to introduce an additional flight on the Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar route five times a week, from the middle of April, 1972 if two more HS-748 aircraft on order are received in time.

Decision on location of Second Fertilizer Factory

628. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a second fertiliser factory is proposed to be set up soon;

(b) whether the Commission appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri B. S. Mukerjee had recommended Bikaner Division to be the most suitable place for the location of the proposed factory in view of the availability of gypsum and water in required quantities and also the cheap labour; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government regarding its location ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) Two fertilizer units are already located in Rajasthan—one at Kota and the other at Udaipur. A third project is also under implementation at Khetri. Further, the question of setting up a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan based on the locally available rock phosphates and pyrites is also under consideration of Govt.

(b) and (c). The Mukherjee Committee which was set up in 1954, did not make any final recommendation in regard to location of a fertilizer factory in Rajasthan.

Expansion of Truck Production by TELCO

629. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission recently considered an application from TELCO for expansion of its Truck production capacity; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The application from TELCO was referred to the Commission for enquiry and the Commission has submitted its report.

(b) The matter is being processed further.

Construction work in Karipur for Calicut Airport

630. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work for Calicut Airport has begun on the land acquired in Karipur (Kerala);

(b) if so, at what stage it is at present; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The fencing work has almost been completed. Estimates have been prepared for levelling and construction and are under examination. Efforts will be made to finish as much of the work as possible within this Plan period, but it is anticipated that it will spill over into the next Plan.

Shaw Wallace Company

631. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Administration has been approached by the Foreign Shareholders of M/s. Shaw Wallace Company for sale and transfer of their shares to Indian Nationals.

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted; and

(c) whether Government have also received representations in this regard from the Indian employees of the firm and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No such proposal has yet been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The representations will be given consideration if and when there is occasion to consider the kind of transaction apprehended by the Indian employees of the Company.

Aid to Bangla Desh for Development of Civil Aviation

632. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aid is proposed to be given to Bangla Desh for development of civil aviation or for setting up international aviation links in that country; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two Fokker Friendship aircraft of the 200 series were handed over to the Bangladesh Biman in the first week of March at the request of the Bangladesh

Government. The necessary spare parts and materials required for the maintenance of these aircraft are also being provided. Aeronautical communication equipments valued at approximately Rs. 29000/- it being provided to the Bangladesh Government in response to their request. Training, familiarisation and conversion facilities are also being given.

The terms of the release of the aircraft spares etc. and provision of training facilities are under consideration.

Overdraft by Mysore

633. SHRI B. V. NAIK :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of Mysore Government recently had talks with the Planning Commission and other Government representatives on the question of Mysore's dwindling resources and the consequent overdraft which the State had run with the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the precise case as presented by Mysore Government representatives; and

(c) Government's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Mysore had represented that they would try to liquidate their overdraft liability if special accommodation was provided to the State on the basis of the non-Plan gap as estimated at the beginning of the Fourth Plan period. The matter has been discussed with the State Government representatives and the principles governing the release of special accommodation explained to them. Such accommodation is given only towards the inescapable gaps in the resources of the States as may be assessed by the Planning Commission each year, subject to criteria which are applicable to all States.

**Under Utilisation of Fertiliser
Production Capacity in the
Country**

534. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertiliser production capacity in the country still goes un-utilised to a large extent;

(b) if so, the total production capacity in the public and private sectors, separately, during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and how far

it remained unutilised and the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to fully utilise this capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The full rated capacity could not be attained in some of the fertilizer plants.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Installed capacity and capacity which remained un-utilised in 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below :

	('000 tonnes)					
	Installed capacity		Actual production		% of un-utilised capacity	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
			(upto Jan. 72)		(upto Jan. 72)	
A. Nitrogen						
Public Sector	684	860	379	350	42.7	38.8*
Private Sector	660	660	451	412	31.7	25.1
	<u>1344</u>	<u>1520</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>32.2</u>
B. Phosphate						
Public Sector	105	190	50	53	52.4	46.0*
Private Sector	316	316	179	172	43.4	34.7
	<u>421</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>37.7</u>

*Calculated for 10 months in the case of plants in regular operation and proportionate capacity for the actual period of operation for new plants which went into production during the year. Further, the percentage non-utilisation of capacity for the public sector units has been worked out after taking into account 14,000 tonnes of nitrogen in 1970-71 and 12,000 tonnes of nitrogen in 1971-72 (April-January) sold for industrial use. The capacity utilisation in the public sector plants, other than Rourkela, Neyveli and F.A.C.T., which were confronted with serious technological and other problems, was, however, about 69% during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

The reasons for non-attainment of rated capacities were as follows :

(a) Inadequate availability of coke oven gas at Rourkela.

(b) Inadequate supply and poor quality of gypsum and coal at Sindri.

(c) Operational and maintenance problems and design and equipment deficiency in some of the units.

(d) Low efficiency of equipment operating over long periods of more than two decades as at Sindri unit and certain sections of the Alwaye unit.

(e) Imposition of power cuts at Nangal and Power interruptions/dips in some of the units resulting in direct and consequential losses.

(f) Labour troubles in some of the units.

Every endeavour is being made to overcome these problems and optimise production. Wherever necessary, particularly in matters like labour situation, power supply, etc. the corporation and assistance of States is also being enlisted. Some improvement is already noticeable in the production performance of the fertilizer units and production should be even better in coming months, provided, among other things, adequate power and industrial harmony are assured.

**Financial Assistance to Students at
Khadakvasala Academy**

635. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the limits of income of parents for entitlement of financial assistance to their sons admitted in the N.D.A., Khadakvasala;

(b) when was this limit last fixed;

(c) whether any representations have

been received to revise the limit upward; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The limit of income is Rs. 350/- per month. However, in cases where two sons/wards are under training at the same time, the limit of income applied is Rs. 400/- per month, but only one cadet is entitled to this assistance.

(b) July, 1964.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was not found necessary to revise the limit of income. It may be mentioned in the N.D.A. no fees are charged for training or board or lodging. Cadets are also provided with uniform and equipment at Government cost. Where the income of the parents is less than Rs. 350/- p. m. the cadets are paid pocket money of Rs. 40/- to 45 by Govt. In other cases the pocket money has to be provided by the parents.

**"Duty Allowance" to Central
Government Employees
treated as Part
of Pay**

636. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Duty Allowance" granted for additional responsibilities entrusted to the Central Government employees has been treated as part of the scale of pay or "absorbable" personal pay for purposes of fixation of pay on promotion;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether this has necessitated the upward fixation of the pay of the senior officers so as to be brought at par with that

of the junior officers in order to remove anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) In the Fundamental Rules as followed on the Civil side, there is no such recognised term as "Duty Allowance". According to the existing orders, an employee transferred on deputation to an ex-cadre post is allowed deputation (duty) allowance. But such deputation (duty) allowance is not taken into account for the purpose of fixation of pay on promotion. Also, additional remuneration is sometimes granted for holding additional charge of another independent post under the provisions of F. R. 49. Such additional pay is also not taken into account for the purpose of fixation of pay on promotion. In some cases, however, special pay is granted in lieu of a separate higher scale of pay. Such kind of special pay is treated as part of pay for the purpose of fixation of pay on promotion to a higher post provided it has been drawn in the lower post continuously for a minimum period of three years. If the special pay is not drawn for 3 years, it is not treated as part of basic pay, but the difference between the pay fixed under the normal rules and the pay plus special pay drawn in the lower post is allowed in the form of personal pay to be absorbed in future increases of pay.

(b) It was for the first time that general orders treating special pay drawn in the lower post as part of pay for the purpose of fixation of pay on promotion were issued on 22.6.62. The said orders were subsequently modified on 1.6.63, 25.2.65 and 8.1.68.

(c) Yes, Sir. In cases where fixation of pay by taking into account the special pay drawn in the lower post results in the senior officer getting lower pay than his junior, the pay of the former is stepped up to the level of pay of the junior from the date of promotion of the latter, provided the junior was not drawing a higher pay than the senior from time to time in the lower post.

Loans given by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

637. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Bombay, and the Industrial Finance Corporation, New Delhi, give foreign exchange loans to companies in the small industries sector;

(b) the number of such loans given in 1969-70, 1970-71 and the current year 1971-72;

(c) the total loan sanctioned and disbursed and what has been the rate of interest on these foreign exchange loans to small scale industry and how does the rate compare with the interest charged from large industries; and

(d) whether Government propose to reserve a fixed percentage of foreign exchange available with these Corporations for the small scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, only public limited companies and cooperative societies are eligible for term financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and these usually establish medium and large industrial units.

(b) and (c). During the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71 and the current year 1971-72, no assistance by way of foreign currency sub-loans has been sanctioned to any small scale unit by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The information in respect of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is as follows :

Year (April-March)	No. of Foreign Currency sub-loans Sanctioned	Foreign Currency Sub-loans	
		Total amount sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)	Total amount disbursed
1969-70	9	116.55	50.56
1970-71	21		
1971-72 (upto December, 1971)	15		
Total	45		

The rate of interest of 9% charged on foreign currency sub-loans is the same for small, medium and large scale industries.

(b) No, Sir.

Steps to avoid Wastage of Public Money

638. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sum of infructuous and wasteful expenditure, as revealed by the Public Accounts Committee's sample survey during 1969-71 year-wise; and

(b) whether any special steps have recently been taken to minimise the waste of public money, as reported in successive PAC Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Public Accounts Committee, in their Reports issued during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 have referred to certain specific cases of wasteful and infructuous expenditure. These Reports have been laid on the Table of the House. On the basis of information culled out of these published reports the total amount of stated infructuous and wasteful expenditure referred to in the Reports for each of the three years viz. 1969 to 1971 is as under :

1969	...	Rs. 6,90,08,674/-
1970	...	Rs. 1,46,36,877/-
1971	...	Rs. 21,36,637/-

(b) Adequate provisions already exist in the extant financial rules and departmental codes to safeguard the interests of the Government, and wasteful and infructuous expenditure generally occurs due to non-observance of the existing rules and instructions. However, whenever such lapses come to notice, appropriate instructions are issued to the administrative Ministries with a view to preventing recurrence of such lapses and existing instructions are also reviewed.

Progress of Pipelines Enquiry Commission

639. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made by the Pipelines Enquiry Commission; and

(b) when the Report is expected to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Commission was appointed in August 1970. In December 1970 it issued notices asking persons having knowledge of the facts relevant to its terms of reference, to file statements. In response to those notices, 13 parties including the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Indian Oil Corporation have filed their statements. Three items were added to the Commission's terms of reference in October, 1971. For these also the Commission issued notices

calling for statements, in response to which statements have been filed by all parties except Shri Arun Roy Chodhury who has been allowed by the Commission further time. M/S Snam of Italy and M/S Bechtels of U. S. A. have also filed statements before the Commission. The Commission is now considering as to the persons to whom notices should issue under Section 8 B of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 as amended by Act 79 of 1971, i. e. persons whose reputation is likely to be prejudicially affected by the enquiry. Time for Commission to submit its report has now been extended to the 31st August 1972.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ANTI-INDIA RALLY IN SAIGON

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported anti-India rally in Saigon protesting against India's Chairmanship of the International Control Commission."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Consequent on the upgradation of our mission in Hanoi to Embassy level on January 7, 1972, on a reciprocal basis, a number of hostile demonstrations in front of the ICSC Headquarters and our Consulate-General in Saigon have taken place.

Two demonstrations had earlier taken place in front of the ICSC Headquarters on the 11th January, 1972, and 23rd February, 1972. The latest incident took place on the morning of March 14, 1972, when South Vietnamese local employees of the ICSC

struck work and displayed slogans on the walls of the Indian Delegation building demanding immediate replacement of Indian Delegation on the ICSC.

As repeatedly pointed out earlier, India's decision to raise the level of its mission in Hanoi was not in any way directed against South Vietnam. It was a recognition of the realities of the situation and in exercise of our sovereign rights. The ICSC in Vietnam is an international body created by the nations participating in the Geneva Conference of 1954 and any attempt by any one of the parties to unilaterally alter its composition or prevent its functioning is totally unwarranted.

The Government of India would still hope that wiser counsels will prevail and the South Vietnamese Government would take effective steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Is the hon. Minister aware that Indian flags were burnt, the shops and property of people who had Indian citizenship was destroyed and some people were injured ? In view of this, will he inform the House whether this was officially inspired or done by a non-official agency ? This country is a client State of the imperialist foreign powers and this is probably being done because of the defeat of the American imperialism in the Indian sub-continent during the last conflict in December. Is it because of that ? Is it because of the fact that today the CIA comes out with publicity that Hindus are ruling Bangla Desh ? Is it because of the fact that imperialism has been defeated in the Indian sub-continent ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that during the earlier two demonstrations, which took place outside our Consulate General, some ugly incidents did take place; for instance, our National Flag was torn and even the effigy of our Prime Minister was burnt outside our Consulate General apart from shouting anti-India slogans.

SOME HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame !

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Soon after these incidents, we took up the matter with the South Vietnamese authorities and we told them how unhappy we were and how strongly we felt about it all. A little time after that, they expressed their regrets, apologised for the incident and assured us that in future such things would not take place.

As to who was at the back of it all and who instigated all these demonstrations, it is very difficult for us to say. The Government or South Vietnam have told us officially that they were not at the back of it. They tried to prevent all these demonstrations but in view of the strong feelings in that country and the large numbers of people involved, their police authorities were not able to control it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : I would like to ask the Minister whether he would examine ... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough. Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : The hon. Minister just now mentioned that the upgrading of our embassy in Hanoi was in the exercise of our sovereign rights which, of course, nobody can dispute. But, as the hon. Minister knows, there are certain parts of the world where the situations is delicate, like in Korea, Vietnam and Germany. In each of these places a country like India will have to exercise its prudence and judgment to see that we do not alienate our friends both in the Communist and the non-Communist blocs. Even a country like the United States has learnt to live with China. I feel that in our foreign policy India will also have to learn to live with the Communist and the non-Communist blocs. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government has any proposals to avoid in future such complications and anger in our friendly countries in both blocs.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not Government of India's policy to annoy anybody or to create enemies and annoy our friends. Each case is taken on its merits and a decision is taken by the Government of India keeping in view our

national interests and good relations all over the world. In this case the reason for taking this decision was that we felt that we must take stock of the situation as it exists on the ground and our relations which were improving. It was not because we were under the pressure of somebody. We do not listen to anybody or submit to pressure of any country. It is our sovereign right to decide about our representation in any foreign country. In this particular case we felt that in North Vietnam there was one government, there was no dispute of any kind whatsoever and our relations were improving. Therefore, we thought it fit and proper that we should raise the level of our representation in Hanoi.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD (Baroda) : In view of the fact that these hostile demonstrations have become a regular feature—in fact, almost a regular monthly feature—I would like to know (a) whether these demonstrations have only been directed against the ICSC and our Consulate General or have they been directed against Indian residents and their properties; (b) whether any damage was done to our Consulate General and, if so, to what extent; and (c) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the safety both of lives and of properties of Indians there and has the South Vietnamese Government given any guarantee or assurance in this respect?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Of the first two demonstrations, one took place outside the Consulate General and the other outside the headquarters of the ICSC. During these demonstrations, as I have said earlier on, it has been reported, some Indian nationals in Saigon were also involved. Some shops were looted and some damage was done to their property etc. But the subsequent demonstration, which took place outside the headquarters of the ICSC in March, was not a violent demonstration; it was a peaceful demonstration and only the local employees of the ICSC struck work. They shouted a few slogans and, I think, after a day or two they came back to work.

As regards the assurance of the South Vietnamese Government, I have already said that they have assured us that the life and

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

property of all Indian nationals in South Vietnam will be given full protection.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : India has been one of the champions of peace-keeping operations, whether it be Korea or West Asia or Congo. The outrageous demonstrations that have been taking place in South Vietnam cannot be overlooked. Even during Chinese aggression and Pakistani aggression, there have been such demonstrations against Embassies in India also and the Government had taken proper care to see that their National Flag and their National Emblem were not defiled. In South Vietnam, we have seen such outrageous behaviour against our National Flag which no self respecting country, democratic country, would like to tolerate.

The hon. Minister has said that this has been due to the upgrading of the Hanoi Embassy by the Indian Government. From these demonstrations, one thing is very clear that the South Vietnamese Government does not want India to be the Chairman of the International Control Commission. In view of this background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the South Vietnamese Government has taken up the question of the Chairmanship of India of the International Control Commission with the Geneva Conference countries who alone can make any change in the set-up. Has the South Vietnamese Government taken up the matter with the 14-nation Geneva Conference and, if so, what is your attitude to it?

In view of the present circumstances, would you not consider to remove the present headquarters of the Commission to some other country, say, North Vietnam, Cambodia or some other place, where the International Control Commission can operate better?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is a fact that this demonstration took place because India raised the level of her Mission in Hanoi. It was an expression of disappointment against India. That is why these things were staged. As regards the respect

to be shown to our National Flag, it is their responsibility to see to it. They should protect our property, our members of the diplomatic corp and also our National Flag. The fact that they were not able to do it was pointed out to the South Vietnamese Government very strongly and as I said, they expressed regret and apologised for the incident and they also assured us that such incidents will not occur again. It is a fact that in the subsequent demonstration, there was no violence involved.

As regards the position of India on the International Control Commission, it is true that the Saigon Government has told us that as we have taken the decision to raise the level of our Mission in Hanoi, we have lost our neutrality, and impartiality, etc. which is required for the Chairmanship of the Commission. Our view is that this is purely a bilateral matter and that, as far as our position on the International Control Commission is concerned, that has not changed. We continue to be objective and impartial in all matters referred to the Commission. It is not upto the South Vietnamese Government or any Government to make any suggestion as to what should be the composition of the Commission. This Commission is a creation of the Geneva Conference, an international body, and any decision or any question of change can only be taken up by another Conference of this type and, not by any one country, unilaterally.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : The External Affairs Minister said yesterday in the Rajya Sabha that when India protested to the South Vietnamese Government against anti-India demonstration, they gave an assurance that in future such things will not take place. On the other hand their attitude seems to be quite contrary. May I therefore, draw the attention of the hon. Minister as to what the South Vietnamese Government, rather their Foreign Minister, has indicated? He has said that the Saigon Government will not accept or recognise India's role as the Chairman of the International Control Commission and that they will refuse to allow the head of the Indian Delegation,

Mr. L. N. Ray, to enter Saigon. That is one thing. Secondly, he says that they will stop renewal of resident permits to 30 members of the Indian Delegation after the expiry of those permits. Further, we find that one of the Cabinet Ministers of the South Vietnamese Government has demanded the expulsion of all Indians from Saigon. 100 Vietnamese employees of the Indian Delegation have already left their jobs, if I am right.

In view of these facts and the circumstances that I have stated, may I know from the hon. Minister whether our Government have discussed this unwarranted situation, as was said by the hon. Minister, with the co-members of the Commission and if so, what has been the outcome of this discussion, and secondly, what steps have been taken for the protection of the Indian citizens in Saigon? Lastly, how far does the Government feel confident to discharge international obligations and the responsibilities under the Geneva Agreement?

SHRI SURENDRA PAI, SINGH : The hon. Member has spoken about there being a contradiction in my statement made in the other House yesterday. I do not see any contradiction anywhere whatsoever. I have said that we had been assured by the South Vietnamese Government that, in future, such incidents would not take place—I mean, violent incidents. As far as the fulfilment of that assurance is concerned, I think, they have fulfilled it because in the subsequent demonstration that took place in March, there was no violence, though the demonstrations were not to our liking and they were unjustified.

As regards our position on the International Control Commission, our position remains the same. We do feel that this action in raising our representation in Hanoi to the Embassy level does not affect our position in the International Control Commission. We can function there, and have been functioning there, impartially and with objectivity; and we propose to continue that position in future also.

We have consulted the other Members of the Commission; a meeting has already taken

place and there was a unanimous opinion in the Commission itself that perhaps, for the time being, we should not take any action, we should lie low, until the present passions die out and things become a little calm, and if later on we find that the South Vietnamese create conditions which make it difficult for the Commission to function properly, we may have to bring this matter to the notice of the Co-Chairmen.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF BANKING COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Banking Commission.
- (2) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1433/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, AND TERRITORIAL ARMY ACT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—
 - (i) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 464 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971.
 - (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 465 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1434/72.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Territorial Army Act, 1948 :—

(i) The Territorial Army (First Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S. R. 39 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1972.

(ii) The Territorial Army (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1435/72.]

PARAFFIN WAX (SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND PRICE FIXATION) ORDER 1972

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 71 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1972, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1436/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, INCOME TAX ACT AND FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1901 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1971.

(ii) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 30 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1437/72.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) S. O. 5501 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1971, containing corrigenda to the English version of Notification No. S. O. 1917 dated the 22nd February, 1971.

(ii) S. O. 5502 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1971, containing corrigenda to the Hindi version of Notification No. S. O. 1917 dated the 22nd February, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1438/72.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 :—

(i) G. S. R. 11 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1972 :—

(ii) G. S. R. 12 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1972 :—

(iii) G. S. R. 76 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1972 : [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1439/72.]

- (4) A copy of the National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi

- and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 46 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972, under subsection (3) of section (12) of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1440/72.*]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 :—
- (i) The Post Office Savings Banks (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 47 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.
 - (ii) The Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 89 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1972.
 - (iii) The Post Office Savings Banks (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 241 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February 1972. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1441/72.*]
- (6) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 26 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1972 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S. O. 5181 dated the 19th November, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1442/72.*]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1971, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1443/72.*]
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
- (i) G. S. R. 1911 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 1959 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 1966 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (iv) G. S. R. 1969 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (v) G. S. R. 3 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (vi) G. S. R. 4 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (vii) G. S. R. 7 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (viii) G. S. R. 13 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (ix) G. S. R. 17 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th

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January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.

- (x) G. S. R. 21 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xi) G. S. R. 31 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xii) G. S. R. 57 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xiii) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 61 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 63 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1972.
- (xv) G. S. R. 64 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1962 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 67 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xvii) G. S. R. 78 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1972 containing corrigendum to Ministry of Finance Notification No. 93-Customs dated the 13th November, 1971, together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xviii) G. S. R. 79 and 80 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (xix) The Denaturing of Spirit Rules,

1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 81 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.

- (xx) G. S. R. 82 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xxi) G. S. R. 128 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xxii) G. S. R. 167 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1444/72.]
- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (i) G. S. R. 1865 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 1867 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 1886 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (iv) G. S. R. 1952 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (v) G. S. R. 1953 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971 together with an explanatory Memorandum.

- (vi) G. S. R. 2 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (vii) G. S. R. 9 (E) and 10 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (viii) G. S. R. 15 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (ix) G. S. R. 25 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (x) G. S. R. 33 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xi) G. S. R. 56 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xii) G. S. R. 62 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xiii) G. S. R. 63 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xiv) G. S. R. 120 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
 - (xv) G. S. R. 121 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1972 together with an explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1445/72.]
- (10) A copy each of the following Mysore Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore :—
- (i) S. O. 1900 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 25th November, 1971.
 - (ii) S. O. 123 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 13th January, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1446/72.]
- (11) A copy of Mysore Government Notification No. S. O. 1763 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 1st October, 1971, under section 39 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1447/72.]
- (12) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN-85)-GSR-1071/(5)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th December, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1448/72.]

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 159 in Gazette of India dated

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the 5th February, 1972, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1449/72.]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Production Management in Public Undertakings.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 upto the 10th May 1972."

AN HON. MEMBER : 10th May !

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Piloo Mody seldom asks for anything. We should agree to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : I doubt if the work of the Committee will be completed by 10th May. How can they meet during the Session ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : It is better we extend the time further.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Have more time

MR. SPEAKER : Let us believe them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Let him give an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 upto the 10th May, 1972."

The motion was adopted

12 22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF A MEMBER DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address on guidelines for Members on the occasion of the President's Address to Members of Parliament, upto the 15th April, 1972."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : One clarification, Sir. Which President's Address ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am not against this motion for extension of time. But I only want that till the Committee submits its report, there should be no President's Address.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which President's Address is he referring to ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think I made the observation that they should take note of the recent one also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then, it will take another year.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Certain delicate constitutional questions are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : They want time upto 15th April 1972. So, they must be about it. If we believed you, then we should believe them also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, Sir. This is about the last President's Address. For the one that happened only a few days ago, they want another year.

MR. SPEAKER : I made a reference to it with certain observations in which I happened to mention also that the Committee is seized of the previous one and I hope they will also consider the recent one because the previous one was by only two individuals. This was by a group or party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Can they consider it *suo motu* ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think we had the consensus over it. When I made that observation, there was a consensus of the House over it and I repeat it again.

Now, the question is :

"That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address on guidelines for Members on the occasion of the President's Address to Members of Parliament, upto the 15th April, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1972-73— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up General Discussion on Railway Budget. Mr. Mohammad Ismail.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट के जनरल डिस्क्शन के मौके पर मैं हाउस के सामने चंद एक प्वाइंट मेशन करता हूँ।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने अभी उस रोज रेलवे बजट पेश करते हुए इंडियन रेलवेज के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और उनकी एकोनामी की एक रोजी पिक्चर पेंट करने की नाकामयाब कोशिश की है। अब यहाँ इस बारे में दो तीन सवाल उठते हैं। पहला सवाल तो यह है कि हमारी रेलवेज जो कि एक पब्लिक सेक्टर है उसमें कुल कितना रुपया लगा है। रेलवेज में ऐक्जुअल बैर्यु आफ इनवैस्टमेंट्स को एसेस करने के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है ताकि हम लोग इसे आसानी से समझ सकें कि इतना मूलधन है इसका और इतना खर्च होगा लेकिन रेलवेज एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर कोई इसका पता ही नहीं चल सकता है। देश के लोग इस बारे में बिल्कुल अंधेरे में हैं कि हमारी रेलवेज में आखिर कितना पैसा लगा है, कितने की सम्पत्ति है और कितना खर्च हो रहा है। यह तमाम बातें इस बजट और स्पीच में बिल्कुल साफ नहीं की गई हैं।

मैं सबसे पहले एक चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इन्होंने रेलवेज का कैपिटल एट बाजें दिया है यह एक बिल्कुल खिचड़ी तरीका है जिसमें मसूर, चने और बरहर आदि की दालें मिली हुई हैं और जैसा समझना चाहें समझ लें। आज हकीकत यह है कि रेलवेज में ओवर-कैपिटलाइजेशन मौजूद है और वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते सन् 1970-71 में 3330.78 करोड़ रुपये हो गया

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

है। इसमें विदेश से भी हमें पैसा मिलता है और सरकार से भी हम लोन लेते हैं। डायरेक्ट जो सरकार लोन देती है वह तमाम इसमें मिला हुआ है। वह सब कैपिटल एंट चार्ज है। इसीलिए मैंने इसे इसे खिचड़ी बतलाया है। दुनिया की और किसी रेलवेज में यह चीज नहीं दिखाई देती है। ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस में पार्ट ऑफ दि कैपिटल को राइट ऑफ कर दिया गया लेकिन भारत सरकार बँसा करने को तैयार नहीं मालूम देती है क्योंकि वह रेलवेज को दुधारू गाय के समान दुहना चाहती है।

यह रेलवे बोर्ड के मातहत कंसी धाधली चलाई जा रही है और हालत यह बन रही है कि डिबीडेंट जो है वह 2.5 से लेकर 6 परसेंट तक दिया जा रहा है। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने अर्ली इसर्स में पब्लिक एक्मचेंकर के लिए रेट आफ डिबीडेंट 2.5 परसेंट रैकमैंड किया था। यह डिबीडेंट हमारी सरकार लेती है। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी अपनी बाद की मीटिंग्स में इस रेट आफ डिबीडेंट को बढ़ाती रही और हालात यह हुई कि 2.5 से बढ़ाकर 4 कर दिया, 4 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 5 परसेंट कर दिया और अब बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते इस साल उसे 6 परसेंट पर ले आये हैं—6 परसेंट जो यहाँ से डिबीडेंट दिया जाता है उसे सरकार लेती है जबकि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को बाहर के देशों से कर्जा 1 परसेंट या डेढ़ परसेंट पर मिलता है और हमारी सरकार एक परसेंट में वहाँ से लेकर यहाँ 6 परसेंट लेती है। इस बारे में कोई भी क्लियर कट नीति हमारी सरकार की नहीं है। सरकार ने इस बारे में शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक तमाम देशवासियों को अंधेरे में रक्खा है। जो कम्पेंसेशन का पैसा दिया है उस पर भी डिबीडेंट वसूल करते हैं। जो खोन मिलता है उसका भी डिबीडेंट लेते हैं। जो सरकार पैसा देती है उसका भी वह 6 परसेंट लेती है। अब वह जो

बढ़ी हुई दर पर डिबीडेंट लिया जाता है इसका बोझ जनता पर पड़ रहा है और मनी ऐक्स्ट्रैक्ट करने की पालिसी की वजह से यात्री-माइनों में आये दिन बढ़ोत्तरी होती रहती है, माल भाड़े में वृद्धि होती रहती है। यह तो तमाम चीजें हो रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह है 6 परसेंट का डिबीडेंट लेती है तो क्या बनियागिरी करने के लिए रेलवेज ही रह गयी है और अन्य कोई स्थान नहीं है? आखिर यहाँ पर बनियागिरी क्यों होती है कि 6 परसेंट डिबीडेंट वसूल किया जा रहा है? रेलवेज को भी सरकार द्वारा एक अपने लिए आमदनी का जरिया बनाया जा रहा है। रेलवेज एक एसेंशियल सर्विस है जिसमें कि सरकार को पैसा देना चाहिए लेकिन वह देने के बजाय उस से लेती है। रेलवेज से सरकार द्वारा पैसा एक्स्ट्रैक्ट करने का ही नतीजा है कि पैसेजर्स फेयर्स और फ्रंट चार्ज में इन्क्रीज हो रही है और आम लोगो पर बोझ बढ़ रहा है और इसको आम गरीब जनता ही इस्तमाल में लाती है।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा रेलवे बोर्ड के बाबत अर्ज करना चाहूँगा। रेलवेज में जो ठीक से काम नहीं हो पा रहा है उसमें दरअसल मंत्री महोदय का उतना कसूर नहीं है जितना कि रेलवे बोर्ड का है, जिसकी कि एक्टिव लीडरशिप में रेलवेज का काम चल रहा है। अब रेलवे बोर्ड की एक यह आदत सी हो गई है कि जैसे भी हो अपनी नाकामयाबियों के लिए दूसरों के मत्थे दोष मढ़ देना।

जहाँ तक इम्प्लायीज के बर्कलोड का सवाल है उसकी स्थिति यह है कि 1950-51 में जिस काम के लिए 3,144 आदमी काम करते थे पर प्राप्त टन किलोमीटर, उसी के लिए कम होते-होते 1970-71 में 2,833 आदमी रह गये हैं। काम तो बढ़ ही गया है लेकिन आदमी कम हो गये हैं। यह नीति सरकार की शुरू से चली

आ रही है। प्रोडक्शन कम नहीं हुआ है लेकिन काम करने वालों का नम्बर कम हो गया है। दूसरी तरफ अगर टैफिक की बात को देखा जाय तो 1950-51 की पर कैपिटल प्रोडक्टिविटी 1,22,000 ट्रेफिक यूनिट से बढ़कर 1970-71 में 1,86,000 ट्रेफिक यूनिट हो गई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि काम का लोड तो बढ़ा है, आमदनी बढ़ी है, लेकिन वर्कर्स की मजदूरी वही की वही है। दूसरी जगहों पर ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्कर्स को बोनस भी मिलता है। यहाँ तक कि पोर्ट कमिश्नर के यहाँ भी, जहाँ बोनस देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, बोनस मिलता है, हर पब्लिक सेक्टर में बोनस देना शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन रेलवे ने इस बारे में सोचा तक नहीं। यहाँ पर काम का बोझ बढ़ा है लेकिन आदमी कम हुए हैं। उन लोगों को वेजेज भी पूरी नहीं मिल रही है, फिर भी उनको बोनस देने की बात नहीं सोची जा रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

इसके अलावा रेलवे बोर्ड की एक और भी आदत है कि वह कभी भी अपना कुसूर मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। अगर कभी कोई ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाता है तब वह यह तलाश करते हैं कि उसको किसके जिम्मे डाला जाये। अपने को वह हमेशा उससे अलग रखता है। 1970-71 की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें उन्होंने दिखाया है कि पहले जो माल जाता था वह 2,794 मिलियन टन था, उसमें अब कमी हो गई है। उसका कारण यह बतलाया जाता है कि बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं है। रेलवे बोर्ड अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता। वह तो कहते हैं कि चूँकि बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है इसलिए काम ठीक नहीं हो पाया। रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने चारों तरफ से ला एण्ड आर्डर का ही सवाल है। आज रेलों के कोयला जाता है, आयरन ओर जायदा है, मैंगनीज जाता है कहा जाता है कि बंगाल की बजह से इसमें गड़बड़ी हो रही है।

यह एक हथियार रेलवे बोर्ड के पास है। जब भी कोई बात गड़बड़ी की होती है, वह उसको बंगाल पर छोड़ते हैं। हमेशा मंत्री महोदय भी उसी का हवाला दिया करते हैं। आज 13 करोड़ रुपये की चोरी हो गई, डेमरेज देना पड़ता है। अगर पूछा जाता है कि यह क्यों हुआ तो कह देते हैं बंगाल के कारण। जब भी काम में कमी का कारण पूछा जाता है तब रेलवे बोर्ड कह देता है बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं है, इसी कारण। उड़ीसा में मैंगनीज है, आयरन ओर है, क्या वहाँ भी ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं है, बिहार में भी ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं है? बार-बार बंगाल का ही नाम क्यों लिया जाता है? हमेशा यह कह दिया जाता है कि चूँकि बैंगन नहीं मिलते इसलिए कोयला नहीं भेजा जा सकता है, मैंगनीज नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। यकू सब घोखेबाजी है। सबसे बड़ा झूठ जो बोला जा रहा है वह यह कि देश के लोगों के सामने यह बतलाया जा रहा है कि चूँकि बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है इसलिए माल नहीं जा रहा है। असल में हकीकत यह है कि बैंगन की कमी और इनकी तथा रेलवे बोर्ड की नाएहतियत के कारण है जिससे बंगाल का नाम लेकर बचना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है, आज सुबह मुझको एक टेलीफोन मिला है कि वहाँ पर ला एण्ड आर्डर किस तरह से चल रहा है। मैं जिस सस्था का प्रेसिडेंट हूँ, यानी सी० आई० टी० यू० सी०, बहू बाजार, वहाँ पर 25 वर्ष से सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट एंप्लाईज की कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी का आफिस है। उसकी मिसाल मंत्री महोदय ला एण्ड आर्डर के सिलसले में दे देते। ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल तो एक अलग चीज है। जहाँ तक काम का सवाल है एफिसिएन्सी का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय सारी चीज को छिपाना चाहते हैं, झूठ बोल कर। यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे किसी

[मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

आदमी ने पूछा कि ठाकुर घर में कौन था तो कहने लगे कि मैंने केला नहीं खाया। दूसरे किसी ने खाया होगा। यहाँ पर मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग बैठे हैं। उन के द्वारा बगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर का नाम लिया जाता है। बगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है बगाल के लोग उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। वहाँ कांग्रेस राजनीतिक खेल कर रही है लेकिन अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिये ला एण्ड आर्डर को हथियार बनाया जा रहा है। यह गलत चीज है। एम्प्लायर्स ने आयरन ओर के लिये अखबार में स्टेटमेंट दिया। डेप्युटेशन में सब लोग गये। आप बतलाइये कि आप उनको वॉगन क्यों सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते। क्या दिक्कतें थी? क्यों रेलवे बोर्ड ने जल्दी फैसला नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं उसने मंत्री महोदय के सामने ठीक बातें रखी? उल्टे मंत्री को समझा दिया। मंत्री महोदय सीधे आदमी है। उन्होंने भी कह दिया कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात है। इस तरह से कह देना गलत चीज है, जनता को और देश को अंधरे में रखना गलत बात है।

जहाँ तक मार्टिन रेलवे का सवाल है, आप बतलाइये कि मंत्री महोदय के पास डेप्युटेशन अब तक कितने गये? आज तीन-चार हजार आदमियों का कितना मजक उड़ाया गया है। सिद्धार्थ बाबू ने कह दिया कि जरूर होगा, पूर्वी मुकूर्जी ने कह दिया कि जरूर होगा, मंत्री महोदय ने भी कह दिया कि देखेंगे। इस चक्कर में मुलाजिम घूम रहे हैं कि मार्टिन रेलवे का क्या होगा? लाखों आदमी रोजाना शाहदरा, सहारनपुर, आमता रेलवे से फायदा उठाते थे। जनता के उपर इतना बोझ आ गया है और उसकी आमदनी कम हो गई है और भुसीबत बढ गई है। अभी तक उसका कोई भी फैसला नहीं हुआ कि कब टेक ओवर किया जायेगा। कह दिया गया कि उसके एम्प्लाइज को ऐबजाई कर लिया जायेगा। कुछ को किया गया है,

कुछ को नहीं किया गया है। इसके बारे में कोई भी क्लियर कट पालिसी नहीं है, यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है। अब तक यह कह दिया जाता था कि आप लोग अडगा लगाते हैं। अब तो अडगा लगाने वाला कोई नहीं है। या तो अडगा रेलवे बोर्ड लगायेगा या मंत्री महोदय लगायेगे। इसलिये इस के बारे में साफ पालिसी बननी चाहिये।

एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे में यह बात है कि ऐक्मिडेंट्स कमेटी ने जो रिकमेडेशन की थी, उनके बारे में हमें बतलाया जाय कि कौन सी सिफारिश मानी गई और कौन सी नहीं मानी गई। जिन्होंने विचार किया उनको कोई भी बात माफतौर से मालूम नहीं है।

इसके बाद एक और डेजरस बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही है। पहले तो यह था कि सीनिआरिटी से प्रमोशन हुआ करता था। अब उन्होंने कह दिया है कि सीनिआरिटी कम मेरिट की बात होगी। मेरिट के माने यह है कि जो आदमी अफसर को रोज सलाम नहीं करेगा, उसके घर की बाजार नहीं करेगा, और दूसरे तरीको से खुश नहीं करेगा, उस बेचारे की मेरिट खत्म हो जायेगी। सीनिआरिटी का अब कोई मूल्य नहीं रह जायेगा। पचीस बरस की कुर्बानी करने के बाद अगर कोई अफसर को सलाम नहीं करेगा तो उसका प्रमोशन नहीं होगा। मिठाई नहीं पहुँचाता, दिल्ली के लड्डू नहीं देता, तो उसकी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो मेरिट की नई ईजाद की है, वह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। सिर्फ सीनिआरिटी होनी चाहिये। पहले सीनिआरिटी के प्रमोशन होता था तब अधिकारी को सैटिस्फैक्शन होता था, लेकिन अब इस तरह की चीजें हो रही हैं। यह सब कैसे हुआ, आप कृपा करके इसका जबाब जरूर दें। आपकी जो 1970-71 की रिपोर्ट है

उससे मालूम होता है कि आपने 3556 आदमियों को जब वे चोरियाँ कर रहे थे, मार डाला और 1749 को जल्मी किया। यह है आपकी कार-गुजारी। चोरों को पकड़ने के लिए आपने इतने आदमियों को मार डाला और जल्मी कर दिया। अगर ये चोरियाँ कर भी रहे थे तो कैसी थीं ये चोरियाँ? जो छोटा आदमी चोरी करेगा वह पाँच हाथ तार चोरी करेगा या दू के० जी० की कोई चीज चुराएगा। उनका तो यह हाल होता है लेकिन जो बंडल गायब कर जाते हैं जो टनों तार चोरी कर ले जाते हैं या उसमें मददगार होते हैं, जो बस्ते के बस्ते गायब कर जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कुछ कार्यवाही की है? अपने अफसरों से या रेलवे बोर्ड से क्या आप इसके बारे में पूछेंगे? जो छोटा मुलाजिम है या दूसरा छोटा आदमी है उसको तलाश करके उसको गोली मार दी जाती है, जो गरीब आदमी है, उसको तो गोली मार दी जाती है लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े बंडल गायब कर जाते हैं, उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। जो बड़े लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई न तो इन्कवायरी होती है और न ही उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाता है। बड़े लोगों की मदद से ही ये जो चोरियाँ हैं ये होती हैं। उनके बिना नहीं हो सकती हैं। टाप आफिशल्स इसमें इनबालूड होते हैं। टाप हैवी जो आपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कायम कर रखा है, एफिशेंट लोगों को जो आप कहते हैं कि आपने नियुक्त किया है, इस तरह के ये एफिशेंट लोग हैं। जो रेलवे का सामान चोरी गया उसके वास्ते आपको तेरह करोड़ खपा अदा करना पड़ा।

मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश के लोगों को अंधेरे में न रखें। उनको सही-सही स्थिति की जानकारी दें। उजाले में आप खुद भी आएँ और लोगों को भी उजाले के दर्शन करावें। गरीबी हटायें लेकिन गरीबों को न भिटावें। डंडा लेकर यूनियनों के पीछे न पड़े। मैं सी० आई० टी० यू० सी० का

प्रेजीडेंट हूँ। हम लोगों को कहा जा रहा है, धमकियाँ दी जा रही हैं कि भाग जाओ, मारे जाओगे। अगर इस तरह से आफिम बेअरज को मारने का बन्दोबस्त हो गया तो क्या इसको आप डेमोक्रेसी कहेंगे। ऐसे ही आप मुझे भी मारने का बन्दोबस्त करेंगे? तब मैं भी यहाँ नहीं आ सकूँगा और मामला सारा साफ हो जाएगा। ला एंड आर्डर के नाम पर इस तरह की कार्य-बाहियाँ आप न करें। यह गलत चीज है।

श्री नाचू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो रेलवे बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पाँच वर्ष के बाद पहली बार उन्होंने बजट का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। इसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र है। वह इस वास्ते भी बधाई के पात्र हैं कि जब से उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को संभाला है जो रेल गाड़ियाँ आठ-आठ और दम-दम घंटे लेट चलती थीं वे अब समय पर चल रही हैं। जो कर्मचारी पहले रेलवे में काम करते थे, वही आज भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी मंत्री महोदय ने प्रयत्न किए और गाड़ियों को समय पर चलवाने की व्यवस्था की। जिस सुचारु रूप से काम चल रहा है, इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं।

बिना टिकट यात्रियों की सख्या में भी काफी कमी हुई है। इसके संबंध में उन्होंने जो सतर्कता बरती है, उसके लिए भी मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं रेल विभाग में काम करने वाले उन तमाम कर्मचारियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने लड़ाई के वक्त अपनी जानों को जोखिम में डाल कर देश के सुरक्षा कार्यों में हाथ बटाया और अपनी जानों तक की परवाह न करते हुए अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया। विशेष रूप से टैरि-टोरियल आर्मी के लोगों ने रेलवे में काम किया और अपनी जानें तक दीं या भायल हुए। मैं चाहूँगा कि उनके परिवारों के साथ अधिक से

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

अधिक रियायत बरती जाए, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा का विशेष प्रबन्ध किया जाए और उनको नौकरियाँ आदि के मामले में विशेष सुविधा दी जाए। कम्पैशनेट ग्राउंड पर उनको नौकरियाँ मिलनी चाहियें ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी को इस बात का भरोसा हो सके कि हमारे परिवार के लोग जो रेलवे विभाग में नौकरी करते हैं और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आगे मोर्चों पर जाते हैं और अपनी जानें जोखिम में डालते हैं और इस प्रकार से सुरक्षा कार्यों में हाथ बटाते हैं, अगर उनके साथ कोई दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो उनके परिवारों की ठीक तरह से देखभाल होगी और नौकरी आदि के मामले में उनके साथ रियायत की जाएगी।

जब मैं यह सब कहता हूँ तो उसके साथ साथ मैं एक शिकायत भी करना चाहता हूँ। हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि बराबर साउथ में ही नई रेलवे लाइनें डाली जा रही हैं, महाराष्ट्र में डाली जा रही हैं, गुजरात में डाली जा रही हैं। ईस्टर्न रीजन पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसमें भी डाली जानी चाहिये। आपको सब को एक निगाह से देखना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश हमारा सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। इसका बस्तर जिला इतना बड़ा है जितना कि आपका उड़ीसा प्रान्त है। लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। पचास-पचास और सौ-सौ मील लोगों को पैदल या बैल गाड़ियों पर आकर नौकरी आदि के लिए जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन वहाँ कोई रेल की सुविधा नहीं है। बैलाडीला में कच्चा लोहा बड़ी मात्रा में निकाला जा रहा है। वहाँ से वाइजिंग तक आप रेलवे लाइन डालना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको कोरवा के साथ मिला दिया जाए। कोरवा और बैलाडीला के

बीच लोहे के कारखाने खोले जा रहे हैं। वहाँ रेलवे लाइन का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आप उसके बीच के भाग को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहाँ भी कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश के किनारे किनारे को छूते हुए तो रेलवे लाइन है लेकिन बीच के भाग में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से मध्य प्रदेश भारत का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी वह एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ, शायद सब से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। मध्य प्रदेश की एक तिहाई जनता आदिवासी जनता है। वहाँ रेलवे लाइनें डालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप उस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। गुना माकशी रेलवे लाइन पुरानी चली आ रही। इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। इसी तरह से संगरीनी-कटनी रेलवे लाइन अधूरी पड़ी है। सब बगैरह सब हो चुका है। इसको भी जल्दी पूरा किया जाए और पेसंजर गाड़ी यहाँ पर जल्दी चालू की जाए।

इसी तरह से बुन्देलखंड का जो इलाका है वह बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दूसरा इलाका इतना पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं होगा जितना यह इलाका है। गोरखपुर, बलिया की तरह से ही यह पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर भोर गरीबी है। गरीबी के कारण वहाँ डकैतियाँ बहुत ज्यादा पड़ती हैं। वहाँ के लोग जो कुछ भी पैदा करते हैं, डाकू लूटकर ले जाते हैं। वहाँ लूटमार बहुत होती है। वहाँ पर आप से उद्योग-धंधे खोलने को कहा जाता है तो वे भी नहीं खोलते जाते हैं। जब उद्योगपतियों से उद्योग धंधों को खोलने के लिए कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि आने-जाने की सुविधा ही नहीं है,

रेलवे लाइन ही नहीं है तो उद्योग-धंधे कैसे यहाँ स्थापित किए जाएं। वहाँ साधन सब मौजूद हैं। उद्योगपति वहाँ कारखाने डालना चाहते हैं। किन्तु यातायात के साधन न होने के कारण वहाँ कोई कारखाना लगा नहीं सकते हैं। इस वास्ते वह इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ रह गया है। उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। झांसी से जो लाइन बम्बई जाती है, उसके बीच में एक ललितपुर नाम का स्टेशन है। बराबर इस बात की माँग की जाती रही है कि टीकमगढ़ छतरपुर, पन्ना होकर सतना तक एक लाइन डाली जाए। लेकिन इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अगर आप सतना को इस तरह से नहीं मिला सकते हैं तो छतरपुर से खजुराहो होकर बाँदा रेलवे स्टेशन से मिला दिया जाए। इस क्षेत्र में गल्ला अधिक पैदा होता है, इमारती लकड़ी बहुत ज्यादा होती है, हरी सब्जियाँ और मछली बहुत होती है। कारखानों आदि से भी यहाँ जो माल बाहर जाएगा उस सबको देखते हुए रेलवे को यहाँ कभी घाटा नहीं हो सकता यह मैं गारंटी के साथ कह सकता हूँ। उसको इस लाइन से फायदा ही होगा। बुन्देलखंड के विकास के लिए भी यह बहुत जरूरी है। यहाँ पर 1930 में सर्वे हुआ था लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। अगर आप चाहें तो एक बार फिर सर्वे करा कर देख ले और पता लगा लें कि वास्तव में आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह रेलवे लाइन फायदेमन्द साबित होगी या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अवश्य फायदेमन्द होगी। जब तक यहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं डाली जाएगी तब तक इस क्षेत्र का कभी विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

झांसी और मानकपुर के बीच एक ही गाड़ी है जो सुबह चलती है और शाम को पहुँचती है। यह पैसेंजर गाड़ी है। कोई दूसरी गाड़ी यहाँ नहीं है। बराबर हम इस बात की माँग करते आ रहे हैं कि झांसी से बनारस तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई जाए लेकिन हमारी इस

माँग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। आप कहते हैं कि इलाहाबाद और बनारस के माडों में जगह नहीं है। बराबर यही जवाब दे दिया जाता है। एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के न होने की वजह से लोगों को कानपुर होकर इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है। जो पैसेंजर गाड़ी झांसी से चलती है मानकपुर के लिए, वह दो-दो और तीन-तीन घंटे लेट हो जाती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि यात्रियों को बम्बई हावड़ा मेल मानकपुर में नहीं मिलती है, वह छूट जाती है। इस वास्ते उनको मानकपुर में ही पड़ रहना पड़ता है, जब तक कि दूसरी गाड़ी न आ जाए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तो नहीं चल सकती है लेकिन रात को जो गाड़ी मानकपुर जाती है, उसमें इलाहाबाद के लिए स्लीपर कोच लगा दिया है। इससे काम नहीं चलता है। जब गाड़ी मानकपुर में छूट जाती है तो वहाँ न सिर्फ पैसेंजर पड़े रह जाते हैं बल्कि सब्जियाँ, मछलियाँ आदि भी पड़ी रह कर सड़ जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से रेलवे को हर साल हजारों रुपये कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर व्यापारियों को देना पड़ता है। अगर आप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी झांसी से सीधे इलाहाबाद या बनारस नहीं ले जा सकते हैं तो असम मेल जो टुंडला से कानपुर होकर चलती है उसे सीधा आगरा में ग्वालियर झांसी होकर चलाने की व्यवस्था करें, इससे डायरेक्ट रूट मिल जाएगा। इससे इलाहाबाद जाने वाली डायरेक्ट सवारियों को सुविधा हो जायेगी। इस पर जरूर ध्यान किया जाये और एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने की कोशिश की जाये।

झांसी और मानकपुर के बीच एक निवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन है। पिछले वर्ष एक लाख टिकट्स गल्ला खरीदा गया और वहाँ से बाहर भेजा गया। निवाड़ी स्टेशन पर कोई शेड न होने की वजह से गल्ला बराबर भीगता रहता है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ पर करीब एक हजार बैगन फ्रॉटवाइजर भी उतारा गया था। बरसात के

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दिनों में पानी पड़ा और सब गल्ला और फ़टिलाइजर भीग गया। अगर वहाँ पर शोध होता, तो वह सब माल सुरक्षित रहता और न भीगता। निवाड़ी में जो गीड़ाउन है, उसमें केवल एक बैगन माल आ सकता है। जब पचास सौ बैगन गल्ला और फ़टिलाइजर वहाँ आता है, तो प्लेटफ़ॉर्म उसको नहीं सम्भाल सकता है। इसलिए वहाँ पर एक शोध होना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहाँ तक मैंने देखा है, प्रमोशन्स और ट्रांसफ़र्स के बारे में रेलवे के हार्ड आफ़िसर्स में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। कोई भी स्टेशन मास्टर बड़े अफ़सरों की मर्जी से ही किसी स्टेशन पर रह सकता है। जब तक वह उनको सन्धी और वहाँ पैदा होने वाली अन्य चीज़ें भेजता रहता है, तब तक ही वह वहाँ रह सकता है।

पार्सल गोदाम में जो कंजुअल बर्कर काम करते हैं, और रेलवे में जो अन्य कंजुअल लेबरर्स काम करते हैं, उनको छः महीने से अधिक काम पर नहीं रखा जाता है। उसके बाद उनकी नौकरी ख़त्म कर दी जाती है और फिर दोबारा भर्ती होती हैं। हर एक भर्ती में हर एक मजदूर से तीस तीस रुपया बंधा रहता है। जो नहीं देता है, उसको नहीं रखा जाता है। नियम यह है कि जो मजदूर नौ महीने तक काम करता है, उसको क्वासी-पर्मनेंट कर दिया जाता है और उस को हटाया नहीं जा सकता है। लेकिन मैंने शांसी में देखा है कि आठ महीने के बाद पार्सल गोदाम के मजदूरों की नौकरी ख़त्म कर दी जाती है और दोबारा भर्ती करके उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। आप देखिये कि ढाई तीन सौ रुपया पाने वाले सुपरवाइजर इस प्रकार ढाई तीन रुपया रोज़ पाने वाले मजदूरों से पैसा वसूल करते हैं। इस तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सुधार किया है। वह इस क्षेत्र में भी सुधार करें। प्रमोशन रिस्क के अन्तर पर न

हो कर, मेरिट पर कीजिये। यह उचित नहीं है कि जो कर्मचारी अफ़सरों की खुशामद करें, उन के कैरेक्टर रोल अच्छे रखे जायें और जो ईमानदारी से काम करें, उनके कैरेक्टर रोल ख़राब कर दिये जायें।

शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के सप्लाइज को विशेष रूप से परेशान किया जाता है। जो भी बड़ा अफ़सर होता है, वह अपने वर्ग के आदमियों को तीन-तीन स्टैप प्रमोशन दे देता है। प्रमोशन के संबंध में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है। शामी में एक एकाउंटेंट था, जो इन्तहान से पाम हुआ और प्रमोशन में उसका पहला नम्बर था। लेकिन एक अन्य व्यक्ति को, जो एक बड़े अफ़सर का नजदीकी था और जिसका तीसरा नम्बर था, प्रमोशन दे दिया गया। जो व्यक्ति पहले नम्बर पर था, उसको ट्रांसफ़र कर दिया गया। वह मारा-मारा कटनी और जबलपुर में फिर रहा है। मैंने इस बारे में कई दफा लिखा है, लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है बल्कि उसको कहा गया कि आप नेतागिरी करते हैं, आप एम० पी० से शिकायत करते हैं।

इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाये। जो कर्मचारी दिन रात काम करते हैं, उनको तसल्ली होनी चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि बड़े कर्मचारी छोटे कर्मचारियों पर अत्याचार न कर सकें। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट में डिमांड नम्बर 15—ओपन लाइन वर्क्स से 652 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे लाइन्स के कनवर्शन के लिए रखा गया है, जो टोटल 1932 करोड़ रुपये का तीसरा हिस्सा

हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अंडर डेवेलप्ड एरियाज में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने की तरफ पहले ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। बिहार में हजारीबाग में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। अभी मेरे दोस्त ने बताया है कि बस्तर में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। ऐसे एरियाज में पहले रेलवे लाइनें बिछानी चाहिए। अगर कनवर्शन बाद में भी हो, तो कोई बात नहीं है।

स्टील एंड माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री को रेलवे वंगन सप्लाई नहीं होते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, रेल मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि स्टील एंड माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री को जो वंगन दिये गये हैं, उसने उनको एवेल आफ नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि ओडाल में कई हजार वंगन रिपेयर के लिए और दूसरी वजूहात से पड़े हुए हैं। उन वंगन की जल्दी रिपेयर करके जगह-जगह भेजने से स्टील एंड माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री की मदद हो सकती है।

पिछले साल मैंने कहा था कि जितने भी रोड ओवर ब्रिज बनाये गये हैं, वे सिर्फ मैसूर में ही बनाये गये हैं, किसी और स्टेट में नहीं बनाये गये हैं। टाटानगर में एक रोड ओवरब्रिज बनाने की स्कीम थी, लेकिन अभी तक उसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

पटना से टाटानगर के लिए एक ही एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी चलती है। अगर वह मिस हो जाती है, तो चौबोस घंटे पटना में रुकना पड़ जाता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि एक ट्रेन सबेरे पटना से चले और एक सबेरे टाटानगर से चले। पटना हमारे प्रदेश का कैपिटल सिटी है और टाटानगर एक इंडस्ट्रियल सिटी है। उन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेफिक है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इस सुझाव पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

टाटानगर से दिल्ली की तरफ भी ट्रेफिक

बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर उस ट्रेन में और भी बोगीज लगाई जायें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मुझे यह सुन कर खुशी हुई है कि रेलवे एथारिटीज ने टाटानगर से जालंधर के लिए एक डिब्बा लगाना मान लिया है। इससे नार्थ इंडिया के लोगों को बड़ी सहूलियत होगी।

पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे-छोटे स्टेशनों पर जहाँ-जहाँ नीचे प्लेट फार्मज हैं, उनको ऊंचा किया जाना चाहिए। खासकर लेडी पैसेंजर्स को, और खासकर प्रेगनेन्ट लेडीज को, वहाँ उतरने-चढ़ने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

रेलवे के सिक्क्योरिटी एरेंजमेंट्स बहुत ही पुअर हैं। हम लोग जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० पर करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते हैं, और हमें बहुत कम्पेन्सेशन भी देना पड़ता है। अगर कम्पेन्सेशन ही देना है, तो फिर जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० को रखने की क्या जरूरत है? हम कम्पेन्सेशन ही देते रहें। उस पर भी तेरह चौदह करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है।

फर्स्ट क्लास के कम्पार्टमेंट्स की कन्डीशन बहुत खराब है। उनका मेन्टेनेन्स ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। दिल्ली स्टेशन पर तो दस्तखत करवा लेते हैं कि एक्सीपिंग डज इन आर्डर, लेकिन आगे जा कर न पानी मिलता है, न कुछ और।

रेलवेज में ठेकेदारों द्वारा जो केटरिंग होता है, वह बहुत पुअर है। सारे हिन्दोस्तान में ठेकेदारों द्वारा केटरिंग को बन्द कर दिया जाये ताकि और डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग शुरू कर दिया जाये, ताकि अच्छा खाना मिल सके। जब रेलवे के अफसरान स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं, तो ठेकेदार के आदमी उनको अच्छा खाना खिलाते हैं। अफसरान उन को पैसा भी नहीं देते हैं। मुझे इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर बताया गया कि अफ-

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

सरान खाना खाकर चले जाते हैं और पैसा नहीं देते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

कलकत्ता में अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे की स्कीम जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1972-73 —
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sokhi.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी स्पीच कान्टीन्यू कर रहा हूँ। एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कोई मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं तो उनके जवाब बड़े ही बेग किस्म के आते हैं। जरा भी कोई ध्यान देकर उसका जवाब नहीं देता और सब करीब करीब नो के ही जवाब आते हैं, हाँ का तो उस में कुछ नाम भी नहीं होता है। सिर्फ जवाब ही जवाब होता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रेलवे के नौ जोन्स हैं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान भर में इनमें जितनी चोरियाँ होती हैं, क्या आप मेहरबानी करके जेनरल मैनेजर को बुला कर पूछते हैं कि क्यों जितनी चोरियाँ होती हैं और कोई ऐक्शन लेते

है ? उनसे फौरन पूछा जाय चोरियाँ के बारे में और जो जनरल मैनेजर काम के लायक न पाया जाय उसको फौरन हटाया जाय। जब तक ऊपर के अफसरों को नहीं पकड़ेंगे तब तक नीचे के आदमी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करेंगे।

यूरोपियन कन्टीज में ऐसा है कि स्मोकिंग और नान-स्मोकिंग कैरेजेज अलग-अलग होते हैं। यहाँ आप को पता है कि कई कम्युनिटीज ऐसी है कि जो नान-स्मोकिंग हैं। इसलिए यहाँ भी स्मोकिंग और नान-स्मोकिंग कैरेजेज अलग होनी चाहिए। जैसे कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में सिगरेट पीने के लिए कारीडोर में या लैंट्रिन की बगल में जाना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि स्मोकिंग और नान-स्मोकिंग कैरेजेज अलग अलग होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें उन स्मोक करने वालों को भी तकलीफ होती है, उन लोगों को कारीडोर में जाकर स्मोक करना पड़ता है।

जैसा मेरे सम्मानित सदस्य दोस्त ने कहा है आमतौर-हवाड़ा मार्टिन बर्न रेलवे के बारे में, मेरा यह कहना है कि उसको तो बिलकुल नहीं लेना चाहिए। हाँ, उस के लेबर को जरूर कहीं न कहीं बहाल कर देना चाहिए।

डाइनिंग कार्स का मैंने सुना है कि आप कान्ट्रैक्ट पर उस को देने जा रहे हैं। यह बिलकुल नहीं होना चाहिए। डाइनिंग कार भी कान्ट्रैक्ट पर दे देंगे तो कैंटीनिंग का क्या हाल होगा, भगवान जानें। इसलिए यह कान्ट्रैक्ट पर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

जो रिटायर्ड एम्प्लोईज हैं, रेलवे के जिन की पेंशन 40 या 50 रुपये है, उनको रिटायर होने के बाद मैडिकल फ़ैसिलिटिज नहीं मिल रही हैं। वह उन को देनी चाहिए। जब पेंशन दे रहे हैं एक आदमी को और उसे 40-50 रुपये

पेंशन के मिलते हैं तो मैडिकल फैसिलिटीज के लिए वह कहाँ जाय ?

ऐइहाँक पेंशन जो 40 रुपये या 50 रुपये देते हैं उसको भी इन्क्रीज करना चाहिए। कितनी महंगाई आजकल है, आप को पता है। तो प्रोपोशनेटली उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। जैसे-जैसे चीजों के दाम बढ़ें उनकी पेंशन भी बढ़े क्योंकि अब चीजों के दाम तो बराबर बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल लैंड रेलवे की पूरी हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी है और वह क्यों पड़ी हुई है ? उसको काम में क्यों नहीं लाया जाता है ? चाहे वह ऐग्रीकल्चर के वास्ते लायी जाये या और किसी काम के अंदर लायी जाय। दिल्ली के अगल-बगल इतनी रेलवे की जमीन पड़ी है और क्या कोई काम उसके ऊपर नहीं हो सकता; क्या केवल एन्क्रोचमेंट ही हो सकता है।

सफाई तो रेलवे में बिलकुल नहीं है, बोगीज और कम्पार्टमेंट्स में बिलकुल सफाई का नामो-निशान तक नहीं है। जो फर्स्ट क्लास के कम्पार्टमेंट्स हैं, उनको फर्स्ट क्लास का कम्पार्टमेंट नहीं कहा जा सकता, सिर्फ एअर-कन्डीशन को ही फर्स्ट क्लास कह सकते हैं। आजकल तो कन्डक्टर्स भी इन गाड़ियों के साथ नहीं चलते हैं।

रांची और झरकेला के बीच में जो रेलवे लाइन है, इस पर कई स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जो बने हुए हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर पैसेन्जर गाड़ियाँ नहीं रुकती हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर कोटला, कुरकुरा और दूसरे कई स्टेशन हैं जहाँ गाड़ियों को रुकना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक बेन-गुलिंग का सवाल है, मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि बेन-गुलिंग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे

एरियाज में जहाँ ज्यादा बेन-गुलिंग होती है वहाँ चेन्ज को डिसकनेक्ट कर दीजिये . . .

श्री भूल चन्व झागा (पाली) : आपका मतलब है कि चेन्ज को हटा दें।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : मैं हटाने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन स्टेशनज के आगे उन चेन्ज का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

रेलवे के सामने एम्पलाइज की भी एक बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। आजकल स्टेशन मास्टर का तो कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं है, वे बेचारे जहाँ-कहाँ पड़े रहते हैं, नीचे वाले उनकी बात बिलकुल नहीं सुनते, क्योंकि नीचेवालों को भी उतनी ही तनखाह मिल जाती है, जितनी स्टेशन मास्टर को मिलती है। कई लोग ट्रांसफर ले लेते हैं, इसलिये स्टेशन मास्टर का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहता है।

प्रमोशन का जहाँ तक सवाल है, ट्रेफिक डिपार्टमेंट में 20-20 साल से कई लोगों के प्रमोशन नहीं हुए हैं, जहाँ हैं, वहाँ पर पड़े हुए हैं। न सीनियारिटी से प्रमोशन करते हैं और न दूसरे लिहाज से करते हैं; मरिट के लिहाज से। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सीनियारिटी के लिहाज से पहले प्रमोशन होना चाहिये और मरिट्स पर तो होना ही चाहिये। बहुत सारी प्रमोशन्ज इस समय ओवर-ड्यू हैं, उनको जल्द से जल्द देना चाहिये ताकि उनका दिल काम करने में लगे। जब तक प्रमोशन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक आदमी कैसे काम करेगा।

जोनल कमिटी और कन्सलटेटिव कमिटीज जो बनाई जाती हैं, मैं भी एक-आध कमिटी का मेम्बर हूँ, उनकी कोई मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई जाती। अगर किसी की मीटिंग बुलाई गई तो देर से चिट्ठी आती है, उन की खबर कभी टाइम से नहीं मिलती। इसलिये इन कमिटीज की मीटिंग्स रेगुलरली होनी चाहिये।

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन के खिलाफ कड़ाई से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। जो आफिसर पकड़ा जाय और उस के खिलाफ केस साबित हो जाय तो उस की सारी जायदाद कॉन्फिस्केट कर ली जानी चाहिये और उससे पूरा पैसा वसूल करना चाहिये क्योंकि यह पब्लिक का पैसा है। उसके आफिस में होते हुए अगर उस महकमे का कोई भी नुकसान होता है, तो वह उससे पूरा वसूल करना चाहिये। हमें ऐसे उदाहरण सेंट करने होंगे, जब तक सल्टी नहीं करेंगे कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I ask one question ? What is the reason that you want that Martin Light Railway should not be taken over ? You don't come from that area. What is the reason ? Is it because Railway Minister gave you a note like that ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Not at all. I know it; you do not know; I spoke last year also on this very issue. Martin Light Railway and Amta Howrah Railway is in such a condition that the machinery is absolutely scrap and there is nothing there, except a few of the scrap bogies which are lying there. Nothing else. If the machinery is old, it will not work. Nobody, and no Boiler Inspector, will give them any certificate for any scrap locomotive boiler.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Do you know how many lakhs of people depended on this Railway which provides the only means of transport ? They have no other means of transport.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Their machinery is absolutely scrap, I may say this much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I seek your permission to explain the position ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister might have prepared for that purpose and asked the hon. Member to speak like that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : It is absolutely wrong to say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This light railway with a book value of almost next to nothing was serving the cause of carrying 40,000 commuters daily. Now, those fellows have been thrown out. The commuters cannot afford to go by bus because it would cost them three times that money. In these circumstances, may I know why it should not be taken over ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : I must tell him one thing very clearly. No one has given me any note. I spoke on this issue last year also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the hon. Member's point of view. He has already made it. Now, Shri Sarjoo Panpey.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : With these words, I support the budget.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस साल फिर रेलवे बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। इस बजट में इस बात के अलावा कि थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिरों का किराया नहीं बढ़ाया गया, रेलवे की पुरानी नीतियों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। देश के उन भागों में जहाँ कि रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं या जो भाग पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए किसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था इस बजट में नहीं की गई है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं उड़ीसा स्टेट को ले सकता

हैं, जहाँ बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन ही नहीं है। सारे देश में एक लाख आदमी के पीछे 7 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है, लेकिन उड़ीसा में केवल 5 किलोमीटर है, जबकि सबसे ज्यादा खनिज पदार्थ वहाँ पैदा होता है, जंगल और अनाज की बहुतायत है, लेकिन उसके ट्राम्पोट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। खुद मेरे साथी श्री डी० के० पडा जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं वहाँ कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। संकड़ो मेमोरेण्डम दिये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। बंगला देश का उदय हुआ है, अब उसके साथ भी हमारा संबंध होना चाहिये। इस समय जो आदमी वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं, सिवाय एरोप्लेन के कोई रास्ता नहीं है। बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और बंगला देश को कनेक्ट करने के लिए रेलवे का निर्माण होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस समय वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं गाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे की कहना चाहता हूँ। इस लाइन पर बहुत सारे कालिजिज हैं, बीमियी मडिया है, हर तरह के लोग वहाँ से आते-जाते हैं, लेकिन उसको अब रेलवे ने एबोलिश कर दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा था कि हम खर्चा बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार हैं, अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में ले ले, यहाँ तक कि एक कम्पनी भी उस रेलवे को चलाने के लिए तैयार है, वह सरकार से 30 लाख रुपये लोन चाहती है, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको भी नामंजूर कर दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मामले को लेकर आन्दोलन हो रहा है और मुझे ऐसी आशा है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय ने इसको चालू नहीं किया तो एक बड़े आन्दोलन का उन्हें मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल और बिजयपाल सिंह जी उसी इलाके से आते हैं, जरा सबसे पूछिये कि वहाँ क्या हालत है।

इसी तरह से रेलवे की जो नई नीति बनी, उसमें व्यवस्था इस बात की होनी चाहिए थी कि देश की इतनी बड़ी पौपुलेशन को जो गरीब

है, बर्ड क्लास में सफर करती है, उसके लिए नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाई जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन आप लक्जूरियस रेलें बनाने पर ध्यान देते हैं, एयर कन्डीशन डिब्बे बनाये जाते हैं। दिल्ली से मद्रास और दिल्ली में कलकत्ता तक खाली गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ लोगो को गाड़ियो की छतो पर, बाहर लटक कर यात्रा करनी पडती है, उनको गाड़ियो से जगह नहीं मिलती। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में लाजमी तौर पर गरीब यात्रियों को आराम से सफर करने का मौका चाहिए, लेकिन गरीब आदमियों को सफर करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। इस बजट में सबसे पहले जनसाधारण के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, एयर कन्डीशन डिब्बों के निर्माण के बजाय इतनी गाड़ियाँ चलाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि जनसाधारण सुविधा से उनमें सफर कर सकें। उसके बाद अगर आपके पास रुपया फालतू हो तो एयर कन्डीशन डिब्बे बनायें।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एलान किया था कि मैं आर० पी० एफ० के लोगो को हटाने के लिए तैयार हूँ, अगर रेलवे कर्मचारी आश्वासन दें कि हम भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होने देंगे। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संकड़ो मिसालें दे सकता हूँ जहाँ रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने भ्रष्टाचार रोकने में मदद की—नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में बहुत सारे कर्मचारियों ने ऐसे केसेज पकड़ने में मदद की, लेकिन उनको वहाँ से ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया, क्योंकि रेलवे में चोरी करने वाले बड़े-बड़े मगरमछ होते हैं, इसलिए उनको बदल दिया जाता है, सजा मिलती है, मौतिल कर दिया जाता है। नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के लखनऊ के डी० एम० (ई) की कार की मरम्मत कानपुर में हुई, उसको वहाँ से 10 रु० में गोरखपुर ले जाने के लिए कहा गया। जब उस कर्मचारी ने 10 रु० में बुक करने से इकार कर दिया तो उसको बगैर बुक कराये ले गये। उसके खिलाफ इक्बारी नहीं की गई और यह कह दिया गया

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कि 10 रु० दे दीजिये तो छूट जायेगी। रेलवे मंत्रालय सही मायनों में इसके लिए सीरियस नहीं है।

हमारे आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस के महामंत्री श्री सतीश लूम्बा ने रेलवे मंत्रालय को एक प्लान पेश किया कि किस तरह से रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सकता है लेकिन उसको रेलवे बोर्ड ने एप्रूव नहीं किया। वहाँ पर ऐसी यूनियनों को मान्यता दी जाती है, जो अफसरों की चापलूसी करती है। उन यूनियनों के जो मेम्बर बनते हैं, वे दफतरो में काम नहीं करते हैं, वे महज दफतर में जाकर हाजरी लगा देते हैं और दूसरी जगह दवाखाना या दुकान चलाते हैं, घूमने कामों में लगे रहते हैं, यूनियन के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े एक्सप्लायटेशन होते हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को प्लान दिया गया, उनसे बातचीत हुई लेकिन उसको कूड़ेखाने में डाल दिया गया, उस पर कोई विचार नहीं हुआ तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे रोका जायेगा? मुगलसराय में लाखों रुपये की चोरी होती है, सभी अखबारों में यह बात आई है और सभी लोग इस बात की जानते हैं लेकिन उनको रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सिर्फ यही कहा जाता है कि इसको रोकने के लिए हम तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ सरकार इस मामले में सीरियस नहीं है।

जहाँ तक यूनियनों को मान्यता देने की बात है, उन यूनियनों को मान्यता दी गई है जिनके पीछे एक भी आदमी नहीं है, एडहॉक बेसिस पर, कोई कमेटी नहीं और कोई चुनाव नहीं होता। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में ऐसे आफिस बेयरर्स को मान्यता दी गई है जिनका कभी चुनाव नहीं हुआ। सही लोगों को मान्यता इसलिए नहीं दी जाती है कि वे अफसरों के भ्रष्टाचार की बात करेयें। जनरल मैनेजर, गोरखपुर, श्री बी० डी० गौड़ बड़े नामी आदमी हैं उनकी

तमाम हरकतें सारे प्रदेश के लोगों को मालूम है लेकिन एक भी बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ रेलवे में ऐक्शन नहीं होता। चोरियों के नाम पर गरीब लोगों को पकड़ा जाता है और उन पर ऐक्शन लिया जाता है। लखनऊ के लोको कारखाने में जहाँ पीतल का काम होता है, सामान ढाला जाता है, रेलवे के पुर्जें तैयार होते हैं, वहाँ से हजारों ट्रकों में, ऊपर कूड़ा भरकर और नीचे पीतल का सामान लादकर चोरी से रोजाना बाहर जाता है। यह बात सरकार की नोटिस में लाई गई, लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

श्रीमान जी, एक तरफ रेलवे में घाटे की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ रेलवे में चोरियों को रोकने के कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यही नहीं, अभी-अभी लखनऊ में नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे के चार अफसरों के बगले बदरिया बाग में सजाये गए, जिस पर 2 लाख 22 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। 30 हजार रुपया खर्च करके फौवारा लगाया गया। एक तरफ छोटे कर्मचारियों के मकानों में लाइट नहीं है, पाखाने नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह बातें हो रही हैं। अभी अभी भटिंडा में जब जनरल मैनेजर वहाँ गए हुए थे तो वहाँ के गरीब एम्प्लॉईज ने कहा कि हमारे क्वार्टर्स को चलकर देख लीजिए लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर ने जाने से इंकार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारी यूनियन रिकग्नाइज्ड नहीं है, हम तुम से बात नहीं करेयें और फिर उन आदमियों का ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जिन्होंने सिर्फ यह कहने का साहस किया था कि हमारे क्वार्टर्स को चलकर देख लीजिए, हम सुअरों की तरह से घरों में रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ फौवारे लगाये जा रहे हैं 30-30 हजार रुपया खर्च करके। इस प्रकार ये जो रेलवे के अफसर हैं, वह सारे भ्रष्टाचार के केन्द्र हैं। रेलवे में इतने बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ घाले गये हैं जिनकी तलहटियाँ और चिढ़ावें

मिनिस्टर्सों से भी तीन गुनी ज्यादा हैं। उनकी रिहायश और बंगलों को अगर आप देखिए तो मुगल पीरियड के बादशाहों से भी अच्छी हालत में उनको आप पायेंगे और काम वह धेले का भी नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का वाइस प्रेसीडेंट रेलवे के सैलून में सफर नहीं कर सकता लेकिन रेलवे के अफसर सैलून में सफर करते हैं। सदस्यों को तो वे ऐसा समझते हैं जैसे पागल-खाने के हों। मिनिस्टर्सों को भी वह ऐसा ही समझते होंगे लेकिन हमारे मंत्रीगण उनसे जरा भी नहीं पूछते कि तुम इतनी-बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें पाते हो, कहीं घूम कर भी कुछ देखते हो कि क्या हो रहा है। वे कहते हैं कि इस यूनियन को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है। मान्यता तो उसी यूनियन को प्राप्त होगी जो इनकी चापलूसी करेगी, इनकी दलाली करेगी और इनको पैसा दिलायेगी। उम्मी यूनियन को ये मान्यता देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की तरफ ध्यान दें।

माल के डिब्बों का हाल यह है कि आप आम बुक कीजिए तो उसमें पत्थर निकलते हैं। एक जगह से आम बुक करके भेजे गये थे लेकिन स्टेशन पर मालूम हुआ कि सारे आम पत्थर बन गये। ऐसी स्थिति में कौन आदमी अपना माल रेलवे से भेजना पसंद करेगा। चूने की जगह पर कोयले की राख निकलती है। यह है रेलवे का भ्रष्टाचार जिसको रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

रेल मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने पिछले युद्ध में एक साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाया, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया लेकिन कुछ कर्मचारियों के साथ क्या व्यवहार हो रहा है? गरहुरा बरौनी के मजदूरों ने प्रोजेक्ट एलाउन्स के लिए हड़ताल की। यहाँ पर अब मंत्री जी ने माना कि प्रोजेक्ट एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए लेकिन आजतक एक हजार से भी अधिक आदमियों की सविस बका पड़ी है। वे लोग झूठ-हड़ताल करने के लिए मजबूर हैं।

इस तरह से उनको परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जब आपने एक बार देख लिया कि देश के रेल मजदूरों ने इस तरह से आपका साथ दिया है तो कम से कम एक बार उनको क्षमा कर देना चाहिये और उनको ड्यूटी पर ले लेना चाहिए। लेकिन आजतक लगातार कहने और आश्वासन देने के बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

जहाँ तक छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने की बात है, जिस तरह से छोटी लाइनें बड़ी लाइनों में बदली जा रही हैं, वह सही नहीं है। हमारा जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहाँ पर एक भी बड़ी लाइन नहीं है। उस हिस्से की प्रोग्रेस के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि वहाँ पर बड़ी लाइन बनाई जाये। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं जाता हूँ वहाँ पर सिर्फ तीन मील की दूरी पर बड़ी लाइन है और बीच में गंगा है। तमाम लोगों ने कहा, डेपुटेशन मिला बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से जबकि वह वहाँ से गए थे, जब वे रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे। रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन सरदार जी थे, वे भी गए थे। उनसे भी सभी लोगों ने कहा कि यहाँ की प्रोग्रेस के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि गाजीपुर में गंगा पर पुल बनाकर छोटी लाइन बड़ी लाइन से कनेक्ट कर दी जाये लेकिन आजतक कुछ नहीं हुआ। कहा दिया जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है। इस तरह से पूरे देश में इन लोगों ने बुरी हालत कर रखी है। मैं अभी मध्य प्रदेश गया था। वहाँ पर रीवा बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट सेंटर है, वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर भी है लेकिन किसी रेलवे से कनेक्ट नहीं है। वह पूरे देश से आइसोलोटेड पड़ा हुआ है। रीवा के लोगों ने हनुमानतैया जी से कहा कि रीवा को किसी भी रेलवे से कनेक्ट कर दीजिए तो इन्होंने कहा कि मेरा नाम हनुमान है, मैं झूठ नहीं बोलता। ... (व्यवधान) यदि आपका नाम हनुमान है तो आप हनुमान बनकर देश को विपत्ति से बचाइये। हनुमान ने रक्षा की थी। अगर आप हनुमान हैं तो देश की जनता की जो सही माँग

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

है उसको सुनिए। लेकिन उनकी बात सुनने के बाद आपने कह दिया कि मेरा नाम हनुमान है मैं झूठ नहीं बोलता। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He is calling the Minister a monkey, it is not nice. The Minister should not be called a monkey

श्री सरजू पांडे : अब मैं कोल फील्ड एरिया के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कितना भ्रष्टाचार है। वहाँ पर गाड़ियों में कोयला लादा जाता है। गाड़ियाँ काटकर साइड से लगा दी जाती हैं। कहते हैं कि पाँच घंटे के अंदर इनको लोड करो। पाँच घंटे में अगर डिब्बे नहीं भरे तो डैमरेज चार्ज किया जाता है। डैमरेज वसूल नहीं होता। साइड में गाड़ियाँ पड़ी रहता हैं। पाँच के बजाये दस घंटे में गाड़ियाँ भरी जाती हैं। इस तरह से तमाम रुपया ले लेते हैं। मेन्टीनेन्स का आलम यह है कि एक गाड़ी है जो कि दिल्ली से बनारस सियालदा तक जाती है—अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस। वह सियालदा से चलती है, उसमें पानी डालने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सारे मुसाफिर सियालदा से दिल्ली तक सफर करते हैं, बिना पानी के। मेन्टीनेन्स का यह आलम है कि इजन चलते-चलते खड़ा हो जाता है। मैं ने बहुत सारे ड्राइवर्स से पूछा कि क्या मामला है तो उन्होंने कहा कि इनकी मरम्मत ही ऐसी होती है। एक गाड़ी जिसमें मैं सफर कर रहा था, उस गाड़ी का पूरा हैडिल ही टूट कर गिर गया और गाड़ी खड़ी हो गई। इसफाक से आधमी बच गए। गाड़ियों की सही मरम्मत नहीं होती और जब उनसे कहा जाता है कि यह गाड़ी खराब है, नहीं चलेगी तो वे कहते हैं कि ड्राइवर को चार्जशीट दो, ये बड़े बदमाश हैं गाड़ी चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। यहाँ सभी लोग फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर करते हैं, सभी को मालूम है, मेन्टीनेन्स इतना खराब है कि न पानी देंगे

और न लाइट देंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि दिल्ली स्टेशन पर दस्तखत करा लेते हैं कि गाड़ी ठीक है लेकिन उसके बाद गाड़ी को कोई देखने वाला नहीं कि गाड़ी दरअसल कहाँ जाती है या क्या होता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस बात को देखे कि सही मायनों में मेन्टीनेन्स हो रहा है या नहीं।

इसके अलावा आप देखें कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जो पास, पी० टी० ओ० दिए जाते हैं उनको भी विद्‌ड्रा कर लिया गया है और यह कहा गया कि जो लोग रुपया देकर टिकट खरीदते हैं उनको प्रायर्टी दी जायेगी और फिर बाद में उनका नम्बर आयेगा। मान लीजिए एक गाड़ी में 25 सीटें हैं और कोई 25 टिकट खरीद लेता है तो फिर रेलवे एम्प्लोईज किस प्रकार चलेगे? रेलवे यूनियन के लोग किस प्रकार चलेगे? क्या वे लटक कर जायेंगे? आप कहते हैं कि जो लोग रुपया देकर टिकट खरीदेंगे उनको पहले प्रायर्टी दी जायेगी और इनका नम्बर बाद में आयेगा तो ये बेचारे चार दिन तक सफर ही नहीं कर सकते। मैं समझता हूँ इस पागलपन का कोई जबाब ही नहीं है कि उनसे पास, पी० टी० ओ० भी छीन लिये जायें।

इसी तरह से मैं आपको बताऊँ जैसा कि हमारे बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, उन्होंने बैगन ब्रोकर्स की बाकायदा कम्पनी बना रखी है, तनख्वाह देकर बैगन तुड़वाते हैं लेकिन सजा किसको मिलती है? सजा मिलती है छोटे कर्मचारियों को। पुलिस वाले जाकर उनको पकड़ लाते हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि हमारे यहाँ के एक बैगन माक्सि पैक होकर चला लेकिन सात सहीने तक डिब्बा गायब और माक्सि भी सब निकाल ली गई। मालूम हुआ कि डिब्बा खाली होकर चला

आ रहा है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि रेलवे में किस कदर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है और कितनी फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है। यही वहीं रेलगाड़ियों के चलने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। कभी कभी अन्देशा होता है कि गाड़ी दो तीन दिन लेट न पहुँचे। तमाम गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं। एक भी गाड़ी टाइम से नहीं चलती, और जब हम अफसरों से जा कर कहते हैं तो जवाब देते हैं कि आप ने यूनियन बना रखी हैं इस लिये देर से चलती हैं, आप यूनियन का काम छोड़ दीजिये। हमने यूनियन बना लिया है इसलिये गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं। तब हम उन का एक छत्र राज्य कर दें ताकि वह जो चाहें करें। आज इन रेलों में न तो आदमी के पहुँचने की सर्टेंन्टी है, न उनकी जान की सर्टेंन्टी है। इन गाड़ियों को ठीक से चलाने के लिये आपने बजट में कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं किया है। नये आने वाले दिनों में नये समाज की रचना का आप ने व्रत लिया है, इसलिये इस पालिसी में डिपार्चर होना चाहिये। इन बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की तन्स्वाहों को घटाना चाहिये। वह आज चार और छः हजार तन्स्वाह लेते हैं जबकि मामूली आदमियों का बुरा हाल है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गोरखपुर में 52 आदमियों को सविस से निकाल दिया गया है यह कह कर कि काम खत्म हो गया, तुम घर जाओ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों की तन्स्वाहों को घटायें न कि जो थोड़ी-थोड़ी तन्स्वाहें लेकर बैठे हुए हैं। आज फाइनेन्शल कमिश्नर चार हजार रुपया लेता है, फलाना छः हजार रुपया लेता है, दूसरा पाँच हजार रुपया लेता है। कमाल है! क्या यही सोशलिज्म हुआ है, देश में? आज आप बड़े बड़े अफसरों को सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं और गरीब लोगों के लिये कोई घर नहीं है, कोई पाखाना नहीं है, कोई लाइट नहीं है, न कोई दूसरी सुविधा है।

यही नहीं, आज रेल 'के दफ्तरों में खुद गुंडामर्दों हो रही है। अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि

बड़ौदा हाउस में एक आदमी, जो अफसरों का चहेता है, दफ्तर देर से आया। जो टाइम कीपर बाबू है, जब उसने उससे कहा कि तुम देर से आये तो उस आदमी ने उस को पटक कर अफसर के सामने पीटा, लेकिन आज तक उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। बड़ौदा हाउस में जहाँ मंत्री बैठते हैं, उनकी नाक के नीचे यह बातें हो रही हैं। जब हमारे मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश किया तब हम लोग समझते थे कि उसमें कोई नया परिवर्तन आयेगा, कोई नई चीज देश को मिलेगी, रेल के भाड़े में वृद्धि होने से देश में समृद्धि बढ़ेगी। लेकिन नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण, खासतौर से जिन इलाकों में रेलवे का अभाव है, उनके बारे में इन चीजों को करने के बजाय, वहीं पुरानी रीति का बजट आया है। इसमें कोई भी नई चीज नहीं की गई। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ कि अगर सही मानों में उनको हम देश में कुछ करना है तो रेलों में से भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाये और रेलों में से चोरी को रोका जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो रेलवे को कभी घाटा नहीं होगा और माल भाड़ा बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

जो लोग सामान बुक करते हैं उनके लिये यह गारन्टी होनी चाहिये कि उनका सामान मिल जायेगा। तभी वह लोग रेलवे से सामान भेजेंगे, वना नहीं भेजेंगे। जिन रेलों का मैंने नाम लिया है, मसलन शाहादरा सहारनपुर रेलवे उस के बारे में फिर से अपनी बात को मेनटेन कीजिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो लाजिमी तौर पर वहाँ आन्दोलन होगा और तब आप कहेंगे कि ला एण्ड आर्डर का ममला है। जब जनता का तकलीफ होती है, तभी वह ऐसी बातें कहती है।

जहाँ तक आपके रेलवे मंत्रालय और रेलवे बोर्ड का सवाल है, मैं तो यही चाहूँगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड को ऐबालिश कर दिया जाये क्योंकि वह तो एक खामस्वाह का हेडक है,

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

और हम से जो पैसा बचे उसको आप किसी अच्छे काम में लगायें। इस तरह से करना ज्यादा बेहतर होगा बजाय इसके कि हम बड़े बड़े लोगों को पाल कर ऐसी-ऐसी नीतिगो की देश से चलायें जो बिल्कुल देश की जनता के भले के लिये नहीं होती है। गरारा बरौनी के लोगों की माँग बाजिब है और मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम उनको रक्खेगे। खुद हम लोगों का डेपुटेशन मिला था, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री और श्री भोगेन्द्र झा वगैरह का। लेकिन सैकड़ों आश्वामनो के बाद हजारों मुसीबतें बना हुई हैं। मंत्री जी, यहाँ बैठे हैं। यहाँ जो लोक सभा के मेम्बर हैं वह रेलवे एम्प्लोईज के ग्रीवान्सेज को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय की रूलिंग है कि इंडिविजुअल केसेज को नहीं उठाया जायेगा, हम रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से लिखा-पढ़ी करें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिखा-पढ़ी करत करत हमको पन्द्रह साल हो गये हैं। हमको किसी भी चिट्ठी का जवाब तक सैटिस्फैक्टी नहीं मिलता है। हम हाउस में उसको उठा नहीं सकते। और रेलवे मंत्री जबाब नहीं दे सकते और अपने अफसरो से वह दिला नहीं सकते। हजारों लोग सफर करने रहते हैं और जो लोग उन अफसरो की चापलूसी करते हैं, वह आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। एक मेम्बर ने ठीक ही कहा कि उनकी तरक्की इसलिये होगी कि वह अफसरो की खुशामद करते हैं। अगर आप देखना चाहें तो देख सकते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े कर्मचारी छोटे कर्मचारियों के साथ क्या करते हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक कर्मचारी तो पूरे सिग्नल को हाँ हटा कर ले गया। जब पूछा गया तो कहन लगे कि हाँ बिजिलेस से एम्बायरी हो रही है, लेकिन कहाँ एम्बायरी हो रहा है, कौन एम्बायरी कर रहा है, इस का पता नहीं।

अफ़ाचार को रोकने के लिये जरूरी है कि मजबूती से कदम उठाये जायें और रेलवे

प्रशासन ठीक ढंग से चीजों करने के लिये जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन दें। जो नौकरशाही का जाल इस देश से बिछा हुआ है उस को खत्म किया जाये और जो लोग मुसीबत में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन्होंने मुसीबत से काम किया है उनको ऊपर उठाया जाये। तभी इस देश में उन्नति हो सकती है और सही मानो में रेलों का काम हो सकता है।

मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि कम से कम उड़ीसा में, जहाँ पिछले बीस वर्षों में महज 280 किलोमीटर लाइन बनी है तथा जिस की कास्टिडुएन्सी से हमारे श्री डी० के० पन्डा आते हैं, रेलों के पुनर्निर्माण की व्यवस्था इस बजट में की जायेगी, शाहदरा सहारनपुर रेलवे को फिर से चालू किया जायेगा और गरारा बरौनी की मार्टिन लाइन को एबालिश नहीं किया जायेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि लोगों में ऐसा करने की कौन सी बुद्धि आई है। मेरी राय है कि ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। इसको रखना चाहिये वरना प्राब्लेम्स पैदा होगी, बेकारी बढ़ेगी और ट्रैफिक का नुकसान होगा। इन चीजों को अपने दिमाग में रख कर मैं अपील करूँगा कि बरौनी गरारा के लोगों ने कोई जुर्म नहीं किया है। डेमाक्रैटिक सेंट अप में सबको लड़ने का हक है और शांतिपूर्ण हड़ताल करने का भी हक है। इसलिये रेल विभाग अपना रवैया बदले। वह यूनियन को मान्यता देने के लिये रूल बनायें और उन लोगों को मान्यता दें जिन की सही मानो में यूनियनो में फालोइंग है। ऐसे लोगों को मान्यता देने का कोई लाभ नहीं है जिन की फालोइंग नहीं है। आज दो फेडरेशन बने हुए हैं और उन्हें सिर्फ नाम के लिये कायम रक्खा गया है, चाहें उन की कोई फालोइंग हो या न हो।

कम से कम इतनी दया कीजिये कि कोई यूनियन रिकग्नाइज हो या न हो, लेकिन जो

लोक सभा के सदस्य रेलवे एम्प्लाइज के ग्रीवान्सेज को ले कर आते हैं, उनको रिड्रेस करने की कोशिश कीजिये ताकि सही मानों में चीजें ठीक से चल सकें। मुझे आशा है मंत्री महोदय सब बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे और आने वाले समय में बजट को पूरी तरह से बैलेंस करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Sir, I welcome the budget presented by the Railway Minister. While doing so, I would like to make some observations. You know very well that unless there is a public agitation, nothing is done in Assam to redress the genuine grievances. That is what we have been seeing here. Assam has been receiving a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Railway administration. For a long time, we have been requesting the Railway Minister to establish the zonal headquarters at Rangia. But in the budget, we do not find any mention about it.

We have also requested the Railway Minister to give some more amenities on the Assam Mail. You know that Assam Mail runs from Delhi to Gauhati. Now since the Farakka Barrage has been opened we want that the Assam Mail should run *via* Farakka Barrage to Gauhati. That too has not been done. In 1962, during the war with China, we requested the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, to have a BG line from Calcutta to Gauhati. The railway line from Bongaigaon to Joggigoppa was constructed only during the war time to meet the emergency. But this BG line has not been extended from Joggigoppa to Gauhati *via* Goalpara. This year also it has not found a place in the budget. It is very unfair on the part of the Railway Ministry not to consider our problems.

Compared to other States, the amenities available in the railways stations in Assam are less. Gossaigaon is a commercial centre, but the Assam Mail and the Kamrup Mail do not stop there. The matter has been taken up with the General Manager of the NE zone, but still nothing has been done about it. So, my request is that these amenities should be provided. Now catering

is provided in the Assam Mail, and that too from Barauni to Gauhati only. Even though the Members of Parliament coming from that area have been pressing for its extension up to Delhi, it has not been done in spite of the promises of the Minister.

I welcome the new Chairman of the Railway Board. He may be new to this zone. So, I would request him through the Minister to visit this area and see the conditions for himself.

Kokrajhar is a big station and also the headquarter of a sub-division. We have been requesting the Minister for upgrading this station but that too has not been done so far.

The broadgauge line from Calcutta to Joggigoppa *via* Bongaigaon is a missing line. Why should you allow this missing line to continue? So, it should be extended to Gauhati. Otherwise, its purpose will not be served. I would, therefore, request the Minister to extend the broadgauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati straight if not *via* Goalpara.

I had been to NEFA recently. I found the NEFA people want the extension of the railway line to Mokosela to be extended further. But that demand of the people has not been conceded. This gives the impression that unless there is agitation from the public the Government of India will not concede the legitimate demands of the people.

Only the other day the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the second refinery at Bongaigaon. The officers on the spot are complaining that there is traffic bottleneck and they are not able to get the materials and other things required for construction of the refinery in time. I hope that aspect will also be considered by the Railway Minister for speeding up the works.

With these words, I want to say at the end that small requests made by the members coming from that area should not be ignored by the Minister. He should appreciate the feelings of the members coming

[Shri D. Basumatari]

from Assam. I hope the Railway Minister will take into consideration all these aspects.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : Sir, first of all I want to congratulate the Minister of Railways for his efforts and ability and for all pains that he has taken for bringing a so-called surplus budget. It may be a novelty of the Railway Ministry after five years but not the reality of the railway administration. He does not want to make a red entry in the book but he is not in a position to assure the House that he can completely make it free from red entry. He has closed the red flag but not shown the green flag to move the train without any fear.

He has tried his level best to convince the House by narrating the unexpected incidents of the current year. He has also attempted to make us hope for the best in the coming year. The current year's events are exemptions. Coming year's hopes are expectations. Exemptions cannot be the examples and expectations may not be the realities. So, something tangible should be done to improve the finances of the railways. Manipulations of the accounts and fiscal calculations will not serve the purpose.

In foreign countries, railways are getting subsidy from the Government whereas in India the railways are liable to pay dividend to the General Revenues and also interest on the loan from General Revenues. Only because of manipulation of accounts and deliberate defective calculations there is a fiscal gap of Rs. 16.50 crores. To fill up this fiscal gap the Minister has increased fares and freight rates.

The Minister may claim the credit of not increasing fares for third class passengers but I need not say that they have already been taxed by the 5 per cent surcharge in the name of Bangla Desh refugee relief. The poor and middle class people in our country are already overburdened with direct and indirect taxes as well as with ever increased freight rates and fares of railways. There-

fore, it is no justification to the Railway Minister to propose to Parliament now an increase in passenger fares and freight rates to yield Rs. 17.68 crores in the full year on top of the imposts of Rs. 35 crores in the last year and the levy of a surcharge on passenger fares for meeting the expenditure on refugees, which has not been discontinued. If the levies over the past few years are taken together the cumulative effect will really be hard on the general public.

The railway operations have both the passenger and the freight side. In both the areas, railway users are critical of the operations and management of the vital facility. On the passenger side, the following may be the core of the criticism. Firstly, trains are dirty and unpunctual; secondly, fares are expensive; thirdly, there is inexplicable hanky-panky in reservation; fourthly, service frequency is most inconvenient; and, fifthly, stations are miles away from where one wants to get into.

The highways have attained a respectable popularity. Thousand of miles of highways in Tamil Nadu as well as elsewhere in the South give the bus and the truck a flexibility of service which the trains could not hope to equal.

In the freight field, the bulk low rated commodities furnishing tonnage, with which the railways are concerned, continue to come to them. But much of the high rated traffic, which the railways think they are entitled to get, now goes to the road.

The users complain of qualitative and quantitative inadequacies. Often the equipment and plant provided for carriage is said to be not in good enough condition. One consignor said that the protruding nails and bolts damaged his consignment of paper. Another alleged transport of his food consignment in a wagon contaminated by a prior shipment of livestock that imparted an undesirable odour to the food articles.

On the quantitative side, complainants, which included some of the public sector

corporations, speak of facilities insufficient to accommodate all the tendered volume of traffic. If the volume grows, the railway is expected to enlarge its capacity without loss of time. Even exports suffered on this score.

Claims are not expeditiously settled. There are too many provisions under which the railways can take shelter and repudiate claims.

Complaints of overwork are often heard among the railway staff. This has also put a premium on inefficiency.

I feel there is no need to impose fresh levies of the order of Rs. 17.68 crores. With better efficiency, more revenue can accrue to the railways. The increase in fares and freight rates would drive traffic to the road. The rise in upper class fares, already high, would result in diversion of traffic to road and air. The increase in freight rates to the tune of Rs. 12.67 crores by way of rationalisation of traffic would only accentuate the price spiral. What is needed is rationalisation of supply and movement of wagons and not rationalisation of fares and freights. By proper and timely supply and increased turnround of wagons the Railways would attract more traffic and definitely earn more revenue.

In more advanced countries, the Railways cannot enhance fares and freights just to fill up the fiscal gap. Before they make enhancements, they take into account all the aspects including what the public, the customers and the common man have got to say whereas in India, every year, the Ministers come and place the proposals for new fares and freights. It appears that according to our administrators in the Centre it is no budget unless there is some fresh levy.

During his Speech, the Railway Minister was telling that "Men and material make the Railway system." According to my information, Indian Railways are run with inadequate men and material. A large number of vacancies in Class III and Class IV are not filled up for years together while the Class I and Class II are over-staffed. So, there is no scope for employment and there is stag-

nation in promotions which leads to frustration among the staff. There is also lack of materials in certain cases. Spare-parts are not available. In so many workshops even bolts and nuts are not available. Condemned engines and coaches are being put in operation. Adequate wagons for loading are not available. There is a lot of hue and cry from all sections, even from Government undertakings. In spite of all these inadequacies the trains are running.

Not only that, the men and material should also be looked after properly. Grievances of the railwaymen should be heard and redressed. They should be paid considerably.

The hon. Ministers' commendation to the "Devotion to duty displayed by Railwaymen of all categories during the 14-day war with Pakistan" should profitably operate in the publication of the pay body award to the satisfaction and relief of the community of railwaymen. The Railway Territorial Army Personnel should be monetarily rewarded for their meritorious service to the Motherland during the National crisis by way of granting three advance increments and bestowing promotions on priority basis.

As the House is aware, the Pay Commission's Report is yet to come. Nobody knows when this golden fruit will fall in the mouth of the Central Government employees. My repeated plea is that since the Railway is an industry, this should be brought under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Railway employees who constitute 50 per cent of the Central Government employees and comprise hundreds of categories should have a separate wage board so that there can be a thorough study of working conditions and pay structures of different categories.

I would stress on the necessity of bracketing the Railways and the National industrial undertakings under the Bonus Act thus enabling the Railwaymen for a bonus payment under the Act.

I would also urge upon the Government of India on the necessity of giving an oppo-

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rtunity to exercise their options for family pensions scheme to the Railway employees.

I further plead for providing statutory protection of pay last drawn in respect of staff medically decategorised and fitted in alternative appointments.

It is an imperative need of the Railway administration to confirm its employees on completion of one year of service in the substantive/officiating capacities.

To improve the Railway finance and attract the customers, I would like to suggest the following :

In Southern Railway most of the through trains run unmanned by Travelling Ticket Examiners except for the sleeper coaches. It is inferred that the existing TTE's are deployed for 'Group Checks' which are often conducted in the sub-urban section. The administration is more keen on the income derived than providing amenities to the travelling public. By booking TTE's on through train's, the ticketless travel by those long distance trains can be minimised and also they can help the passengers in getting conversion of class of travel, extension of the place of destination, etc. which in the absence of the TTE's by the train go unattended to and the public are put to much hardships. I am also told that inexperienced and untrained clerks and other outsiders are also utilised by the Railway administration for ticket checking, and I feel that this is not a healthy practice.

Booking of TTEs by all long distance trains and for group checks will improve the promotional opportunities of the Ticket Collectors most of whom are stagnating at the maximum of the scale and also create more employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth.

Thefts in major yards, goods sheds, workshops and other depots are on the increase and the Railway authorities are paying heavy claims. I do not understand

how the Railway administration which is having a large contingent of protection force and police force could not put an end to, or at least minimise, thefts. I understand that, at present, there is ample access for outsiders to enter into workshops, yards and goods sheds. In this connection, I suggest the followings :

Entry of unauthorised persons in the above said places should be totally prohibited. To ensure this, Photo Identity Breast Badges, similar to the ones issued to the ICF employees, should be issued to the bonafide employees of those places.

The responsibility for thefts and pilferages should be fixed on the incharge officials of the RPF of the area of occurrence and dealt with deterrently.

To attract more passenger traffic, it is suggested that the number of new train services should be progressively increased and speeded up. At least the G. T. Express should be speeded up to a time of 30 hours.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : That is a must.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : Enormous funds are spent on stores purchase but on many occasions the materials are found to be of sub-standard qualities. Government should see to it that supplies against rate contracts, running contracts and accepted tenders are fully complied with against their orders. Failures should be seriously viewed and suppliers should be compelled and statutory obligations should be imposed on them to execute the government orders on stipulated dates. This will avoid numerous direct purchases and save infructuous expenditure to the maximum level and also reduce malpractices.

Bulk of the railway employees do not subscribe to zonal recognised unions and remain outside the aegis of the two All-India bodies, namely, AIRF and NFIR, but the decisions, mostly partisan, opportunistic

and parochial, are yoked on them undemocratically. As an instance, it may be noted that the decision reached between the recognised body on Southern Railway administration over the merger of Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners has resulted in the decision being put into action only in such divisions wherein the recognised body's cadre had the fruits of it and has not been implemented in a major division, i.e., Madras Division. I strongly plead with the hon. Minister that the views of the non-recognised Unions who have sizeable membership and following and which are, ironically, more than the so-called recognised ones be given due consideration before arriving at decisions on crucial problems.

To improve efficiency and execution of targeted jobs, speedy movement of materials to workspots in all railway workshops, sheds and depots has to be through modernised media such as Lyster Trucks, etc., doing away with conventional means.

The proposal to build a direct north-south broad gauge connection from Kanyakumari to the Himalayas by conversion of existing metre gauge tracks and construction of new lines to fill in missing links like the new line from Kanyakumari to Trivandrum has to be commended by one and all in this House.

Also it is for the first time in the history of Indian Railways that a Railway Minister has given thought to the needs of Tamil Nadu. Conversion of the metre gauge line from Tirunelveli to Maniachi and to Tuticorin and Madurai, a parallel broad gauge line from Madurai to Dindigul, a new broad gauge line from Dindigul to Karur, a new line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari via Nagarkoil and from there to Tirunelveli the people of Tamilnadu have been demanding these things for decades. Now those works have been included in the Fourth Plan, according to our Minister, but still I have doubt whether this announcement would materialise.

15 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): Have that doubt all the time.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I am sorry. The Minister has not informed us by which year the work would be commenced. That is the point. Mere inclusion of work in the Plan does not solve the problem. I would have been very much happy if these works could have been included in the coming year's works programme. So I urge upon the Minister to announce the year by which the works would be commenced.

I also feel very sorry that nothing has been said about the electrification work in the Southern Railway, that is, Madras-Arkonam section.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Madras-Bangalore.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I am constrained to note that for Madras Vijayawada Electrification work costing more than Rs. 31 crores, only Rs. 45 lakhs have been allocated for the year 1972-73. This is only an eye-wash. I request the Minister to see that this work should be speeded up. Delay will cost more.

In spite of the objections raised inside and outside the House, from all sections of the people, the Railway Administration instituted a tapering off of wagon construction in the Golden Rock workshop and other workshops of the Railways. The arguments of the Administration side were that the demands for wagons had been met and there would be no demand for wagons in this country. I strongly protested against this argument in the Railway Consultative Committee and pleaded not to taper off the wagon construction in the Golden Rock workshop.

I am very glad to see what the hon. Minister has mentioned in his speech. I quote the words of the hon. Minister. He said :

“The rolling stock programme for the year 1972-73 envisaged procurement of 11,000 wagons. But it has now been raised to 14,000 involving a total expenditure of Rs. 41 crores during the

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year. The wagon building industry is thereby helped as well as the transport potential of the Railways."

Here I would stress that "wagon construction should go to the Railway workshops only and it should not be diverted to the private companies. There should be no tapering off at the Golden Rock Workshop in the Southern Railway.

The Diesel Locomotive Work at Varanasi is in doldrums. I do not appreciate why the Traction Gear Plant should be added to this unit. I want to know where the wheels and axle plant will be located. Thank you.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (मीकर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रिगस से रिवाड़ी तक एक शटल ट्रेन पहले चला करती थी जो बन्द कर दी गई और इसके बाद वह शटल ट्रेन चालू हुई रिवाड़ी से निजामपुर। रिवाड़ी से निजामपुर दो शटल ट्रेन्स चलती है और हरयाने में यह आते हैं, वहाँ पर बसेज की भी बढ़ी सुविधा है। आधे-आधे घंटे में रिवाड़ी से निजामपुर को बसें चलती हैं, इम इलाके की इतनी सुविधाये हैं कि दो शटल चलती है, इसके अलावा रेगुलर ट्रेन चलती है, बसेज की सुविधाएँ हैं जबकि रिगस से निजामपुर तक एक भी बस नहीं चलती, कोई ट्रेन भी नहीं चलती, शटल चलती थी वह आपने बन्द कर दी। एक ट्रेन चलती है दिन में 2 बजे और एक रात में चलती है। एक जनता चलती है जो उस स्टेशन पर ठहरती नहीं है, इसलिए उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। तो उसके बराबर के लोगों में यातायात की इतनी तकलीफ है और दूसरी तरफ इतनी सुविधाएँ हैं। इसलिए पिछली दफा भी मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि एक शटल ट्रेन रिगस से निजामपुर चलाने की कृपा करें जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को संतोष हो सके।

दूसरी बात—फतेहपुर चूक सेक्शन के अन्दर 1957 में जब यह लाइन चली तो डबल किराया पैसेंजर पर और गुड्स पर लगाया गया। 1968 में वह 50 परसेंट कम कर दिया गया और ड्यूड़ा रखा गया। मैंने पिछली बैठक में भी यह निवेदन किया था तो आपने बताया कि इसमें घाटा होता है। तो अब की तो आपने फायदे का बजट पेश किया है, लाभ का बजट पेश किया है और इस लाइन पर आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुकसान होता होगा तो साल भर में 50 हजार रुपये का नुकसान होता होगा। यह नुकसान कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। उन चार स्टेशंस पर जो पैसेंजर बैठते हैं उनको ड्यूड़ा किराया देना पड़ता है जबकि बाकी के स्टेशनों पर सिगिल किराया देना पड़ता है। वहाँ की जनता में इससे बड़ा असंतोष है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस छोटे से एमाउंट के लिए वहाँ के असंतोष को दूर कीजिए और यह किराया कम कर दीजिए जिससे कि वहाँ की जनता को राहत मिले।

तीसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान में एक बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है जिसमें कोई भी रेलवे लाइन का स्टेशन नहीं है। जो भी नजदीक से नजदीक है, वह रतलाम है जो 55 मील की दूरी पर है। मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि पालनपुर और अम्बा जी के बीच में कोई कापर माइंस डेवलप हो रही है। उसके लिए कोई योजना बन रही है। अगर वह योजना बन रही है तो 30 मील बांसवाड़ा रह जाना है। अगर बांसवाड़ा उस लाइन से कनेक्ट कर दिया जाता है तो काँधला से इसका डाइरेक्ट संबंध हो जाता है और ऐसे मिनरल्स जो हिन्दुस्तान से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो रहे हैं, जैसे क्वार्ट्ज, फेल्सपार, सिलिका सैंड, लाइम-स्टोन और डोलोमाइट यह वहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट हो सके।

हमारे यहाँ का बहुत बड़ा एक्सपोर्ट कांघला से उस हालत में हो पाएगा और वह एरिया काफी डेवलप हो जायेगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात तो जब आपकी स्कीम आएगी तब होगी लेकिन बैकवर्ड एरिया में जो जो इंडस्ट्रीज इस समय बांसवाड़े में है, उनकी लोडिंग की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। वह लोडिंग रतलाम में कर पाते हैं और वह इतना कंजस्टेड है कि वहाँ पर उन लोगों को इसकी कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। तो बांसवाड़े के जितने छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं वह लोग किस तरह से अपनी तरक्की करें, किस तरह से उनका उद्योग पनपे, यह एक बड़ी समस्या है और इसका समाधान सिर्फ यही है कि आप एक मील या आधे मील पर कोई साइडिंग दे दें और वहाँ बांसवाड़े के लोगों को अपना माल रखने की जगह दें वरना कोई उद्योग पनप नहीं पाएगा और लघु उद्योग चल नहीं पाएंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप काफी शीघ्रता से और गंभीरता से कोई डिसेज़न लें।

पिछली बैठक में मैंने सोप स्टोन की लोडिंग के लिए निवेदन किया था। मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने उदयपुर में सोप स्टोन की लोडिंग की बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था कर दी और वहाँ के छोटे छोटे उद्योग पनप रहे हैं। चौबीसों घंटे उनके कारखाने चल रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ यह भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भीलवाड़ा, जोधपुर और कोटा में स्टोन इंडस्ट्री लोडिंग की वजह से बहुत सफर कर रही है क्योंकि ये छोटे लोग होते हैं जो कि स्टॉक नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि स्पेशल रैक्स द्वारा इनका माल भी लोड करवाने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय।

अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली जितनी भी गाड़ियाँ

चलती हैं वह बहुत कंजस्टेड हैं। यह आपको मालूम है कि यह सब गाड़ियाँ कोयले में चलती हैं। कोयला आपको बिहार से मँगाना पड़ता है। इसलिये अगर यह गाड़ियाँ डीजल से चलाई जायें तो 23 घंटे के बजाय 16 घंटे में इनका रन हो सकता है। चार चार बोगियाँ भी लग सकती हैं। मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि इसमें तीन चार स्टेशंस पर प्लेटफार्म की असुविधा है इसलिए यह काम आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो अगर तीन चार स्टेशंस पर प्लेटफार्म को बढ़ा दिया जाय और डीजल इंजिन चालू कर दिया जाय तो यह एरिया कम कंजस्टेड हो सकेगा। इसके बारे में आपने एक दफा कहा था कि क्विन-ट्रेन चलायेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस ट्रेन को कब तक चला रहे हैं।

स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को सभी जगह से काफी प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, लेकिन रेलवे की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता। जितनी भी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन सब का कोटा फिक्स्ड है, उन का माल ऊँची प्रायोरिटी से बुक किया जाता है, लेकिन स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का नम्बर सबसे बाद में आता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को उन की प्रोडक्शन के मुताबिक कोटा फिक्स करें, वरना ये इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं चल पायेंगी क्योंकि इन के अन्दर माल के स्टॉक करने की कैपेसिटी नहीं है। उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आप को यह कदम उठाना ही चाहिये।

बहुत सी छोटी छोटी बातें होती हैं, जिन को आप तक पहुँचाने में बहुत समय लग जाता है, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाये कि जोन्ब के मुताबिक डी० एस० के साथ मीटिंग हो जाय या जनरल मैनेजर के साथ मीटिंग हो जाय तो उन छोटे छोटे मामलों को उन की जानकारी में लाया जा सकता है। वहाँ पर बिड़की नहीं है, प्लेट फार्म में सुधार होना है, टिकट की सुविधाएँ हैं—ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातें यदि उस

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

स्तर पर तय हो जायें तो इस से आप के पास भीड़ कम हो जायेगी।

एक बात में एस० एस० रेलवे की कहना चाहता हूँ। यह रेलवे इस समय बन्द पड़ी हुई है, जिस से वहाँ की जनता को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को आप चालू करने की कृपा करें।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। हम इस समय रेलवे बजट की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। श्री हनुमन्तैया जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई दी जा रही है कि उन्होंने रेल-घाटे को दूर कर दिया, परन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि रेलों में घाटा दूर नहीं हुआ है बल्कि आँकड़ों के माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों को ऐसे भ्रम में डाल दिया गया है। यह घाटा किस प्रकार से पूरा किया गया है, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। अगर हम विचार करें तो आप देखेंगे कि 17 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाकर यह घाटा दूर किया गया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि जनता के धन को इस प्रकार से बरबाद कर के रेल मंत्री घाटे का बजट पेश करेंगे और जनता टैक्स के द्वारा उस को पूरा करेगी, तब तो रेल मंत्री के लिये बड़ा आसान है, वह हमेशा लाभ का बजट पेश कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के भाड़े में कोई वृद्धि न करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, जहाँ तक सैं समझ पाया है, इस के पीछे एक खास बात है। अभी-अभी खुलाव सम्पन्न हुए हैं, नतीजा भी ताजा है, अगर रेल मंत्री थर्ड क्लास का भाड़ा बढ़ा देते, तो उन का समाजवादी डोल फूट जाता। जनता की जो सहानुभूति उन्हें प्राप्त हुई है, वह चौराहे पर आ जाती और उन का भरीबी हडाओ नारा भागता दिखाई देता।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए किराया वृद्धि नहीं की, यह बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये आपने क्या सहूलियतें दी हैं, आज सुख-सुविधा की बात तो दूर रही, उन की जानोमाल की भी सुरक्षा नहीं है। वे जब रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाते हैं तो प्लेटफार्म पर शौड नहीं होता है, जब रेल आती है तो उस में भेड़-बकरी की तरह से घुसना पड़ता है, बड़ी मुश्किल से स्थान मिलता है, जब अन्दर जाते हैं तो रोशनी नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, मण्डास गन्दी है, सफाई नहीं है, इतना ही नहीं जो अमामाजिक तत्व हैं उन से सुरक्षा भी नहीं है। इस संबंध में अनेकों बार आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

यहाँ बार-बार आपका ध्यान इन समस्याओं की तरफ दिलाया गया है। आप को तृतीय श्रेणी से 1971-72 के अन्दर 278.94 करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त हुआ है, जब कि ऊँचे दर्जे के यात्रियों से केवल 37.06 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। भारत वर्ष की अधिकांश जनता तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करती है और ये आँकड़े इस का उदाहरण हैं। तृतीय श्रेणी की जनता ही आप को सब से अधिक पैसा देती है, इस लिये उस की सुख-सुविधा की तरफ आप का ध्यान सब से पहले जाना चाहिये। लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि उन की अपेक्षा की जाती है और सारा ध्यान उच्च श्रेणी के लोगों की तरफ रखा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता की सुविधा के लिये अधिक से अधिक जनता-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ चलाई जानी चाहिये, उन के अन्दर डिब्बे बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये, उन के लिये डीजल इंजनों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। अभी जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, सब ने इस बात का आरोप लगाया है कि रेल मंत्री के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंगती। पिछले कई वर्षों से इस बात को सदन में उठाया गया है कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुख-

सुविधा की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय, लेकिन क्षमा करें—वही रफ्तार बेढंगी, जो पहले थी सो अब भी है। चाहे गुलजारी लाल जी नन्दा आ जायं या श्री हनुमन्तैया जी आ जायं कोई अंतर नहीं आया है।

आप ने माल भाड़े से 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है, उस का सीधा असर उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ा है। इस से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी और जब मंहगाई बढ़ेगी तो फिर जनता परेशानी अनुभव करेगी। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को वापस लें।

मुझे वह दिन याद है जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि जब बंगला देश के शरणार्थी अपने देश वापस चले जायेंगे तो रेलों के टिकटों पर जो 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है, वह वापस ले ली जायगी। मैं अब मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि अब बंगला देश भारतीय जनता के सहयोग और भारतीय सेना के अदम्य साहम के द्वारा आज़ाद हो चुका है, वहाँ के लोग जो शरणार्थी बन कर यहाँ आए थे, वे अब चले गये हैं, केवल एक या सवा लाख लोग बाकी हैं, वे भी शीघ्र चले जायेंगे। इसलिये अब यह 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि तुरन्त वापिस ली जानी चाहिये, इस से तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा होगी। जहाँ तक शरणार्थियों का सवाल है, उन के लिये हमें पर्याप्त बिदेशी सहायता भी मिली थी और उससे यह कमी तीन-चौथाई पूरी हो जाती है, इसलिये इस टैक्स को लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी, फिर भी अब वह समय आ गया है, जब कि इस को वापस लिया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ आदिवासी इलाकों में इस समय मीटर गैज लाइन चलती है, उन से डेढ़ गुना किराया

वसूल किया जाता है, जैसे खण्डवा से हिंगोली, उदयपुर से हिम्मत नगर, फतहपुर से चुरू। इन तीनों लाइनों से डेढ़ गुना किराया इस लिये वसूल किया जाता है कि में घाटे की लाइनें हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के अन्दर 70-80 ऐसे टुकड़े हैं जहाँ पर रेलें घाटे में चलती हैं—इस बात को रेल मंत्री अच्छी तरह जानते हैं—उन से डेढ़ गुना क्यों वसूल नहीं किया जाता। अगर आप कही भी वसूल करते हैं तो उस का उदाहरण दें या उस की रिपोर्ट सभा-मटल पर रखें।

आज जो आदिवासी इलाका है—हमारे आदिवासी लोग नंगे और भूखे हैं, उन के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है, उन से आप डेढ़ गुना वसूल करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे 70-80 टुकड़ों में जहाँ के लोग दे सकते हैं, उन से वसूल नहीं करते, ऐसा पक्षपात क्यों करते हैं। सरकार गरीबी हटाने की बात करती है, क्या समाजवाद इसी तरह से आयेगा, क्या आदमी-आदमी में अन्तर कर के, हरिजन और आदिवासियों में अन्तर कर के गरीबी हटाई जायगी। इस समस्या पर आप विशेष ध्यान दे कर इस को तुरन्त हल करने की कोशिश करें।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली से बंगलौर के लिये एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन चलानी चाहिये। दिल्ली से बम्बई जो ट्रेन जाती है, वह दिल्ली से भोपाल होते हुए बम्बई जाय और उसे एक्सप्रेस जनता ट्रेन के रूप में चलाया जाय। इस से जनता को बहुत सुविधा होगी। इन्दौर एक औद्योगिक नगर है, वहाँ से रतलाम के लिये जो ट्रेन मिलती है, वह बहुत धीमी गति से चलती है। इन्दौर से यदि कोई रात्री बम्बई जाना चाहता है या अहमदाबाद जाना चाहता है तो उसे रतलाम हो कर ही जाना पड़ता है, इस के अलावा और कोई साधन नहीं है इसी ट्रेन से उस को यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। इस ट्रेन की हालत यह है कि महीने में 27-28 दिन लेट

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

रहती है। फाटीयर मेल चली जाती है और यात्रियों को सुबह चार बजे तक पड़े रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ट्रेन को फास्ट ट्रेन कर दिया जाये जिससे यात्रियों की कठिनाई दूर हो सके।

इसके अलावा पिछले समय में भी मैंने सदन के समक्ष माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया था कि उज्जैन से आगरे के लिए जो नैरो गेज लाइन है उसको मीटर गेज कर दिया जाये। उसमें आपको भी लाभ होगा। लेकिन आज तक इस संबंध में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। साथ ही साथ में एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ कि खंडवा से दाहोद का जो एरिया है, वह आदिवासी एरिया है, यहाँ पर भी यदि एक मीटर गेज लाइन डाल दी जायेगी तो उसमें आदिवासी एरिया का बहुत विकास होगा। वहाँ के खनिज पदार्थ देश के नव-निर्माण में काम आयेगे और वहाँ के लोगों को भी उससे पूरा पूरा लाभ पहुँचेगा। साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके ही कथन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि हम पूरे देश में ब्राड गेज लाइनों का जाल बिछाना चाहते हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है क्योंकि इससे पूरा देश एक सूत्र से बंधेगा। लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे अभी तक आप आशवासन देने आये हैं उस तरह से कहीं इस काम को भी आश्वामन के पिटारे में न बन्द कर दें। इस कार्य को युद्धस्तर पर किया जाना चाहिए ताकि पूरा देश एक सूत्र में बंध सके और हमारा देश प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सके।

एक बात और है, रेलों के बारे में जब हम विचार करने हैं तो हमारे सामने दो बातें प्रमुख रूप से आती हैं कि रेलों में पूर्ण सुविधा और सुरक्षा है या नहीं। पिछले वर्षों का अनुभव तो यह रहा है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बताया है कि भेजे गए आम और निकले

पत्थर। इसी प्रकार से सन् 1968 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर रेलवे को बिना टिकट चलने वालों से 20-25 करोड़ का घाटा होता है। इस घाटे को बन्द करने के लिए आपने कुछ अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं लेकिन उसमें और कमावट लाने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ रेलवे से जो माल भेजा जाता है वह माल भी सही रूप में नियत समय और गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुँचे उसके लिए आपको भी कुछ विशेष कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे वरना यह जो रेलों में घाटा है वह निरन्तर बढ़ता ही जायगा। आप जानते हैं कि लोग बस और ट्रकों से अपना माल भेजना पसन्द करते हैं लेकिन रेलों से भेजना पसन्द नहीं करते। इसी लिए रेलों में घाटा भी हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस विषय में बहुत गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करें कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश के लोग ट्रकों से माल भेजना पसन्द करते हैं, रेलों से क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं? यदि इस बात पर आपने और आपके मंत्रालय ने गंभीरता से विचार किया तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कहाँ कहाँ पर दोष है। यदि उन दोषों को भी आपने ठीक कर लिया तो रेलों की आय बढ़ेगी। आय बढ़ेगी तो रेलों को जो घाटा हो रहा है वह दूर होगा। इसमें रेलों की भी तरक्की होगी और जनता को भी सुख सुविधा मिलेगी।

कहा तक रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार का संबंध है, माननीय सदस्यों ने अनेक रूपों में भ्रष्टाचार की ओर इशारा किया है। मैं भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे से माल ढोने के लिए जो डिब्बों की माँग की जाती है उसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार बरता जाता है। इसमें व्यापारियों को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। डिब्बे उपलब्ध होते हुए भी उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि डिब्बे नहीं हैं। इसी प्रकार यदि यात्री बर्थ क्लास स्लीपर के लिए, टू टायर या थ्री टायर में, माग करते हैं तो टी० टी० और कन्डक्टर उनसे

कह देते हैं कि जगह यहीं है लेकिन यदि उनकी जेब गर्म कर दी जाती है, उनको दो रूपए दे दिए जाते हैं तो जगह मिल जाती है। यह छोटे कर्मचारियों की बात है। इनके अलावा नीचे से ऊपर तक जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ बैठे हुए हैं वह लाखों रुपया कमाते हैं। इसलिए रेलवे में घाटा हो रहा है। चोगी तो मामूली सी बात है। छोटे कर्मचारी तो छोटी धनराशि लेते हैं लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोग बड़े-बड़े कन्ट्रैक्ट्स में लाखों रुपया खाते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों की भी जांच होनी चाहिए बारीकी के साथ। केवल अध्यक्ष बदलने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है बल्कि पूरी मशीनरी को आपका ठीक करना पड़ेगा और पूरे प्रशासन में सुधार लाना होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन बातों की ओर मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये।

अन्त में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूँगा। दिल्ली से हमारी डीलक्स ट्रेन जाती है—वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस—रतलाम होकर, लेकिन यह नवादा में रुकती नहीं है। नवादा एक व्यापारिक मंडी है। वहाँ पर एक रेयान का कारखाना है। मैंने पिछली बार माननीय मन्त्री श्री को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी, उसके बाद ध्यानाकर्षण भी किया कि यदि डीलक्स या दूसरी ट्रेन्स वहाँ पर यदि दो मिनट के लिए भी रुकें तो कम से कम वहाँ के को यात्री बम्बई जाना चाहते हैं उनको आसानी हो जायेगी। मथुरा चित्तौड़ एक्सप्रेस वहाँ पर लेट पहुँचती है और तब तक दूसरी गाड़ियाँ निकल जाती हैं। इसलिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि यात्रियों की सुख सुविधा के लिए, जिन बातों को मैंने यहाँ पर रखा है उन पर मंत्री महोदय अवश्य विचार करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जैसा मैंने पूर्व में ही कहा कि यह जाबुर्द आँकड़ों के आधार पर है इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : 'Sir, I welcome the budget presented to this august House by our worthy Railway Minister. He has found out new resources to add to the revenue. Low-rated commodities have been reclassified and aluminium and plastic material will be charged more. He has been kind enough to spare the third-class passenger while the fare for First and second class has been increased. But I fail to understand why he has been unkind to the season ticket-holders. In Maharashtra, the Western Railway and Central Railway carries lakhs of passengers daily from the suburban areas to Bombay. They are forced to stay in suburban areas not because they like the climatic conditions there but because there is no accommodation in the growing city. From 4 o'clock in the morning till midnight people working in commercial concerns, Government offices and other workshops travel by these trains. Their plight is very bad. They do not get sitting accommodation in the local trains. Hardly 25 per cent of the commuters get amenities and the rest travel on the footboards, gangways, etc., risking their lives. To add to their woes, the minister has increased the fares of the season tickets. The revenue of hardly Rs. 60 lakhs which he expects to get by this can be got through economic measures and austerities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue on the next day.

15.28 hrs.

REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th March, 1972, issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 15th June, 1971 in relation to the State of Punjab published in Notification NO. G. S. R. 102 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th

[Shri K. C. Pant]

March, 1972, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. (Placed in Library See No. LT-1450/72.)

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 15th March, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1972."

The motion was adopted

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT BILL)*

INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 63A AND OMISSION OF ARTICLE 64, ETC.)

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next Bill is Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill by Shri Inder J. Malhotra. In the case of this Bill recommendation required from the president under articles 117 (1), 117 (3) and 274 (1) has not been communicated to Lok Sabha. Therefore, I am afraid it cannot be introduced.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 5, ETC)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next Bill is by Shri Lakkappa. He is not here. In any case, this Bill also cannot be introduced for the same reason.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 17-3-72.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 9A

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 68 AND 69)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian post Office Act, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMEND- MENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 59, 66, ETC.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : 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 S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Dasaratha Deb are not present here.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 17-3-72.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(SUBSTITUTION OF SECTION 153 A)

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS (APPRECIATION OF SERVICES) BILL - Contd.

(BY PROF S. L. SAXENA)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Shibban Lal Saxena. Altogether 4 hours and 30 minutes were allotted. We have taken 3 hours and 18 minutes and 1 hour and 22 minutes remain.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : There was a statement issued by the Home Ministry regarding certain allowances and other things to be paid to freedom fighters. Before we take up consideration of this Bill, it will be better if the Home Minister makes a statement about that. Then, it will be easier for us to consider the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are already in the stage of consideration. The

Minister will reply to the debate. At that time if he comes forward with some statement, he is welcome.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, आज जब सब दलों ने मिल कर एक बात कही कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों का आदर करना चाहिये तब पच्चीस साल के बाद इस सरकार ने एक योजना निकाली। सब पार्टियों ने मिल कर कहा कि उन का आदर तो करना ही चाहिये साथ ही उन को कुछ आनरेरियम भी मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन इतने दिन तक कहने के बाद अब मंत्री महोदय ने यह योजना निकाली है कि।

"The Government of India will implement from 15th August, 1972 the scheme for grant of pension in deserving cases to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in jail for six months."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो छः महीने से एक दिन भी कम की सजा में जेल गया हो उस को यह पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल समझ नहीं सका कि सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है। यह किसको पेंशन देना चाहती है और किस को नहीं देना चाहती। फिर स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों का आदर करना तो अलग रहा, सरकार ने उन के लिये पेंशन शब्द का उपयोग किया है। हम ने बार बार कहा कि सरकार इस शब्द को वापस ले, लेकिन उस के बाद भी उस ने यही कहा कि उन लोगों को पेंशन दी जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को जो कुछ भी दिया जाये उसको आनरेरियम कहना चाहिये और स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का आदर-सम्मान करना चाहिये। उन की तो आरती उतारनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन आज आरती उन लोगों की उतारी जाती है जो कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं।

आज स्वतन्त्रता के पच्चीस साल के बाद कहा गया कि एक बिल आना चाहिये, एक कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये जिस के द्वारा हम उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का, जिन के कारण हम यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हुए हैं, आदर किया जाये। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि जिस ने छः महीने की जेल की सजा पा ली हो कम से कम उम्र को ही पेंशन दी जायेगी। अगर एक दिन भी कम होगा तो नहीं मिलेगी। अगर किसी का हाथ कट गया हो या कोई खंडित हो गया हो, किसी ने कालेज की पढ़ाई छोड़ दी हो, या जिन्दगी के बेशकीमती दिन आजादी की लड़ाई में बिता दिये हों या नौकरी छोड़ दी हो, उस के लिये क्या होगा? सरकार अपनी ने तरफ से यह निकाला कि :

The families of martyrs who gave their lives for freedom"

दूसरी बात सरकार ने यह निकाली कि जिसने अपनी जिन्दगी देश के लिये कुर्बान कर दी हो उस को दी जायेगी। आप ने उन के लिये लिखा कि :

"The total amount of pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter will not be less than Rs. 200 per month and in the case of families will vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200."

सभी पार्टियों ने बार बार कहा था कि आप मेहरबानी कर के उस बात को कीजिये जिस के लिये हम आज पच्चीस साल से कहते आये हैं। हम को स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों का सम्मान करना चाहिये, उन का आदर करना चाहिये, उन की हिस्ट्री बननी चाहिये।

आप ने 15 अगस्त, 1972 से यह योजना निकाली है। जिस ने छः महीने की सजा पाई हो या जिसने उससे ऊपर की सजा पाई हो या चाहे किसी ने अपनी जिन्दगी भी दे दी हो, वही लोग इस स्कीम के लाभ उठा सकते हैं,

उससे कम सजा पाने वाले नहीं, या उनके परिवार के लोग नहीं।

फिर आप कहते हैं :

"Only one member of the family of freedom fighter/martyr will be eligible for this pension."

हमने कहा कि बिल बनना चाहिये। लेकिन आपने स्कीम बनाई और उस में आपने यह रखा कि केवल एक मॅम्बर एलिजिबल होगा। जिस ने अपनी जिन्दगी कुर्बान कर दी देश के लिए, जिस ने अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ दी, बेशकीमती जिन्दगी के दिन देश सेवा में लगा दिये, कालेज छोड़ दिए और अगर वे कालेजों में पढ़ते रहते तो अपने जीवन को अच्छा बना सकते थे, उनके लिए आपने पच्चीस साल के बाद एक स्कीम बनाई और स्कीम भी यह कि सौ से दो सौ रुपये पेंशन उनको मिले, माटॅर की फैमिली को मिले। अब आप देखें कि पाँच या सात आदमियों की फैमिली हो तो क्या सौ रुपये में उसका गुजारा चल सकता है। कई स्टेट्स में जमीनों का उन में आवंटन किया गया। कहीं पर आनरेरियम दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में जमीन उनको नहीं दी गई वहाँ भी क्या उनको जमीन दी जाएगी। जिन आजादी के दीवानों ने देश की आजादी के लिए अपनी कुर्बानियाँ दीं उनको आज आप जो इनाम देने जा रहे हैं, उस पर लोग हँसेंगे यह देख कर कि गृह विभाग या किमी दूसरे विभाग ने वे पहले तो पच्चीस साल के बाद एक योजना बनाई है और उस में भी यह कहा है कि सौ रुपये से दो सौ रुपये तक तो देंगे जब उसकी हालत को जांच कर लेंगे और हमारी नौकरशाही ही यह जांच करेगी कि उसकी या उसके परिवार वालों की हालत अच्छी है या खराब है। उन लोगों का इतिहास बनता, उनकी हिस्ट्री बनती तो उसका स्वागत होता। फिर आपने पेंशन शब्द इस में रख दिया है। इसको आप हटा दें।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

जो बिल सक्सेना जी ने पेश किया है पार्लियामेंट के सब मेम्बरों ने कहा है कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पाम भेज दिया जाए लेकिन कानूनी अड़चनों के कारण ऐसा नहीं हो सका। हमने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक लेजिस्लेशन आए, वह भी नहीं हुआ। अब सक्सेना जी ने अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स पेश की है। उनमें की बातें उन्होंने बताई हैं।

"Freedom struggle of Goa freedom fighters or of freedom fighters of a former foreign possession of India;"

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपकी स्कीम उन पर भी लागू होगी जिन्होंने गोवा की आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया था ?

"freedom struggle of persons in areas now forming part of Pakistan, if these persons are now citizens of India;

freedom struggle of the INA under leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, and other struggles by Indian Revolutionaries outside India for the freedom of India":

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपनी डेफीनीशन क्या बनाई है स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर हो तो वह नहीं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

"any other struggle by the Indian people which helped the achievement of Freedom by India."

ये सब लोग उस में क्यों नहीं लिये जाते हैं, वह समझ में नहीं आता है। फिर आप देना क्या चाहते हैं ? जिन्होंने सारा कारोबार, सारी

प्रापर्टी देश की खातिर न्यूछावर कर दी या उनकी प्रापर्टी जप्त कर ली गई उनको आप सौ दो सौ रुपया ही देना चाहते हैं। जिन के घर में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है उन को हम यही कुछ देना चाहते हैं। क्या इससे उनका गुजारा चल सकता है ?

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के लिए लेजिस्लेशन आपको लाना चाहिये और उनको सम्मान देना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ पेंशन शब्द जो आपने रखा है, यह नहीं रहना चाहिये।

श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) : सक्सेना जी ने जो विधेयक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के संबंध में प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सक्सेना जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को इस विधेयक के द्वारा हमें याद दिलाने की कोशिश की है। यह दुःख का विषय जरूर है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को इस देश में जो दर्जा मिलना चाहिये था, उनको जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिये था, वह दर्जा और वह सम्मान उनको नहीं दिया गया है। इसमें बहुत ही कोताही की गई है। उनको जो थोड़ी बहुत सहायता भी दी गई है, उससे ऐसा लगता है, ऐसी मनोवृत्ति झलकती है, जैसे उनका आदर करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उनको कोई भीख दी जा रही हो। यह जो मनोवृत्ति है, इसको भी बदला जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से उनकी सहायता की जानी चाहिये ताकि उसमें से आदर की झलक आए।

मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को कुछलने की कोशिश की, अनेक कांग्रेस के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पिटवाया, मरवाया, बन्द करवाया, वे आज बड़े आदर और सम्मान के पक्षों पर आसीन

हैं, केन्द्र और राज्यों—दोनों ही जगहों पर ये अवसरवादी लोग हैं। इनको हमेशा ही बहुत बड़ा दर्जा दिया गया है। स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों के मुकाबले में इनको ज्यादा महत्व दिया गया है। ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में राय बहादुरी आदि के खिताब पाए और तब भी बड़े-बड़े पदों पर आसीन थे। उससे भी बड़े पद इस सरकार ने उनको दिये हैं। ये लोग इन पदों को पाकर बड़े गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि हम को आज भी जो अशोक चक्र या पद्म विभूषण आदि पदक दिये जा रहे हैं यह हम सरकार से ही हमें नहीं मिले, बल्कि अंग्रेज सरकार से भी हम को इस तरह के पदों से विभूषित किया गया था। तब भी हमें ही सरकार ये सम्मान देती थी और आज की यह सरकार भी हमें ही देती है। यह हमारी काबलियत की वजह से है।

देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की वजह से ही आज यह देश आजाद हुआ है, उनके बलिदानों की वजह से आज ही हम आजाद हैं। अनेक विद्यार्थियों ने अपना अध्ययन कार्य छोड़ दिया था और वे आजादी की लड़ाई में कूद पड़े थे। अनेकों ने जेलों की हवा खाई, अनेक फाँसी के तख्तों पर झूले। उनके परिवारों को आज हमें बहुत सम्मान देना चाहिये था, आर्थिक तौर पर हमें उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये थी। हम उनका तथा उनके परिवारों का अनेक तरह से सम्मान कर सकते थे। उनके स्टेचू हम बना सकते थे, पदक उनको दिये जा सकते थे, उनके नाम पर मेले लगवाए जा सकते थे, आर्थिक साधन उनके लिए मुँटेया किये जा सकते थे। श्री बाणा ने बताया है कि आई० एन० ए० के लोग हैं, उनका भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान इस आजादी की लड़ाई में रहा है, उन्होंने भी बड़े बलिदान दिये हैं, फिर चाहे वे फरारी की हालत में ही क्यों न रहे हों। उनका इतिहास बहुत पुराना नहीं है। वे चाहे जेल न जा सके हों लेकिन फरारी की हालत में वे रहे। लेकिन हम

उनकी कहानियाँ और उनका जीवन परिचय दूसरों के साथ-साथ आज तक नहीं निकलवा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे कोई फरार रहा हो, जेल गया हो या और किसी तरह से उसने यातना सही हो, उन सब की लिस्ट बनाकर हमें उनकी आर्थिक सहायता करनी चाहिये।

जिसको 1857 का ग़दर कहा जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की बुनियाद थी। उस ग़दर में जिन लोगों ने भाग लिया बहुत आसानी से उनके परिवारों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है। उसमें चन्द गिने-बुने परिवार, जिनमें झांसी की रानी भी हो सकती हैं, मंगल पांडे भी हो सकते हैं, देश के दूसरे लोग भी हो सकते हैं, जो जाने माने हैं और उनके अलावा और भी बहुत से लोग थे जिनको सब नहीं जानते हैं। 1857 से जो संग्राम हुआ उसको अंग्रेजों ने ग़दर की संज्ञा दी थी लेकिन वास्तव में वह स्वतंत्रता संग्राम था। उस संग्राम के सेनानियों को हम सम्मानित नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे यहाँ मेरठ से वह, जिसको ग़दर कहा जाता है, शुरू हुआ था। पांचवी ग़ाँव मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है। वहाँ पर 85 लोगों को फाँसी दी गई है। वे जिन्दा नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनके परिवारों के लोगों का हम जाकर सम्मान कर सकते थे, उनको सम्मान दे सकते थे। लेकिन हम उनको भी याद नहीं करते हैं। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश में बलिदानों की परम्परा, देश के आर्थिक विकास और देश की स्वतंत्रता को कायम रखना है, तो फिर हमें उन बलिदानी लोगों के परिवारों को हर तरह से सम्मानित करना चाहिए, चाहे वह भगतसिंह का परिवार हो, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का परिवार हो, बी० के० दत्त का परिवार हो, चाहे किसी भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का परिवार हो। अगर उनके सामने कुछ आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं, तो उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे देखने को मिला है कि नैनीताल में सरदार भगतसिंह की झूड़ी माँ किस तरह परेशान फिर

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

रही थी। स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के सेनानियों को सम्मानित करने में हमारे देश में बलिदान की परम्परा कायम रहेगी। अगर हमने उनको सम्मान नहीं दिया, तो देश में बलिदान की परम्परा खत्म हो जायेगी। वह देश गुलाम हो जाता है, जिस देश में बलिदानों का आदर नहीं होता है, जिस देश में बलिदान की भावना कुचल दी जाती है। हमें अपने देश में वह भावना कायम रखनी चाहिए। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि 1857 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के सैनिक रहे हैं, उन सबको साधन और सम्मान देकर आगे बढ़ाया जाये।

भविष्य में स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के सैनिकों के कारनामों की याद बनाये रखने के लिए एक इतिहास तैयार किया जाना चाहिये, शताब्दियाँ मनाई जानी चाहिए और अन्य उचित पग उठाने चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार का सूचना विभाग खास तौर से स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के सैनिकों का एक इतिहास बनाये। वह इतिहास हमारे स्कूलों के कोर्स में रखा जाये और हमारे स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के वीर सैनिकों की गाथाएँ हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाये। इससे हमारे बच्चों में उच्च सत्कार पैदा होंगे और वे देश की रक्षा के लिए तैयार होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have had quite a long discussion on the subject and Members perhaps are anxious to know what the Government has to say on this. But even so, a number of Members have sent me slips and they have indicated their desire to speak. I can accommodate all of them if they confine themselves to five minutes each. If they make long speeches, then it would become difficult. Shri Dhusia.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया (बस्ती) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मुझे बड़ी प्रमत्तता

है कि श्री शिवबल्लाल सक्सेना ने यह बिल सदन के सामने रखा है। मैं स्वयं एक पौलीटिकल सफरर रहा हूँ। जब मैं अपने ऊपर और अपनी फैमिली के ऊपर किये गये अत्याचारों की याद करता हूँ, तो मैं अपने आप में नहीं रह पाता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक ही मिसाल देता हूँ।

मेरे घर में दो व्यक्ति—मैं और मेरा छोटा भाई—पकड़े गये। उस वक्त मेरी शादी हुई थी और मेरी शादी के कपड़े और जेवर मेरे सामने पुलिस वालों ने लूटे। जहाँ तक मेरी स्त्री का संबंध है, श्री बाज बीटिन आन हर बट्टक्स बिद केन। इसके साथ-साथ मेरे घर में आग भी लगा दी गई। जब मैं इन बातों को सोचता हूँ, तो वह कहते हुए मुझे बड़ी शर्म आती है कि जो “पेशन” शब्द हम लोगों के लिए इन्तमाल किया जाता है, वह कितना मार्थक है।

15-54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

इतना ही नहीं, मेरे लिए तो यह आर्डर था कि मुझे साइट पर ही शाट डंड कर दिया जाये। मेरे पिता ने मुझ से कहा कि बेटा, तुम भाग जाओ। मैंने कुछ दिनों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ दिया। उस वक्त जाड़े के दिन थे, कड़ाके की सर्दी थी और मेरे पास सिवाय एक कुर्ते और धोती के कुछ नहीं था। मैं एक कम्बल के कर भागा था। उस वक्त में गवर्नमेंट सर्जिस में था। मैं एक एजुकेशन आफिसर था।

इस वक्त मैं इन बातों को याद करता हूँ, तो मेरे हृदय में बड़ा विद्रोह सा होता है। मैंने अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में देखा है कि किस तरह से मेरे साथी ने पौलीटिकल सफरर का सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए तहसीलदार, नायब-तहसीलदार और डिप्टी कलेक्टर वगैरह के पास जाते थे। क्या उन लोगों ने स्वराज्य इसलिए दिलाया? श्री पन्त के पिता उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर

थे। उनको इन बातों की कद्र थी। मुझे कहते हुए बहुत दुःख हो रहा है कि यहाँ पर दि थिंग इज जस्ट दि रिवर्स। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है कि हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इन लोगों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। किसी को दस रुपये पेन्शन दी गई है और किसी को बीस रुपये। यह क्या है? क्या यह बैगिंग नहीं है? किन लोगों ने हम सब को यहाँ पर ला कर बिठाया है? किसके बल पर हम यहाँ आये हैं? किसके बल पर यह गवर्नमेंट बनी है?

जिन लोगों ने खून बहाया, दरअसल उनकी कोई पूछ नहीं है। अगर पूछ हुई भी, तो इतनी कम कि उस को मिवाये बैगिंग के और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए। "पेन्शन" शब्द को तो हटा देना चाहिए। मैं श्री पन्त से अपील करूंगा कि वह हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को यह डायरेक्शन दें कि वे खुद उन लोगों के घरों में जाकर सब डीटेल्स लेकर गवर्नमेंट को दें। अगर यह नहीं होता है, तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि पहले की गवर्नमेंट में जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी थी, बिल्कुल उस का रिपिटिशन हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वे लोग पोलिटिकल सफरर होने का सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए अफसरों के पास घूमते हैं। अगर यह न हों, तो गवर्नमेंट को कैसे यह मालूम हो कि ये लोग पोलिटिकल सफरर थे, इस बारे में आप का क्या सुझाव है?

श्री अनंत प्रसाद घूसिया : इसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट अथॉरिटीज़ को खुद, या उनके रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को, उनके पास जाना चाहिए।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : दू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया है कि अगर कोई दो एम० पी०, दो एम० एल० एच० या दो पेन्शनार्ड का सर्टिफिकेट दे दे, तो उसको पोलिटिकल सफरर मान लिया जायेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
I would assure you that I have been issuing such certificates and the district magistrate will believe any certificate given by two M.L.As. or by the M.Ps. to the effect that the person has undergone imprisonment for more than six months.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद घूसिया : जिन लोगों के बल पर भारतवर्ष में इतना बड़ा चेंज हुआ, उन की जाँ उपेक्षा हुई है, संसार के किसी मुल्क में ऐसे लोगों की इतनी उपेक्षा नहीं हुई है। रशा, पोलैंड, स्विट्ज़रलैंड और अन्य देशों का कैसे देखिये। छोड़िये दूसरे देशों को। बंगला देश में क्या हो रहा है? दोज़ पोलिटिकल फाइटर्स आर बिइंग रिसपेक्टिड लाइक गाइज़। यहाँ पर उन लोगों को ऐसे रिजैक्ट किया गया है, जिनका कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

श्री पन्त एक ऐसी फैमिली के आदमी है, जिसकी बड़ी अच्छी परम्परा रही है, जिसने राजनीति में भी अच्छा हिस्सा लिया है। इस लिए उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट खुद जाकर या अपनी एजेंसी के द्वारा उन पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को कान्टैक्ट करे, उनसे पूरे डीटेल्स लेकर उनको सर्टिफिकेट दे और यह पेंशन शब्द हटा कर उनको आनरेरिया दे।

16 hrs.

डा० कलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं श्री शिम्बन लाल जी सक्सेना के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे वह बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज की राष्ट्रीय सरकार को भी कुछ बातों की याद दिलानी पड़ती है। अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने बताया कि इस प्रस्ताव पर करीब साढ़े तीन घंटे बहस हो चुकी है और एक घंटा 20 मिनट और बहस जारी रहेगी। इस सम्मानीय सदन में हर पार्टी के सभासदों ने शिम्बन लाल जी के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है।

[डा० कैलाश]

लेकिन फिर भी हमारे प्रिय और कुशल मंत्री श्री पंत जी शायद उन सबकी वाणी से नहीं हिल पाए हैं, तो मैं नहीं जानता हमें उनको क्या कहना पड़ेगा। अभी पाक-हिन्दुस्तान युद्ध हुआ। उस इतिहास की स्याही सूखने भी नहीं पाई थी कि इंदिरा गांधी जी ने और श्री पंत जी ने या यो कहिए मन्निमंडल ने उन सेनानियों के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की और कहा कि उन्हें पूरी सल्लुवाह मिलती रहेगी, पूरी पेंशन मिलती रहेगी। लो अपंग हुए हैं उनका हम यह सम्मान करेंगे, वह सम्मान करेंगे। सारा देश उल्लास से भर गया कि यह मन्निमंडल कुछ राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से जाग्रत मन्निमंडल है और वह कदम उठाना जानता है जो कदम सामान्य जनता को प्रिय हैं। लेकिन जब हम बात करते हैं उन सेनानियों की जिन सेनानियों की वजह से हम आज यहाँ बंटे हैं, भारतवर्ष एक स्वतंत्र देश कहलाता है, उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। महाराष्ट्र ने कुछ किया, उत्तर प्रदेश ने कुछ किया, लेकिन किस प्रकार किया? दबाव के कारण किया। कहीं दस रुपये महीने पेंशन दी जाती है और पेंशन के रूप में दी जाती है, कहीं 20 रु०, कहीं सौ रुपये, कहीं दो सौ रुपये। क्या यह सरकार इस प्रकार का एक बिल नहीं ला सकती कि जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हो? एक यूनिफार्मिटी होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश कहीं जा रहा है, केरल कहीं जाता ही नहीं है, डी० एम० के० कहीं पार्टी लेगी कि नहीं लेगी? मैं किसी पर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह राष्ट्रीय भावना की बात है, राष्ट्रीयता को भरने की बात है। हम देश में कह रहे हैं कि हमने इतना भौतिक निर्माण किया। भौतिक निर्माण अवश्य हुआ है लेकिन-चरित्र निर्माण का ह्रास हुआ है। और ह्रास इसलिए हुआ है कि हमने उन व्यक्तियों को भुला दिया। हमने उदाहरण इस प्रकार के नहीं रखे आपने नवयुवकों के सामने कि देश को

जाग्रत करने के लिए मानव-बलि चाहिए, आहुति चाहिए। मानव कब पैदा होते हैं? या तो हर समय ऐसे व्यक्ति पैदा हो देश में या उन का इतिहास इस प्रकार लिखा जाय जो हमारे नवयुवकों के सामने पढ़ने को मिले। वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है, मालूम नहीं। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता का कंठ भर आया था बोलते-बोलते। मैं भी उसी श्रेणी में हूँ। मेरा कंठ नहीं भरता। सन् 42 में मैं भी क्रान्तिकारियों के साथ था। सन् 1930 में दिल्ली वासपिरेसी केस में भगत सिंह के साथ मुझे भी बुलाया गया था और 1942 में मैं भी क्रान्तिकारी के रूप में पकड़ा गया था। मैंने कभी सर्टिफिकेट की आशा नहीं की। मुझमें बुद्धि थी, कौशल था, कुछ व्यक्तित्व था, तो मैं आगे आ सका। लेकिन क्या यह ठीक लगता है कि इस प्रकार की सत्कार को याद दिलानी पड़े? हम ने यह कोशिश की कि अगर सरकार भूलती है, अगर इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री भूलती है तो 21 तारीख को सुबह 9 बजे इंदिरा गांधी जी एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन करने जा रही है जिसमें सभापति जी, आप का भी चित्र है, आप की भी जीवन-माथा है कि आपने किस प्रकार निकोबार आईलैंड में अपना जीवन व्यतीत किया, और उसका नाम हमने रखा है 'क्रान्तिकारी प्रेरणा के स्रोत।' यह इसका पहला भाग है। इसमें 43-44 व्यक्तियों के जीवन चरित्र दिए हैं और उनके चित्र दिए हैं। और हम हर कालेज, हर स्कूल के नवी, दसवीं और ग्यारहवीं कक्षा के छात्रों तक उसे पहुँचाना चाहेंगे। वह लड़के और लड़कियाँ पढ़ें और जाने कि उन्हें अपने चरित्र का भी निर्माण करना है। भौतिक निर्माण के साथ-साथ चरित्र-निर्माण भी इस देश में होना चाहिए। हम ब्यूरोक्रेसी के खिलाफ बोलते रहते हैं। हमारे भाई ब्यूरोक्रेसी में हैं, हमारा भतीजा ब्यूरोक्रेसी में हो सकता है। क्यों उसका चरित्र

निर्माण नहीं हो पाया ? कारण यही है कि हम ने सारा ध्यान पैसे पर रखा है। हर काम पैसे से किया जा रहा है। और आज वही पैसे की बात राष्ट्रीय सरकार कर रही है। माननीय डागा जी ने ठीक कहा कि "पेंशन" शब्द लिख करके आपने हमारे सेनानियों को सम्मान-विहीन कर दिया, उन व्यक्तियों के सम्मान में क्या आप और कोई शब्द पेंशन हटा कर नहीं लिख सकते ? आपको आनरैरियम बोलना चाहिए था। आप सौ दो सौ रुपये की बात करते हैं। अगर आपके पास आँकड़े हों तो बताने की कृपा करेंगे मैं नहीं समझता कि 200 से ज्यादा व्यक्ति ऐसे होंगे जिनको आनरैरियम आपको देना पड़ सकता है। उसमें कितना रुपया आपका खर्च होगा ? आप ने राजा-महाराजाओं को खत्म किया है, उससे जो रुपया बचता है, उस का हजारवाँ भाग भी शायद इनको देना नहीं पड़ेगा। तो पैसे की बात, सौ दो सौ रुपयों की बात करना और उसको पेंशन का नाम देना, यह भी बिल्कुल गलत बात हो रही है। मुझाब ठीक है कि एम०पी० अगर लिखें या दो एम० एल० ए० लिख दें कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी है, तो वह काफी होना चाहिए, लेकिन उस के लिए कलेक्टर के पास दौड़ना, मिनिस्टर के पास जा कर बैठना, होम मिनिस्टर के पास जा कर बैठना, और सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करना, यह असम्माननीय बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसलिए मेरी यही प्रार्थना है कि पंत जी जब उत्तर देंगे तो कृपा करके सक्सेना साहब अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी क्योंकि पंत जी आश्वासन देंगे कि कंसालिडेटेड बिल यहाँ पर आएगा और वह सारे देश में लागू होगा। हम स्वतंत्रता की रजत वर्षा, पञ्चीसवाँ वर्ष मनाने जा रहे हैं। इस वर्ष में इतिहास बनावना चाहिए था और वह इतिहास इसी प्रकार बन सकता है जब कि हम छोड़े स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को एक दिन दिल्ली में बुला कर उनका सम्मान करें तथा उनको

जीवनी पुस्तिका भेंट दें। आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता था। हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार स्वतंत्रता के पहले राय साहब, खान बहादुर और राय बहादुर का खिताब मिला करता था उसी तरह हमने प्रचा गुरु की है पद्म विभूषण और पद्म श्री की। पंत जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने हमारे कान्तिकारी भाई और बहनें हैं जिन को आपने यह खिताब देने की कृपा की है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनको बेइज्जत करेंगे देकर ?

डा० कैलास : हाँ, ठीक बात कही क्यों कि यह आज उन को दी जा रही है जिन की सिफारिश पंत जी तक पहुँचेगी। मैं बदनाम करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं ने तो दो नाम दिए थे। उनका नम्बर भी नहीं आया। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से राय बहादुर और खान बहादुर के खिताब पहले पैसे चुटाने से मिला करते थे वैसे आज यह सिफारिश से मिल रहे हैं। मेरा मुझाब है कि कृपा करके अगले 26 जनवरी के दिन स्वयं अपने आप बिना किसी सिफारिश के जो व्यक्ति आज जिन्दा हैं, जैसे आज हमारे सभापति जी बैठे हुए हैं, माफ करेंगे, वह इस समय आसन पर बैठे हुए हैं, सब को खिताब देने की कृपा करेंगे। क्या उन को कभी सम्मान किसी प्रकार का दिया गया और यही नहीं ऐसे सेनानियों को शायद कांग्रेस चुनाव टिकट भी कैसे देते हैं, मैं जानता नहीं, शायद कोशिश करती पड़ती है। मैं तो अगर बिहार में होता तो वहाँ के सेनानियों से प्रार्थना करता और उनका आभार मानता कि आप लोगों ने इतनी कृपा की कि आप स्वतंत्रता के लिए सेनानी बने, अब आप देश के नव-निर्माण के लिए आगे बढ़ें। आज यह प्रचा होनी चाहिए कि जो कांग्रेस के टिकट के लायक हैं, उनको प्रार्थना करके टिकट सिद्धा जाना चाहिए और उन को

[डा० कैलाश]

लाना चाहिये, उनको यह सम्मान देना आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार की बातें होने लगेंगी तो जिस दृष्टिकोण को हम बदलना चाहते हैं—राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण बनना चाहिए, चरित्र निर्माण का दृष्टिकोण बनना चाहिए—अगर इस तरह से हो सकेगा।

हमारे शिबबन लाल जी भी बहुत बड़े सेनानी रहे हैं, आज वह हमारी पार्टी में नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी से कही ज्यादा ऊंचे हैं, इस लिये ऊंचे हैं कि वह जनता के लिये जीते हैं और जनता के लिये मरते हैं। उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ लाकर चर्चा का मौका दिया, अच्छा हो अगर इस प्रकार की चर्चा अखबारों में भी चल पड़े, तब शायद हमारी सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाय, जिस तरह से आज के सेनानियों की तरफ जा रखा है, उसी प्रकार से पुराने सेनानियों की तरफ भी जायगा तथा देश के चरित्र का निर्माण होगा।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, श्री शिबबन लाल जी सर्वसैनाने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे यह जान कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि सरकार इस संबंध में एक विस्तृत विधेयक इस सदन में पेश करने का विचार कर रही है। इस संबंध में मेरा सरकार से यही निवेदन है कि उस विधेयक को इसी सत्र में पेश किया जाय ताकि हमारे देश में जिन लोगों ने मातृभूमि की बलिबेदी पर कुरबानी की, जो स्वयं जिन्दा हैं या जिन के आश्रित आज बहुत बुरी अवस्था में जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद शीघ्र दी जा सके। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस तरह का विधेयक इसी सत्र में पेश किया जाय और पास करने के बाद उसे शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं भी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों में अग्रणी रहे हैं, आप तो अष्टमान

की जेल में भी रह चुके हैं। कुछ साल पहले अष्टमान की जेलों में रहने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था सरकार ने की थी, मेरा ख्याल है, उनमें से बहुत सारे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी आज भी ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें पेंशन—पेंशन शब्द से कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को एतराज है—जीवन निर्वाह भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं स्वयं जानता हूँ—पटना के श्री श्याम कृष्ण अग्रवाल को सभापति जी, आप उन्हें अवश्य जानते होंगे, उन्होंने पेंशन के लिए एक आवेदन दिया, उनका बहुत बड़ा परिवार है, बहुत बुरी हालत है, उनको कुछ आमदनी घर की भी है, उस आमदनी के आधार पर उनके आवेदन-पत्र को अस्वीकार करके उनके पास सूचना भेज दी गई। अगर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की मदद करने का यही अर्थ है तो उससे कितने लोगों को फायदा होगा ?

सभापति जी, उन दिनों मैं भी राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में आपके साथ था। हमारे साथ जेलों में रहने वाले दर्जनों ऐसे कार्यकर्त्ता हैं, जिनके पास आज न रहने का ठिकाना है और न खाने का ठिकाना है। उनके परिवार की बात तो पूछना ही व्यर्थ है। फिर भी उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और जो लोग चलते-पुर्ज हैं, जिनका सम्पत्ति बड़े भत्तियों और अफसरों से है, उनका काम जरूर हो जाता है। लेकिन जो साधारण श्रेणी के हैं, गरीब हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय और ऐसे लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी की जाय। आज सरकार अनेकों कालोनियों का निर्माण कर रही है, आज ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए कोई कालोनी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ताकि उनके रहने के लिए व्यवस्था हो जाय।

आप के शिक्षा विभाग ने एक ग्रन्थ उन लोगों के बारे में छापा है, जो लोग शहीद हो चुके हैं। 1857 से 1942 तक के लोगों का ग्रन्थ निकल चुका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तमाम स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के जीवन के सम्बन्ध में एक ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित किया जाय ताकि हमारे देश की जनता और खासतौर से जो नये नागरिक पैदा हो रहे हैं, स्कूलों और कालिजों में पढ़ने वाले नौजवान, वे उनसे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें।

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में यहाँ पर ठीक ही कहा गया है कि हमारी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हुए हैं, भगत सिंह, आजाद, बगैरह, उनकी जीवनियाँ उसमें दी जायें, ताकि वे बच्चों को नया प्रोत्साहन भी दें और देश के प्रति उत्कट देश भक्ति की भावना भी जगायें। यह काम जरूर होना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से आप कर सके तो उनकी बड़ी मदद होगी।

हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है कि हम इस तरह का काम शीघ्र से शीघ्र करें और तमाम लोगों को जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सहायता प्रदान करें और उनके अदम्य उत्साह और कुर्बानियों से अपने देश की जनता को अबगत करा सकें।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी ता० 15 को एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए, जिसे मैंने और श्री संकटा प्रसाद जी ने किया था, श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत ने कहा—

"Whether a scheme for giving regular pension—अगर नाराजगी हो तो पेन्शन वर्ड को आप एमण्ड कर सकते हैं—to all those who have taken active part during the country's freedom movement has been drawn;

if so, what are the salient features of the scheme; and

whether this is going to be a central-oriented scheme covering all States and Union Territories?"

उन्होंने जवाब में कहा—

"The Government of India have formulated a scheme for the grant of pension in deserving cases to those freedom fighters who had undergone imprisonment in the mainland jails for not less than six months and to their families if they are themselves no longer alive."

फिर उन्होंने कहा—

"The total amount of pension to a freedom fighter will be not less than Rs. 200 per month and to members of the family of martyrs and of such freedom fighters as are dead the pension will vary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per month."

इस सवाल का जवाब पा कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री शिबबन लाल जी सक्सेना ने भी इसको पढ़ा होगा और इससे उनको फैसला लेने में काफी सहायता हो जायगी। मैं पंत जी से केवल एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ—जो स्कीम सरकार लागू करने जा रही है, क्या उसके लिये किसी विधेयक की जरूरत होगी और यदि जरूरत है तो वह विधेयक कब तक आयेगा ?

दूसरा सवाल—सभापति जी, जिस तरह की कुर्बानियाँ आपने की हैं, आपकी कुर्बानियों की कहानी अपने मित्र विजय कुमार बनर्जी और दूसरों से मैंने सुनी है, वाकई मैं नतमस्तक होकर श्रद्धा की नजर से आप को देखता हूँ, क्योंकि वास्तव में आपने देश को आजाद कराया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मुझे यह कहते हुए भी दुख होता है कि जिस तरह से पहले पेन्शन दी जाती थी, खास कर चन्द्र शेखर आजाद की माता जी को, वह बेचारी भूखी लेट जाती थीं, बहुत कहने-सुनने पर 20 रु० उनको

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

दिये गये थे और वह भी उन की मृत्यु से कुछ दिन पहले। इसी तरह से खुदी राम बोस के परिवार का हाल था, हम कैसे इस बात को भूल सकते हैं। भगत सिंह, चन्द्र शेखर आज़ाद, बिस्मिल, खुदी राम बोस—इन लोगों की कुर्बानियाँ थीं, जिनकी कुर्बानियों से हमारे देश की आजादी काफी हद तक करीब आई, उन के परिवारों के लिये हमें अवश्य कुछ करना चाहिये।

एक बात कहने में मुझे दुख होता है—जिम तरह से 14 दिनों की लड़ाई में हम लोगों ने पाकिस्तान को शिकस्त दी, लेकिन मेरी आँखों से आँसू आ गये जब मैं भगत सिंह की समाधि पर गया जो अब फिर पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में चली गई है। आपको मालूम है जब मैं और मेरे दोस्त श्री एस० एम० जोशी 1958-59 का चुनाव जीत कर आये थे, तो हम फीरोज़पुर गये। वहाँ जब वार्डर पर जाकर हमने समाधि को देखा तो बहुत दुख हुआ। वह एक अजीब सी बनी हुई थी। भगतसिंह राजगुरु और सुखदेव की उस समाधि को देख कर बहुत दुख हुआ कि यह ऐसी समाधि क्यों है। हमने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा, नेहरु जी को पत्र लिखा और उसके बाद एक अच्छी समाधि बनी। आपको यह भी याद होगा कि रेडक्लिफ एवार्ड के अनुसार वह हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को मिलना था, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से समझौता करके उसको हमने अपनी सीमा में ले लिया। वहाँ पर मेला लगता था, लोग वहाँ भगतसिंह को याद करने जाते थे। लेकिन आज अगर वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है तो मैं समझता हूँ जब हम तमाम चीजों में पाकिस्तान को शिकस्त दे चुके हैं, भगतसिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव की समाधि वास्तव में पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है तो वह हथकड़ी लेना चाहिए। उसके लिए मे दुःख की शोधना नहीं करना चाहता बल्कि आई

कम्प्रोमाइज़ कुछ होना चाहिए क्योंकि वह हमारे देश का हिस्सा है।

मेरा एक निवेदन और है। मैं जानता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल हाल में शायद उनकी तस्वीरें कभी भी नहीं लगेंगी जिन्होंने बम का सहारा लिया था। क्यों सहारा लिया था? इस देश को आजाद करने के लिए। जिस पार्लमेन्ट के ऊपर जिसको उस समय लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली कहा जाता था। यहाँ बम का सहारा लिया गया था, वह गोरे साम्राज्यवाद को चेतानवी दी गई थी, उस पार्लमेन्ट के सामने भी भगतसिंह की मूर्ति बन जाये तो देश का कोई नुकसान नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल हाल में तो उनकी जगह नहीं क्योंकि नानवायलेन्स को छोड़कर उन्होंने गोली का सहारा लिया था हालांकि यह सहारा भी कभी कभी देश की आजादी के लिए लेना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है, मेरा हार्दिक निवेदन है कि भगतसिंह की स्टैच्यु पार्लमेन्ट के सामने जरूर हो। हमने काफी प्रयत्न करके डा० अम्बेदकर की स्टैच्यु यहाँ लगाई क्योंकि वे हमारे संविधान को लिखने वाले थे और देश को उन पर श्रद्धा थी। उसी तरह से भगतसिंह की स्टैच्यु भी यहाँ होनी चाहिए।

मार्टर्स के बारे में, जिन्होंने अपनी कुर्बानी दी थी, कहा गया कि मार्टर्स मेमोरियल लालकिले के सामने बनेगा। वह कब बनेगा मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन वह बनना चाहिए ताकि देश के लोगों को जानकारी हो सके। इस बार पहली मर्तबा 26 जनवरी को हमारे देश के छोटे-छोटे लड़कों ने समझा कि 26 जनवरी है क्या। पहले लोग समझते थे कि हुवाई जहाज उड़ा करते हैं, टैंक चला करते हैं लेकिन इस बार जलियाँवाला बाग में डायर के अत्याचारों को दिखाया गया और तमाम चीजें दिखाई गई कि लोगों ने कैसे शहादत दी है। इस बार 26 जनवरी के

संयोजकों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने छोटे-छोटे लड़कों के दिमाग में यह फीलिंग कराई कि राबी के किनारे हम लोगों ने क्या शपथ ग्रहण की थी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूँ और पंतजी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे यहाँ पर ऐलान करें कि दूसरा बिल लाया जायेगा ताकि सक्सेना जी इस बिल को वापिस ले सकें।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, सरकार कहती है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी होने का सर्टिफिकेट चाहिए लेकिन सर्टिफिकेट की क्या जरूरत है ? अपने देश में अपने तमाम आदमी जोकि जेल गए हैं, जिन्होंने हिंसा के द्वारा काम किया है या अहिंसा के द्वारा क्या उनकी रिपोर्टें सरकार नहीं भेगा सकती है ? जब तमाम बदमाशों की रिपोर्ट आती है तो भले आदमियों की रिपोर्टें भी आ सकती हैं। सरकार एक बहाना बनाती रहती है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि महाराज पारीछत ने बुदेलखण्ड के अन्दर अंग्रेजों से बगावत की थी और उनके सारे परिवार, महाराज पारीछत की स्त्री उनके बच्चों का आज तक पता नहीं कि वे कहाँ हैं। बानपुर (जिला झाँसी, उत्तर प्रदेश) के राजा अभी मेरे यहाँ पड़े हुए हैं। रानी को खुद पंतजी ने पाँच हजार रुपया उनकी दो लड़कियों की शादी के लिए दिया था। बानपुर के राजा कौन हैं ? बानपुर के राजा वह हैं जिन्होंने लक्ष्मीबाई के पहले बगावत की थी और अंग्रेज जनरल को मारकर दूरबीन छीनी थी जोकि जवाहरलाल जी को भेंट की गई थी। आज वह मेरे कमरे में पड़े हुए हैं। मैंने कहा था कि इनको राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दिया जाये। इस तरह उनको भी राज में कुछ हिस्सा मिल जायेगा। ऐसे देशभक्तों को ढूँढ़ कर जैसे लक्ष्मीबाई के खानदान को, महाराज पारीछत के खानदान की और सुभाष के खानदान को

राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बनाना चाहिए। इनको पेंशन देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अभी तक तो आपने सदन को यतीमखाना बना रखा है कि जो भी खुशामदी होता है उसी को सदस्य बनवा देते हैं। मैं सुझाव दूँगा कि राज्य सभा की सीटें जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं उन्हीं के परिवार वालों को मिलनी चाहिए और उन लोगों की रिपोर्ट भेगानी चाहिए। कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि हम जाकर कहें कि हम पोलिटिकल सफरर हैं आपने हमको पहचाना नहीं। सर्टिफिकेट देने की क्या जरूरत है। ऐसे लोग तो जहाँ भी जायें वहाँ सीना तानकर खड़े हो सकें कि हम देशभक्त हैं। मैं भगवा बस्त्र पहने हूँ। मैं भी कई बार जेल गया हूँ। इन कपड़ों में रिवास्वर और हथियार बांध कर मैंने राजनीतिक आन्दोलन में काम किया है। मैं गाँधी जी के साथ रहा हूँ पर गाँधी जी के उसूलों पर पूरा विश्वास नहीं करता था। मैंने कहा कि बिना हिंसा के कहीं काम चलता है ? अहिंसा से मच्छर कैसे मारे जायेंगे खटमल कैसे मारे जायेंगे ? मैं हमेशा एक सन्यासी रहा। मैंने हथियार कभी नहीं चलाया। एक बार एक बदमाश के लिए मैंने सोचा था कि वह आयेगा तो मार दूँगा लेकिन भोका नहीं मिला और वह बच गया। इस तरह से मैं गाँधीवादी बना रहा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर गवर्नमेन्ट चाहे तो सब कुछ हो सकता है। श्री शिम्बन लाल सक्सेना जी भी बड़े देशभक्त हैं। उनके जिले से लोगों ने कितनी कितनी कुर्बानियाँ की हैं। गवर्नमेन्ट अगर चाहे तो सब कुछ हो सकता है लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट भूल सी गई है। आज तो हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों का यह हाल है कि जहाँ मिनिस्टर बने नहीं उनका दिमाग खराब हो जाता है। अगर हम उनके पी० ए० से पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वायस्कम में हैं। जाने वायस्कम में ही बंटे रहते हैं। मैं ज्यादा बोलता नहीं हूँ। पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों से भी मैं कहता हूँ भैया अब तो मिनिस्ट्रों से मिलना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। मिनिस्टर मिलेंगे

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

भी तो अपने एरिया के आदमियों को ही घेर कर बैठ जायेंगे और दूसरे आदमियों को कोई मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। वे अपने क्षेत्र के आदमियों से ही अधिकतर बात करते हैं। भाई आप तो हिन्दुस्तान भर के मिनिस्टर हो आप सभी से बात करो लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। अब हमारे वश की एक ही बात रह जाती है कि सभापति के सामने ही हम चिल्लाए कि यह हो रहा है। मैं ज्यादा बोलना पसन्द नहीं करता लेकिन आप देखें कि वोटर्स ने हमको वोट दिया है हम उनको मालिक मानें और हमने इनको वोट दिया है यह हमको मालिक मानें। लेकिन सब उल्टा हो रहा है। हम इनको सलाम करने के लिए घूमते रहते हैं। तो यह मेरा सुझाव है कि पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को राज्य सभा और कोसिलो में मेम्बर बनाना चाहिए इससे आपको पैसा भी कम देना पड़ेगा। मैं तो परेशान हूँ वह देखकर कि आज देश को आजाद हुए 25 साल हो गए फिर भी बसोर बसोर ही बना है मेहतर मेहतर ही बना है। भ्रष्टाचार पूर्ववत् चारों तरफ फैला हुआ है। हम किसी दारोगा के खिलाफ लिखेंगे कि इसने अन्याय किया है तो उसी के पास से उत्तर आ जाता है। ये उस दारोगा से ही रिपोर्ट मँगवाते हैं और वह लिख देता है कि यह गलत है। मंत्री जी उसी को यहाँ पर पढ़ देते हैं कि यह गलत है। फिर यह काम कैसे चलेगा? 25 साल हो गए लेकिन मेहतर मेहतर ही बना है। 80 लाख रुपया एक धार्मिक ग्रन्थ को क्यों दिया? यह रुपया एक ऐसे धार्मिक ग्रन्थ रामायण के लिए दिया गया है जिसमें स्त्रियों एवं शूद्रों की निन्दा की गई है। मिनिस्टर लोगो का ज्यादा जीत जाने से दिमाग खराब हो गया है। तो इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिखारिया (झाँसी)
सभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय पन्तजी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सक्सेना जी का

जो आशय है उसके लिए वे कोई बिल पेश करें और उसमें 1857 से जो क्रान्ति हुई थी या सगठित की गई थी उसका अवश्य ध्यान रखें। मैं उस क्षेत्र झाँसी से आता हूँ जहाँ से 1857 की क्रान्ति को सगठित किया गया था, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के द्वारा। मेरे मामले आज भी इस तरह के उदाहरण हैं कि जो राजा या जो राज परिवार के लोग या जो आम लोग उस क्रान्ति में सम्मिलित हुए थे या जिनके बुजुर्ग उसमें सम्मिलित हुए थे आज वे भूखो मर रहे हैं चौराहों पर घूम रहे हैं। वे राजा जिन्होंने उस समय महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के खिलाफ अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया था उनको अंग्रेजों ने इनाम दिया बल्कि उनको अभी तक इनाम मिलता रहा। वह सिधिया परिवार जिसने महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के साथ विश्वासघात किया उसको उस समय से इनाम मिलता रहा और आज भी देश में वे हमारे रास्ते में रोड़ा बनते चले आ रहे हैं। जैसाकि अभी स्वामी जी ने कहा बानपुर के राजा और उनका परिवार आज भी भटकता फिर रहा है और भूखो मर रहा है।

इसी तरह से महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के बाद जितनी क्रान्तियाँ हुई हैं, क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन हुए हैं, आप सब जानते हैं, इतिहास के विद्यार्थी जानते हैं, सबका सगठन झाँसी में हुआ है। चन्द्रशेखर आजाद झाँसी की गलियों में रहे हैं और वहाँ के जंगलों में उन्होंने संगठन किया है। उनका साथ देने वाले महाराजा खानिया-धाना की रियामत छीन ली गई। आज उनके लोग भूखो मर रहे हैं। आज तक उनका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जो भी बिल लायें या जो भी कानून पास करें आप का दृष्टिकोण यह हो कि खाली जेल जाना ही कोई बड़ी चीज नहीं थी। 1857 में लोगो ने गोसिबा खाई। महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के साथ एक कोरी

मलकारी थी। जब अंग्रेजों की सेना महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई का पीछा कर रही थी तब उसने महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के कपड़े पहने और सामने आकर अपने को गिरफ्तार करवा दिया। वह कोरी जाति की लड़की थी। उसको मर डूँध रोज ने गोली से उड़ा दिया था। उसके परिवार के लोग आज भी झाँसी की गलियों में भूखों मर रहे हैं। आप जो भी विधान यहाँ रखें उसमें यह रखें कि जिन्होंने जेल यात्रा की है या गोली खाई है। बानपुर के राजा के किले में बहुत से लोगों को फाँसी पर लटका दिया गया था। उनके परिवार के लोग आज भूखों मर रहे हैं। झाँसी में एक कहावत थी—

सभापति महोदय : आपके पास जो व्यक्तिगत केसज हों उनको आप मिनिस्ट्री के पाम भेज दीजिये।

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया : मैं निवेदन यह कर रहा हूँ कि यहाँ पर जो बिल पेश है उसमें खाली जेल यात्रा लिखना ही काफी नहीं है। जैसा श्री विकल ने कहा 1857 से लेकर उसके बाद तक जितने भी क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन हुए हैं उसमें जिन लोगों ने गोलियाँ खाई हैं अथवा जिनके परिवार बरबाद हुए उनका समावेश किया जाये और उन सबको इसमें राहत मिलनी चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ जिसने छः महीने ही नहीं तीन महीने, एक महीने या जितनी भी जेल यात्रा की हो उसका भी इसमें समावेश होना चाहिये। मेरी यह इच्छा है कि श्री पन्त इसको करेंगे। पन्त जी खुद बहुत सी चीजों को जानते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का इतिहास उनको मालूम है। वह खुद स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उस परिवार के रहे हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध सभी उन परिवारों से रहा है। इसलिये पन्त जी घोषणा करें कि वह इस प्रकार का बिल लायेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस आश्वासन के बाद श्री सक्सेना अपने बिल को वापस ले लेंगे।

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक इस्तेहार अखबारों में देखा

जिसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से एक मुफ्तिसल हिदायत थी कि जो पोलिटिकल सफरर्स हैं, जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं, उनकी वह मदद करना चाहती है। यह ऐसी चीज है जिससे बहुत से लोगों में, जिनके चेहरे पसमुर्दा थे, रोशनी आई है। यह इसलिये कि अभी तक ऐसे लोग कहीं-कहीं मौजूद हैं जिनकी उम्र ज्यादा हो गई है क्योंकि उन्होंने जो लड़ाई लड़ी थी वह 1947 से पहले लड़ी थी। उसके बाद तो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स का सवाल ही पंदा नहीं होता। उससे पहले के लोगों की उम्र बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है, लेकिन उनकी हिफाजत के लिये, उनकी देख-भाल के लिये, रोटी के लिये, गुजारा करने के लिये बहुत कम चीजें की गई हैं। पंजाब में कुछ हुआ था सरदार प्रताप सिंह के वक्त में। हमने कुछ पेंसनें दी थीं। कुछ की सर्विसेज को एनर्जाइज किया और कुछ को जमीनों भी दीं। लेकिन आज के जमाने में वह बहुत कम मालूम होता है। जो भी हो, आज हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो जेल काट कर अपने घरों में बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी परवरिश करने वाले कोई आदमी आगे नहीं आये। मुझ खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने यह बात अपने जिम्मे ली है। जब श्री पन्त से मेरी बातचीत हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह इसके लिये बिल लाने वाले हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि उसमें यह तमाम चीजें लाई जायेंगी जिससे हमारे जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हममें नहीं हैं या हैं और जिन्होंने अपने सीने पर गोलियाँ खाकर देश को आजाद कराने के लिये काम किया है उनकी परवरिश का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा। ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जिनको जमीनें दी जा सकती हैं, पेंशन दी जा सकती हैं। इस लिहाज से उनके लिये भूकान, दूकान और काम का बन्दोबस्त सरकार अपने जिम्मे ले।

आज इस तरह के लोग बहुत कम हैं, ज्यादा नहीं रह गये हैं। अगर और चार-पाँच साल तक इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय तो शायद

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

उसके बाद ज़रूरत ही न पड़े, क्योंकि यह लोग बहुत उम्र वाले हैं। अगर कोई 70 साल का बुजुर्ग है, जिसने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया, उसके लिये हम पूरा इन्तजाम भी कर दें तो क्या बात है? इसी लिये हमने राजे महाराजाओं से अपना गला खुदाया। वह लोग जो सम्पत्ति दे रहे हैं वह इन लोगों को दी जाये जिन्होंने गुलामी की जजीरो को तोड़ा है। अगर सरकार अपनी तरफ से नहीं देती तो कम से कम वह तो दे दे जो उसने राजे-महाराजाओं से लिया है। अगर वह तकसीम कर दिया जाये तो वह गेटो खाने वाले बन जायेंगे। हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी है, सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने जिम्मे इस काम को ले और उनके खाने पहनने का इन्तजाम करे। यहाँ हमारे दोस्तों ने जिक्र किया, मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन कौन नहीं जानता कि सरदार भगत सिंह और दूसरे नेता हुए हैं जिन्होंने अपनी जाने दे दी। उनके परिवार आपसे कुछ नहीं मांगते, लेकिन उनके परिवारों को ज़रूर मदद की ज़रूरत है जिन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद करवाया। जलियावाले बाग से आज भी उनके निशान बाकी हैं। वह निशान जाहिर करते हैं कि किसी नौजवान के सीने से गुजर कर गोली यहाँ आकर टिकी है। क्या उनके परिवारों की परवरिश करना हमारा फर्ज नहीं है। अगर्ब किसी प्रदेश सरकार ने या दूसरी सरकारों ने इसमें हिस्सा नहीं लिया, मगर हमारी सरकार ने इस काम को करने की स्वाहिश जाहिर की है। जितनी जल्दी वह यह काम कर दे उतनी जल्दी लोगों में रोशनी आयेगी।

जहाँ जहाँ मैंने उस इस्तहार को दिखाया है उन लोगों ने कहा कि यह बहुत नोबल काम सरकार कर रही है। इसका लोगों में बड़ा ऐम्प्रिसेशन है और यह जितनी जल्दी हो अच्छा है। मैं श्री पंत के जवाबत को जानता

हूँ, मैं उनका एहताराम करता हूँ। जो हमारे बड़े पंत जी थे वह जिस हालत से गुजरे हैं उसको भी वह जानते हैं। दूसरे जिन दोस्तों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया है, कौन नहीं जानता कि एजुकेशन सिस्टम में भी उनका नाम आना चाहिए। आज के नौजवान ढूँढ रहे हैं कि हमारे बुजुर्गों ने क्या काम किया है। वह भूले पड़े हैं, वह नहीं जानते हैं कि किस नौजवान ने अपनी जान देकर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी ली है। कहीं इस चीज का उपयोग करो ताकि हमारी पुरानी हिस्ट्री जो है वह सबको मालूम हो सके। हमारी आने वाली नस्ल को पता लग सके कि हमारी आजादी कैसे आई और किन किन लोगों ने उसमें भाग लिया। यह सारी चीज हमारे एजुकेशन सिस्टम में आनी चाहिये। जो काम उन्होंने किया है वह जिन्दा जावेद है। वह कायम रहे और हमारी हिस्ट्री का हिस्सा बन जाये।

ऐसे बहुत से इस्टान्सेज दिये जा सकते हैं जिन लोगों को 20-25 रु० दिये गये हैं। उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। उनसे आप मजाक मत कीजिये। यह बड़ा भारी मजाक है कि हम तो 500-700 रु० लें लेकिन उन लोगों की फेमिलीज की एजुकेशन के लिये भी कुछ नहीं है। अगर हम उनको 50-100 या 200 रु० भी दे दें तो वह ज्यादा नहीं है। पेंशन के अलावा उनको एजुकेशन की और दूसरी सलूलियतें देने का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए ताकि वह कह सकें और आने वाली नस्लों को भी याद रहे कि जो हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटर्स रहे हैं उनके लिये सरकार ने कुछ किया है।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं पन्त जी के निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको जितनी जल्दी वह ला सकें लायें और देश भर में इसकी तारीफ होगी। आज बहुत सी पोलिटिकल सफरबं की फेमिलीज अन्वरे में पड़ी हुई हैं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं

हैं, खाने के लिये नहीं है, कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं है। उनका प्रबन्ध होगा तो उससे हमारी कौम उभरेगी और उसकी सहायता होगी, तारीफ होगी।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : It is my fortune to be here in this hon. House and get an opportunity to support the Bill introduced here by the great patriot, Prof. S. L. Saksena.

We cannot deny that some States are doing something to give some relief and assistance to freedom fighters, but they are doing in different ways. It will be very appropriate if the Central Government introduces a comprehensive Bill and gives uniform assistance and relief to freedom fighters who are scattered all over the country.

Maharashtra is doing its best. But there is one category which is not taken into consideration—the undertrials and the absconders. Those who are convicted get certificates with great efforts from the Jail Department and they are given *Sanman Patras*. They get facility for the education of their children, but those who suffer are this category, namely, undertrials and absconders. They have to run for their lives to different parts of the country and they cannot be included ! I have approached the Maharashtra Government. In some cases I have found that they could not be included as they were absconders or undertrials. I feel, they have a right and they should be considered so.

I know, Pantji is very keen to do something for the freedom fighters. I have pointed out to him. In one case, one Mr. Patwardhan absconded from Maharashtra and settled in Indore. He was involved in martyr Kotwal's case. He was in a bad plight and in a shattered health. Pantji was kind enough to give him some medical relief, but still he is without any monetary assistance from the State Government—some sort of land or something. I feel that if a comprehensive Bill is introduced here, we would be doing justice to those who

have suffered in the cause of this great country.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री बसन्तराव पुष्पोत्तम साठे (अकोला) : आपने मुझे पहला अवसर खासकर इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का दिया है। मैं इसको अपना सौभाग्य मानता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कुर्बानियाँ दीं उनके बारे में जो यह बिल आया है उसी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मुझे कुछ ज्यादा इस विषय में नहीं कहना है, केवल दो सुझाव ही देने हैं। देश को स्वतंत्र हुए पच्चीस वर्ष होने को आ रहे हैं। इस बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के बारे में कुछ ठोस काम किया गया हो, ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिलता है। उनके पत्र हम लोगों को भी मिलते रहते हैं। कुछ लोग हैं जो दो महीने के लिए जेल गये और नहीं भी गये लेकिन उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर के दस्तखत लेकर और उसको फंम करवा कर रख लिया है। अब जो कुछ लोग बाकी बचे हैं और सचमुच में जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया है और बरबाद हो गये हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि उनका सम्मान होना चाहिये। 1857 से लेकर आजादी मिलने तक जो शहीद हुए हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को हम ताम्रपत्र या कोई दूसरी धातु भी हो सकती है, उस पर लिखकर उनको बंध भेंट सकते हैं ताकि आज से सौ साल के बाद ये अपने कुटुम्ब के बच्चों को बता सकें अभिमान से कि ये हैं हमारे पुरखे जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया था। इस तरह की कोई टिकने वाली चीज उनको दी जानी चाहिए।

जो लोग बचे हैं उनको सौ रुपया हर महीने आप कम से कम पेंशन के रूप में दें। आखिर उनकी आयु भी आज काफी हो गई है . . .

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : नौ रुपय में क्या होता है ?

श्री बलन्तराय पुष्पोत्तम साठे : ज्यादा कर दें। लेकिन सौ रुपया तो होना ही चाहिए। मैं सौ रुपया महीना कह रहा हूँ। उनके कुटुम्ब के जो लोग हैं उनको कम से कम इतना तो मिल ही जाना चाहिए, ज्यादा हो तो कोई हरज नहीं है। लेकिन इतना तो जरूर होना ही चाहिए। यही मेरा सुझाव है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the various hon. Members who have participated in this Debate.

I think the House will agree that Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena,—who is a veteran patriot and freedom-fighter, and who has devoted long years of his life in the service of the people of our country,—has done a signal service by drawing the attention of this House, and through this House, of the whole country, to the need for assisting freedom-fighters. I fully share the sentiments which have been expressed by all sections of this House. I was struck in particular by the high emotion with which Shri Anant Prasad Dhusia spoke. He recalled the days of his arrest, and it seemed to me that a series of pictures came to his mind, and as he painted those pictures before the House, he practically broke down. I am sure that there are many others in this House including you, Sir, who would recall similar occasions or similar situations and who would recall them with a great deal of emotion.

Sir, I too have been brought up in an atmosphere and amongst people who have seen the struggle from close quarters and participated in it. Therefore, it is natural for me to respond to the sentiments that have been expressed in this House and the concern that has been expressed. It strikes a cord in my heart and it is not a matter of speech making or a matter of trying to project an idea; it is natural, and it comes naturally to me. I recall with pride the glorious chapter of India's struggle for freedom, and all

of us still, and I hope will continue to, do honour to the freedom-fighters who participated in that glorious struggle. Some hon. friends referred to your part, Sir, in the struggle, and if I may say so, we are all proud of the glorious part which you took in it, and along with so many others in this House and outside.

Having said this, I would like to explain what Government's broad approach in the matter of giving assistance to freedom-fighters has been. It is an approach that has undergone certain changes with the passage of time, and all the changes have been by way of the Central Government extending some more assistance that it used to, in favour of freedom-fighters. Basically the responsibility for extending assistance to freedom-fighters is that of the State Governments, and the State Governments have formulated their own schemes in this matter. Several Members who spoke referred to schemes in their own States. Shri Darbara Singh was referring to certain schemes which were drawn up by the Punjab Government when he was there. Other Members also briefly referred to the schemes in Maharashtra and U.P. I do not want to go into the details of the schemes that have been drawn up by the various State Governments. But I do recall that once, when there was a discussion in this House sometime back, various Members expressed the view that the quantum of assistance which was being granted by the State Governments to freedom-fighters was generally very low, and they felt that the Central Government should take at least so much interest in the matter as to remind the State Governments that these amounts are low and request them to increase these amounts.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that as per the assurance I have given in the House, the Government has impressed upon the State Governments the need to increase the amount of assistance that they are giving so as to take care of the needs of those freedom-fighters under present-day conditions.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : But it is very, very few.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot say about each State Government. Some of the State Governments like Uttar Pradesh, for instance, are giving to a very large or to a fairly large number. But I cannot off-hand give either the number nor can I assert that it is enough or adequate, because it has been left to the States.

I might tell my hon. friend Mr. Tiwary that we have been writing to the State Governments to let us know how many freedom-fighters they are giving assistance to, and we have collected some figures also, because we propose to use those figures also to facilitate the implementation of the scheme we have drawn up ourselves. So, we can go into those figures also sometime. But it has been left to the State Governments to implement their own schemes.

When this matter first came up before Parliament in 1950, then the leader of our freedom struggle and our late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, spoke, and in the course of his speech, he laid down the policy which has been guiding the Government in this matter ever since. I will just quote a few passages from his speech. He said :

"Now, it seems to me that while, on the one hand, it is perfectly right that these people who may be destitute, who may be suffering, should be helped to the best of our capacity, it seems to me as something very, very wrong to ask Government, to ask even a private organisation, to open, if I may use the words, some kind of destitute poor-houses for those people who suffered in the struggle or their families, etc., or, as one hon. Member said, have a committee to find out who are destitute people, or who are the families or whose fathers or whose brothers or cousins did it and have a list of the destitute poor who suffered in all this process. I think it is unbecoming; it is an anti-climax to our struggle which does not appeal to me in the slightest.

There are other considerations too, and that is, how far it is right or proper

for us, any of us having ourselves participated in this struggle, to come to the Government or to use Government of which we are members for this particular purpose. It seems to me that that will not be a very good example to set."

And then, he went on to say :

"Therefore, for these and like reasons. I would submit to the House that this question is far better dealt with as far as possible on a non-official level... I do not wish to exclude the official level, and therefore, I should think if provincial governments have done so, they have done a good thing. I would like to have it. The Central Government may also do so, in the case of specially hard cases that are brought to its notice."

So, these were the broad guide-lines which Pandit Nehru laid down, and these guide lines in brief were, that the State Governments may extend assistance to freedom-fighters in the normal course. In exceptional circumstances the Central Government may also extend assistance. As per these guide-lines the Central Government does give lumpsum grants to freedom fighters and it has been one of my most satisfying duties to extend such assistance. In the last so many months, hardly any section of this House is excluded, which has not brought to my notice some case of difficulties being experienced by some freedom fighters. Members from all the sections of the House have written to me and as I said it has given me great satisfaction to be able to extend on behalf of the Government lumpsum assistance, not large sums but small sums, still something to tide over their immediate difficulties. That is one scheme which has been under operation.

Under another scheme freedom fighters who were deported to the Andaman central jail and jails outside the country have been granted assistance or pension by the Central Government. If I remember right, previously those pensions were meant only for those who had suffered imprisonment for at least five years in Andamans. Later on that

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scheme was modified to a total imprisonment of five years or above partly spent in the Andamans and subsequently it was further modified to say that if anyone has undergone imprisonment in the Andamans at all, he will be considered for pension. The number of such applications is very small. Out of 275 cases of Andaman prisoners, the number of pensions sanctioned is 258. The maximum pension granted is Rs. 350. For the freedom-fighters of Goa, the number sanctioned is six: the maximum pension is Rs. 500. Total expenditure in 1971-72 was Rs. 7.33 lakhs.

DR. KAILAS : What about the remaining applications ? What are the difficulties about the remaining 24-25 applications ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I should like to thank you in particular for the assistance you have given us in dealing with these cases because under the scheme we have to apply the means test and in some cases because of the means test we could not extend assistance to ex Andaman prisoners. That is the reason why some cases have not been dealt with. But I have not turned them down. I have held them over so that we can consider their cases at the end.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : आपने उनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उस वक्त तो रिजेक्ट किया ही है ।

I have kept them back because after the whole list has been exhausted I propose to take this up and see what the attitude of the Government will be. I cannot individually and singly take up a particular attitude when the scheme has been drawn up in a particular way.

17 hrs.

There was some reference to verification and some hon. friends felt what that this would cause a lot of harassment. May I tell him that in the case of ex-Andaman prisoners

in the bulk of the cases it was not necessary to make the verification from the State Government ? We accepted evidence of published material. Regarding financial condition, we accepted affidavit. Therefore, we are ourselves conscious of the fact that as far as possible no freedom fighter should be subjected to any kind of harassment at all. But because we deal with public money, because this is the tax payer's money from which these payments are made, a certain amount of verification does become necessary. It is far from our mind to humiliate anyone who has participated in the struggle for the country's freedom. He has to be honoured, and there is no question of humiliating him, but because public funds are involved, a certain minimum amount of verification becomes necessary. That is the attitude which informs our approach in the matter.

We have very often accepted an M. P's verification. Many of the members who have written to me know this but there must be some verification which can be counted upon and which can satisfy anybody who goes into those accounts and so on. If there are any further ideas, I would be prepared to consider them. I would consider any suggestion in regard to this matter with the utmost sympathy.

The point made by Sardar Darbara Singh that many of the freedom fighters who participated in the freedom fight are getting on in years is quite valid, because the last Satyagraha was in 1940-42 and since 1942, 30 years have passed, and those who participated in the struggle are mostly above 50 now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about the 1965 Goa struggle ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Goa Satyagraha is there, but I am talking about the main stream.

So, many of them are today in difficult circumstances with grown-up children,

family commitments and so on. Therefore, the Government has considered this matter of extending a scheme of pension for their benefit also.

'As I said in the beginning, till now the approach was that pension should be granted only by the State Governments, and the present scheme is a modification because it is a departure from that basic position.

There are certain other matters in which the Central Government has extended assistance. For instance, Mr. Vikal mentioned the 1857 revolution. The descendants of the 1857 freedom fighters are also being given pension since 1957. The number of beneficiaries is small, as only the descendants of prominent personalities are selected for assistance by the Centre. So, this too is being done.

A reference was made by Dr. Kailas to assisting freedom fighters in the matter of education. In the matter of education and health, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education also offered certain facilities and concessions to freedom fighters in regard to the education of the children of the freedom fighters and to their medical treatment.

DR. KAILAS : I was talking about admission to medical colleges, engineering colleges, business administration college, etc. That can be examined.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can take it up with the Education Ministry. It will have to be examined by them.

A reference was made to the need to write a history of freedom fighters. I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by Shri Darbara Singh and others that it is necessary to preserve the memory of those who have fought for the country's freedom and to have some permanent reminders of their sacrifice and participation in that great struggle, which brought freedom to this country. I fully appreciate that sentiment. A suggestion was made that there could be some kind of *Tamra Patra* or what have you. Along with that, whatever other ideas hon. Members

might have in this regard, I hope they will send them to me and I will put them before the committee which is drawing up the programme for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of our freedom.

The Education Ministry is in charge of the compilation of the *Who's Who* of Indian Martyrs. There is no question of forgetting them or neglecting them or allowing them to be forgotten. If it is possible and if the State Governments agree to include some reference to the freedom struggle in the text books so that the children may be reminded of the freedom struggle and of those great personalities, it would be a step in the right direction.

Volume I of the *Who's Who* dealing with the freedom fighters of the former British India has already been published. Volume II dealing with the former Princely States and foreign possessions is under print. Volume III will deal with the 1857 movement. The Ministry of Education is already supervising the work of the *Who's Who* of the freedom fighters. The work has been entrusted to the States. We understand Gujarat, Punjab, Tripura and Pondicherry have already brought out some publications.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को जो भी दें, उसे चाहे तनखाह मानिए या जो भी मानिए पर वह 200 रुपए से कम नहीं होना चाहिए। 200 से कम में कुछ भी नहीं होता है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Before I come to the scheme, may I say, Shri Daga asked whether any State Government has given any land to freedom fighters. In U. P. in the Terai area, many freedom fighters have been given land by the Government. Perhaps they have been given land in some other States also. Naturally not all of them have got land. I do not have the figures with me, but I do know that some States have given land to freedom fighters. He also asked, if a State Government is giving an honorarium to a freedom fighter, will that bar him from getting assistance from the Centre? It will not bar him, although what he is getting

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from the State Government would be taken into account.

श्री राम बल (लालगंज) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, जरा इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दें कि जो दो सौ रुपये की नई स्कीम दे रहे हैं उसमें राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई पेंशन को भी शामिल कर के 200 रुपये देंगे या अलग में 200 रुपये होगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : उसको शामिल करके देंगे। वह 200 रुपये हो या उससे ज्यादा हो, वह दूसरी बात है। मगर उसको तो शामिल करना ही पड़ेगा। कहीं कुछ मिलता है, कहीं कुछ मिलता है अलग-अलग राज्यों में तो उसको तो देखना ही पड़ेगा।

A Suggestion was made that we should not call this "pension" but "honorary". I have no strong feelings in the matter. Perhaps, certain legal meaning is attached to this term. Pension is a well-understood term; it means regular payment, whereas honorary may be construed to mean an *ad hoc* payment. These are technical matters which can be considered. I quite appreciate the sentiments. I think you will all agree that we should see to it that the objective is achieved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a number of decisions by the courts to the effect that honorary is of *ad hoc* nature.

AN HON. MEMBER: It would be better if it is called honorary and not pension.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Perhaps the main burden of what I have said has escaped the attention of my hon. friend. I am saying that we should ensure that they get a regular payment during their life time and their dependents, if they are no longer alive. If honorary means payment of an *ad hoc* nature and the use of the term "honorary" may stand in the way of making regular

payments, then we may not insist on that term, but we will insist on regular payments.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The term "honorary" can be clarified so that it will stand legal scrutiny.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think we are going from legal to verbal complications. I said that I will examine it.

I may add that Swamiji made a few disparaging remarks about Ministers. But before he went out he assured me that he was not referring to me. I would like that to go on record.

If you will permit me, I would like to refer to the scheme which the Central Government has drawn up, to which reference has been made by many hon. friends. I would remind the House that this is over and above what the States are doing. Because the hon. Members are interested, I would like to read it :

"The Government of India will implement from 15th August, 1972 a scheme for the grant of pension in deserving cases to those freedom fighters who have suffered imprisonment in the mainland jail for a period of not less than six months before independence and also to their families where the freedom-fighters are no longer alive. The families of martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of the country will also be eligible for grant of pension. The pension, which will normally be for the lifetime of the recipient, will be sanctioned after taking into consideration the financial condition of the freedom-fighter, martyr and/or families and the pensions/monthly allowances being received by them from any State Government or Union Territory administration. The total amount of pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter will not be less than Rs. 200 per month and in the case of families it will vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Only one member of the

family of the freedom fighter or martyr will be eligible for pension. 'Family' includes widow, unmarried daughters and mother of the freedom fighter and sons in exceptional cases where they were unable to establish themselves in life on account of the imprisonment or martyrdom of their father. All the persons eligible for the pensions under this scheme should apply in duplicate in the prescribed *pro forma*, which may be obtained from the Chief Secretary to the State Government/Union territory administration where the applicant is ordinarily resident."

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या 1857 वाले इसमें नहीं आ सकेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : 1857 वालों में से कुछ को हमको हम आज भी देते हैं। अगर कोई और कैसेज होंगे तो उन पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री डी० एन० सिबारी : आपने लिखा है कि चीफ सैक्रेटरी के यहाँ से फार्म लें, अगर इसको डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट कर देते, तो लोगों को सुविधा होती। इस तरह से तो बड़ी देर लग जायगी।

श्रीकृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : इसको सोच सकते हैं। इसमें डिटेल की बातें हैं—

"Applications received after August 15, 1972 will be considered only for pension from the date of sanction. Freedom fighters, who cannot be granted pension on the ground of their financial status, will be considered for the award of a certificate commending their services in the attainment of the freedom of the country."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What is the meaning of this ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It has not been worked out in detail but it may be a *tamra patta*, as has been suggested just now,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the meaning of "whose financial condition may not make them eligible for this"?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Do you mean to ask whether a certain income etc. would be specified ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If it is in the nature of a pecuniary relief—some dole or something—then I can understand it, but if it is meant to be something which is supposed to be a mark of appreciation of their services, you should not make any condition. Leave it to them. If somebody is so well off today that he does not need these Rs. 200, leave it to his good sense and to his sense of patriotism. He himself will say that he does not require it. Why do you put it in ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It seems to me that people who have the means will probably not apply themselves. Therefore, there is no harm in having this provision.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह के लोग तो दरबवास्त ही नहीं देंगे।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : जिस समय दरबवास्त मन्जूर हो जायगी, उनके बाद से देंगे। आप इसमें 15 अगस्त, 1972 की तारीख क्यों नहीं दे देते, बर्ना हो सकता है कि आपको इस में एक साल लग जाय।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : जिनकी अर्जी 15 अगस्त से पहले आ जायेगी, उनको 15 अगस्त से मिलने लगेगा। लेकिन अगर किसी की अर्जी 1974 में आती है तो उसको 1972 से नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : जो 1972 में ही एप्लाई नहीं करेगा तो उसकी अर्जी 1974 में कहाँ से आ जायगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसा आदमी तो एप्लाई ही नहीं करेगा।

श्री वसन्तराव पुरुषोत्तम साठे : जिसकी 200 रु० पर मंथ इन्कम हो, उसको समझना चाहिए कि वायाबल नहीं है, क्योंकि हम 200 रु० दे रहे हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Actually, even now, I am subject to correction, it is not Rs. 200 a month but, I think, about Rs. 5,000 a year. If the income is Rs. 5,000 a year, we are not considering them for these pensions. It is something like that; it is not a very small sum.

श्री रामचन्द्र : हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बहुत से व्यक्ति ऐसे रहे हैं जो बहुत वर्षों तक फरार रहे हैं, बहुत संकट सेला है, उन के पास प्रमाण पत्र है। अब आप ने 6 मास की अवधि निर्धारित कर दी है, ऐसे कैसेज में क्या होगा। जैसे पंजाब के एक बिजली सिंह जी थे, जो 22-23 साल फरार रहे, फरार होना उस समय की नीति थी। यह भी हुआ है कि गलत नाम से जेल में गये हैं, उनके पास सर्टिफिकेट भी नहीं है, उनके साथ क्या होगा ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I catch the point that the hon. Member is making and I must say that it presents a difficulty. We would like to help these people. But in a scheme there has to be something very specific and definite. There has to be some verification. We can consider this aspect. In fact, we have been considering as to what to do with this category. The other category which is presenting some difficulty is that of persons who were under trial for a long period but were not actually convicted. They were not convicted. But they spent time in jail. There is no proof of conviction. In fact, they had under-gone some imprisonment. There are these marginal cases which are presenting some difficulty. We are examining them.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : Jail-going should not be a test at all. These persons sacrificed everything. They left schools and colleges and their whole career for the freedom of the motherland. They became poor. That should be the real test.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, a suggestion was made that some Bill should be brought forward incorporating various elements of a comprehensive scheme. My submission to the House would be that instead of bringing forward a Bill, we might try out the scheme. The reason for that is that implementing a scheme of this kind gives us a far more flexibility. Once you have a statute, you have the rules and regulations that go with a statute and you must have a stricter form of verification. Necessarily, all kinds of technicalities, audit, etc. come in. Therefore, if my hon. friends would like it to be implemented in a somewhat flexible manner and not call for too many technicalities, etc., it may be better to leave it as a scheme of the kind which I have just mentioned. If we find that the scheme requires modification or if we feel or the House feels, at any stage, that it might be made a statute, that can be considered at that stage. I think, there is some advantage in having a scheme in the present form.

This is the intention of the Government. The intention of my hon. friend, the mover of the Bill, is also appreciated. He may want it in a little more elaborate form. He may want to cover more areas. But the number of freedom fighters that he has given seems to me to be a gross under-estimate. There are many more freedom fighters in the country. The number that we have received already is larger than what he has given. Since his figure is not accurate, the financial implication of his proposals is really not accurate and the actual expenditure that is likely to be incurred is much larger than what his scheme suggests.

While appreciating the sentiments and the spirit which has impelled him to bring forward this Bill and sharing them—I share them; the Government shares them—I would request him in view of what I have said to withdraw his Bill and to give us a chance to pursue the scheme with vigour and with sincerity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a certain clarification to ask. The scheme that has been drafted will exclude not only hundreds but thousands of freedom fighters. As you

know, it does not mention those freedom fighters who had not been in jail for six months and outside the mainland of India. There have been a number of freedom fighters who have not been in jail. They have been excluded.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were not here. All these points were raised by various hon. Members and he has replied to them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was sitting here all along. I also participated in the debate. I think, you will appreciate my point. We have all been revolutionaries. I want to draw your attention to what happened during the First World War. Take the case of leaders like M. N. Roy and Jatin Mukherjee and those who were involved in the Indo-German conspiracy case. Those revolutionaries who escaped to European countries did not undergo imprisonment. Their families are still suffering. I have also cited the cases of Birendranath Chattopadhyaya, Abani Mukherjee and Obeidullah Sindhi. Many more cases can be cited. These persons have been excluded. In the First World War and also afterwards, a number of freedom fighters were deported and were not allowed to come back to the country even after freedom was achieved. Take the case of insurrection under the leadership of Jatin Mukherjee and Rash Bihari Bose. There was an uprising and for three days the whole of Singapore was under the control of revolutionaries. A number of revolutionaries were deported to different jails. What will happen to those families? What will happen to revolutionaries belonging to Gadar Party and of the Kamagatamaru episode?

The most important case is that of INA fighters. They did not undergo imprisonment. 26,000 INA people sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle. 26,000 INA people sacrificed their lives for the freedom of India. It was on the ashes of those that we had built the edifice of our freedom. What about the families of those revolutionaries? They were not in the Jail. The definition given here is that they should have been in jail for six months. And that too in the mainland. What about those who suffered in the Chittagong armoury raid case in East

Bengal? Take also the instance of Lahore conspiracy case. What about the cases in Sind? The definition of 'mainland' should be that before the partition of India. If those areas are excluded, what will happen to the families of those thousands of freedom fighters and martyrs? As I have already mentioned, 26,000 INA people sacrificed their lives.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many times is the hon. Member going to mention this? He should not make a speech now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, you have been a revolutionary...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. But now I am performing another duty here...(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I also want to draw attention to the certificate or affidavit by the District Magistrates. It should be categorically mentioned that only Members of Parliament and MLAs should verify the correctness and recommend the names and not District Magistrates as is done in different States. It could also be verified by old revolutionaries.

Lastly I would like to suggest to the Government that there should be a small committee of Members of Parliament. All the applications are now processed through bureaucratic channels. I would recommend that some kind of an advisory committee of Members of Parliament be constituted to advise the Committee on how the applications should be processed and how the pension should be granted.

श्री रामावतार शाल्त्री : सभापति महोदय, बिहार में यह हो रहा है कि जो लोग आवेदन पत्र देना चाहते हैं उनके रिकार्ड्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। 42 तक के रिकार्ड्स गवर्नमेन्ट ने मस्ट कर दिये हैं। तो उनके सामने यह कठिनाई है कि वे आपके सामने क्या प्रमाण-पत्र दें कि हम पोलिटिकल सफरर है, हम राजनीतिक पीड़ित हैं। यह कठिनाई बिहार में है। कई लोग मेरे पास आये जिनको कि मैं जानता हूँ लेकिन सब उनको कैसे

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जान सकते हैं। तो वे लोग कैसे एन्लाई करेंगे क्योंकि उनके रिकार्ड ही नहीं मिल रहे हैं और सरकार कहती है कि हमने नष्ट कर दिया है। तो यह जो कठिनाई है इसका आप खुलासा कीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I think, the hon. Minister has noted all these points. We cannot have another round of debate. I am asking Shri Saksena to reply. You can go and meet the Minister and talk to him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What I have raised is a very important point. So many freedom fighters and martyrs have been excluded. I want to know from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has noted. Whatever you have said already has gone on record. You can go and talk to him. He will reply to you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have raised a very important point. Thousands of martyrs and freedom-fighters are going to be excluded. Let the Minister say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. That will become another round.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I don't want to enter into a discussion. I only want to know whether these freedom-fighters and these martyrs will be included in this scheme.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister is already thinking about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let the Minister say this. Why are the freedom-fighters excluded? Why should the INA people be excluded? (Interruption) *

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion has been going on for such a long time. You did not send any chit, you did not ask for permission, you did not stand. When it has started concluding, after even the Minister has given the reply, you are starting another round of debate. That I cannot allow according to the rules. I am asking Mr. Saksena to reply. (Interruption) Whatever the hon. Member has said about those who were in the foreign countries, those who were under detention, in the I N. A. etc. has gone on record. He can meet the Minister if he wants and discuss with him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : rose (Interruptions) *

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA* :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Prof. S. L. Saksena.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for the elaborate...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without defying your authority, if you would permit me for a second, with your permission, I want to make a submission. In this House, on a number of occasions, this issue of the INA has been raised by a number of Members, irrespective of their political affiliations. Though I do not want to obstruct the proceedings of this House, and I am the last man to do so, I would only request that even if the hon. Minister merely says that since the consensus of this House was already expressed long back, they would take this point into account, that would satisfy all sections of the House. So, without defying your authority, I would beg of you to let the hon. Minister say just one word about it. Let him not prolong the debate but let him just say one word about it, and then

* Not recorded.

Prof. S. L. Saksena might be requested to reply. The sentiments of this House have been repeatedly expressed on this issue, and, therefore, I would request you to let the hon. Minister say just a word about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : About the INA also, I may say that I myself have got every respect for every martyr and for every freedom-fighter. The procedure to be followed here is this. When the hon. Minister has replied, it would have been proper for him to put this question. But the hon. Member has started a debate and he has spoken for so long. If a young man like him takes this attitude, then I do not know what will happen. He is the leader of his party also. How nicely Prof. Madhu Dandavate has put the same thing : Shri Samar Guha may learn something from his friend.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You need not give me any lessons. I know where to hit and where not to hit. I know the sacredness of the debate and also the responsibility that this House owes to the INA people.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : After the hon. Minister's speech, some queries were made by several Members and clarifications were given by the hon. Minister. So, if Shri Samar Guha wants clarification on certain points, that clarification should be permitted. He is not making a speech, but he only wants some clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He had raised so many questions. But I shall request the hon. Minister to say something, if he wants to do so, only about the INA.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already read out in detail the press note and exactly what will make any person eligible for the grant of this pension. If you like, I can read it out again, but I think it is not necessary since hon. Members have heard me already reading it out. If they come within this eligibility then they will be considered; whoever comes within this eligibility...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But six months' jail term is there,

SHRI K. C. PANT : But there is also the category of martyrs. There are two criteria. One is that he should have been to jail for six months on the main land. Those who have been to jail outside are already covered under the other scheme. For instance, the Goan nationals who were in Portugal are already covered by the other scheme. In addition to that there are martyrs. It will have to be established that they are martyrs. If they come within the definition which I have read out, they should become eligible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If this could have been said earlier, we would have been satisfied.

PROF S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj) : I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the elaborate speech which he has made. I want to quote a passage from the speech that the Prime Minister delivered in this House during the last session of Parliament. She said :

"The lives of martyrs cannot be valued in terms of money. Their sacrifice is beyond recompense, but a grateful nation remembers its debts and its obligations to them, to mitigate the sufferings of their wives and children. Government have now decided to rectify in so far as possible, the deficiencies in our programme for the war-disabled and the families of those who have died fighting."

Sir, I am sure our Prime Minister respects the freedom-fighters just as much as she respects the soldiers who have just now fought our war with Pakistan. I only wish that those sentiments of the Prime Minister should inspire the Home Minister in interpreting the statement which he has made.

Sir, when I moved my Bill, I was really shocked by the method which was used by the State Governments to grant pensions. First of all, the freedom fighters had to produce the certificate from the jail. In most cases, they were not available because the records have been destroyed. And then, a certificate from the thanas was asked. There too, they were not given. Then, after that, the District Magistrates treated them so

[Prof. S. L. Saxena]

badly that many people gave up the attempt. So, I felt that the condition that the District Magistrates who had sometimes fired upon the freedom fighters, etc., should be the judge for deciding the pension is something which is not worth-while. So, I said that the nation should not humiliate the freedom-fighters. What we want, as the Prime Minister has said, is to realize that it is a debt which the nation owes to them. If is for the nation to find out who were the people who fought for freedom and to find their names and to give them the awards according to their merits and needs. In fact, this is what should be done.

Then, they have mentioned the words "in deserving cases." I think these words should go. It is for everybody who fought for freedom that a appreciation should be given. They have got the right to get it. In fact, in the Soviet Union, I found that workers who have worked up to 55 years of age get a pension for the rest of life; they are entitled to work even after 55 years if they are fit. But even if they work they got the wages as well as the pension all right because they have earned it. I want that the freedom-fighters should get the pension, or whatever you call it, because they have fought for freedom and that will be a matter of honour to them. They may reject it or give it away, give the money back to the Government. So, the words "deserving cases" are something which are very, very awkward to me. I think somebody will judge them, but to say that the District Magistrate will judge them is very humiliating. What I want is, the debt which we owe to the martyrs should be discharged.

In my Bill, I have said that those who are martyrs or who had suffered in prison for five years and so on, should be specially honoured. But your statement makes on distinction. There is one word, in the statement "it will not be less than Rs. 200." That will give room to the Minister to give a higher pension to those who suffered or to the dependants of those who died according to their needs and circumstances. So, what the Government has said in their statement should be made quite clear.

The word "family" here is also not well-defined. It says that the sons will not be included unless they were some how prevented from becoming self-reliant etc. it will, be difficult to prove all these things. So, they must be included in the family and they must be entitled to the pension which their fathers were getting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even if they are educated and are in service and earning ?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Yes, I have said already that this is a reward earned by the family. If the mother wants it, she can have it; if the son is there, he might have it. It is all for the family who suffered.

Then, about the definition, "freedom struggle." My friend was worried about the INA. I have put in my amendment to the Bill, in list No. 2, the categories whom I want to include. First freedom struggle of Goa freedom fighters. Then, freedom struggle of persons in areas now forming part of Pakistan. Then, the INA struggle and then the freedom struggle of the people of Indian States, etc. So, I think the word should be interpreted in a broad sense.

I have also suggested that besides pension they should also be given some other concessions. Many lost their property, their lands in the freedom movement. These must be restored to them. Similarly, many persons have daughters to marry; they must be given money and help to marry their daughters. They must also be given facilities for the education of their children. I have given all these on page 3 of my amendment and I hope the hon. Minister will go through them.

I had discussed this matter with Pundit Jawaharlal Ji in 1948. He used to say that the freedom fighter should not ask for recompense for the services rendered. True, it is a high motive. That is what impelled him to make the statement that he did. He was however not averse to give help to those persons who are in distress. I feel that the high motive which he put forth is quite

correct, I feel that they should not come and ask for it. But it is the debt of the nation; the nation has to discharge its debt to them. In China I found that they opened a university for all those people who fought for freedom. Small peasants and others who did not know anything got education and training for some years and got employment. Every country has helped its freedom fighters in some form or other. Here also you must help them because it is a debt you owe them. They have done a sacrifice and they should not demand any recompense for it. But the Government should not just ignore what they have done. To obtain certificates they have to go to the District Magistrates or SDO. They face a lot of difficulties.

The hon. Minister himself comes from a family of patriots and freedom fighters. His father was my leader. When the Simon Commission visited Lucknow his back bone was injured by police lathi charge and all his life thereafter he was an invalid. He spent a large number of years in prison. So, he has got full sympathy with the sentiments with which I have moved this Bill and I am sure he will interpret the provisions of my Bill and my amendments in the light in which they had been given. The statement which the Government has given is too bald. It should be improved and the scheme should be implemented.

For all these reasons I have no reason to press my Bill to a vote and so I am withdrawing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Daga has moved an amendment for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion by 1st March, 1972. He is not here now. That date is already over and we may extend this date to 1st July, 1972. I hope the House agrees with it. So, I shall put this amendment to vote : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st July, 1972."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I withdraw the Bill.

17'51 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 141 AND INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 143A ETC.
BY SHRI C. M. STEPHEN

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha)
I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I submitted the draft of this Bill on the 23rd June, 1971, and it was introduced on the 5th August, 1971. Subsequent to the introduction of this Bill, the Twentyfourth Constitution Amendment Bill came in, and this House in a historic act accepted that Bill, and that has now become part of the Constitution of India. Part of the purpose of my Bill was to undo the mischief that was done by the judgement in the Golaknath case, and to invest in parliament its inherent authority to amend the Constitution of India, including fundamental rights, but that is not the sole purpose and intent of my Bill. Clause 6 of the Bill is covered by the Twentyfourth Amendment Bill, but the other provisions of my Bill are not covered.

Under the Constitution, there are three authorities which are given the obligation and the right to Safeguard the Constitution and to implement the provisions of the Constitution. One is the legislature which has got to enact laws in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; the other is the judiciary which has to interpret the laws in the light of the provisions of the Constitution.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ution, and those decisions have to be implemented; and the third is the President of India who is invested with the authority to guard and defend the Constitution of India. The legislature in enacting laws is guided by two considerations. One is article 37 which says that it should be guided by the Directive Principles enumerated in Chapter IV and the other is that it shall not pass any law under article 13 which is in contravention of the provisions of the fundamental rights. Whenever Parliament or a Legislature passes a law, it has to be assumed that it does so in full awareness of the obligations cast on the legislature. That is to say, when Parliament passes a law, it in effect does and act of interpretation also. That is to say, it takes cognizance of the question whether in framing a particular law and in passing a particular law, it is or it is not contravening article 13 of the Constitution. Having been satisfied that it does not contravene article 13, it passes a law. In that act, an act of interpretation is involved. So, in the exercise of the constitutional right vested in the Parliament or State legislatures by the Constitution, it interprets a particular provision of a Bill and satisfies itself that it does not contravene the provisions of the Constitution and passes it. That law comes to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in effect sits in judgment on the interpretation of a particular law by the Parliament or legislature. Both the constituent authorities are exercising functions lawfully vested in them and in exercising that authority, they come to a conflict. What exactly should be done in that case is the question to which we should address ourselves.

The question of constitutional law is a class different from the other laws. Our Constitution itself treats the question of constitutional law differently. For example, it is specifically spelt out in the Constitution that when the question of interpretation of the Constitution comes up, the Supreme Court shall constitute a Bench of five judges or more. That is to say, the Constitution takes the constitutional law as a class apart and takes sufficient caution by providing that the interpretation of constitutional law and its enunciation is made by a Bench larger than the ordinary. When a series of precedents are laid out, so far as the Constitutional law is concerned, the Supreme Court has got the jurisdiction to lay out the law from time to time unencumbered by whatever a previous Bench has said. They have got complete freedom even otherwise. They say, article 141 does not apply to the Supreme Court. In the matter of constitutional law, both the Indian law as well as the American law take the position that constitutional law is fundamental and any interpretation of the constitutional law shall not be fastened on the nation by the rule of precedents.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue on the next day.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 18, 1972/ Phalguna 28, 1893 (Saka)