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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 3, 1973/Sravana 12,
1895 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

All India Rubber Association's Opposition to Government's move to Export Natural Rubber

*182. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Rubber Industries Association has opposed the move of Government to export natural rubber; and

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

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

(b) Government consider that about 5,000 tonnes from the available accumulated stocks may be exported consistent with the rate of indigenous consumption and requirements of rubber.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि देश में रबर की खपत और आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार का विचार 5,000 टन रबर को नियंत्रित करने का है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय रबर उद्योग संघ ने जो नियंत्रित का विरोध किया है, उस के मुद्यकारण क्या हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ

कि सरकार के संचित भंडार में प्रति-वर्ष कितना रबर आता है और जमा होता है और देश को आवश्यकता कितनी है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the All India Rubber Industries Association have expressed their 'grave concern'—I put the words grave concern in quotation—that the export of rubber will ultimately affect the indigenous availability. We consider—the Government consider—that this apprehension is absolutely unfounded. The production of natural rubber has picked up very fast. In 1972-73, the production of natural rubber was 1,12,000 tons and over and above that, 22,000 tons of synthetic rubber. Right now, with the State Trading Corporation and with the Marketing Federation of Kerala Government, we have accumulated stocks. It is estimated that the stock at present is around 52,000 tons. So we can really afford to export natural rubber at advantageous prices.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने पूछा है कि इस देश के रबर उद्योग की आवश्यकता कितनी है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am sorry that what the hon. Member has stated is not correct. The country's requirement for 1973-74 as estimated by the Rubber Board is 1,50,000 tonnes. Out of this, the production of natural rubber this year is expected to be 1,25,000 tonnes, and the production of synthetic rubber is expected to be 30,000 tonnes. So, from the 1973-74 production itself, we shall have an availability of 1,55,000 tonnes. Over and above that, we have a stock accumulation of 52,800 tonnes.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद चर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने 1973-74 के लिए देश की आवश्यकता बताई है। क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले चर्चे पावर की कमी के कारण रबर उद्योग को कितना काम करना चाहिए था, वह उतना नहीं कर पाया और इसलिये सरकार के भंडार में जो रबर संचित था, वह जहाँ का जहाँ जामा रह गया। पावर की शाटज की बजाह से उन का काम नहीं हुआ। इस समस्या का समाधान अब हो चुका है। रबर उद्योग संघ ने सरकार को बताया है कि रबर उद्योग को जितनी आवश्यकता है, उस को ध्यान में रख कर 5000 टन रबर का निर्यात करने पर ...

श्री अंशुकल प्रसाद चर्मा : माननीय सदस्य तो सवाल को रबर की तरह खींचते चले जा रहे हैं। वह सवाल को खस्त करें।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद चर्मा : रबर उद्योग संघ ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि यदि सरकार 5000 टन रबर का निर्यात करेगी, तो यहाँ के रबर उद्योग को बड़ा असरका लगेगा। इसी लिये उम ने रबर के निर्यात का विरोध किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यहाँ की आवश्यकता को पूर्ति कर, उसके बाद अगर उस के पास मर्गलम स्टाक हो, तो वह निर्यात करे, इम बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am sorry I beg to differ from the hon. Member. The picture is absolutely the reverse. I can understand the anxiety of the rubber industries, because last year, they had the good fortune of operating in a buyer's market and I can point out specific examples to prove this. I myself had to call many conferences of the tyre manufacturers and rubber industries and persuade them and request them to keep about 3½ months' stocks to avoid a glut in the rubber market. Now, the production

has fast increased. We expect 1,25,000 tonnes production of natural rubber and there is an accumulated stock of 52,000 tonnes. Of this, only 5,000 tonnes is being exported. In fact, I may inform the hon. Member that we might even be able to export more than 5,000 tonnes and still keep the indigenous availability intact.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद चर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार 5000 टन रबर निर्यात करने का विचार कर रही है, अभी फ़ाइनल नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का निर्यात करने का इरादा कब तक पक्का हो जायेगा। रबर उद्योग संघ के लोग इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन की जय है कि इनमें यहाँ दाम काफ़ी बढ़ जायेंगे। इस लिए वे चाहते हैं कि रबर बाहर न भेजा जाये। क्या यह सही है कि हम अपने देश में अच्छा रबर ठीक प्रकार से नहीं बना सकते हैं, इस लिए हम को उसे बाहर से मिलाना पड़ता है, यदि हाँ, तो हम कितना रबर बाहर से मिलाते हैं, हम को इस के लिए कितना पैसा देना पड़ता है? हम तो रबर निर्यात करेंगे, उम से भारत का कितनी आमदनी होगी?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: From 1st April, 1973, we have completely banned the import of natural rubber, because the availability is really high. Already, we have contracted for an export of 5000 tonnes, and more than 1100 tonnes are in the process of shipment. You will recollect that last year in this House many hon. Members had raised the point that there was a glut in the rubber market. The Government of India took so many measures including commissioning the STC to enter into the market as a purchasing machinery. Also, we had given a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores to the Kerala Government so that they could also buy from the small growers. So, the picture is entirely the reverse now, and we are taking active measures to export further.

श्री हुल्लू चन्द्र नाथराव : अध्यक्ष महोदय; मैंने पूछा है कि हम बाहर से खर्च किसी का रबर कितना भंगाते हैं और जो रबर हम बाहर भेजेंगे, उस से कितनी आमदानी होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I had categorically stated that from 1st April, 1973, the import of natural rubber had been completely banned.

श्री हुल्लू चन्द्र नाथराव : आज हम वैश्वानिक युद्ध में सारा देश ही रबड़ पर चल रहा है। आपने देश में जो टायर बन रहा है उम का मार्किट रेट बढ़ता जा रहा है। टायर ब्लैक में बिक रहा है और दूसरी तरफ मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि हम विदेशों को भेज रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के बाद क्या आप विदेश भेजेंगे या विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए विदेश भेजेंगे?

दूसरा सवाल —विदेश भेजने से हम देश में जो रबड़ की कीमत है वह कितनी बढ़ जायगी—हम का अनुमान मंत्री जी ने लगाया है या नहीं?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE I am afraid the hon. member is confusing between natural rubber and tyre. I do concede there is a shortage of tyres but there is a glut in the natural rubber market. As is very well known to this House, the tyre shortage is due to the fact that last year most of the tyre manufacturing units could not work to their full capacity because of power shortage. Now all the units have picked up.

अध्यक्ष महोदय टायर के लिये दूसरा रबड़ चाहिये।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In spite of opposition from interested parties to export of natural rubber, I am very happy that the Ministry has taken a

determined decision to export surplus rubber. Which are the countries willing to purchase our rubber....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक्स्ट्रैक्ट करेंगे हैं, आप कल्नीज के बारे में भी पूछते लग चर्चे। जार्ज साहब हमेशा जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं, इस लिये जवाब दीजिये।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Even before the price of natural rubber rose in the international market, as early as 23 May, 1973, we made a decision to export rubber even if it incurred a loss. But right now we are in the happy situation when the price in the international market is almost on par with the statutory price fixed.

As regards the question about the countries interested, Japan and England have shown a keen interest in it.

Amount of Uninvested money lying in Suspense in the deposit Accounts of L.I.C.

*183. SHRI D. K. PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a huge amount of uninvested money is lying in suspense in the deposit accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in all its major Branches throughout the country;

(b) if so the total amount of such uninvested money lying in suspense; and

(c) the reasons why it is kept in suspense and whether any steps are being taken to clear this suspense account.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The comparative figures of premium and other deposits, (i.e. amounts kept in suspense pending ad-

justment) and total premiums received by the Life Insurance Corporation during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 are as under:—

Year	Premium and other deposits (in Crores) at the end of the year	Total premium (in crores)	Premium and other deposits as percentage of total premium
1969-70	Rs. 30.43	Rs. 256.60	11.41
1970-71	Rs. 33.17	Rs. 288.05	11.52
1971-72	Rs. 34.05	Rs. 332.23	10.25

Final figures as on 31st March, 1973 as not yet available.

The reasons for the premiums remaining in deposit are:

- Letters are sent to policy-holders;
- remittances received with incorrect policy numbers or without policy numbers;
- premiums received after expiry of days of grace without payment of late fee.

3. The steps taken by the Corporation to clear the amounts in suspense account are:—

- Letters are sent to policy-holders asking them to remit the short premium and on receipt of the same deposit amounts are adjusted.
- Efforts are made to trace the correct policy numbers from the records maintained by the Corporation
- Letters and reminders are regularly sent to policy-holders asking them to remit the late fee amount.

4. The suspense account also includes other miscellaneous items such as loan interest. In respect of these also the LIC makes efforts to adjust the amounts as expeditiously as possible.

5. All collections at the branches, including collections kept in suspense pending adjustment, are regularly

transferred to the Divisional Offices. The latter, in turn, send daily statements of available surplus funds to the Central Office. Thus no amounts are kept uninvested pending adjustment of the deposits.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In the very beginning of the statement, it has been said that the amounts kept in suspense pending adjustment and total premiums received by the LIC are as given therein. At the end it has been said:

"Thus no amounts are kept uninvested pending adjustment of the deposits"

The whole purpose of the question is to bring out the fact that there is great delay in making adjustments and transferring regularly amounts which are kept in suspense. Such amounts can be properly utilised for production purposes, specially in the public sector. From that point of view the question was put to highlight the fact that a huge amount to the tune of crores of rupees is kept in suspense.

As far as Orissa is concerned, I got a report to say that in certain cases merely because there is some defect in the number or by mistake the number could not be given, the amount could not be taken into account and could not be transferred to the divi-

sional offices. Even in Orissa such a huge amount is lying unaccounted for in what is known as suspense account. Therefore, in addition to these steps already mentioned in paragraphs (i) to (iii)—I need not repeat them—may I know what other expeditious measures are contemplated to see that no such delay occurs in regularising the huge amounts which are lying in the suspense account? Secondly, may I know whether these amounts can be utilised in the best way in the public sector for productive purposes?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can be no two views to the question that this amount can be utilised for productive purposes and the amount should be brought to the minimum, whether it be used for public purposes or for any other purposes. It can certainly be utilised. And this is precisely what the LIC has been doing for the last couple of years, namely, to reduce the suspense account to the minimum. Of course, there is still much more possibility for improving the figure, but I would like to tell the hon. Member that the amount which has been kept in suspense stood at Rs. 34.05 crores at the end of 1972. I would also like to tell him that it comes to 10.25 per cent of the total premium. We are making effort, that it should be further reduced.

The other point which he has mentioned that this is uninvested is not absolutely correct because the total amount which is collected at the Branches is transferred to the Divisional centres, and the divisions immediately send daily reports or daily intimations to the Centre of all the surplus fund lying with them, and whether it is adjusted or not whether it be in suspense or not, all the surplus fund is invested immediately. That can be borne out by the figure that though the suspense amount is spread over Rs. 34 crores the uninvested sum which was Rs. 19 crores earlier has also been reduced to Rs. 15.72 crores now.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is a very important question. Even up to 31st March, 1973 the account itself is not available. Already one year has passed, because the account that is given is only up to March, 1972. So, from March, 1972 till 31st March, 1973, absolutely, the amounts lying in the suspense account are not known; the accounts are not available. That has been mentioned. Therefore, what is the measure you are contemplating? That is my direct question.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is a very relevant point, though we have authoritative figures up to the 31st March, 1972 as the hon. Member has said. In the course of that particular year, as I have said, the balance had been reduced from Rs. 19.65 crores to Rs. 15.72 crores. But the new measure that was taken and which has proved to be successful and which we intend to project further is that a new account has been opened, called No. 3 account, where all the available surplus fund is invested and it is operated directly by the Central Office. We are sure that this will expedite the matter further and it will be brought to the minimum possible.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह क्या यह सही है श्री जब लाइफ इंशोरेंस का गट्टीयकरण हुआ, या, उस के पहले जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ थीं, वे पालिमी-होल्डर्स को प्राइमियम ने टिम भेजा करती थीं, यानी फला नारोज को इस पालिसी का इतना रूपया प्रिमियम है। वह वैमानिक हुआ तो वैमानिक, अवैकाशिक हुआ तो अवैकाशिक अवैकाशिक वार्षिक दुआ तो वार्षिक, प्रीमियम नोटिस जाता था। जल्द से लाइफ इंशोरेंस का गट्टीयकरण हुआ है। तब से नोटिस का जाना बन्द हो गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदया इस पर विचार करेगी कि इस पद्धति को फिर से लागू किया जाय ताकि जो इस तरह की रकम जमा हो जानी है, वह जमा न हो।

दूसरे—पहले आइक इंकारेस कम्पनी के यह तरीका था कि यार किसी ने कुछ कम प्रीमियम दिका है तो उसे कम प्रीरियड लाल होने के बाद सूद लगता था, सूद का पैसा प्रीमियम में से काट कर वाकी का पैसा प्रीमियम में जमा करते थे। उसी तरह से आज भी देस के प्रीरियड के बाद सूद का पैसा काट कर वाकी पैसा प्रीमियम के बासे में ही जमा करने में क्या विकल्प है?

बीमारी सुलेश्वर रेहतारी। भानुनीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न उठाये हैं। पहला पद्धति के बारे में यह कहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद डिमान्ड नोटिस भेजने की पद्धति बनाया हो गयी है, और पहले से कोई नोटिस नहीं भेजा जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं पात्र नहीं है। वह पद्धति समाप्त नहीं की गयी है। फिर भी कूकि भानुनीय सदस्य ने कहा है इमलिये मैं फिर से जांच करा नूँगी। लेकिन डिमान्ड नोटिस भेजने वाली पद्धति समाप्त नहीं की गयी है। इस के अतिरिक्त भी अब तक सभी पर निमाइन्डर्स भेजे जाते हैं जहां तक हो सके सभी के अन्दर लोग प्रीमियम का पैसा जमा कर दें। अब ये प्रीरियड के अन्दर भेजते हैं तब तो ठीक है, नहीं तो लेट की लालू हो जाती है। कूकि १८० आई० सी० एक कमशियल बीड़ी है और इस में कार्डेक्युप्ल भीलीयेन्स की पूति करनी पड़ती है, इमलिये जब पूरी रकम नहीं भदा की जाती है और सभी के अन्दर नहीं आती है, तो लेट की भी देनी पड़ती है और ऐकाउन्ट भी सबक्स में रखा जाता है। इसलिये जब तक कार्ड पूरा नहीं हो जाना तब तक काइनल रसीद नहीं दे सकते, और डिपोजिट दैमेस में रखा जाता है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The figures that have been given are the accumulated figures of deposits at the end of the year. From the figures, it appears that every year largest sums are being shown as deposits. Out of these amounts, may I know how much during a particular year has been adjusted, because the statement does not show that? Secondly, one of the reasons for the deposits accumulating is that the short remittances of premiums made by policy holders are kept in suspense and when the balance is received, they are adjusted. In cases of policies where there is no question of lapsing because a particular number of years has elapsed, why are these short remittances not in fact adjusted and steps taken to recover the balance?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Regarding the first part of the question, I would like to tell him that though of course the premiums have been increasing, the overall percentage of premium and other deposits compared to the total premium has been decreasing. So, the fact is that the premium and other deposits kept in suspense have also been decreasing. Regarding the steps taken, I would like to tell him that we are continuously taking steps but unless the contractual obligation is completed and the balance of the shortfall is paid, the deposit receipt cannot be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are policies which do not lapse after they are in force for a certain number of years. In such cases, why is not the amount adjusted? There is no question of failure of any contractual obligation.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: If the full amount of the premium has not been received, the balance has to be received before the receipt can be issued.

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments over it can be entered into. Next question.

Proposal to attract Foreign Tourists to Santiniketan and Belur Math in West Bengal

*184. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to attract foreign tourists to Santiniketan and Belur Math in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take in this regard?

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

(b) The overseas publicity campaign of the Department of Tourism includes special efforts to direct their interest towards Calcutta and the Eastern Region. The attractions of West Bengal including those of Santiniketan and Belur Math are described in two well-designed folders entitled 'Eastern India' and 'Calcutta'. The West Bengal Government have also produced a colourful brochure on Santiniketan which is distributed through our overseas tourist offices. Since Santiniketan is likely to have a special appeal for students, teachers and artists, our offices also try to interest people in these categories to visit Santiniketan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is no doubt true that Government have arranged for publicity. But since Santiniketan and Belur Math represent our culture and we are interested in giving publicity to our culture, I would like to know whether the Government are going to issue instructions to the Embassies to contact travel agents to organise tours to Santiniketan and Belur Math?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As I stated in my original reply, our offices abroad have been making efforts in this direction. But it is the image of

the whole country which is projected and not of one particular place in any one part of the country. Therefore, those people who are interested in visiting Santiniketan and study the art and culture are welcome to do so. Our officers are trying to do their best.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Durga Puja is an important festival in West Bengal. What steps are the Government taking to attract foreign tourists at that time in and around Calcutta and Belur Math? Are Government going to stop the performance of cabaret dances in Calcutta hotels and give encouragement to Rabindra Sangeet, Rabindra Nritya Natika, some folk dances and classical sangeet for foreign tourists?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In all public sector hotels we are introducing cultural programmes which are able to project the cultural image of the country. Moreover the hoteliers are also feeling that it is the cultural image of the country that has to be projected and the foreign tourists are attracted more to this. Secondly, the ITDC luxury coaches are running to Dhakshinwar and Belur Math and other places. The State Government also provide transport. The luxury coaches of the ITDC are able to provide the transport and other facilities needed by the foreign tourists.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: While appreciating the efforts taken by the Ministry of Tourism to make Santiniketan and Belur Math more attractive to the tourists, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the names of these two places are included in the folders that are circulated by the offices of this Ministry and Air India abroad?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The two folders produced by the Department contained these things. There is another folder produced by the State

Government which is mainly on Santiniketan. These are also being distributed in the foreign countries through our offices. Then, there are branches of the Ramakrishna Mission in the foreign countries which are also making efforts in this direction and we are helping them in their efforts also.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDAKHSH: Are there tourist lodges in these two places? If not, will government consider the question of constructing them in these two places?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There is an international guest house with 60 rooms, some of which are air-conditioned. The State Government is also running some hotels.

DR. RANEN SEN In Bellur?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is a place which is very near to Calcutta. People who go there do not stay there; they go and come back to Calcutta after seeing the place. In Bellur there is no hostel.

श्री द्वापर चन्द्र कल्पवाल: अमरात्र मढ़ोरय, आप ने मुना द्वेष मरी मदोदय ने कहा या हमारे जो विदेशों में कार्यालय है वह मद प्राप्त ना त्राणा पावर एन्सेंस, जोशों को आकर्षित करते हैं नाकि विदेशों से लोग भारत आकर यहाँ के अधिक स्वान देखते। मैंने कहना है कि विदेशों में जो हमारे कार्यालय हैं वे कूछ कार्य नहीं करते हैं, मालिती भी जो होता है खराब होता है और उम ना ठंक प्रकार से प्रचार नहीं होता है। मैं मर्याद देख कर कर आया हूँ। इसलिये आप के कार्यालय ज्यादा सक्रिय हों। इस तरह की कोई प्रथा जालू करने वाले हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपको पता होता चाहिये कि वह हो आए हैं, देख आए हैं सारा कुछ।

श्री करीबी लालिती: जो पर्यटक विदेशों से या ऐ हैं उन की सुवास में काफी बुद्धि हुई है और प्रगत मानवीय सेवात्मक इस के बारे में कूछ सुवास देना चाहते हैं तो उनका हम स्वागत करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझाव यही है कि डा० कर्ण सिंह जी इनको ले कर जाए अगली दफा।

Market for Engineering Goods in Latin America

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*185. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:**
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation under the leadership of the Chairman of the Engineering Export Council visited Latin America in the month of June;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Council has stated that there is a good market there for the engineering goods; and

(c) if so, the names of the goods for which there is a good market there;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report of the Chairman suggests that the following items have substantial scope in the Latin American market:

- (1) Modernisation of Textile mills.
- (2) Expansion and modernisation of sugar industries.
- (3) Expansion of cement industries.
- (4) Power generation and distribution equipment particularly

transmission line towers and aluminium conductors.

(5) Sewerage and water supply equipment.

(6) Equipment for refrigeration and air-conditioning.

(7) Opportunities for joint ventures in respect of consumer goods like bicycles air-conditioning and refrigeration, house service meters, transmission line towers, particularly in the CARIFTA and ANDEAN group countries.

There is also scope for cooperation with the developed industries in Brazil for undertaking construction work in third countries. Possibilities exist for supplying components for automobile and bicycles industries in Brazil and Argentina.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: In reply to part (c) of my Question, the hon. Minister has enumerated a list of items for which there is potential market in Latin American countries. Item (1) mentions of modernisation of textile mills. We have not modernised our own textile industry. Then, item (2) is expansion and modernisation of sugar industries. In respect of items (1) to (6), mentioned by the hon. Minister, we are ourselves in short supply of these items. The indigenous requirements of these items are not being produced and met in the country. When will the production of these items be stepped up? As regards item (7), we are exporting bicycles....

MR. SPEAKER: Come straight with your question. Every Member has started this practice of introduction. This practice which was discarded is being re-introduced.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: I am trying to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come straight with your question.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: About item No. 7, we are going to export bicycles and house service matters to these countries. When are we going to export bicycles and house service meters to CARIFTA and ANDEAN group countries?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon. Member had asked certain question regarding the findings of our Delegation which visited Latin American countries. I had enumerated the results of the findings of the Delegation. I have not claimed anywhere that the items which are demanded there are all in abundance in our country. He has not asked any specific question. Apart from the information I have given, I have nothing to add.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: What efforts have been made by the Government to collaborate with Brazil and Argentina in setting up automobile and bicycle industries.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The recommendations of the visiting team include that the special commodity teams and also some expert executives should go there and study the problems. Otherwise, at this level of general study, what we can concretely do cannot be finally decided. So, according to their recommendations, some other expert teams will be going there to study in detail the concrete proposals, including the items referred to by the hon. Member.

SHRI D P JADEJA: May I know whether the Delegations report has also mentioned about inadequate facilities regarding air and shipping facilities from India to Latin American countries and whether these very remarks have been made by all Delegations going to Latin American countries and, if so, what representations and arrangements have been made with the Ministries of Civil Aviation and Shipping and the response given by them?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for pointing out these two things. The Delegations, apart from other things, have highlighted the importance of introducing some direct flights, if possible, or if not by detouring between India and Latin American countries. We have taken up these things with concerned Ministries.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that there is a trade union of officers and that is the reason why most of the reports by visiting Delegations include in most of the cases one recommendation that a committee of expert officers should go. This recommendation is given prompt attention, with the result that the number of Delegations which visit for foreign trade purposes or commerce outnumbers the Delegations that had been visiting during the last many years. The number, every year, goes up by 100 per cent or 200 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a speech please.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister in his reply has said that one of the recommendations is that a committee of expert officers should visit the country. My question is whether this is a solitary recommendations of all visiting Delegations.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The recommendations have said not of ordinary officers but have suggested visit of 25 export executives and also some specialised commodity item teams. This is not ordinary officers' visit but visit of officials necessitated for intensive study of the market.

श्री मरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कई बीजों के बारे में बताया है कि उनकी यहां पर मांग है यह जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया था उसकी जांच पड़ताल से मालूम हुआ है। मैं जानता आहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने उन देशों के साथ कोई करार किया है और

भारत का योग्य हो प्राप्त भेजना आहता है ? मैं यह चीज कानून आहता हूं कि यहां के देशों में अन्तर कितना है और आम तौर से कितनी विवेसी मुद्रा अस्ति की जा सकेली इन देशों के निवास से ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: So many items are being sent to so many countries. So, instead of going into the details for which I would like to have a separate notice, I can give him some general information. The total value of our engineering exports to all countries including Latin American countries stood at Rs. 110 crores and 59 lakhs in 1970-71; in 1971-72 it was Rs 126 crores and 4 lakhs; in the last year, i.e., in 1972-73, the value of our engineering exports to all countries including the Latin American countries as a whole was Rs. 150 crores and 24 lakhs.

Commission to Enquire into Impact of Taxation on National Life

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*186. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day All-India Seminar on taxation held at Bangalore in the first week of June, 1973 urged the Centre to constitute a Taxation Inquiry Commission to go into the impact of taxation on the national life;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) when the decision is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The all-India Seminar on Taxation organised by the Taxation Committee of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at Bangalore in June, 1973 called for inter alia

detailed examination of the tax policy by a high powered commission of experts in the realm of both public revenues and public expenditure.

(b) and (c). Government keep the fiscal policy constantly under review. A Fiscal Policy Cell has recently been set up in the Department of Economic Affairs to look into the basic issues of fiscal policy for the Fifth Plan period. An inter-ministerial Working Group of experts has also been appointed for guiding the Cell in this work and for eventually preparing the framework of a fiscal policy consistent with the objectives and the tasks of the Fifth Plan. Government do not consider it necessary at this stage to appoint a taxation enquiry commission as suggested at the Seminar.

SHRI P GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have studied the implications of the present tax structure on the income distribution of the people and on the general economic growth as per the recommendations of the All India Seminar on Taxation, and if so, how the Government propose to improve the tax system.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The implications of the tax system on the general fiscal policy have been constantly under review of the Government. Various committees have been appointed. Starting from the early fifties when the John Mathai Committee comprehensively went into the entire taxation system, various governmental committees have also gone into this. Recently, the Wanchoo Committee went in a comprehensive way into the whole question of tax avoidance, black money and taxation policy. The Raj Committee went into the question of agricultural income and the wealth tax. As the Finance Minister had announced in this House during the Budget discussion, a special cell has been recently set up in the Finance Ministry and an inter-Ministerial Working Group

has been set up with a view to frame an appropriate strategy of fiscal policy in relation to the requirements and objectives of the country.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that the consumer prices of essential goods are often inflated by governmental levies like excise etc., may I know whether the Government are considering any relief measures to help the common man in this respect and if so, what are those relief measures?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This actually would amount to a discussion on the budgetary policy. It is a fact and this House has discussed a number of times very recently the question of prices, the question of inflation and the difficulties the people are facing. A review is made from time to time of the excise levies and an attempt is made to see that its effects on the vulnerable sections are remedied to the extent possible.

ओ महू लिखवे : मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि विगत छहवीस वर्षों में प्रत्यक्ष टक्कम के द्वारा सरकार को जो आमदनी होती है, उस का अनुपात कम हो रहा है, और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के द्वारा जो आमदनी होती है, जिस का बोझ मालारण लोगों पर पड़ता है, वह बढ़ रही है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में जो अमाव और करों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कायम हो रही है, उस के कारण बाजार में जीजें लिस्टिंग प्राइस से अधिक दाम पर बिकती है, जैसे एक हजार रुपये का टायर दो हजार हरये में बिक रहा है, टाटा का ट्रक बारह हजार रुपये पर भी प्रति मियम में बिक रहा है और किट्टन नथा एम्बेंडर कारों पर भी हजारों रुपया प्रति मियम जल रहा है इस के कारण सरकार को एक इक्सा डबूटी भी नहीं मिलती है और चूकि यह बाजारी का पैसा है, इस लिए उस पर इनकम टैक्स भी नहीं मिलता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में कोई ऐसी योजना सदन के सामने रखते, जिससे लिस्टिंग प्राइस

से अधिक दामों पर और औमियम से चीजों के खुलेखाजार में बिकने के कारण टक्सों की ओर चोरी होती है उम को रोका जा सके ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The question of share of direct taxes as percentage of national income has increased from.....

ओ मध्य लिखये . अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैंने टैक्सों की चोरी के बारे में पूछा है और मंत्री महोदय नेशनल इनकम की बात कर रहे हैं । यह चर्चा नहीं हो गही है । मंत्री महोदय को प्रश्नों का जवाब देना चाहिए । वह नालाकी कर रहे हैं । आप भी यह समझ रहे हैं । वह टैक्स आनं परसटेज आकर न जान्ना इनकम बना रहे हैं ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Nobody will disagree with the hon. Member. There is nothing profound about it. It was known to this House. It is known to this country that in our economy, in a developing economy and with the constraints that we have got, the percentage of indirect taxes to direct taxes has increased during last couple of years. It is a fact which Government has recognised, which is known to every body. I am trying to give a figure that the direct tax percentage has also increased during the last decade or so, consistent with the effort that the Government had taken to mobilise resources. The other question that he asked was about unscrupulous trade practices, and blackmarketing. It is an administrative matter and it will be taken care of under the rules.

श्री मध्य लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कोई साधारण तरीकी पक्षा में नीति चाप उदाहरण दिये हैं कि टाटा का टक और आटोमोटाइन यूकिन में बिक रहे हैं और टाटा लिस्टिङ प्राइम से अधिक दामों पर

बिक रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में क्या करने वाले हैं वह मरम्मत का उमरदे,

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Are the Government aware that a team of experts had economists working under the United Nations made expert study of taxation of twenty-one developing nations and they came to the conclusion that the off-take of taxation, direct and indirect, in India from the gross national product, remain one of the lowest from among these twenty-one countries they examined and found ours was the 19th place? The other finding was that at a level direct and indirect taxation reaches an optimum point beyond which it becomes anti-growth both production wise and income-wise. In view of the fact that our growth today has come to zero at constant figure of 1960-61, may I know whether Government has made any study of this question as to whether we have reached this optimum or whether we have yet to work for this optimum of taxation, direct and indirect, so that we do not reach a point where we evolve a taxation policy which is anti-growth income-wise and production-wise?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir I have already explained that this matter was gone into by the Wanchoo Committee also

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This is a very unfair answer.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Please wait for my answer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, Wanchoo Committee gone into it is my private question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Salve, he will try to prove that it has gone into it vance about it.

if he knows that there is some relevance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Recognising the undoubtedly knowledge of the hon. Member as far as taxation and tax structure is concerned I am here speaking of the general economy also. When I said that the Wanchoo Com-

mittee had gone into it, it might not have specifically gone into this specific question but it had gone into the package deal of taxation that will be relevant. According to the Committee, that would be the problems of the economy as we face to-day. That package deal it has gone into.

As I indicated earlier, a Special Cell has also been set up in the Finance Ministry to work out a fiscal strategy in relation to the objectives of the Fifth Plan. Now, one of the problems that this Cell will also go into is the question of some aspect of indirect taxation which might become counter-productive. At a certain stage, this matter will have to be gone into. I submit that the question related to the setting up of a Taxation Commission to go into this question. Now, this aspect of the question cannot be separated from the requirements of the needs of the Indian economy as it has grown, its constraints and the fact that the tax-base in India is a narrow tax-base and it is on these realities on which one has to work out a fiscal taxation strategy.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: is this an answer?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Let him say whether it has gone into it or not?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I said that it has been studied.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not doubt each other's study. Everybody studies!

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in the Taxation Seminar at Bangalore, it was pointed out rightly that the golden principle is that the shoulder should bear the heaviest burden. If so, what is the step taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The whole strategy of direct tax has been based on this strategy-those who can afford to pay.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know whether it was discussed.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as indirect tax is concerned, the aspect of the indirect tax is to try to minimise it as far as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: S. Q. No. 187—Shri Mohammed Ismail—Not here. Question No. 188—Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

Submission of Report by Task Force on take-over of Sick Tea Gardens

*188. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN—
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHU-
RY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force which examined the question of take-over of sick tea-gardens has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the recommendation; and

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations and acted upon them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Task Force set up for evolving a viable and long term strategy for the growth of tea industry and promotion of exports has since submitted First Part of its Report.

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

(c) Government are examining further action to be taken having regard to the Task Force's recommendations

Statement

Closed and sick gardens.

(a) The Tea Act or an appropriate legislation should incorporate provisions empowering the Government to take over and manage sick gardens. These powers should be analogous to those which are at present contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(b) Government should acquire legal powers to order investigation into the working of a tea garden having a factory of its own which is considered sick in terms of the criteria laid down.

(c) A garden may be treated as sick if it has incurred losses in three out of five preceding years, its yield is lower by 25 per cent in three out of the five preceding years than the average yield of the industry in that district and where a garden is habitually defaulting in meeting its statutory obligations.

(d) Government may at its discretion take over for such period as may be recommended by the Committee, but not less than 7 years, a sick or closed garden which is capable of being turned into a viable unit.

(e) The management of the garden taken over may be entrusted to the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited or a Central or State public corporation or any other appropriate agency which the Government may consider suitable for the task.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Government has stated as to what are the criteria by which the Task Force wanted the Government to consider taking over of certain sick plantations.

Taking these criteria into account I want to know whether the Government will be able to say how many tea-gardens in our country, particularly, in Kerala, West Bengal and Assam, are now sick and how many tea plantations are now remaining closed.

On part (b) of the question, I would also like to know from the Government what is the average productivity of our tea gardens in these three States which I have mentioned earlier, namely, Assam, West Bengal and Kerala.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: With reference to the first of the hon. Member's question, I would like to submit that according to the Tea Board, the num-

ber of gardens above 20 acres which have been reported closed are as follows: 6 in West Bengal, 14 in Assam, 6 in UP, 2 in Tripura and 10 in Kerala. We are fairly hopeful that with the suggestions made by the task force, we shall be able to tackle this problem regarding the sick tea gardens.

In the second part of his question, the hon. Member had raised a point regarding the productivity of the tea gardens. I shall not be able to give the productivity figures State-wise, but I shall be able to give it zo e-wise In 1960, the all-India productivity was 971 k.g. per hectare; in 1971, it had gone up to 1215 k.g. per hectare. But since the hon. Member was raising a point regarding West Bengal, Assam and Kerala, since Kerala is a part of the south zone, I may say, in 1960, the productivity was 1051 k.g. per hectare and it has gone up now to 1385 k.g. per hectare a very good record indeed. In the north-eastern zone, in 1960, it was 947 k.g. per hectare and now it has gone up to 1171 k.g. per hectare.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: While answering the question, the hon. Minister did not answer the first part of my question. He only mentioned the number of tea gardens closed. But I wanted to know how many were considered to be sick according to the criteria. After he answers this question, I shall put my second supplementary question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: According to the information of the Tea Board, who had sent out a questionnaire about the economic situation of the different tea gardens, 125 gardens are considered to be uneconomic; they may not strictly be sick, and the percentage estimates is 7.92 per cent of the total tea gardens, and the total acreage is 28.033 hectares.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The task force has recommended long-term programmes to remedy the present bad situation of the tea plan-

tations. May I know whether the State Governments of West Bengal and Kerala had recommended to the Government of India that they would like the tea plantations to be taken over, and the Kerala Government had recommended the nationalisation of the foreign owned tea plantations. In view of those recommendations, and to order to find a permanent remedy to the problems that we are facing, will Government consider seriously the take-over of the foreign-owned plantations and the sick plantations immediately?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding the sick plantations, we are fast progressing with the proposals made by the task force. As for the question of general take-over, right now, the Government of India do not have any proposal for take-over of the tea gardens.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about take-over of the foreign-owned tea plantations?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Even for foreign plantations, the Government do not have active proposals now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I heard the hon. Minister's reply very patiently. The hon. Minister of Commerce toured the tea areas of the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and made a press statement in which it was declared that according to physical investigation inspection and further talks with knowledgeable persons in this industry, about 25 per cent of the gardens were to be termed as sick gardens in that area. But here according to the criteria laid down by the Task Force set up by the Ministry the sick gardens or the closed or uneconomic gardens are much less. First, I would like to know whether the Task Force has gone into the problems of this industry, as stated by the hon. Minister, for evolving a viable and long-term strategy for the growth of the industry. Secondly, what are the specific suggestions made by the

Task Force, apart from those regarding the sick and closed tea gardens for the growth of the tea industry—either by the Task Force or the Tea Board? Thirdly, according to para (d) of the statement laid on the Table, Government may at its discretion take over for such period, as may be recommended by the Committee, but not less than 7 years a sick or closed garden. What will happen after that? Suppose a tea garden is taken over; after 7 or 10 years, will the property of the tea estate be given back to the owners? What is Government's policy in this matter? Or is takeover the first stage of nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): It is a fact that I have toured the area to see and study for myself problems obtaining there. But I have not made some such statement as my hon. friend referred to.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It has appeared in the papers.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is an incorrect report.

As for the other question the criteria have been clearly laid down. So which units will be considered sick or uneconomic can be easily determined in terms thereof.

His third question was about long-term strategy. I would like to inform him that our Ministry, in pursuance of the suggestions of the National Agricultural Commission, want to expand the tea plantation area in a substantive way; particularly in the Assam area, it may be expanded—we will try for that—as much as one lakh hectares to bring up new plantations so that production rises significantly.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What will happen after seven ears are over?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is an open question. That will be considered thereafter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amount paid to each surviving Passnger of Boeing Air crash near Palam Airport on 31-5-73 for medical treatment

*181. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had declared to pay Rs. 100 each as daily expenses to the passengers who survived the Boeing air crash near Palam Airport on the 31st May, 1973 in order to enable them to get medical treatment; and

(b) if so, how much amount Government have paid to each surviver?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has paid a sum of Rs. 2000/- to each of the 15 surviving passengers of the crash to help cover their out of pocket expenses during hospitalisation. The Corporation has received a bill in respect of one passenger and a claim from another on account of temporary disablement. Both these are in the process of being settled.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

*187. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the long-standing demand for nationalisation of Jute Industry; and

(b) if so, the reason for delaying the takeover of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not at present have any proposal under their consideration for the nationalisation of Jute industry.

Impact of downward float of US Dollar on India's Export

*189. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Dollar on India's Export

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's export has been hit by the downward float of U.S. dollar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to keep up the exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). In the absence of trade data of India's exports to the U.S during the current period of 1973 and the international monetary situation still remaining fluid, it is not possible to say precisely about the effect of dollar devaluation on our exports to U.S.A. However, in view of the appreciation of the Indian rupee in relation to the U.S. dollar (which is likely to make Indian products in the U.S. market a little more expensive than before), some slowing-down in the tempo of our exports to U.S.A is possible

Jute goods hold a predominant place in India's exports to U.S.A., accounting for nearly half of the total value of exports to that country. To meet the situation, and to improve the competitive position of Indian jute goods in the U.S. market the export duty on primary carpet backing has been reduced from Rs. 300 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne and that on secondary carpet backing from Rs. 700 to Rs. 300 per tonne with effect from 12th June, 1973.

Enquiry about items whose export to Japan can be increased

*190. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has asked the Indian Government for a list of items

whose export to that country can be increased, and

(b) if so, the items which have been selected by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Delhi office of Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) the official trade promotion agency of Japan, asked for a list of a few priority items both primary and manufactured products, which are being, or are intended to be, exported from India to Japan. A statement containing List of items supplied to JETRO are placed on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-5295/73)

Import of News-print from U.S.S.R

*191 SHRI RAM PRAKASH
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether contract has been concluded with the Soviet Union for the import of news-print, and

(b) if so the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The STC has purchased 50,000 tonnes of news-print from the USSR for import during July, 1973 to May 1974

Setting up of Pay Commission for Employees of Nationalised Banks

*192 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Pay Commission for employees of nationalised banks, and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Government of India has recently set up a Committee for the standardisation of scales of pay, allowances and perquisites of officers (other than Award Staff) in the 14 nationalised banks. The Committee will enquire into and make recommendations to the Government on the following

- (i) The principles that should govern the structure of pay scales of officers of nationalised banks and to suggest such changes in the existing structure as may be necessary to bring about standardisation of scales of pay. In making its recommendations, the Committee will take into consideration the terms and conditions of the Chairman and Managing Directors of nationalised Banks,
- (ii) The allowances, amenities, facilities or benefit in kind that should be admissible to the various grades of officers in the nationalised Banks,
- (iii) The age of superannuation of and the nature and quantum of terminal benefits for the officer cadres
- (iv) The principles that should govern the question of transferability of senior staff amongst the various nationalised banks i.e., posts which involve control over branches in a region or which are entrusted with the responsibility of taking policy decisions or which carry at the beginning of the scale total emoluments

including perquisites, of Rs. 2,000 and above per month; and

(v) Any other matter incidental or ancillary to the foregoing which the Committee may deem fit.

2. The Committee consists of the following:—

1. Shri V. R. Pillai—Chairman.
2. Shri S. M. Joshi—Member.
3. Shri K. P. J. Prabhu—Member.
4. Shri J. M. Lalvani—Member.
5. Shri R. Rajamani—Member-Secretary.

Rise in the Prices of Cloth

*193. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of all varieties of cloth have risen much;
- (b) the percentage of rise in prices of various categories of cloth since November, 1972; and
- (c) the particular steps being taken by Government to bring the prices of various categories of cloth to the level of prices in November, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The increase in the wholesale price index of cloth between June, 1970 and June 1973 has generally been of the same order as the increase in the General Index of Wholesale Prices. Between November, 1972 and June, 1973 the rise in wholesale mill cloth price index has been 7.9 per cent as against a rise of 13.7 per cent in the General Index.

(b) The percentage rise in the prices of non-controlled categories of cloth between November, 1972 and June, 1973 is as follows:—

Coarse	11.9
Lower Medium	2.2/8.0
Higher Medium	13.0/18.3
Fine	31.1
Super fine	3.7/42.2

(c) An official committee was appointed by the Commerce Ministry in May, 1973. On the basis of the Committee's recommendations, Government have introduced a Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable varieties of non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium categories. This scheme has been brought into effect from 20th July, 1973. The salient features of the Scheme are:—

- (i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.
- (ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.
- (iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.
- (iv) Implementation Committee will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile

Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade, as the case may be, for appropriate action.

(v) Watch-dog Committee will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violations of the Scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned for remedial action.

Government are keeping a careful watch on the situation and will take further steps as may be necessary for the implementation of measures designed to arrest the upward tendency in prices.

Import of Fishing Trawlers

*194. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fishing trawlers imported and the parties who were granted the import licence, during the last three years,

(b) whether any of them were in the fishing trade at the time of granting the licence, and if so, which are these firms; and

(c) the number of fish exporters who have applied for imported trawlers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) to (c) Under the scheme of import of thirty trawlers, ten trawlers have been imported so far. The parties to whom licences have been issued for the import of trawlers under this scheme are

1. M/s. Indo Icelandic Fisheries (P) Ltd. Madras.

2. M/s. Esmario Export Enterprises, Quilon.

3. M/s. Dolphin Fisheries Private Ltd., Bombay.

4. M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., New Delhi.

5. M/s. Tata Oil Mills, Bombay.

6. M/s. Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Cochin.

7. M/s. Khurazelle Fisheries, Bombay.

8. M/s. American Refrigerator Company, Calcutta.

9. M/s. Sea Harvesters (P) Ltd., Bombay.

10. M/s. Island Seafoods, Cochin

11. M/s. J. Louis Roval, Calicut (It has not been revalidated as the party failed to fulfil the terms and conditions for import).

Out of the above eleven parties who have been granted import licence four parties, viz., M/s. Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Ernakulam, M/s. Island Seafoods Private Ltd., Cochin, M/s. Esmario Export Enterprises, Quilon and M/s. Tata Oil Mills, Bombay were in the fishing trade at the time of granting the licence. Besides, M/s. Kerala Seafoods, Quilon who are now being granted a licence are in the fishing trade.

Out of the applications which had been received in connection with the above scheme seven parties were in the fishing trade at the time of allotment of trawlers.

Narrow escape of Indian Airlines Caravelle Aircraft at Palam Airport on 6th June, 1973

*195 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Caravelle aircraft had a narrow escape at Palam Airport on the 6th June, 1973;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) During take off from Srinagar on 6th June, 1973 the capping of a tyre of a Caravelle came off. The pilot was warned of this by Srinagar Air Traffic Control and the aircraft landed safely at Delhi

(c) The incident is under investigation

पांचवीं पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में नये होटलों का निर्माण

*196. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बीरबहादुर सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या पांचवीं पञ्चवर्षीय योजनावधि में पर्यटकों के लिये नये होटलों का निर्माण करके 20 हजार अतिरिक्त कमरों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में मम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों का पूरा विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) ये होटल किम किम स्थान पर बनने वाले हैं और वे किम श्रेणी के होंगे?

पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री (डॉ. कर्ण सिंह) (क) से (ग) पर्यटन विभाग ने देश में पर्यटक लघु के महावपुर्ण स्थानों में से कुछ एक के सवध में विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए अधिकान होटल आवास के बारे में अनुमान तैयार किये हैं। विभिन्न श्रेणियों के होटलों में विदेशी तथा देशी यात्रियों की लाग (आकप्पेसी) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन आरजी अनुमानों के अनुसार पांचवीं पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक संग्रह 22,500 और होटल-कमरों की आवश्यकता होती।

इन अनुमानों की योजना आयोग के साथ परामर्श कर के जाने की जा रही है।

आवास की वास्तविक व्यवस्था निवी लेने द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गयी होटल योजनाओं, तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अतर्गत आयोजित की गयी होटल निर्माण योजनाओं पर निर्भर करेगी। पांचवीं योजना के बौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास नियम द्वारा होटल निर्माण की योजनाओं, तथा साथ ही निवी क्षेत्र द्वारा होटलों के निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध की जा सकने वाली इस्टिट्यूशनल फिनान्स व्यवस्था पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Shelving of recommendations of Banks ing Commission in regard to creation of a Rural Banking framework

*197 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have shel-
ved practically for the present the
Banking Commission's recommenda-
tions on the creation of a rural bank-
ing framework as reported in the
'Times of India' (Delhi) dated the
22nd June 1973, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government is yet to take a decision on the Banking Commission's Recommendations relating to creation of a rural banking framework

Increase in Rate of advances by State Bank of India

*198 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKO-
DKAR:
SHRI N SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether State Bank of India has increased its advance rate from 8.5 per cent to 9 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date from which it is operative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a sequel to the increase in Bank Rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent

(c) The increase in the State Bank Advance Rate is effective from 1st June, 1973.

विदेशों में स्थित संयुक्त उपकरणों को 1971-72 में निर्यात को गई मरीनरी, कच्चे माल आदि से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा

†199. ओह उपकरण बन्द कालावधि : क्या आणिज्य मरी पह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में विदेशों में स्थित संयुक्त भारतीय उपकरणों को मरीनरी, उपकरण और कच्चे माल के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है ?

आणिज्य बंदकालावधि में उपकरणों (जो ए० श्री० आर्ज) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, विदेशों में भारत के संयुक्त उद्यमों को मरीनो, उपस्करो तथा कच्चे माल के निर्यातों पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के द्वितीय जो विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकत की गई, वह राशि लगभग 266.92 लाख रु० थी। ये निर्यात उन निर्यातों के अतिरिक्त थे जो कि इकिवटी भागीदारी के आवार पर समायोज्य थे।

Shortage of Small Coins

*200. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still an acute shortage of small coins throughout the country, and

(b) if so, the further steps Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH). (a) While the availability of coins has considerably improved in the metropolitan areas, a few stray complaints of shortage from the mufussil areas have been received in recent past.

(b) In order to remove the cause of shortage, Government have made massive efforts during the last two years to turn out larger quantities of small coins in the Mints and increase the net issues to the public through the Reserve Bank of India as will be evident from figures below:

Year	Production by Mints (In million pieces)	Reserve Bank of India (In crores of rupees)
1969-70	386	8.56
1970-71	577	10.71
1971-72	1681	11.16
1972-73	2100	27.59 (expected)

The efforts are being sustained in the year 1973-74. Changes have also been made in some of the coinage alloys so as to obtain a higher rate of production and eliminate the risk of their being diverted for melting purposes.

The Reserve Bank of India offices and agencies have been advised to meet the local demand for coins to the maximum extent. Coins are rushed to centres where shortages are occasionally reported.

Stringent measures to unearth Hoarded Foodgrains and to Stop Black Marketing of essential commodities

Cotton Bales imported by Cotton Corporation of India lying at Bombay Docks

1801. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN JHUNWALA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to take stringent measures to unearth the hoarded foodgrains and to stop black marketing of essential commodities;

(b) whether the same order is applicable to the Union territory of Delhi;

(c) if so, when this order was issued and what particular steps were taken by the Central Government in regard to the twin problems mentioned above; and

(d) the number of persons that have been prosecuted and the total quantum of hoarded foodgrains unearthed during the current year?

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

(c) It was issued in June, 1973. The State Governments have been asked to take exemplary action against blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements promptly under the various legislations.

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

1802. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 16,000 cotton bales imported through Cotton Corporation of India are lying uncleared in the Bombay docks for over two months; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Remittances by Dunlops, Firestone, Goodyear and Ceat

1803. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange repatriated by the following companies by way of royalty, dividends, interest on loans, purchase commission, technical fee, export commission and expenditure on foreign nationals in salaries given to them during last three years:

- (1) Dunlops (Calcutta and Madras)
- (2) Firestone
- (3) Goodyear
- (4) CEAT; and

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent such drain of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement showing the remittances made abroad by these four companies on account of divi-

deeds, technical know-how and royalty payments for the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5296/73]. Information regarding remittances made under other heads is not readily available.

(b) Some of the steps taken by Government to reduce the drain of foreign exchange by these companies are given below:

(i) As and when the foreign majority companies expand their activities, the foreign holdings are diluted by meeting part of the cost of expansion by issue of additional equity capital to Indians only. There has been no expansion proposal in the case of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co (India) Pvt Ltd

(ii) All collaboration agreements under which royalty or technical know-how fees are paid require the approval of the Government. At that stage, the need for such technological collaboration and the quantum of royalty are gone into in detail.

(iii) It is the Government's policy to insist on the increased Indianisation of personnel in foreign majority companies.

(iv) Government's specific approval for bringing in foreign technicians is necessary and this approval is given for a specific period. They are required to train the Indian personnel so as to enable them to take over from the foreign personnel after their contracts expire.

(v) Foreign exchange loans require specific Government approval and remittances on account of interest are allowed only in respect of approved loans.

(vi) Payment of export commission and purchase commission require the Reserve Bank of India's prior approval.

(vii) After the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which is before Parliament, is enacted, cases of all branches of foreign companies and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent shareholdings will be again reviewed.

Irregular supply of raw Cashew Nuts to Cashew Factories in Kerala

1804. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. K KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregular supply of raw cashew nuts to the cashew factories in Kerala and the consequent close down of factories resulting in large scale unemployment among cashew labourers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b). So as to ensure regular supplies, imports of raw cashew nuts are arranged in a properly phased manner. Since the installed capacity is in excess of the overall availability of raw cashew nuts, some seasonal closure of factories becomes inevitable. This year especially, the availability of Raw Nuts from the African sources are below normal due to adverse climatic conditions in those countries.

Every possible effort is being made by the Cashew Corporation to procure as much as possible raw cashew nuts from abroad and to increase its indigenous production.

Proposal to re-carpet the Runways of various Airports

1805. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to re-carpet the runways of various airports of the country in view of the recent incidents of deflating of tyres of planes while landing; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the airports to be covered under the project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). None of the recent incidents of deflation or bursting of aircraft tyres was found to have been caused by the condition of the runways. The International Airports Authority of India and Civil Aviation Department maintain the runways at their respective airports and aerodromes in a serviceable condition.

Trade Agreements finalised during the last four Months

1806. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the new trade agreements finalised with various countries during the last four months;

(b) the main features of these trade agreements; and

(c) the steps taken to increase trade with socialist countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI (A. C. GEORGE): (a) A new trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was concluded on the 5th July, 1973. An Economic & Technical Cooperation Agreement was also signed between India and Iraq on the

6th April, 1973 and ratified on 26th July, 1973.

(b) (i) The agreement with Bangladesh shall come into force on 26th September, 1973, i.e., when the existing trade agreement expires. The new trade agreement will be valid in the first instance for a period of 3 years, but is extendable by mutual consent. There will be two tiers of trade as below:—

(a) A balanced Trade & Payments Arrangement in commodities of special interest to the two countries to the extent of Rs. 30.5 crores each way; and

(b) Trade outside the Balanced Trade & Payments Arrangements which will be regulated in accordance with the normal import, export and foreign exchange rules and regulations.

(ii) Main features of the Agreement with Iraq are that Iraqis have agreed to supply India crude oil under bilateral trading arrangement which would be on balanced basis to the greatest extent possible. India will assist Iraq with the supply of goods and services for a number of development projects in Iraq such as the Baghdad-Ramadi-Al Qaim Railway Project, steel rolling mills, electric power transmission facility, ship-building and repair facility, equipment for petroleum and chemical industries etc. Other imports from Iraq will be petroleum products, dates, etc

(c) The following are the steps generally taken for promoting India's trade with socialist countries:—

(i) During the bilateral annual trade talks, emphasis is always laid on increasing the volume of trade between India and socialist countries.

(ii) Participation in fairs and exhibitions in these countries by the Indian firms is arranged.

(iii) Visiting delegations from these countries are shown the progress made by India in the industrial field.

(iv) Export Promotion Councils etc are encouraged to send their study teams to these countries

(v) A meeting of the Indian Commercial Representatives in East European countries was recently held in Budapest during June, 1973. The need for the expansion and diversification of India's trade with these countries was stressed.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर आग बुझाने, भौतिकों को हस्पताल से जाने मध्या दुर्घटनाओं में सहायता प्रदान करने वालों गाड़ियों की संख्या

की संख्या

1807 भी हुक्म चन्द्र कलशय क्या पयटन और नागर विवाहन मध्ये यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पालम हवाई अड्डे पर आग बुझाने, भौतिकों को हस्पताल ले जाने और दुर्घटना में महायता प्रदान करने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या नागरिक उद्योग के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की तुलना में काफी कम है और ये बटिया हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

पवंटन और नागर विवाहन यद्दों (झ० जर्व विह) (क) और (ख). हालाकि ऐसे काबर ईंडरो, एम्प्लैसो, तथा बचाव गाड़ियों की संख्या पवंटन समझी जाती है, इनमें से कुछेक संवारण तथा भरम्भत सबौद्धी समस्याओं के कारण हर समय उपलब्ध नहीं होती। नए उत्तरारण भौतिकों के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

आय कर की बकाया राशि;

1808 भी हुक्म चन्द्र कलशय . क्या वित मधी करों की बकाया राशि के बारे में 30 मार्च, 1973 के अन्तराराकित प्रश्न संख्या 5365 के उत्तर के सबौद्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अपेक्षित आवकारी एकद कर ली गई है और यदि हा, तो उसकी मूल्य बाते क्या है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

वित मध्यालय में राज्य बंदी (जी के० अट० गणेश) (क) मूल्यना अब एकदिन की जा चुकी है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के अंत में आयकर की सकल और शुद्ध बकाया के मध्यालय में आयकर आयक्षणों के कार्य-सेवों के अनुमार आकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-5297/73

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन और ईनिक अवधिका द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

1809. भी हुक्म चन्द्र कलशय : क्या वित मधी मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस उज्जैन और ईनिक अवधिका द्वारा आयकर के भुगतान के बारे में 11 मई, 1973 के अन्तराराकित प्रश्न स० 9991 के उत्तर के सबौद्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित आवकारी एकद की जा चुकी है यदि हा, तो उसका संक्षिप्त और क्या है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितना सबौद्ध लगेगा?

वित्त विभाग में राज्य मंडी (श्री के० आर० गोवेल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना अनुबंध में भी गई है।

मेहता और श्री राम चन्द्र शीमाल भागीदार थे। 1 अगस्त, 1971 को वैसर्स मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस कर्म समाप्त कर दी गई और उसी तारीख से मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस बनी।

विवरण

(क) मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, श्री सुरेश कुमार की मालिकी की फर्म के रूप में 1 अगस्त 1971 को स्थापित की गई थी। इसमें निवेश की गई पूँजी की रकम 18,750 रु. थी जो उन्हें उसके पिता श्री गोविंद लाल से मशीनरी के रूप में प्राप्त हुई थी। भारत के राज्य बैंक उज्जैन से भी 7,500 रु. इस प्रेस की मशीनरी को बंधक रखकर उधार लिया गया था।

(ख) मानिक ने भारत के राज्य बैंक को प्रस्तुत किये गये एक पत्र में, उसके द्वारा किये गये कार्यों का ब्यौरा दिया है किन्तु उसमें लाभ की रकम का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

(ग) आयकर की बकाया कुछ नहीं है। ऐसूचि 1 प्रिंटिंग प्रेस 1 अगस्त 1971 में चालू किया गया था। आय की पहली विवरणी 30 जून, 1973 को दाखिल की जानी थी।

(घ) विक्रम प्रिंटिंग प्रेस 1960 से 1963 तक श्री गोरखनाला ल मेहता की मालिकी की फर्म के रूप में चलाई गई। इस व्यापार को 12 जुलाई, 1963 को एक भागीदारी फर्म को बदल दिया गया जिसका नाम मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस था और जिसमें श्री गोरखनाला

(ड) इस व्यापार की मालिकी में समय समय पर किये गये परिवर्तनों को विविध के उपबंधों के अनुरूप पाया जया है।

देश की रेप्रेन्टिंग मिलों में हुई तुरंतवायों के लिये दिया गया मुश्किलेवाला

1810. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण क्या बाणिज्य मत्री 27 अप्रैल, 1973 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 8441 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ग) तक के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा द्या है।

बाणिज्य भवालय में उपर्यांत्री (श्री ए० सौ० जार्ड) : (क) और (ख) सात मिलों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त ही नहीं है जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है। ये तीन मिलों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी उसका पद्धति पर रखा जाएगी।

विवरण

एकक का नाम	1970-72 के दौरान हुई दुर्घटनाएँ	दिया गया मुआवजा
1. जै.०के० रेयन्स, कानपुर ।	7 कोई भी घातक नहीं ।	कारखाना कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत है जो कि मुआवजे के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है ।
2 सैचुरी रेयन्स, बम्बई ।	372 3 घातक	वही
3. नेशनल रेयन्स, बम्बई ।	643 3 घातक	वही
4 बड़ौदा रेयन कारपोरेशन, गुजरात ।	320 1 घातक	वही
†5 ग्वालियर रेयन्स, नागदा ।	851 1 घातक	वही
6. ट्रावनकोर रेयन्स, केरल ।	1492 1 घातक	वही
7 इडियन रेयन्स ।	122 कोई भी घातक नहीं ।	6,139 रु० मुआवजे के स्वयं में दिया गया ।

+मैसंसं ग्वालियर रेयन्स के प्रबन्धकों ने आधितों को मानवता के नामे 10,000 रु०
Loan disbursed by public sector Banks to small Farmers and Weaker sections of Society under Differential rates of interest Scheme

1811 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Public Sector banks disbursed over Rs two crores to small farmers and other weaker sections of the society under the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme upto March, 1973;

(b) whether the Scheme has not been fully implemented; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress of the scheme?

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

सद्भावना दिखाने के लिये मूल कर्मचारी के दिये ।

(b) and (c) The scheme is in the nature of an innovation in bank lending and in the initial stages its progress is bound to be somewhat slow. The changes in the scheme announced at the time of presentation of the Budget in February, 1973 are expected to make it more effective

Aid from U.K

1812 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Commitment of aid to India this year has been fulfilled, and

(b) if so, the amount of aid received along with its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government of U.K. have pledged aid (other than technical assistance) to the extent of £63 million (Rs. 119.49 crores) for 1973-74 at the Aid India Consortium meeting held in June 1973. This commitment is expected to be translated into specific Loan Agreements in the near future;

(b) The above aid is expected to be provided in the shape of interest free loans repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years.

Staff of Tea Board serving in Cairo

1813 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few members of the staff of Tea Board, including Inspectors, have been serving in Cairo and other places for more than eight years, while the India-based Assistants are called back after three years' stay in any foreign country under the existing rules;

(b) whether because of non-return of staff after a period of three years confirmation a number of Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors, some of whom are on the verge of retirement are held up; and

(c) whether a number of young qualified Inspectors in the Tea Board of India are available for replacing the Inspectors in Cairo and other places and, if so, the reasons for not remedying this matter immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The tenure of India-based staff deputed abroad is generally three years but is extended for further periods in the interest of Board's work. Except the following, no other India-based staff is serving abroad for more than 3 years.

Tea Board's Office, Cairo.

Two Inspectors	9 & 7 years
Cook	11 years

Tea Board's Office, Brussels

Stenographer	6 years
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One of the two Inspectors at Cairo who has been there for 7 years has recently been replaced by another Inspector sent from India. Stenographer in Brussels is due to complete his tenure in August, 73. The cook who was specifically recruited for the post, holds no substantive post in India. As and when the need arises suitable Inspectors in the Board are deputed abroad against sanctioned post. No post of India-based Inspector is vacant at present in any of Tea Board's Offices abroad. Further, for non-return of any India-based staff, no confirmation of any Asstt Supt. or Inspector has been held up.

Construction of Cheap Hotels and Dormitories in Delhi

1814 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the large number of common people who visited the Capital every year in finding accommodation due to lack of cheap hotels in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposals to construct cheap hotels and dormitories in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to allocate some more sites in New Delhi for the construction of hotels, including those which would cater to visitors of the middle

and lower income groups. The India Tourism Development Corporation will also concentrate on this type of accommodation during the Fifth Plan.

Dispute over price of Fertilizers imported from East European Countries

1815. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Fertilizers from East European countries to India has been held up because of dispute over the price;

(b) whether the dispute has been resolved; and

(c) if so, the broad outline of the settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the East European Countries have withheld or slowed down supply of fertilisers.

(b) The matter is under discussion with the suppliers.

(c) Does not arise.

Study of Solar Eclipse in Sahara by Indian Scientists

1816. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Scientists were deputed to study the Solar Eclipse in the Sahara on 30th June, 1978;

(b) if so, the names of those scientists; and

(c) if not, the reason for non-participation by India especially when other countries had sent their scientists on this important occasion?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Observations of such eclipses are of main interest to the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Kodaikanal, which did not send an expedition to the Sahara because of the exorbitant cost involved.

Reversal of Manganese Export Policy

1817. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reversed the manganese export policy;

(b) whether in view of (a) Government have now allowed Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation to export high and medium-grade ore; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) It has, however, been decided to allow export, on an *ad hoc* basis, of 3,000 tonnes of high grade manganese ore by MMTC as huge stocks had accumulated.

Memo for Revision of Pay etc., by Employees of M. M. T. C.

**1818. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have submitted a memorandum to Government for the revision of their pay allowances and other benefits;

(b) when the said memorandum was submitted to Government and the specific demands contained therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the time likely to be taken in taking a final decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A memorandum was presented on 1st September 1972 by the employees. The Officers' Association have presented a memorandum in May 1972 which has been further revised in July, 1973. The demands of the two sets of memoranda pertained to revision in the existing scales of pay and allowances, improvements in the existing schemes of leave travel concession, conveyance advances, medical benefit's etc.

(c) The memorandum of 1st September 1972 has been negotiated and an agreement has been arrived at in May 1973. The second memorandum of the Officers' Association is under active consideration.

उत्तरीन, मध्य प्रदेश में एक हाण मिल का सरकारी नियंत्रण में लेना

1819. श्री फलचन्द अर्द्ध क्या बिजिय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तरीन में एक ऐसा मिल है जमके ऊपर सरकार का भारी कर्जा है तो पर भी उसे एक हाण मिल के द्वारा नियंत्रण में नहीं लिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम का विचार डग मिल को अपने नियंत्रण में

लेने का है और पर्याप्त हाँ, तो इसको कब तक सरकारी नियंत्रण में ले लिया जायेगा ?

बाधित भंडालद में उदयनी (श्री एस० शौ० जर्जर) : (क) उत्तरीन में भार वस्त्र मिलें हैं। इनमें से एक निल ग्राहत् हीरा मिल का प्रबन्ध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अधीन सरकार ने अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है। किसी वस्त्र उपकरण का प्रबन्ध सरकार मकान ग्राहत वस्त्र उपकरण (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण करना) अधिनियम, 1972 की घारा 4(2) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ही ग्रहण कर सकती है किसमें किसी उपकरण का प्रबन्ध केवल इस आधार पर ग्रहण किये जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उस पर सरकार का भारी ऋण है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reopening of Income-tax and Wealth-Tax cases of big Business Houses

1820 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE-
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government propose to reopen the Income-tax and Wealth-tax cases of some of the big business Houses, and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) In August, 1972 a Special Cell was created in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) to keep watch over the tax assessments of big industrial houses including the Birla house. Since then the Special Cell has been scrutinising the cases pertaining to two of these Houses. On the basis of information received from them it is understood that income-tax and wealth-tax assessments connected with the Birla House as per statement

laid on the Table of the House, have recently been reopened. [Placed in Library. See LT-5298/73.]

It may, however, be pointed out that income-tax and wealth-tax cases in respect of assessees belonging to big business houses, as in the case of any other assessee, can be reopened by Income-tax Officers and Wealth-tax Officers only on the basis of information in the possession of those officers and in circumstances laid down in the law.

As such, it is not possible to indicate what further assessments connected with big industrial houses are proposed to be reopened.

Apprehensions of Japan about investment climate in India

1821. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Japanese fear about investment climate in India,

(b) whether they have a feeling that nationalisation of enterprises in India is a deterrent to foreign investment,

(c) if so whether this impression has been gathered by the Head of the Indian Committee which visited Japan recently, and

(d) if so, how these fears have been removed by the Government of India and by the visiting Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) to (d). The India and Japan Committees for Studies in Economic Development in Indian and Japan had a joint meeting in Tokyo from June 4 to 6 1973. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat. In the course of the discussions the Japanese side sought

clarifications on Indian Government's policies towards nationalisation.

It was pointed out by the Indian delegation that Government of India's policy in this regard is based on requirement of Indian economy and on national objectives. It was the impression of the Indian delegation that the Japanese side was satisfied with the elucidation given by the Indian delegation.

Takeover of Tea Export

1822 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of members of Tea Board favour the takeover of tea export trade, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Proposal to takeover import of Books

1823. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to takeover the import of books in the country

(b) if so, the time by which the import of books will be taken over by Government.

(c) the reasons for taking over; and

(d) the extent to which foreign exchange is expected to be saved as a result of taking over the import thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C GEORGE) (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for taking over the import of books by the Government. An import licence for Rs 50 lakhs has been given to the State Trading Corporation for the import of technical and educational books. Other importers can import these books also.

(d) Does not arise

Non-availability of Homoeopathic Medicines due to Stoppage of Import of such Medicines

1824 DR SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a serious crisis is prevailing in the country in the matter of availability of homoeopathic medicines due to Government's refusal to allow import of these medicines from abroad and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to tackle the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) No Sir. A liberal policy is followed in allowing imports of homoeopathic medicines as indicated below—

(1) Import licences are granted to establish importers on a quota of 230 per cent this is the maximum quota allowed for any item

(2) Licences are granted to the actual users i.e. the manufacturers of homoeopathic medicines for import of homoeopathic drugs in basic form including sugar of milk and biochemic medicines

(3) Hospitals and medical institutions, can import homoeopathic medicines for their own use without import licence provided the c.i.f. value of import at any one time does not exceed Rs 1,000

(4) An individual can import homoeopathic medicines without import licence for his own use provided the c.i.f. value of import at any one time does not exceed Rs 200

Experiments for Artificial Rain

1825 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF

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

(a) whether Government have made any experiments for artificial rain in certain States, if so, in which States,

(b) how far these have been successful, and

(c) what was the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes Sir. Experiments in rain stimulation were carried out on a random basis by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the monsoon season of 1957 to 1966 in the following regions—

Delhi—Delhi State

Agra—Uttar Pradesh

Jaipur—Rajasthan

Munnar—Kerala

Experiments are being undertaken in the Madras region in Tamil Nadu and in the Poona region in Maharashtra by the Central Government and in Gujarat by the State Government

(b) From the experiments conducted in the Delhi, Agra, Jaipur and Munnar regions it was found that rainfall in the seeded areas was 20 per cent higher than that in the unseeded areas. On completion of the experiments in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, rainfall data will be analysed and statistically evaluated

(c) The expenditure depends upon the area and the duration of the experiment. For the current experiments at Poona and Madras, it is expected to be about five lakh rupees for an area of five thousand square miles over a period of three months.

Legislation regarding pasting of Retail Price tags on Commodities

1826. SHRI F. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation to the effect that manufacturers must paste retail price tags on every commodity as drug manufacturers do; and

(b) if so, when the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Weights & Measures (Law Revision) Committee in its report submitted to the Government of India has proposed legislation which would require the indication of retail price on every commodity sold in the packaged form.

(b) The proposals of the Committee are under consideration of the Government of India.

Import of Newsprint from Bangladesh

1827. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the volume of import of newsprint from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the extent of the proposed increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The New Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement between India and Bangladesh, which was concluded on

5th July, 1973, provides for import from Bangladesh of newsprint and low-grammage paper to the value of Rs. 450 lakhs during the year commencing from 28th September, 1973.

Smuggling of Indian Films into Pakistan through Third Country

1828. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the reported smuggling of Indian films into Pakistan through third country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Intelligence reports indicate that Indian films exported to some countries are diverted to third countries.

Information whether such diversions to Pakistan also take place and if so, the action that is being taken in this regard, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inflationary Pressure on Economy

1829. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the total public sector plan expenditure of Rs. 12,000 crores in the first four years of the Fourth Plan as much as Rs. 3,000 crores of one-fourth of the total expenditure was raised through deficit financing;

(b) whether during the same period banks extended credit to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores to the business sector;

(c) whether the two factors have largely contributed to the current inflationary pressure on the economy; and

(a) if so, the steps being taken to avoid the repetition of the same during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Of the total

Public sector Plan expenditure estimated at Rs. 11,830 crores during the first Four Years of the Fourth Plan, deficit financing at Rs. 1975 crores accounts for only 16.6 per cent for financing such expenditure.

(b) Yes, Sir. The outstanding claims of the banks on commercial sector which includes credit to Food Corporation of India and other non-departmentally run Government undertakings has increased by Rs 3,202 crores during the same period.

(c) As price level is a resultant of various factors operating in the economy simultaneously, it would be difficult to segregate that part of the price increase attributable to deficit financing and creation of credit by the banks.

(d) The scheme of financing the Fifth Plan as envisaged by the Planning Commission in its document, 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79' is to keep the quantum of deficit financing to the level at which the consequential increase in money supply with the Public and aggregate demand will not exceed the requirements of the economy arising from growth in real terms.

Setting up of a Committee to look into the Entire selling arrangement of Tea

1830. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN-**
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN-

Will the Minister of COMMFRCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to look into the entire selling arrangements of tea;

(b) if so, whether one of the terms of reference of the Committee is the

feasibility of introducing the Dutch system of auction as against the conventional system; and

(c) what are the other terms of references?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c). The Task Force set up for evolving a viable and long-term strategy for the growth of tea industry and promotion of exports will *inter alia* look into the present arrangements for export of tea including the auction system and suggest improvements, if required.

Package Plan to Check Rise in Prices

1831 **SHRI VASANT SATHE-**
SHRI SEZHIYAN-

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a 'package plan' to arrest spiralling prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government has been keeping regular vigil over the price situation in the country, and has been taking remedial measures in the light of the emerging situation. To the extent that there is excess liquidity in the economy, credit controls have been further tightened recently. Steps have been initiated to secure economics in Government expenditure, particularly non-development expenditure. The Government has been operating a public distribution system for supply of major food grains at subsidised prices which have remained generally unchanged for the last three/four years. Price and distribution controls are in force in respect of some other essential con-

sumer goods such as sugar, vanaspati, certain varieties of cotton cloth and kerosene. Forward trading has been either banned, or suspended, in respect of a number of agricultural commodities; it is allowed, at present, only in the case of a few commodities which are either of minor significance or are important for exports. Availability of goods in short supply is being augmented through programmes for higher production and larger imports. The above administrative, fiscal and monetary measures are designed to supplement and complement each other. They are also subject to constant review and additional steps will be taken as and when necessary.

Report of Committee to examine Personnel Policy of Public Sector Enterprises

1832. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHYURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee set up by Government has examined the personnel policy of public sector enterprises;

(b) whether it has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Action Committee on Public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission, which had submitted certain recommendations *inter-alia* for a review of selection procedures for top management posts in public enterprises. Government have, taking into account these recommendations along with other relevant considerations, since decided on the framework for a new managerial personnel policy for the public sector.

This policy is based on the need for giving sufficient autonomy to the enterprises themselves in making appointment to posts below the level of General Manager, so that the processes of development of specialised skills, greater continuity and commitment in the work-force and encouragement to increased mobility of managers between enterprises are assisted.

In the case of appointments made by Government to the Boards of these enterprises, the Government have decided to abandon the present empanelment procedure for selection of suitable personnel. Instead it is proposed to set up a suitable High Level Selection Board of eminent persons with experience of top personnel selection to recommend suitable names for specific vacancies at the top level that may occur. Suitable arrangements are also envisaged for closer association of the chief executives of the enterprises concerned in the Selection of personnel for functional directorship and for the post of General Managers. It is proposed to invest the High Level Selection Body with the task of overseeing management development in the public sector as a whole and the evolution of appropriate appraisal procedures to assist objective selection. The details of the new framework are being finalised along these lines.

वर्ष 1973-74 में उद्योगों में वृद्धि करने के लिये कच्चे माल का आयात

1833. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वर्षाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 में उद्योगों में वृद्धि करने के लिए आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक ने कितने किस-किस प्रकार के और कितने मूल्य के कच्चे माल का आयात करने की अनुमति दी है ?

वर्षाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री ए. सी. र्जान्ज) : कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए

जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की मात्रा, वे किस प्रकार के हैं तथा कितने मूल्य के हैं इन के बारे में जानकारी अलग से नहीं रखी जाती, क्योंकि आयोजन नीति के उपबन्धों के अनुसार आमतौर पर कन्वेंशन माल, फालतू पुर्ची तथा संषटकों आदि के लिए मिलेजुले लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने हैं।

नेपाल को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1834. श्री थोकृष्ण अश्वानि. क्या बाणिज्य भंडो यह बनाने की शुरू करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल को 15,000 टन सीमेंट की सप्लाई करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विवारणीन;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मावा को देश की आवश्यकता से अधिक समर्थन है?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री ए० सा० जार्ज) : (क) गजय आपार निधि ने नेपाल की नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी को 15,000 में० टन सीमेंट मालाई करने के लिए एक सवित्रा की है।

(ख) और (ग). सीमेंट की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं का हिसाब लगाने के बाद निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई थी।

Sanction of Industrial Loan by World Bank and International Development Association

1835. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two loans aggregating \$170 million to assist industrial development in India have been announced by the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association;

(b) if so, whether IDA credit is intended for help to 700 medium and large scale enterprises in selected priority industries to maintain and expand production;

(c) if so, what are the projects for which loan will be utilised; and

(d) how the rest of the loan will be utilised by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) An Agreement was signed with the World Bank for a loan of \$70 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. on 9th June, 1973 and a Development Credit Agreement was signed with the International Development Association, the soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, for an amount of \$100 million

(b) The IDA Credit would provide the foreign exchange for the import requirements of raw materials, components and spares for the fuller utilisation of capacity in the industrial units registered with the DGTD in certain selected priority industries.

(c) The World Bank loan to the ICICI will be utilised for providing loans to private enterprises to meet their foreign exchange needs for imported capital equipment for projects which are approved by the Government

(d) Does not arise.

Findings of C.B.I. into the cases involving Engineer, Manager and Controller of Stores of Indian Airlines

1836. SHRI MADHUPYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has registered a complaint with C.B.I. in January, 1973 against the Engineer, Manager and Controller of Stores of the Airlines; and

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. has gone into the cases and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A formal complaint was registered with the Central Bureau of Investigation in connection with the purchase of some Caravelle ground handling equipment. The matter is under investigation.

Modification in the Organisational Structure of M. M. T. C.

1837. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisational structure of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is being notified; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the modifications being made?

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

(b) The modifications are designed to improve the efficiency by a functional re-orientation of divisions, replacement of the traditional secretarial hierarchical system and a more purposeful strengthening of the Board.

बंगला देश और भारत के बीच व्यापार का पुनर्विवरण

1838. जी महा दोपक रिह शास्त्र : क्या वारिष्ठ मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) या बंगलादेश और भारत के बीच व्यापार का अद्वायिक पुनर्विवरण अक्टूबर, 1972 डाका ने हुआ था जिनमें व्यापार की द्विमी प्रणाली के कारणों और उसके समावान पर विचार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकल ?

वारिष्ठ मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी ए० सी० जार्ड) : (क) आर (ख). दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार कागज के कियान्वयन का पुनर्विवरण करने के लिए, भारत सरकार और बंगला देश की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक 5 से 8 अक्टूबर, 1972 तक डाका में हुई।

2. भारत-बंगला देश व्यापार कागज में जो 28 मार्च, 1972 को मम्पन्ह हुआ था, निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई।

(1) सीमावर्ती व्यापार : भूमि सीमा ग्रन्ति सीमाओं के दोनों ओर ग्रामीण धनों में रहन वाले नागों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राजाना उपर्याम में आने वाली बन्दुओं के आदान प्रदान को सुकर बनाने के लिए सीमावर्ती व्यापार।

(2) सामित भुगतान प्रबंध : दोनों ओर में 25 करोड़ रु० तक विशेष हित की बन्दुओं के मनुलिन व्यापार के लिए सामित भुगतान प्रबंध, तथा

(3) सीमित भुगतान प्रबंध के बाहर व्यापार : सामान्य विश्व व्यापी आयात तथा नियात नीतियों और परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में भुगतान करने की शर्तों के अनुसार सीमित भुगतान प्रबंध के बाहर व्यापार।

सीमित भुगतान व्यवस्था

3. आपार करार के अन्तर्गत वह व्यवस्था की यही कि सीमावर्ती आपार व्यवस्था सीमावर्ती आपार संबंधी उपचार का पुनर्विलोकन, यह विचार करने के लिए कि क्या इसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए या इसमें किसी प्रकार का संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए छ माह की अधिकारी के पश्चात किया जाएगा। मध्यवर्ती पृष्ठविलोकन के दौरान, भारत ने, बगला देश की इच्छाओं के अनुसार, इस प्रथम का तब तक के लिए आस्थागत बर दिया है जब तक कि सीमा पर अच्छी तरह से नियन्त्रण स्थापित नहीं हो जाना और भारत-बगला देश की सम्पूर्ण सीमा पर अध्यपूर्ण रोक आम करने के लिए प्रश्नामन में तीव्रता नहीं लाई जानी।

सीमित भुगतान प्रबन्ध

4. स्टट बक आफ इंडिया से इस समय प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सीमित भुगतान व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत पजीहत मंचिकाओं से यह प्रकट हुआ कि भारत में बगला देश को निर्धारित, बगला देश के भारत का निर्धारितों को अपेक्षा अधिक होगे। मध्यावधि संबोधी के दौरान यह पना चला कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जबकि कोयले तथा सीमेन्ट जमीं आवश्यक बस्तुओं की बगला देश में सुरक्षित आवश्यकता है और उन्हे तत्वाल प्राप्त करना पड़ा, अर्थात् परिवहन मूल्य-धाराओं तथा सम्बागत कठिनाइयों से बगला देश से भारत को होने वाले निर्यातों में रुकावट आई।

5. अरिजहन कठिनाइयों के आवादा, आपूर्तियों की उपलब्धता का आवाद भी बगला देश से आवादों की माला में कमी करने वाला एक कारण है। उदाहरणार्थ, भट्टी फैज आदि की आपूर्ति संविदा अधीन माला से कम रह जाई और यह अनुमान लगाया जाया

कि ये पूर्तियां सालाह ५० लाख रु० के स्तर पर रहीं जबकि संविदा १.५ करोड़ रु० की थी। इच्छी प्रकार, सीमित भुगतान प्रबन्ध से जो २५ लाख रु० के खीटे की अवधारणा थी, उसके स्वाम पर केवल भूमध्य आधीन माला को संविदाएं नियांदित की जा सकी और वास्तविक पूर्तियां और भी कम होने की समावना थी।

6. सीमित भुगतान प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत देश से निर्यात किए जाने वाले २५ करोड़ रु० मुल्य के माल से मछली तथा पटमन नमूने १.५ करोड़ रु० तथा ७.५ करोड़ रु० मूल्य के थे। कच्ची पटमन के मध्यमध्य में, कोमरों की समस्याओं के ग्रनावा, पटमन की उपलब्धि और आपूर्ति के लिए बगला देश में अवस्थावन्न अर्थात् रही है। गेलों के चलने, सदान व्यवस्थाओं तथा सीमा शुल्क नियांदी के सबूत में भी कठिनाइया थी। इन कठिनाइयों पर विनाशपूर्वक विचार विमर्श किया गया और यह विनियन्त्रण किया गया कि क्षेत्र स्तर पर बेहतर समन्वय करने के लिए एक इंतिक दल स्थापित किया जाए जिसमें बगला देश के सीमा शुल्क नेलवे तथा पटमन निर्यात अभिकरणों के प्रतिनिधि हो। तथापि बाद में बगला देश सीमित भुगतान करार में की गयी व्यवस्था की तुलना में कही अधिक मालाओं में पटमन की पूर्ति कर सका।

7. दूसरी ओर, मछली के आवाद की समावना एवं बहुत उत्तमाहबखर्क नहीं थी/है। कठिनाई मुख्य रूप से १७ केन्द्रों में से उन १४ केन्द्रों में प्राप्ति, पैकिंग, परिरक्षण (बर्फ) और परिवहन की सुविधाएं जुटाने की रही हैं जहा से गतकाल में भारत को मछलियों का निर्यात किया जाता था। इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि मछलियों के नियांत्रण से संबंधित मामलों, विशेष रूप से नियांत्रित को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक उपायों की संबोधी किसार में मछलियों की बढ़ी ही संबोधी संबंधित संयुक्त संबोधी संविति

में बराबर की जानी चाहिये। भारत की ओर से इस समिति के कार्य की देखभाल कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाती है।

8. अन्य के साथ साथ बगला देश के प्रतिविविमंडल के अनुरोध पर भीमित भुगतान प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत भारत से निर्यात के लिए विविध बन्दुओं में यिनी बसें, दानों के बृश, लेव करने के लूग, शश, मनो, आलू, जिंजर, तिरपाल और चट्टक रोख के लिए कानून बोने समिलिन की गई। चमड़ा कमाने के इम्प्रेक्ट, कर्म तथा कड़ा, कुमाल को चटाइरा तथा जाड़ हम्मणिय को बन्दुए, मेट्रिक्शन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सुखाई हुई मछलिया अर्दि दानादेश से निर्यातों की सूची में शिवित हो गई।

9 अपार करार में यह उत्तर किया गया है कि

“दोनों भरकारे दोनों देशों के बीच अपने जलमार्गों भेंतों और मढ़कों के प्रयोग के लिए तथा एक देश के दो द्यानों के बीच दूसरे के राज्य लेव से होकर भाल के लाने ले जाने के लिए पारस्परिक हित के प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सहमत है।”

10 मध्यावधि मवीका को देखने हुए भारत सरकार और बगला देश सरकार ने दोनों देशों के बीच आणिज्य के लिए जलमार्गों का प्रयोग करने हेतु और एक देश के दो स्थानों के बीच दूसरे देश के राज्य लेव से होकर भाल के लाने ले जाने के लिए प्रथमत पाल कर्त्ता के लिए बैंध एक सलेख सम्पन्न किया है।

11. उम लेव में रेलों के भवालन के लिए एक दूसरे को दो जाने वाली मुविलियों के बारे में दोनों देशों के रेल विभागों के प्रतिविविधियों में विचार-विनियम किया है। दोनों देशों द्वारा अपार करार तक शीघ्रित

भुगतान प्रबन्ध के कार्यकरण का भी जुलाई 1973 को प्रथम सप्ताह में पुनरीक्षण किया गया। यह देखा गया कि आन्तरिक परिवह की मवस्थाओं, नौवहन अपर्याप्ताओं और प्रतिवाल्मक प्रबन्धों, जो कि दोनों देशों के बीच, काफी वर्षों तक व्यापार सबध न रहने पर पहली बार नियत करने पड़े, को देखते हुए सीमित भुगतान प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों का निर्यात निष्पादन बहुत सतोषज्ञक था। परिवहन सवाई बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए प्रभावी तथा सामर्थिक उपाय करने के उद्देश्य से दोनों मरकारों ने एक मदुक्त परिवह ममन्वय समिति स्थापित करने का विनियम किया है।

सामिन भुगतान प्रबन्ध के बाहर अपार

12 दोनों मरकारों के बीच यह ममझौता हो गया है कि सीमित भुगतान व्यवस्था के बाहर आयानों निर्यातों का नियवण दोनों देशों के अपने अपने आयान-निर्यात व विदेशी मुद्रा सबधी विनियमों के अनुसार किया जायेगा। बगला देश में यह प्रथा रही है कि सरकारी विभागों और राज्य व्यापार अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता वाले आयातों के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेंडर भागे जाते हैं। भारतीय उद्यमी अनेक मदों की पूर्ति के लिए इस प्रकार के टेंडर प्राप्त करने में मुकान हुआ है। जैसे कि साईकिन वाणिज्यिक आटो रिक्शा, मोटर-गाडियों के फालतू पुर्जे, पर्पग मेट और बस्ता।

विना तराशे होरों का आपाल

1839 श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा ने क्या आणिज्य मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यत तोन बधैर्ये में भारत वे कुल वित्तने मूल्य के विना तराशे होरों द्या आवश्यक किया गया और अधिकार द्वारा हीरे विना कित्तने देशों से आवात किये थये;

(क) उस पर कितना बर्चा आया,
 (ग) बाद में ये हीरे किन-किन देशों को
 बेचे गये और

(घ) सौदे में कितनी हानि/लाभ हुआ?

चार्जिंग मंडलालय में उपर्युक्ती (धी
 ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) 1970-71,
 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (दिसम्बर
 1972 तक) में आयातित बिना तराजों हीरो
 का कुल मूल्य 64 65 करोड़ रु० है। जिन
 प्रमुख देशों में वे आयात तिथि जात हैं वे हैं
 ब्रिटेन, बेन्जियम, कागा तथा अनिया।

(ख) सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य यह
 जानना (चाहते हैं कि हीरो की कटाई तथा
 पालिश पर कितना व्यय हुआ)। यह जानकारा
 उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) बेन्जियम, स० ग० अमरीका,
 हागकार्ग जापान, नीदरलैंड, ब्रिटेन तथा
 इजरायल।

(घ) 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा
 1972-73 (दिसम्बर 1972 तक) में
 अर्जित निवन विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग 41 84
 करोड़ रु० है।

**Proposal to secure price increase on
 Iron Ore exported to Japan by
 M M T C.**

1840 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL Will the Minister of COM-
 MERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether M M T C proposes to
 secure a price increase on iron ore
 exported to Japan, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) An increase in price of iron ore
 exported to Japan is being negotiated,
 keeping in view the need for a markup
 on account of Dollar devaluation in
 December, 1971 and February, 1973

Sale of controlled cloth at high prices

1841 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
 VERMA Will the Minister of COM-
 MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
 of the fact that the controlled coarse
 cloth is being sold at exorbitant
 prices in the open market, and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Gov-
 ernment propose to take to check this
 malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
 A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Proposal to peg the prices of cloth
 MERCE be pleased to state:
 VERMA

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
 be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal mooted by
 Government and accepted by the
 Cotton Mills Federation to peg the
 prices of cloth at the January level
 has not been implemented so far.

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in
 implementing the same, and

(c) the broad outlines of the pro-
 posal finalised in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
 A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) On the
 recommendations made to Government
 by the Committee on Cloth Prices, a
 Voluntary Prices Restraint Scheme
 for wearable non-controlled cloth of
 coarse, lower and higher medium

varieties has been evolved and brought into force with effect from 20th July, 1973, the salient features of the scheme are:

(i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.

(ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.

(iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.

(iv) Implementation Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the Scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade, as the case may be for appropriate action.

(v) Watch-Dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violations and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

Gang engaged in smuggling Hashish Oil

1843. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international narcotics ring indulging in smuggling of hashish oil has been smashed by the Calcutta Custom Officials recently; and

(b) if so, the number of arrests made in this connection and further action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Working on the information received that an international gang was operating in Eastern India and Nepal, Customs authorities at Calcutta seized about 83 Kgs. of Hashish Oil and 278 Kgs. of Hashish Cakes during May to July, 1973. The contraband was meant for export to U.S.A. and Canada.

(b) Four persons, one Canadian national and three Indian nationals, have been arrested in this connection, besides two foreigners arrested in America by United States Customs. Further investigations are in progress.

Revision of Trade Policy with Socialist Countries

1844. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise their trade policy with the socialist countries;

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed in this present policy; and

(c) what are the reasons for the proposed changes?

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

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

Supply of cotton textiles under the Indo-Soviet Cotton Conversion Deal

1845. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several textile mills, including Government-managed mills, have become defaulters in the shipment of cotton textiles under the Indo-Soviet Cotton Conversion deal;

(b) whether some of the mills who had accepted the quota have not even started production;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the failure of these mills to produce the accepted quota, and

(d) what steps have been taken to compel these mills to produce the required clothes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Eight Government-managed mills and eight private owned mills have defaulted the delivery of cotton fabrics for export to USSR under the Cotton Conversion Deal

(b) to (d) Some of the reasons for non fulfilment of the contractual obligation by these mills are stated to be

(i) power cuts,

(ii) the quality of the material produced not having been passed by the textile Committee, and

(iii) non-availability of cotton yarn, etc

The Office of the Textile Commission has issued orders on the defaulting mills under the provisions of the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production & Distribution for purposes of Export) Orders, 1966 compelling them to manufacture and deliver the contracted quantity by stipulated extended date viz, 31st August, 1973, except in the case of one mill where it was 31st July, 1973

Fresh order for Indian goods from Singapore

1846 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in 'the Statesman' dated the 12th July, 1973 captioned 'Fresh order for Indian goods from Singapore'; and

(b) if so, the details of the order for Indian goods placed by Singapore?

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

(b) Details of Orders booked in Singapore as the result of Indian Trade Exhibition organised by this Ministry from June 25 to July 10 1973 as informally indicated by the participants are as follows --

Sr No	Category of goods	Value
1	Heavy Engineering Goods	21,09,500
2	Light Engineering Goods	24,27,000
3	Handicrafts	23,000
4	Jewellery	40,000
5	Miscellaneous Goods	1,50,000
Total		48,39,500
or Rs 1,45,18,500 -		

R B I Study to Eliminate Frauds on Banks

1847 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the HINDU dated the 9th May, 1973 captioned 'RBI study to eliminate fraud on Banks

(b) if so, the outcome of this, and

(c) whether Government have got specific cases of fraud on banks for which some measures have to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) It is presumed the reference is to the

news item which appeared in "The HINDU" dated the 9th July, 1973, captioned 'RBI study to Eliminate Frauds on Banks'. If so, Government have seen this news item.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India is conducting studies of the systems and the procedures obtaining in banks with the immediate objective of identifying areas of deficiencies and suggesting, wherever necessary, the introduction of revised systems and procedures and improvement in the existing ones. Reserve Bank of India may also make suggestions to assist the banks in finding ways of rectifying the various deficiencies revealed by the audit. The Reserve Bank has reported that in the light of the inspections regarding systems and procedures obtaining in two banks and the information collected by it from several other banks it has already advised the commercial banks on certain precautions to be taken in regard to balancing of transactions relating to clearing of cheques, drafts etc. as well as reconciliation of inter-branch accounts.

(c) In terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India all banks are required to report about all frauds perpetrated in their offices as soon as such frauds come to their notice. On going through the *modus operandi* of the frauds and the laxities in observing the usual internal controls which facilitate the perpetration of most of the frauds, the banks concerned are advised by the Reserve Bank of India about the safeguards and precautions to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such frauds. The Reserve Bank of India has also been issuing, from time to time, circulars to banks not only with a view to cautioning them but also to enabling them to plug possible loopholes, if any, in the respective systems and procedures.

Report of British Leather Expert on Leather Exports from India

**1848. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a British leather expert has reported in his recent visit to India that within a few years Indian leather exports could increase to Rs 350 crore from the present level of Rs 150 crore, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions made by him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Mr Higham, Technical Editor "The Leather", London, has made an observation to this effect in an article published by him after a visit to India and a general survey of Indian leather industry. He was not required to make any suggestion on the subject to the Government of India.

Decision to re-surface the runway of Palam Airport

**1849 SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN
SHRI V. MAYAVAN**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to re-surface the runway of Palam Airport.

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved, and

(c) when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The work of resurfacing of the shorter runway, 09/27, at Delhi airport involving an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs has already started. The longer runway 18/26 does not require resurfacing.

Request from Thai Government to increase the Landing Rights of International Flag Carriers of the two countries

1850 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a). whether the request of Thai Government to increase the landing rights of international flag carriers of the two countries has been accepted,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) The Thai requests for additional frequencies and certain changes in the route schedule were considered at the intergovernmental consultations held in New Delhi on 11 and 12th May, 1973. The talks were inconclusive and it was agreed that Air India and Thai Airways would meet at the airline level for further discussions

Indo-Soviet Joint Study of Monsoons in the Arabian Sea

1851 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI P GANGADEB

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

(a) whether India and Russia are jointly carrying out a study of the monsoons in the Arabian Sea and, if so the outcome thereof,

(b) whether experts from the Department of Atomic Energy are also participating in the study, and

(c) when the study is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. India and USSR have jointly carried out a mon-

soon experiment (MONEX-1973) in the Arabian Sea from 16th May, 1973 to 11th July, 1973. Considerable data relating to the physical properties of the sea and the atmosphere during the period have been collected by both. This will be processed and studied by the Indian and Soviet Scientists at their respective research centres.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It is expected that the study will be completed by the end of 1974

Subjects Discussed at Regional Committee Meeting for Banking at Shillong

1852 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he attended the Regional Committee meeting for banking in North-Eastern India at Shillong on 22nd May 1973 and

(b) the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir. The Finance Minister attended the Regional Consultative Committee meeting of nationalised banks in the North Eastern Region held at Shillong on the 22nd May, 1973

(b) The Committee discussed the steps to be taken for securing a more rapid expansion of banking facilities in this Region particularly in opening of new bank offices and in extending credit to agriculturists and other borrowers from the priority sectors. It was also decided that the various steps that emerged at this meeting should be followed up by frequent contacts between the officials of the Governments concerned and of the banks and also by arranging for State Level Coordination Committee meetings

Establishment of Joint Commission by India and E.E.C.

**1853. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community has agreed to establish a Joint Commission with India; and

(b) whether the details of the Joint Commission have been worked out and, if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The proposal for commercial Cooperation Agreement between India and the European Economic Community, which inter-alia provides for setting of a joint commission, is still under negotiation.

Effect of non-availability of yarn on Bidi Industry

1854 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bidi Industry is very much affected by the non-availability of yarn, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to supply yarn to the Bidi Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) here have been complaints from the bidi industry about non-availability of yarn to them.

(b) State Governments, who are allotted bulk quotas of cotton yarn for distribution to actual users, have been asked to meet the requirements

of bidi industry also along with the requirements of handlooms and power looms in the States.

News-item Captioned 'Asia' 72 writers run from Pillar to Post'

1855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 12th July, 1973 under the caption 'Asia 72 writers run from pillar to Post'.

(b) if so, the fact of the matter; and

(c) whether the matter has been investigated?

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

(b) and (c) The matter has been looked into. Among the several items which were handled by Messrs Consolium Private Limited, New Delhi Public Relations Agency for Asia 72 - one was editing, printing and publishing on behalf of Fair Authorities a Daily Asia '72 News Bulletin in Hindi and English. The Agency has presented 58 (fifty eight) bills for this item of work covering an amount of Rs 2.95 lakhs (Rupees two lakhs and ninety-five thousand). Out of this 51 (fifty one) bills covering an amount of Rs. 2.34 lakhs (Rupees two lakhs and thirty-four thousand) have been paid to the Agency. The bill relating to the payment of casual writers, cartoonists, cartographers and photographers, the subject matter of the News item, has been paid to the Agency. The Agency has also notified the persons, to whom the amounts were due, to collect the money. The other bills of the Agency are under scrutiny in consultation with the Agency.

Sanction would be issued shortly as soon as the scrutiny is over.

Arrears of Wealth-tax and Gift-tax

1856. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Wealth-tax and Gift-tax as on 1st May, 1973;

(b) the amount written off during 1972; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) Figures of net arrears of Wealth-tax and Gift-tax on 1st May 1973 are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(b) The amount of wealth tax written off during the financial year 1971-72 is Rs. 14,386/- and the amount of gift-tax written off during the financial year 1971-72 is nil

(c) The general measures taken by the Government to realise the arrears are:—

(1) Tax recovery work in respect of certificated arrears has been taken over by the department.

(2) A number of officers of the status of Commissioners of Income-tax and Additional Commissioners of Income-tax have been appointed as Tax Recovery Commissioners and several Income-tax Officers have been appointed as Tax Recovery Officers all over India.

(3) Functional scheme of work in which collection of taxes from assessee assessed by several Income-tax Officers in a circle is entrusted to a specified Income-tax Officer, has been introduced.

(4) Arrear/Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country During the period, special

emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assessee.

(5) Names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes are published in certain prescribed circumstances.

(6) A number of recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee have been incorporated in the Taxation Law (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

Arrears of Income-tax in West Bengal

1857 SHRI M S PURTY:
DR RANEN SEN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the largest amount of Income-tax arrears is due in the State of West Bengal, and

(b) if so, the exact amount thereof and since when it has been due and the steps being taken by Government for its recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir The charge-wise break-up of the gross demand outstanding as well as the net arrears of income-tax as on 31st March, 1973 is given in the attached statement.

(b) The break-up of the gross demand outstanding and the net arrears of income-tax as on 31st March, 1973, in the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central), according to the periods for

which these have been due is as follows:-

	(In crores of Rupees)	
	Gross demand outstanding	Net arrears
1. Arrears of 1962-63 and earlier years:	28.80	23.74
2. Arrears of 1963-64 to 1970-71	150.04	113.11
3. Arrears of 1971-72	62.54	51.76
4. Arrears of 1972-73	53.90	14.44
Total	295.28	203.05

All steps provided in law, including the following, have been taken and are being taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:-

1. Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.
2. Attachment of money due to the assessee under section 226(3).
3. Attachment of money in courts u/s. 226(4).
4. Restraint and sale of movable property under section 226 (5).
5. Issue of Recovery Certificates under section 222.
6. Attachment/sale of movable; immovable property.
7. Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

A Special Cell has been formed in the Office of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, to scrutinise and review individual cases where arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding, in order to give proper guidance to field officers to take effective follow-up action.

With a view to tackling the problem of tax arrears, and evolve a firm policy, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had discussions with Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and the representatives of the Officers' Associations. As a result of these discussions, the following steps are proposed to be taken on priority basis:-

- (1) Strengthening the cadre of Income-tax Officers and Tax Recovery Officers.
- (2) Posting of Appellate Assistant Commissioners to the West Bengal Charge from elsewhere on an ad hoc basis for short periods to clear the backlog of appeals.
- (3) Evolving a machinery for the speedy write off of irrecoverable demands.
- (4) Expediting the adjustment of taxes already paid, disposal of applications for rectifications and orders to give effect to appellate decisions.
- (5) Requesting the appellate authorities to take up all appeals and references where large demands are involved, on a priority basis.
- (6) Enlistment of the co-operation of officers through their respective Associations.

Member (Budget), Central Board of Direct Taxes has been holding discussions with the Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal to guide them in tackling this problem with particular reference to cases involving large demands.

S. No.	C.I.T. Charge	Statement	(In crores of Rs.)	
			As on 31-3-1973	
			Gross	Net
1. Andhra Pradesh-I	.	.	8.71	4.20
2. Andhra Pradesh-II	.	.	8.03	4.64
3. Assam	.	.	7.52	5.87
4. Bihar	.	.	14.72	12.46
5. Bombay City-I	.	.	19.92	11.39
6. Bombay City-II	.	.	15.64	8.52
7. Bombay City-III—	.	.	43.43	20.70
8. Bombay City-IV	.	.	19.10	13.56
9. Bombay City -V	.	.	24.87	18.04
10. Bombay City-VI	.	.	25.94	19.29
11. Bombay (Central)	.	.	31.75	14.64
12. Calcutta(Central)	.	.	35.98	24.98
13. Delhi-I	.	.	22.65	9.57
14. Delhi-II	.	.	10.85	6.31
15. Delhi-III	.	.	14.88	10.25
16. Delhi (Central)	.	.	29.91	15.93
17. Gujarat-I	.	.	6.56	4.27
18. Gujarat-II	.	.	9.39	5.54
19. Gujarat-III	.	.	7.06	3.55
20. Kanpur	.	.	20.60	11.33
21. Kerala	.	.	7.35	3.48
22. Lucknow	.	.	12.33	6.67
23. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	.	.	13.79	10.48
24. Madras-I	.	.	18.77	7.17
25. Madras-II	.	.	17.74	7.59
26. Madras (Central).	.	.	20.81	9.43
27. Mysore	.	.	11.09	3.80
28. Orissa	.	.	5.68	4.09
29. Poona	.	.	9.33	6.19
30. Patiala-I	.	.	10.53	4.77
31. Patiala-II	.	.	7.62	4.64

Sl.No.	C.I.T. charge	As on 31-3-73	
		Gross	Net
(In Crores of Rupees)			
32. Rajasthan, Jaipur.	.	8.23	4.85
33. Nagpur.	.	9.95	6.84
34. West Bengal-I.	.	28.76	13.94
35. West Bengal-II	.	57.15	41.92
36. West Bengal-III.	.	34.64	22.02
37. West Bengal-IV.	.	50.37	41.26
38. West Bengal-V.	.	40.17	31.42
39. West Bengal-IV.	.	42.00	27.50
Total.—		790.72	483.10

Offer for sale of European Airbus to Indian Airlines

1838. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA-

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has received offers from the European Airbus manufacturers for the sale of airbus at much reduced rates, and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Indian Airlines received quotations from Messrs. Airbus Industries, the manufacturers of the A-300-B Airbus. The fleet augmentation proposals of the Corporation are under consideration.

Impact of revaluation of West German Mark on Indian Rupee

1859. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany revalued Market recently; and

(b) if so, its effect on the Indian rupee?

1259-L.S.—4

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISIRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). West Germany revalued the Deutsche Mark by 5.5 per cent on June 29, 1973. As the Mark continues to float, as before, the revaluation affects the Mark's parity only with the currencies of the five common market partners (Netherlands, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Denmark) along with Sweden and Norway, which opt for fixed parities, (subject to a margin of 2.25 per cent on either side) under a joint float arrangement which came into effect from 13th March, 1973. However, the floating Pound Sterling depreciated *vis-a-vis*, Mark by 10.9 per cent between June 28 and July 25, 1973. Since the Rupee continues to maintain its relationship with Pound Sterling, the rupee has also depreciated to the same extent, during the period, *vis-a-vis*, the Mark.

Loan from International Development Association

1860. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Association has granted a credit of \$ 25 million to our country;

(b) if so the terms and conditions of the credit, and

(c) the sectors in which this credit will be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Government of India signed an agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) the soft lending affiliate of the World Bank on the 9th February 1973 for a credit of US Dollars 25 million for Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Project

(b) The credit carries no interest but only a service charge at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent (of 1 per cent). The amount is repayable in half-yearly instalments, commencing February 1 1983 and ending August 1 2022. The rupee equivalent of the credit is to be repaid by Government of India

(c) The purpose of the credit is to assist IDBI in expanding its activities in financing through the State Financial Corporations for the development of the small and medium scale industries in India

Representation made by Retired IAS and other Central Services Officers for increase in their Pensions

1861 SHRI RAM PRAKASH

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some retired in the Administrative Service and other Central Services officers have represented for an increase in their pensions and

(b) if so the decision of Government in the matter?

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

(b) The Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to the retirement benefits for serving Central Government servants are still under examination. The question of grant of any relief to the existing pensioners can be examined in due course in the light of the decisions that may be taken on these recommendations

Enhancement of Interest Rate by L.I.C.

1862 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether L.I.C has decided to enhance its interest rate, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes Sir The rate has been increased in respect of the following Schemes

(i) Term Loan to State Electricity Boards on mortgage of properties

(ii) Term Loan to Public Limited Companies and Cooperative Societies for industrial purposes

(iii) Scheme for grant of loan on mortgage of immovable properties (M-I Scheme)

(iv) "Own Your Home" Scheme (OYH Scheme)

(v) Scheme for grant of loan to Public Ltd Companies/Public Sector Undertakings for the purpose of housing schemes of their employees

(vi) Scheme for grant of loan to Cooperative Housing Societies of employees of Public Limited Companies/Public Sector Undertakings for construction of houses

(vii) "Own You Apartment" Scheme

(viii) Scheme pertaining to Co-operative Societies in Borivli and other Townships.

(b) The interest rate has been increased on account of the recent increase in the bank rate, present day structure of interest rates, present day cost of capital and the pattern of interest rates adopted by other public financing institutions.

News-Item Captioned Pilots List Flaws in Operations'

1863. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Pilots list flaws in operations' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 24th June, 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Commercial Pilots Association had in a communication dated 22nd June, 1973 raised various points concerning safety of operations and the functioning of the Operations Department of Indian Airlines. This communication contained many of the points mentioned in the press report. These were carefully examined by the management of the Corporation and the correct position explained to the Association in writing of 7th of July, 1973. Where remedial action was called for it has been taken by the Management.

Taking Over of Sick Tea Plantations

1864. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN- SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to takeover sick tea plantations in the country;

(b) the number and other particulars of these sick tea plantations and the agency to be formed to takeover these sick tea plantations; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Certain proposals in this regard are being examined by the Government in the light of the recommendations made by the Task Force in Volume I of its report.

प्राप्तकर की ओरी दे लिए सजा

1865. श्री जिनकुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित बंदी यह बनाने दी कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि एक लाख रुपये म अधिक कर की ओरी करने वाले व्यक्ति को मात्र वर्ष की केव की मजा दी जायेगी.

(ख) यदि ता ना द्वारा नियन्त्र की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं प्रार

(ग) प्रानमनिज़ माननी को मन्देह रखित नथा १००० लाने द्वारा नियन्त्र मरकार ने क्या राम द्वारे हैं ?

वित मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (जी के० आर एंड ए) : १००० रु. करावात गान्न (नर्सर्सन) द्वारा १९७३ के बारे १००० रु. जीर्दे प्राप्तकर अधिनियम १९६१ द्वारा २७६ सं (१ प्रार धन-कर अधिनियम १९५८ की ध.रा ३५-एक ते रुप ग उत्तरवाच जोड़ गए हैं। उन उपवधों में ऐसे मार्मों में एक अवधी की जो मात्र वर्ष नम की तो मरुती है, कठोर

कारावास की व्यवस्था है, जिनमें कर की ओरी जानबूझ कर की गयी हो और कर-अपवंचन की रकम एक लाख ८० से अधिक हो।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड का ध्यान आयकर विभाग में प्रशासन तंत्र को स्वच्छ और यथार्थ बनाने की आवश्यकता पर निरन्तर लगा रहता है। बोर्ड अपने मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, अपर मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी और सतर्कता अधिकारियों के जरिए ब्रांडचार के नामों पर निगाह रखता है। आयकर विभाग में प्रशासनिक तंत्र को स्वच्छ और यथार्थ बनाने के उपायों की निरंतर समीक्षा होती रहती है और ऐसे उपायों में सुधार लाने के लिए जैसे और जब आवश्यकता होती है, कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Submission of Report of Dr. Rajamannar Committee Re: Renewing of Present Legislations Deposits, Loans, Advances etc.

1866. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state when the report of the Rajamannar Committee regarding reviewing of present legislations regarding deposit, loan, advance etc. is expected to be submitted and considered by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Rajamannar Committee (Banking Laws Committee) is expected to submit its report for the consideration of the Government by the end of December, 1974.

Net Profit from Nationalised Banks in 1972 as compared to 1971

1867. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that the volume of transactions in nationalised banks is rapidly growing, the net profits from 14 nationalised banks in 1972 would be less than 1971 figure of Rs. 8.4 crore; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the reduction in profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While it is true that taken as a whole the aggregate net profits of the 14 nationalised banks after payment of bonus, in the year 1972 was less than the corresponding profits of the year 1971, by approximately Rupees one crore, it may be stated that 3 banks showed significant increase in their profits, 5 banks showed marginal increases and 6 banks showed a decline in profits. The main reasons for the overall decline in profits of the 14 banks taken as a whole are (i) the general deceleration in the credit to the commercial sector on account of difficult economic conditions particularly during the latter part of the year 1972, and (ii) the increase in the number of branches opened by the banks and employment of more staff to man those branches; the positive results of such expansion would be exhibited only in the subsequent year.

Terms of Reference of Dhawan Study Team on Avro Aircraft

1868. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms of reference of Dhawan Study team constituted to study high-level testing of 'Avro' aircraft; and

(b) whether the Study Team has been asked to submit an interim report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Dhawan Committee has been appointed to evaluate all

aspects of the 'Avro' (HS-748) aircraft with special reference to its safety under various operating conditions in Indian Airlines.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Castor Oil through S. T. C.

1869. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the canalised export of castor oil through State Trading Corporation has been 'well below' the mark this year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Excise relief for Tea Industry for boosting its export

1870 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend Excise relief and in this for tea industry with a view to boosting its export and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of revising Central Excise Duty on tea in the context of boosting tea export is under constant review of Government.

Import of Nylon Yarn

1871. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send abroad a high power delegation to arrange substantial imports of nylon yarn; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A senior Director of State Trading Corporation has been sent to Japan, and a team may also go to Europe, for purchase of caprolactum. During these visits, the possibilities of securing nylon yarn will also be explored.

Reaction of Government to News report entitled "Cotton Mills earn fabulous profits"

1872 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Financial Express' of 14th June, 1973 entitled "Cotton Mills earn fabulous profits"; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) No detailed study of the profitability of the Textile Industry as a whole during 1972 has been made. However, based on the information available it is a fact that profitability of the cotton mill industry is generally better in the years 1972-73 as compared to the previous 2/3 years, though it may not be correct to come to a general view about fabulous profits having been made.

With the rise in prices of indigenous cotton during the first half of

1973 the profitability of the Cotton Textile Industry during 1973-74 is likely to go down.

A Committee on cloth prices was appointed to study the price situation and recommend steps which may be taken for disciplining cloth prices. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, a Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium varieties has been evolved and brought into force with effect from 20th July, 1973. The salient features of the scheme are:—

- (i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.
- (ii) the trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.
- (iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.
- (iv) Implementation Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the Scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Association of Industry and Trade, as the case may be, for appropriate action.
- (v) Watch-dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and re-

port violations of the scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

Collaboration arrangement by S.T.C. with Pharmaceutical Companies

1873. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Far Eastern Division of the State Trading Corporation has entered into collaboration arrangement with some pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, the performance of this collaboration arrangement; and

(c) the items which are likely to be exported by the State Trading Corporation under this arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) A "Study-cum-Sales" Delegation of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council visited South East Asian countries in April, 1973. During their discussion with State Trading Corporation (Far East), a joint venture between STC India and six reputed Hongkong businessmen incorporated in Hongkong, the Delegation wanted to ascertain the possibility of "stock and sale" arrangement for chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Such an arrangement, it was felt, would enable us to maintain a steady supply of chemicals to customers in the region. The details of the proposal are being worked out by the Secretariat of the Export Promotion Council. The State Trading Corporation of India Limited is associating itself with the Export Promotion Council in this scheme.

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

Evasion of Wealth-Tax by Birlas

1874. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seventy-two new cases in regard to Wealth-tax evasion by

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the Birlas have been reopened; and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any member of the Birla family has been arrested for deliberate evasion of Wealth-tax; and if so, his name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Since March, 1973, 125 wealth-tax assessments pertaining to members of Birla family and other persons of Birla group have been opened/reopened. Details are furnished in statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5299/73].

The question of arrest will arise only after the investigations are completed and an offence is established.

Steps to recover arrears of Income-Tax above Rs. 10 Lakhs Outstanding against firms and individuals

1875. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases in which Income-tax arrears amount to more than Rs. 10 lakhs;

(b) the persons or firms against whom such arrears are outstanding;

(c) whether special efforts are being made to collect these arrears; and

(d) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There were 491 assesses against whom net arrears of income-tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 31st March, 1973.

(b) the names of such assesses are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5300/73.]

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) A Special Cell has been formed in the Office of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, to scrutinise and review individual cases where arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding in order to give proper guidance to field officers to take effective follow-up action.

With a view to tackling the problem of tax arrears and evolve a firm policy, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had discussions with Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Commissioners of Income-tax and the representatives of the Officers' Associations. As a result of these discussions, the following steps are proposed to be taken on priority basis:—

(a) Strengthening the cadre of Income-tax Officers and Tax Recovery Officers.

(2) Evolving a machinery for the speedy write off of irrecoverable demands.

(3) Expediting adjustment of taxes already paid, disposal of applications for rectification and orders to give effect to appellate orders.

(d) Requesting the appellate authorities to take up all appeals and references where large demands are involved on a priority basis.

(5) Enlistment of the co-operation of Officers through their respective Associations.

Member (Budget), Central Board of Direct Taxes has been holding discussions with the Commissioners of Income-tax to guide them in tackling this problem with particular reference to cases involving large demands.

Grant of Loan and Financial Assistance to Foreign Countries by India

1877. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan and financial assistance to be given by India to other countries in the year 1973-74; and

(b) the purpose for which India will give loan and assistance to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total Budget Provision for 1973-74 on account of financial assistance in the shape of loans and grants is Rs. 55.71 crores.

(b) The financial assistance is being provided for a number of purposes. Broadly, the assistance is being provided for development schemes in various fields, economic rehabilitation and for the procurement of industrial goods from India. The aim is to promote friendly relations between India and the recipient countries, concerned

Export of birds and animals of Indian origin by S.T.C.

1878. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation exports bird and animal's of Indian origin to other countries and also imports many varieties of birds and animals.

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange earned by State Trading Corporation during the last three years by export of birds and animals, and

(c) the names of countries to which the birds were exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The S.T.C. has imported certain animals and birds during the last three years on special requests made by the Central and State Governments in this behalf. The S.T.C. has not exported any animals or birds during the same period.

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

Scheme to constitute Tobacco Development Board

1870. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finalised the scheme to constitute the Tobacco Development Board for improvement of Tobacco production and its trade;

(b) if so, when the Board will be constituted and what will be its functions and composition; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The proposed Tobacco Board will provide the institutional framework for systematic development of production and marketing of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco which is our export variety. The various details of its constitution, functions etc. have been worked out and will be finalised shortly

Review of Minimum Support Price of Jute

1881 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has reviewed the minimum support price of Jute in the light of extra labour cost and additional cost required for the production of Jute in view of high market price of essential commodities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Sir. While recommending the appropriate level for the minimum support price for raw jute for the 1973-'74 season, the Agriculture Prices Commission has reviewed the available data bearing on the cost of production.

Import of Plastic Material and Plastics during the Current Year

1882. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of plastic raw material and plastics to be imported from abroad in the year 1973-'74;
- (b) whether India will find it difficult to procure plastic raw materials in the coming year; and
- (c) if so, the extent of difficulty likely to arise in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) · (a) No precise forecast is possible of the total quantum of import of plastic raw materials and plastics that may be required during 1973-'74. Such imports are partly canalised and partly obtained by actual users directly the actual import would depend on the requirement in the light of indigenous manufacture. The State Trading Corporation has estimated the import requirements of the major canalised items at between 20,000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes.

(b) Shortages in world markets have arisen in respect of several types of plastic raw materials and problems could arise in procuring the required quantities of plastic raw materials abroad.

(c) In view of the above, it may prove to be difficult to meet full requirements, though it would be too early to estimate the extent of the shortfall that could arise in the import of plastic raw materials.

ग्राहीयकृत बैकों के अधिकारियों के बेतन-मानों में सुधार करने संबंधी मामले की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन

1883. श्री अशोक अग्रवाल :
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राहीयकृत बैकों के अधिकारियों के बेतन-मानों में सुधार करने संबंधी मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति के निदेश-पद क्या हैं और

(ग) समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कितना समय दिया गया है ?

दित मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतभी) · (क) बैंकिंग शायोंग इंडिया की गर्भी मिफारियों के अनुसरण में भारत : एन्ड 14 ग्राहीयकृत बैकों के अधिकारियों (श्रवाईं स्टाफ के अनिवार्य) बेतन-मान भलो और परिलिखियों को मात्रकैद करने के लिए एक समिति की स्थापना की है जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री बी० आर० तिल्लई तथा सदस्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. श्री के० पी० जे० प्रभू
2. श्री एम० एम० जोशी
3. श्री ज० एम० लालचानी
4. श्री आर० राजमणि—सदस्य सचिव

(क) यह समिति निम्नलिखित मामलों में जांच करेगी तथा सरकार को विफारियों देगी:—

- (1) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अधिकारियों के बेतनमानों के बांचे को निर्धारित करने वाले सिद्धान्त और बर्तमान बांचे में उन परिवर्तनों का सुझाव देगी जो बेतनमानों के मानकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक हैं। अपनी विफारियों देते समय यह समिति राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक की शर्तों को ध्यान रखेगी;
- (2) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के विभिन्न पदकर्ताओं के अधिकारियों को बस्तुओं के हथ देय भत्ते, मूलधार, महूलियतें या लाभ;

- (3) अधिकारी संघर्षों के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु और अंतिम लाभों की किसी भी भावा;
- (4) वे निदानत जो विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तेसे वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की अदला-बदली पर सागू होंगे जिन्हें किसी प्रदेश में जाखाओं पर नियंत्रण करना होता है या जिन्हें नीति निर्धारण की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाती है या जिनको कुल परिलिखियां अन्य परिलाभों सहित बेतन-मान के आरंभ में प्रतिमास कुल 2,000/- रुपये और उससे अधिक हों और

- (5) उपर्युक्त विषयों से प्रासंगिक या सहायक अन्य कोई भी विषय जिसे समिति उपर्युक्त समझे।

(क) समिति से प्रदेश की जाती है कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट 12 महीनों से कम की अवधि में सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

बंगला देश के साथ हुए चालू व्यापार समझौते से यैदा होने वाली दिक्कतें

1884: श्री श्रीकृष्ण चतुर्वाला :
श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की है कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश के साथ बर्तमान व्यापार समझौते से कुछ दिक्कतें सामने आई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस व्यवस्था में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की सोच रही है जो कि दीर्घकालीन व्यवस्था होगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रूप रेखा है; और

(घ) इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपलब्धी (श्री ए० सी० आर्जे) : (क) से (घ). भारत तथा बंगला देश के बीच चालू व्यापार करार के संबंध में ऐसी कोई कठिनाई उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है। व्यापार करार के कार्यकरण का पुनर्विलोकन ढाका में अवृत्तवर 1972 में तथा जूलाई 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में ढाका में हुई व्यापार वार्ता के दौरान भी किया गया था। यह देखते हुए कि आंतरिक परिवहन, नीवहन समिति रूप में या और दोनों देशों के बीच लम्बे असें तक व्यापार संबंधों के अभाव के पश्चात पहली बार व्याकियात्मक व्यवस्था तैयार की जानी थी, यह बाल नोट की वई कि समिति भूगतान व्यवस्था

के अंतर्मंत दोनों देशों का निर्यात निष्पादन बहुत ही भर्तोधजनक था। सभी प्रकार की परिवहन संबंधी वाणियाओं के दूर करने के लिए प्रभावशाली तथा समय पर उपाय किए जाने के बिचार से दोनों सरकारों ने एक संयुक्त परिवहन समन्वय समिति बनाने का विनियम किया है।

2. दाका मे हुई बानकीत के परिणाम-स्वरूप, 5 जुलाई, 1973 को दोनों देशों के बीच एक नया व्यापार कागर भी किया गया। यह कारार 28 मितम्बर, 1973 मे लागू होगा, जबकि बतमान व्यापार कारार की अवधि ममाल्य हो जायेगी, और पहले यह कारार तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बैंध होगा, और इसकी अवधि पारम्परिक सहमति मे और अधिक बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

व्यापार के निम्नलिखित मत्र होंगे—

(क) दोनों देशों के लिए विजेष दिल-नम्पी की बस्तुओं मे नों ओर मे 30.5 करोड रुपय की तीमा तक मतुलित व्यापार नथा भुगतान व्यवस्था, नथा

(ख) मतुलित व्यापार नथा भुगतान व्यवस्थाओं के बाहर व्यापार, जिसका विनियमन मामाल्य आयात, निर्यात नथा विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों के प्रनुभार होगा।

Reaction of Government to the news item Captioned 'R.B.I. Blames Government'

1885. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report 'RBI blames Government' appearing in the "Financial Express" on 31st

May, 1973 in which Governor of Reserve Bank blamed Government for economic crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Caption of the news item however appears to be an exaggeration. The Governor of the Reserve Bank in his letter to the scheduled commercial banks had only stated that "continued budgetary deficits" was one of the contributory factors for increase in prices. He emphasised the need to have greater control over public expenditure to reduce the pressure of aggregate monetary resources on the available supplies.

(b) It is a time honoured convention in all democracies for the head of the Central Banking system of the country to tender advice to Government on urgent economic matters. Government, therefore, views the Reserve Bank Governor's remarks in his circular letter to the scheduled commercial banks in this light. Government itself is very much alive to the problem of reducing its expenditure, particularly non-development expenditure and is exploring avenues of curbing such expenditure.

Report of Indian Aviation Team on TU-154 Aircraft

1886 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Aviation team which visited the Soviet Union to assess the feasibility of TU-154 civil aircraft for Indian Airlines has completed its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the salient features of other proposals under the consideration of Government for the purchase of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The technical team of experts from Indian Airlines which visited the U.S.S.R. submitted its report to the Corporation. The Corporation has now made its proposals for the purchase of aircraft to Government, which are under examination.

Lead Banks functioning in district of Bahraich

1887. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many lead banks are functioning in the District of Bahraich and since when;

(b) whether they have chalked out any specific economic projects to boost up the growth of production in rural areas;

(c) if so, what are these projects and how much money has been advanced by the scheduled and non scheduled banks to finance such projects in the District; and

(d) whether the lead banks submitted their survey reports regarding the economic potentiality of the District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under the Lead Bank Schemes, which came into operation towards the close of 1969, the Allahabad Bank has been assigned the lead responsibility for Bahraich District.

(b) and (c). Besides laying greater stress on extension of credit for productive endeavours particularly of small borrowers from the priority

sectors, the Lead Bank has agreed to lend Rs. 47.85 lakhs over a three year period for sinking of tube-wells and installation of pump sets in the district as part of special minor irrigation project. The Bank has also sanctioned loans aggregating to Rs. 38 lakhs to the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board for energisation of 900 tube-wells in the district.

(d) The Survey Report on Bahraich District, envisaged under the Lead Bank Scheme, was published by the Allahabad Bank in November, 1972.

Expenditure on Delegations sent Abroad

1888. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officially sponsored delegations have visited foreign countries between the period 1st April, 1972 and 30th June, 1973; and

(b) how much public money in Indian rupees and in foreign exchange has been spent in meeting the expenditure on such delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Proposed Price Cut on Medium and Fine Variety Cloth

1889. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the extent of the proposed price cut on medium and fine cloth and the range of benefit as a result of price ceiling that will accrue to the consumers per metre of cloth;

(b) the measures proposed to ensure that the benefit of price ceiling is passed on to the consumers and those obstructing it are brought to book and punished;

(c) whether similar price ceiling is proposed to be imposed on silk and woollen cloth and garments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme introduced for period of 3 months from 20th July 1973 applies to wearable varieties of non-controlled cloth of coarse and medium categories and not to fine cloth. The extent of price reduction under the Scheme is estimated to be upto 12 per cent in comparison to the average price level of 1972.

(b) Under the Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme, Implementation Committees and Watch-Dog-Committees will be set up at important production centres and consumer centres respectively. While the Implementation Committees would oversee compliance of Government's decision by Industry and Trade and bring defaults to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and Apex Industry/Trade Associations, as the case may be for appropriate action, the Watch-Dog Committees would be concerned with retail prices and in case of any price rise, would investigate the matter and make a report to the Textile Commissioner or the Civil Supplies Authorities of the State Government depending upon whether the violation is on the part of Industry or the Trade.

(c) Not at present.

(d) Silk is not an essential commodity of mass consumption. In the case of wool the country is largely dependent on imported raw material, over whose price we have no control.

Increase in overtime work in Reserve Bank of India

1891. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Overtime work in the Reserve Bank of India has been on the increase; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to step up recruitment not only to eliminate this practice but also as a measure of social justice to the unemployed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the overtime paid to the clerical and subordinate staff in the Reserve Bank of India during the last four years is as under:

	Rs.
1968-69	23,26,000
1969-70	24,18,000
1970-71	32,72,000
1971-72	36,05,000

(b) The Reserve Bank of India reports that because of the urgent/temporary/seasonal nature of certain items of work, these items of work will have to be done by resort to overtime by the existing staff and recruitment of additional staff will neither be economical nor will it serve to eliminate over-time. The Bank, however, conducts periodical review of the staff strength of each office and augments it, if a permanent increase in work-load is indicated.

Amount of loan disbursed by Banks under the scheme of differential rates of interest

1892. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries and the amount disbursed so far

by the public sector and other banks. State-wise, under the scheme of differential rates of interest; and

(b) the number of branches of such banks in each District of Andhra Pradesh which have been disbursing loans under the scheme together with locations of these branches, District-wise and their names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA DOHATGI): (a) Upto March 31, 1973 public sector banks had lent an aggregate amount of Rs. 206.57 lakhs, involving 56223 borrowing accounts. While the State-wise information has not been tabulated by the banks, the break down of the total amount in terms of individual banks is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5301/73.]

(b) Annexure-II indicates the names of the branches in Andhra Pradesh identified by banks for operating the Differential Interest Rate Scheme.

Participation of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in 300th Coronation Anniversary Celebrations of Chhatrapati Shivaji at Raigad in Maharashtra

1893. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 300th anniversary of the Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji is going to be celebrated at Raigad in Maharashtra next year, and

(b) if so, what part his Ministry propose to take in the celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maharashtra Government is coordinating activities pertaining to this celebration.

Loans advanced by Financial Institutions to Maruti Ltd.

1895. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23rd February, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 661 regarding the Loan Sanctioned to Maruti and Co., Haryana and state:

(a) the names of various financial institutions which have given loans and accommodation to Maruti Limited after the February, 1973, and

(b) the rate of interest charged on the loans and the terms and conditions of their re-payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No loan or any other type of financial assistance has so far been mentioned to M/s Maruti Limited by any of the long-term public financial institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan advanced by branches of nationalised banks in Tripura

1897 SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loan advanced by the branches of the nationalised banks in the Districts of Tripura;

(b) how many applications were made, District-wise during 1972 June to 1973 June;

(c) whether tribal applicants are not given any loan; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Aggregate outstanding advances of public sector banks in Tripura State as on the last Friday of June 1972

stood at Rs. 129 lakhs, the district-wise figures being as follows:

	Rs	lakhs
North Tripura . . .	9	
West Tripura . . .	118	
South Tripura . . .	2	
	129	

(b) Periodical returns submitted by the scheduled commercial banks to the Reserve Bank of India do not provide for information relating to number of applications received by bank offices.

(c) and (d). All applications, including those by members of the Scheduled Tribes are considered on merits and no discrimination is made against those belonging to Scheduled Tribe

imports. These resources will be in the form of a loan repayable over a period of 50 years with an initial grace period of 10 years and can be utilized for financing of imports from any part of the world to India's best advantage. The loan is interest free but carries a nominal service charge of 3/4 of one per cent. The Agreement also provides that the Government of Sweden will make available resources to the extent of Rs. 10.584 crores (S. Kr. 70 million) to finance imports from Sweden in 1975-76. These resources will be in the form of a grant.

In addition to the assistance for 1975-76, the Agreement also provides for technical assistance to the extent of Rs. 3.78 crores (S. Kr. 25 million) during the year 1973-74. This amount will be utilised for the implementation of several projects in the fields of agriculture, family planning, health, export promotion, research and development etc.

Agreement for aid from Sweden

1899. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aid agreement has been signed with the Government of Sweden in July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI): (a) and (b). An Agreement for the development assistance to be provided to India by Sweden for 1975-76, was signed in Stockholm on 18th June, 1973.

It provides for resources to be made available by Sweden during 1975-76 to the extent of Rs. 10.584 crores (S. Kr. 70 million) for general

The Agreement further provides for resources to the extent of Rs. 2.268 crores (S. Kr. 15 million) for financing imports from Sweden during the current year 1973-74 which is in addition to Rs. 11.34 crores (S. Kr. 75 million) for general imports and Rs. 3.024 crores (S. Kr. 20 million) for imports from Sweden already provided for the current year 1973-74 under Development Co-operation Agreement, 1972 between India and Sweden.

Agreement between India and Malaysia for purchase of Palm Oil

1900 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract with Malaysia for the purchase of Palm oil for shipment has been signed between India and Malaysia; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. State Trading Corporation of India has signed a contract with FELDA (Federal Land Development Authority), Kuala Lumpur and its five associates for the purchase of 42,000 tons of Palm Oil.

(b) The shipments of Palm Oil from Malaysia are spread out between October, 1973 and March, 1974. The value of the contract is approximately Rs. 10.69 crores.

Decision to issue cards to foreigners on landing at airports

1901. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to issue Cards to foreigners as soon as they land at Airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not clear what Card is referred to in the Question. There is a Disembarkation Card

which is handed over to incoming passengers during the flight or voyage, to be filled in and submitted to the authorities on disembarkation in India. There is also a Tourist Introduction Card, which is issued to tourists to enable them to claim certain facilities which are available to tourists only. Both these cards have been in existence for several years. There is no proposal to issue any new card to foreigners.

Quantity of Edible Oils and Tallow Imported by S.T.C. during the last two years

1902. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils and tallow imported by the State Trading Corporation during the last two years and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(b) the rate of profit earned by the State Trading Corporation on the supply of these items to consumers during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity of edible oils and tallow imported by the STC during the last two years and the foreign exchange spent thereon are as follows:—

	1971-72		1972-73	
	Qty. (M.T.)	Value Lakhs of Rs.	Qty. (M.T.)	Value Lakhs of Rs.
Edible oils .	81,428	1878.06	45,202	887.05
Tallow	1,09,746	1883.06	53,136	738.99

(b) The margin of net profit earned by the STC as percentage to sales on the above item follow:-

	Net Margin	
	1971-72	1972-73
Edible oils	0·5 to 12·6	0·8 to 2·9
Tallow	14	20·5

Proposal to reorganise Central Flying Training School at Hyderabad

1903. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reorganise and strengthen their Central Flying Training School at Hyderabad with a view to ensuring that uniformly high standard in flying are maintained; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Flying Training School at Hyderabad (Nadigul) is being reorganised and strengthened to conduct additional courses for ground training of flying club trainees, synthetic flying training on link trainers, training for Assistant Flight Instructor rating, etc.

Arrest of Managing Director of Worldways Travel Agency for allegedly cheating Uganda Asians

1904. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA:

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

(a) whether Managing Director of the Worldways Travel Agency, Delhi,

and his assistant were arrested on 25th June, 1973 for allegedly cheating 107 Uganda Asians who were forcibly ejected from a Pan American Jumbo after 17 hours' tense dharna at the Delhi Airport; and

(b) further action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Worldways Travel Agency is not among the Travel Agents approved by the Department of Tourism or a member of the Travel Agents Association of India. The allegations against the firm are being investigated by the Delhi Administration.

Indulging of Public Sector Banks in accounting jugglery in returns on investment

1905. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks are indulging in virtual accounting jugglery with a view to maintaining the returns to Government on their investment;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made by Government to stop such a practice; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

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

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

Popularity of Indian Handloom Cloth in other countries

1906. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those countries where Indian handloom cloth is becoming popular;

(b) the quantity of handloom exported during the year 1971-72 and the amount of foreign exchange earned through such exports; and

(c) whether fresh orders have been received during 1972-73; if so, from which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

1. The names of important countries where Indian handloom cloth is popular are—

- (i) The European Common Market Group
- (ii) Nordic countries
- (iii) East European countries
- (iv) U.S.A.
- (v) Canada
- (vi) West African countries
- (vii) Japan
- (viii) Australia
- (ix) Malaysia
- (x) Singapore
- (xi) Sierra Leone
- (xii) Dahomey
- (xiii) U.K.

2. Figures of exports of handloom goods are generally maintained in terms of value.

3. During 1971-72, the value of exports of handloom items amounted to Rs. 30.23 crores, including exports to Rupee Payment countries, Nepal, etc.

4. The names of countries from which orders were received during the year 1972-73 are—

- (i) The European Common Market Group
- (ii) Nordic countries
- (iii) East European countries
- (iv) U.S.A.
- (v) Canada
- (vi) West African countries
- (vii) Japan
- (viii) Australia
- (ix) Malaysia
- (x) Singapore
- (xi) Sierra Leone
- (xii) Dahomey
- (xiii) U.K.
- (xiv) Fiji Islands
- (xv) New Zealand and
- (xvi) Mauritius.

Study of Import Patterns and Requirements of South East Asian countries

1907. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a study of the import patterns and requirements of South-East Asian countries in order to enter the markets in this region;

(b) if so, the results of the study; and

(c) what is the balance of trade with these countries for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India traditionally has a favourable balance of trade with the South East Asian countries. Nevertheless, Government is aware of the need to further improve our trade relations with these countries. In the continuing effort to increase our exports to these countries, study and analysis of the imports effected by them from all sources plays an important part. It is our endeavour to identify not only those items of current export, the sales of which could be increased, but also items being imported by these

countries from other sources which could be supplied by India.

Apart from analysing the current imports of South East Asian countries, a study is also made of the development and other plans of these countries, with a view to anticipating and estimating their future import requirements.

As a result of this continuing study, commodities as well as markets for their export in South Asia are identified. Follow up measures to fully utilise the potential thus identified are then instituted, and include sponsoring sales teams and delegations, holding of Exhibitions and rapid dissemination of export opportunities to Indian exporters.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The balance of trade with the South East Asian countries is as follows:—

Country	(In Rs. lakhs)		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Australia	—1212	—139	—755
2. Japan	+12018	+2070	+3602
3. New Zealand.	—440	+670	+66
4. Burma	+439	+491	+211
5. Cambodia	+3	+5	+6
6. Laos	+2	+1	Neg.
7. Vietnam (S)	+268	+392	+14
8. Malaysia	+598	+789	+138
9. Singapore	+1646	+1461	+1023
10. Philippines	+38	+112	+78
11. Indonesia	+385	+304	+379
12. Thailand	—378	+85	—90
13. Hong Kong	+1633	+1358	+1254
14. Formosa	+173	+476	+43
15. South Korea	+120	+470	—355
16. Fiji	+125	+136	+109

Relaxation in Control on Cotton Yarn

1908. SHRI RAMKANWAR:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to relax control on cotton yarn;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether it would give any relief to the textile industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Considering increased availability of yarn vis-a-vis the requirements of the decentralised sector, control over distribution of yarn of the following varieties and categories has been gradually relaxed since 21st June, 1973:—

- (1) Yarn in single and two ply upto counts 35s,
- (2) All counts of folded yarn in 3 ply and above,
- (3) Blended yarn,
- (4) Mixed yarn, and
- (5) Hard waste.

The position is under constant review and further changes would be considered as the circumstances warrant. The above relaxation is expected to increase quantum and availability to the weavers and clear the accumulation of stocks in the categories and varieties of yarn mentioned above in the Mills.

Joint Marketing Promotion Drive for Jute by Asian countries

1909. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several countries of Asia have decided to launch a joint marketing promotion drive for jute;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the countries involved in these marketing efforts; and

(d) the extent to which this marketing promotion drive is going to help export of Indian Jute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). A proposal to achieve regional co-operation among producing and exporting countries to promote jute exports is in a preminary stage and consultation with concerned Governments is in progress. It will be difficult at this stage to estimate the effect of such an effort on the export of Indian jute.

मूलाधार संघर्ष में राहन कार्यों के लिये मैसूर
तथा अन्य राज्यों द्वारा मार्गी गई वित्तीय
सहायता

1910. श्री अनन्दलाल अमराकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या मैसूर सरकार ने मूलाधार संघर्ष में राहन कार्य करने के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मार्गी है;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस तरह की सहायता मार्गी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी धनराजि की मार्ग की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य संघी (जो के ० लाठ० रुपये) : (क) वे (इ) 1973-74 में सूची सहायता सम्बन्धी अवय के लिए धाराधार इन, जैसा कि मैसूर सहित विभिन्न राज्यों ने सूचित किया है और जिसका समय समय पर उन्होंने अनुमान लगाया है वह इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपयो
में)

1. अराध्य प्रदेश	26.00
2. बिहार	11.60

3. ગુજરાત	47.00
4. મધ્ય પ્રદેશ	6.60
5. મહારાષ્ટ્ર	82.00
6. મણિપુર	0.25
7. મેસૂર	18.70
8. રાજસ્થાન	32.70
9. લિયુઝા	3.00
10. ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ	21.50

Central Government Department affected as a result of economy drive launched by Government

1911. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Which are the Departments of Central Government affected by the economy drive launched by Government; and

(b) the saving effected in each of the Departments as a result of the economy drive in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The economy drive extends to all the Ministries and Departments of Central Government and is not confined to a few selected ones.

(b) A number of measures have been taken during the last few years for achieving economy in administrative expenditure like ban on revision of pay scales, partial ban on recruitment to certain category of posts, restrictions on purchase of imported cars, curtailment of travelling allowances, intensification of staff inspection studies etc. and these have been supplemented by a ban on creation of posts on the non-Plan side, a reduction in the budget provisions made for contingencies, travelling allowances and entertainment, non-filling of vacant posts, ban on purchase of furniture and decorations, stricter control on expen-

tations abroad etc. While reiterating these suggestions all Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to exercise utmost economy in non-Plan expenditure and to review the budgetary allocations for plan schemes and projects. The intention is that only schemes and projects which are essential and are in an advanced stage of completion should be given priority while those requiring a relatively longer period to mature may be slowed down so that maximum benefits may be secured in the short term from the funds that are available. It is not possible to quantify the results of the economy drive in each Department, but as a result of the various economy measures adopted, it has been possible to contain the growth of administrative expenditure except to the extent necessary for normal increases due to increments etc. or on account of Police organisations and increase in other Governmental activities.

Volume of Canalised Imports through
... Government Agencies

1912. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite measures to increase the items of canalised imports the share of Government in the annual import has not shown any appreciable improvement in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the actual share of Government in the total annual imports in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government's share in imports does not depend entirely on canalised imports. The percentage share of Government depends on the totality of imports and on imports of other items on Government account, which could affect Government's share in total imports.

(c) On present indications, the share of public sector in the import trade

will be 70 per cent to 75 per cent. However, separate statistics in this regard are not maintained, and these are rough over-all estimates.

समुद्रपार उड़ानों वाली भारतीय विमान कम्पनियों द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

1913 वीर रणबहादुर लिह : क्या पार्टन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि समुद्रपार उड़ान करने वाली भारतीय विमान कम्पनियों ने यह दो बर्षों में, कम्पनीवार, कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की है?

पर्वद्वन वीर नागर विमानन मंत्री (जा० कर्त्तृ लिह) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया (एयर इंडिया चार्टर्जं लि० सहित) द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान अर्जित कुल (ग्राम) विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	एयर इंडिया
(करोड रुपयों में)		
1971-72	8.90	34.19
1972-73	10.20	53.79
(अन्तिम ग्राहक)		

Refusal of LIC to take war risk of military personnel

1914. SHRI BANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation does not take the war risk of military personnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) & (b). The LIC provides war risk cover to Defence Personnel in times of peace as well as war. In peace time it, issues unrestricted life insurance policies at ordinary rates to the Defence Personnel, except those exposed to special hazards, in whose case policies are issued on payment of appropriate extra premiums. Even during times of war, the LIC is required, under a statutory direction issued by Government, to issue policies covering war risks of Defence Personnel on peace time terms, subject only to the following monetary limits on the total sum assured under all policies on the life concerned

Rank	Total sum assured. (Rs.)
Non-commissioned Officer or below	15,000
Higher than non-Commissioned Officer but not higher than Captain in the Army	25,000
Higher than Captain in the Army	50,000

NOTE: The ranks mentioned above include the equivalent ranks in other services.

The direction provides that the extra cost involved in its implementation would be borne by Government and the Corporation in the proportion of 3 to 1.

**Canalising Jute Supplies to Mills
Through Jute Corporation of India**

**1915. SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH:**
**SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government had taken a decision on canalising jute supplies to mills through the Jute Corporation of India and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): It is envisaged that over a period of years, the Jute Corporation of India would take over the entire trade in raw jute progressively. It is however, not possible to indicate the period within which such takeover would be possible. The Jute corporation of India will procure raw jute from the primary/secondary markets so as to ensure remunerative prices to the growers. It will also build up buffer stock of the raw material with a view to ensure un-interrupted supplies to the industry.

**सूत वितरण के सरकारीकरण के बाब मजदूरों
को लाभ**

1916. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही :
क्या सरकारी मंत्री यह बताने ही कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा सूत वितरण को अपने अधिकार में लेने के बाद विद्युत् करवां एवं हथकररवां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों तथा करवा उद्योग के उत्पादक इन सबको हुए लाभ का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

सालिल्य मंत्रालय में उपसंची (श्री ए. ए. बाजपे) . बहुत से राज्यों द्वारा विवली में कठीनी लागू करने की बजह से छानी का उत्पादन विकेन्द्रीकृत लेव की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं से काफी कम हो

गया । उत्पादन की किस्म, कीमत तथा सूत के वितरण पर कानूनी नियंत्रण 13 मार्च, 1973 को लागू किया गया था ताकि उत्पादन में विरावट आने के बावजूद विकेन्द्रीकृत लेव को समान दर पर धारा उपलब्ध कराया जा सके । जहाँ तक धारे के वितरण को अधिकार में लेने के बाद करवा उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

निश्चित आय वर्ग में सरकारी/ गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ

1917 श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही :
क्या वित मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान निश्चित आय वाले वर्ग में सरकारी नथा गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यत कुछ महीनों में जीवन यापन में हो रही आर्थिक कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हे कुछ राहत देने के लिए कोई नत्काल कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

दिस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गलेश) (क) मे० (ग) . सरकार को हाल ही के महीनों में मूल्य वृद्धि की जानकारी है और सरकार निश्चित आय वाले वर्गों पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से चिन्तित है। इसके लिए सरकार ने कई उपाय किए हैं जिनका उद्देश्य ग्राम्य व्यवस्था पर स्फीनिकारी दबावों को नियंत्रित करना तथा जनता के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों का कम करना है। 30 मई, 1973 से इन नियंत्रणों का और

कड़ा कर दिया गया है जब कि अधिक बाजार छहवीं का प्रयोगन अर्थ-व्यवस्था की नकदी अवधा नकदी जैसी अतिरिक्त परिस्थितियों को कम करना है। सरकार अपने अवय में कभी करने के विषय में भी जार्ख कर रही है। मूल्य अनाज उचित मूल्य/ राशन की दुकानों के जाल द्वारा सस्ते मूल्यों पर सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं जिस में सामान्यत पिछले तीन/चार वर्षों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। कुछ अन्य अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्त वस्तुएँ-चीनी, बनास्पती कुछ प्रकार का सूनी कपड़ा और मिट्टी का तेल भी नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध की जा रही है। तीसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारियों पर नियंत्रण लिए जाने तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल ही में 575 रुपये भासिक तक बेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अतिरिक्त महगाई भर्ते की अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृति दी है। श्रीदोगिक उपकरणों के कर्मचारियों पर सामान्यत उनकी परिलिंग्वियों के भाग में मजदूरी सम्बन्धी करार/ पचाट लागू होते हैं। इन करारों/ पचाटों में आमतौर पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचाक में परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिलिंग्वियों में सशोधन करने की व्यवस्था होती है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में हथकरथों और विशुल्क-कर्वों को सूत की सप्लाई

1918. श्री प्रटल विहारी बाल्लभेदी : क्या शालिक्य भवति यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, फरवरी, और मार्च, 1973 में, अलग-अलग विभिन्न राज्यों में हथकरथों और विशुल्क करवाँ को किस-किस प्रकार का तरीं कितना-कितना सूत सप्लाई किया गया;

(ख) वह यात्र में कितना सूत सप्लाई किया गया;

(ग) शूल के उत्पादन और विभिन्न विभिन्न मिलों में भदार को वर्कनाम स्थिति क्षा है ?

शालिक्य अंतरालमध्ये लं उत्तर द्वारा (धीरे ४० सौ० राज्यों) : (क) और (ख)। विभिन्न राज्यों को बाग के द्वावटन केवल 13 मार्च 1973 से, अर्थात् जिस दिन धारा नियंत्रण योजना शुल्क की गई थी, किए गए हैं। धारा हैक्स तथा शीविष क्लोस्म में आवर्दित किया जाता है और आवर्टन तिमाही-वार किये जाते हैं न कि मास-वार। मार्च के उत्तरार्ध तथा अप्रैल बून, 1973 की तिमाही के द्वारान राज्यों तथा सब गज्य क्लोस्म को आवर्दित मात्राएँ दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखा है। [व्यवस्थामें रखा गया वेलिए सद्या एल टी-5302/73.

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्नी की कटीती को खत्म करने में धारों की उत्पादन स्थिति में मुश्वार आया है। जून, 1973 के द्वारान उत्पादन अनुमानत 735 लाख किया है और यिलों के पास 15 जून, 1973 को 288 लाख कि० प्रा० माल था।

Liability of officers of Air India and Indian Airlines to pay taxes

1919. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GO-WDA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Officers of Air India and Indian Airlines who are drawing special allowance are not within the tax net; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). All officers of Air India and Indian Airlines whose income is above the maximum amount not liable to income-tax are within the tax-net.

Some of these officers are in receipt of special allowances and these allowances are liable to income-tax except where they are specifically granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of their duties and the amounts are actually so spent.

Branches of nationalised Banks opened in Urban and Rural Areas

1920. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of nationalised banks opened during 1972-73 and in 1973-74 so far in the branches opened in rural areas; and

(b) the total number of Branches of the nationalised banks opened during the period as mentioned in (a) above in the country and the number of Branches out of them opened in the urban areas and the number of branches opened in rural areas; and

(c) the number of loan applications from various categories of persons sanctioned during the period and the number of loan applications still pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the year 1972 and the first six months of 1973 the 14th nationalised banks opened 74 offices and 16 offices respectively in the 36 districts of Uttar Pradesh, indentified by the Planning Commission as industrially backward.

(b) The branches of the 14 nationalised banks opened in the country during the period mentioned in (a) above, numbered 899 and 293 respectively. The population groupwise classification of these branches is as follows:

	1952	1-1-73 to 30-6-1973
Rural	453	109
Semi-urban	152	59
Urban	119	58
Metropolitan	175	67

(c) The present information system of the banks does not provide for reporting of the number of applications sanctioned or pending.

Payment Crisis in Trade Relations with Cotton Producing Countries of Egypt and Sudan

1921. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a payment crisis in trade relations with the cotton-producing countries of Egypt and Sudan;

(b) if so, the estimated deficit;

(c) whether Government intend to have a long term agreement on cotton import (with fixed prices) with these countries for mutual benefit; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to overcome the payments crisis in relation to these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is a payment problem in the Trade Arrangement between India and Sudan. There is no problem in our relations with Egypt.

(b) At present the estimated deficit in the Indo-Sudan trade is in the region of £10 million.

(c) Cotton is an agricultural commodity and prices vary greatly from year to year and it is, therefore, unlikely that a long-term agreement on prices would be feasible.

(d) An Indian Delegation will be shortly meeting the Sudanese in order to discuss ways and means of overcoming the crisis in Indo-Sudan Trade relations.

Cases of Evasion or Non-Payment of Taxes pending against major Share-holders of Maruti Ltd.

1922. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) against how many of the major shareholders who have invested Rs. 10 thousand or more in Maruti Limited and their Directors—if the shareholders are corporate bodies—cases in respect of evasion or non-payment of corporation tax, personal Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Excise duty are pending; and

(b) the reasons for delay in completing these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Lifting of Ban on Import of Rags

1923. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on import of rags has been lifted;

(b) if so, the size and value of imports proposed;

(c) the agencies through which these imports will be made; and

(d) the methods to ensure that exports of shoddy blankets against which these rags be imported actually take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The import of rags was not suspended. However, S.T.C. as the canalising agency was asked to review the procedure for importing rags with a view to ensure that the malpractice of importing wearable garments in the garb of rags and later selling them did not recur

(b) Out of the Actual User quota of Rs. 1.80 crores earmarked for the shoddy sector for the wool year October, 1972 to September, 1973, the S.T.C. have been authorised to book orders to the extent of Rs. 1.00 crores for import of woollen rags, besides the imports to be made against replenishment entitlement of exporters and the unutilised portion of the Actual user quota for the year 1971-72.

(c) The import of woollen rags is canalised through the S.T.C.

(d) Ordinarily the import of woollen rags as an item of replenishment under the import policy for registered exporters is permissible only against exports already effected. However, where an advantage licence for execution of firm export orders is granted, the I.T.C. authorities obtain necessary bond from the party to ensure that the exports are duly effected

Loan given by nationalised banks and financial institutions to share holders of Maruti Limited

1924. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the major shareholders who have invested an amount of Rs. 10,000 or more in Maruti Limited and their Directors, if the shareholders are corporate bodies, have been granted loans and accommodation by the Government financial institutions and the fifteen nationalised banks, including the State Bank; and

(b) the amount of loan etc. granted to each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The all-India long-term public sector financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development

Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India give financial assistance mainly to the industrial concerns incorporated as limited companies. The details of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed

by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India to shareholders which are corporate bodies and who have invested an amount of Rs. 10,000 or more in Maruti Limited are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Industrial concern	Financial assistance sanctioned(s) and disbursed(D)					
	IDBI		IFCI		UTI	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	Investments in shares	
1. Delhi Automobiles Private Limited	..	84.44	4.44	..	..	..
2. Filtrona India Limited	..	84.00	4.00	..	..	..
3. Rainbow Steels Limited	..	8160.00	15.95	..	..	..
4. Bharat Steel Tubes Limited	82.77	2.43	187.67	184.54	8.51	
5. Automobile Products of India Limited	..	..	8191.14	183.68	0.64	
6. Mohan Meakin Breweries	..	..	..	..	0.34	
7. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals	..	..	..	..	5.50	
8. Piramal Spinning and Weaving Mills	877.70	64.80	..	..	..

& Refinance Assistance.

② Rediscounting Assistance.

③ Sanctioned in 1963.

*Includes Rs. 32.35 lakhs sanctioned during 1963 to 1965 to Hind Auto Industries Limited later amalgamated with Automobile Products of India Limited. Out of balance amount Rs. 9.98 lakhs were sanctioned in January, 1973 and the balance during 1955 to 1968.

Note.—Financial assistance in the case of ISCI includes rupee and foreign currency loan underwritings and guarantees.

Similar information in respect of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

As regards assistance by the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India, and its subsidiaries, in accordance with the law and practice and usage customary among bankers it is not possible for these banks to divulge information regarding their dealings with their individual constituents.

Indian Airlines flights to Andaman via Burma

1925. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines flights to Andaman via Burma have been suspended for some time for want of renewal of Indo-Burma agreement;

(b) whether the flights have now been resumed; and

(c) if so, on what basis the agreement with Burma regarding over-flights has been renewed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines flights from Calcutta to Port Blair (with a technical halt at Rangoon) remained suspended from 2nd to 16th May, 1973 pending clearance from the Burmese authorities. They were resumed thereafter without the technical halt.

(c) Inter-governmental consultations were held in May this year at which the delegations of India and Burma agreed upon and initialled the text of an air transport agreement and an annex thereto. The agreed arrangements regarding over-flights provide that Air India may overfly Burmese territory on 8 services per week in each direction. Reciprocally,

the Burma Airways Corporation may overfly the territory of India on 8 services per week in each direction. Indian Airlines may also make a technical landing at Rangoon for non-traffic purposes in respect of its Port Blair services thrice a week in each direction.

Export of buses from India to Hongkong

1926. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hong Kong has decided to import buses from India; and

(b) if so, the number of buses which Hong Kong proposes to import and the consequent foreign exchange earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). An Indian Firm has been awarded a contract for the supply of one prototype fully built up Double Decker Bus to Hong Kong. The question subsequent sales of Buses to Hong Kong would depend on the performance of the Prototype during tests in Hong Kong and negotiations between the Parties concerned.

Arrest of Smugglers in Saurashtra

1927. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested during the year 1972-73 in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State;

(b) the amount of smuggled goods seized from them; and

(c) the nature of smuggled goods seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). 44 smugglers were arrested in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State during the year

1972-73. Foreign marked Gold, Synthetic Fabrics, Metallic Yarn, Indian Currency, Ca-settes Tapes, T.V. Sets, Tape Recorders, Tele Computers, cosmetics Blades, Telephones, Calculating Machines, Watches, Radios, Transistor Cum Tape Racorders, Nylon Twine, Nylon Fishing Nets and Miscellaneous Goods valued at about Rs. 56 lakhs were seized from the smugglers.

Steps to Check Smuggling in Gujarat

1928. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling, especially in Gujarat State, is increasing day by day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a): It is not possible to quantify the value of the goods smuggled into or out of the country. While it is not possible to say that smuggling in Gujarat State is increasing day by day, the whole of West coast continues to be the active centre of smuggling operations. However, the smuggling of gold, which accounted for a major part of total smuggling, has recently stopped because of the abnormal increase in the price of gold abroad. On the other hand, smuggling of synthetic fabrics has increased.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to prevent smuggling:

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircrafts, 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 Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

The question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and acquiring fast sea going crafts is under active consideration. A bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to amend the relevant provisions of the Customs Act to provide deterrent punishment for smuggling offences.

The following measures have been taken with particular reference to smuggling in Gujarat State—

(1) A separate Customs and Central Excise' Collectorate has been formed at Ahmedabad with effect from 1st April, 1971.

(2) More Customs Divisions headed by Assistant Collectors have been created for anti-smuggling work.

सार्वजनिक तथा गैर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा भर्ता-भरत विदेशी मुद्रा
प्रवाह

1929. श्री कृष्णन वर्मा : श्री वारिकर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई

(ख) इन वर्षों में निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की : श्री

(व) इस अन्तर को कम से कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

वास्तुर्व नियम ने उपर्यांत्री (ओं द० सौ० आर्द्ध) (क) : से (ग) : जानकारी एकल को जा रहो हैं और यथासौध सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जाएगी।

राज्य व्यापार नियम द्वारा लघु उद्योगों के लिए आयानित कच्चा माल

1930. ओं फूलबन्द बर्दी क्या : वास्तुर्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार नियम द्वारा गत तीन बर्दी में लघु उद्योगों के लिए क्या-क्या कच्चा माल आयात किया गया तथा किन-किन देशों से आयात किया गया :

(ख) लघु उद्योगों को आयानित कच्चा माल किन दरों पर दिया गया : और

(ग) इस फूलबन्द राज्य व्यापार नियम ने कितने प्रतिशत सामन कम किया ? वास्तुर्व नियम ने उपर्यांत्री (ओं ए. सी. आर्द्ध) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी एकल की जा रही हैं और यथासौध सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जाएगी।

Circulation of a Secret Communication among all Ministries Regarding Wage Revisions

1931. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has circulated a secret communication among

all other Ministries asking them to hold back any demands for wage revisions until next year;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of sending such a communication;

(c) whether the Labour Ministry had been consulted on this communication; and

(d) if so, what was that Ministry's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No. communication has been issued asking other Ministries to hold back any demands for Wage Revision until next year.

However, in view of inflationary pressures on the economy, Government have decided that all proposals for any general wage revision in Central Government Industrial and Commercial Enterprises would require the approval of the Central Government. This decision does not, however, preclude wage increases with approval of Government, and in fact Government have accorded such approval in several cases and the Labour Ministry are fully associated with such decisions.

News Item captioned regarding "S.T.C. Mess in Hong Kong Too"

1932. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated the 11th July, 1973 under the caption "S.T.C. mess in Honk Kong Too"; and

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

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

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to re-organise and strengthen the

working of the STC ((Far East) Hong Kong and a close watch is being kept on its working with a view to retrieving the situation.

Working conditions of Radio Technicians and Technical Assistants at various Airports

1933. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA.
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Radio Technicians and Technical Assistants who install, maintain and repair a wide variety of communications and landing equipment at various airports have complained of deplorable working conditions and inadequate salary structure; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding working conditions are looked into and remedial action taken wherever practicable. Representations regarding salary structure in the context of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are under examination.

Strike by Workers of Bank of Baroda in Bhavnagar

1935. SHRI P. M. MEHTA.
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the nationalised Bank of Baroda in Bhavnagar went on strike in June, 1973 against the alleged anti-trade union and victimisation policy of the management;

(b) whether the allegations made by them have been looked into by Government; and

(c) what steps are being taken to redress their grievances and to avoid strikes in the bank in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The award staff of the Bank of Baroda at Bhavnagar struck work on certain days in June 1973. It is reported by the bank that while there are no local issues to be settled at Bhavnagar, the agitation in Bhavnagar and some of the branches elsewhere of the Bank of Baroda is due to the rivalry between the All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation and the All India Bank of Baroda Employees Coordination Committee affiliated to the All India Bank Employees Association.

Air Services of Indian Airlines hit by Shortage of Planes

1936. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the shortage of planes has hit the air services with effect from 8th July, 1973;

(b) if so, the routes that have been affected and the total loss suffered by Indian Airlines on this account; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the air service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). (i) The following services have been cancelled:—

- (1) Bombay-Bhavnagar - Bombay daily HS-748 service;
- (2) Bombay - Belgaum - Bombay daily HS-748 service;
- (3) Bombay - Bangalore - Bombay daily HS-748 service;

- (4) Calcutta - Bagdogra - Patna thrice weekly Caravelle service;
- (5) Calcutta-Kathmandu-Calcutta thrice weekly Boeing 737 service;
- (6) Calcutta-Madras-Calcutta thrice weekly Caravelle service;
- (7) Calcutta-Bombay-Calcutta daily Caravelle service;
- (8) Calcutta-Silchar-Imphal-Dimapur thrice weekly F-27 service;
- (9) Calcutta-Bhubaneshwar-Calcutta daily F-27 service;
- (10) Delhi-Nagpur-Hyderabad daily Caravelle service;
- (11) Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi Boeing/ Caravelle daily service;
- (12) Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi once weekly Viscount service;

- (13) Madras - Tirupati - Hyderabad daily HS-748 service;
- (14) Madras-Hyderabad-Madras daily HS-748 service;

(ii) The frequency of the following routes has been reduced as indicated:—

- (1) Calcutta-Mohanbari-Calcutta frequency reduced to 5 from 7 a week;
- (2) Delhi- Srinagar-Delhi frequency reduced to 3 from 7 a week;
- (3) Delhi-Agra-Jaipur frequency reduced to 4 from 7 a week;
- (4) Direct Madras-Cochin-Madras and Madras-Coimbatore-Madras combined to operate as Madras-Coimbatore-Cochin;

- (5) Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin to operate as Madras- Bangalore- Madras

- (6) Bangalore-Cochin - Bangalore sector to be operated as an extension of Bombay-Cochin-Bombay service.

On the basis of loss of aircraft capacity, the loss of revenue is expected to be of the order of Rs. 80 lakhs per month approximately.

(c) It has been decided to obtain 3 Caravelles on dry lease for a period of 18 months. These are expected to be put into operation during October and November, 1973. When these aircraft are received and put into operation, the loss of revenue indicated in (b) above will be reduced considerably.

Submission of Annual Report by General Insurance Corporation

1937. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation will submit its annual report to Government on the working and administration of the Corporation;

(b) if so, when the first report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) whether the report will be discussed in Lok Sabha?

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

(b) and (c). The first Annual Report on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India after its Registration under the Insurance Act, 1938 would be for the year 1973. It would be available in the year 1974 and would be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as required by the Companies Act, 1938.

**Compensation for Enemy Property
after 1965 Indo-Pak War**

1938. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far given to the evacuees from Pakistan as compensation for their properties declared as "Enemy Property" after 1965 Indo-Pak War;

(b) the applications which have remained pending for consideration from two wings of former Pakistan, separately;

(c) the number of the evacuees from (i) West Pakistan and (ii) former "East Pakistan" who received compensation;

(d) the number of the evacuees from former "East Pakistan" who received more than twenty five thousand as compensation; and

(e) when the consideration of the application from the evacuees from Pakistan will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A sum of Rs. 2,40,34,325.36 has so far been paid as *ex-gratia* grants.

(b) About 5200 claim applications are pending consideration out of which 80 per cent relate to the former East Pakistan and the balance 20 per cent to West Pakistan.

(c) 111 and 413 Indian nationals/Companies whose assets were seized in the former West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively have received *ex-gratia* payment.

(d) 13 claimants whose property had been seized in the former East Pakistan have received more than Rs. 25,000 each.

(e) Steps are being taken to expeditiously dispose off as many pending claims as it possible.

Location of Head Offices of Financial Organisations of Central Government

1939. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Head Offices of the financial organisations of the Central Government are situated at Bombay if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of such organisations located at Bombay;

(c) whether Head Office of any such organisation is proposed to be shifted to Eastern Region; and

(d) whether head Office of the nationalised General Insurance is proposed to be located at Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of these financial institutions have their own Statutes and the headquarters of these institutions are located at places indicated in the respective Statutes. In a few cases, administrative convenience has been the guiding factor.

(b) (i) The Reserve Bank of India, (ii) The State Bank of India (ii) Central Bank of India (iv) Bank of India (v) Bank of Baroda (iv) Dena Bank (vii) Union Bank of India (viii) Deposit Insurance Corporation (ix) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (x) The Industrial Development Bank of India (xi) Unit Trust of India (xii) Life Insurance Corporation of India (xiii) General Insurance Corporation of India.

(c) No, Sir. These institutions open regional/branch offices wherever necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

Deposits with and Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks in various States

1940 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts deposited with the nationalised banks in different States;

(b) the break-up of the figures of the loans advanced by such banks in different States;

(c) whether complaints have been voiced that distribution of bank loans has been much lower than the deposits made with the banks in the eastern regions; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Statewise data of deposits and advances of the 14 nationalised banks as on the last Friday of June, 1972 is set out in the statement aid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5303/73.]

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, Government also have been concerned with the low level of credit utilisation in the under-developed areas of the country, including the Eastern and North Eastern Regions. The overall credit utilisation is largely linked up to the general level of economic activity, degree of industrialisation and availability of infrastructure like communications, power etc., in any region. However, the banks on their part have been making conscious efforts to step up the flow of credit to the priority sectors and the weaker sections of the society particularly in these comparatively under banked regions. In so far as the advances to priority sectors are concerned, during the period June 1969 to September 1972, the growth rate for Eastern Region has been higher at 265.4 per cent than the average of 143 per cent for the country as a whole.

Complaints about irregularities committed by C.C.B.

1941. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the irregularities committed by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last two years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities committed;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the affairs of the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) to (d). There have been no complaints about the irregularities committed by the Cotton Corporation of India as such. There have, however been complaints of corruption against three cotton selectors and two Deputy Managers of the Corporation in Andhra Pradesh. The Anti-corruption Bureau, Hyderabad is inquiring into the case against one selector and cases against the others are being inquired into by the CBI. on a reference by the Corporation itself. All the five employees are under suspension.

A senior officer of the Ministry looked into the working of the Cotton Corporation in 1972 and the report showed that the Corporation had been functioning satisfactorily.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to the Producer of Film "Utagam Sutram Vallibhan"

1942 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 896 on the 27th April, 1973 regarding the allocation of foreign exchange to the producer of film "Ulagam Sutrum Valibhan" and state whether Government have since verified that the foreign exchange allotted has been spent for the specific purpose for which it was released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Details regarding the expenditure of the sum of Rs 75,000/- released to the producer for the location shooting abroad have since been furnished by the Party to the Reserve Bank. *Prima facie*, the detailed explanation furnished appears to be satisfactory. The details furnished to the Reserve Bank, have been enforwarded to the Directorate of Enforcement.

Arrear of Taxes against Film Stars Question

1943. SHRI C CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of film stars who are in arrears of direct taxes and the amounts of such arrears as on the 1st July, 1971 and on 31st March, 1972 in respect of assessment of their own income and assessments in respect of Companies or concerns controlled by them;

(b) whether Government have received any offer from the film stars for settlement of their arrears of tax liabilities, if so, a gist thereof;

(c) whether Government have come to terms with them in payment of the arrears in these cases; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement showing the names of film stars who are in arrears of direct taxes in respect of assessment of their own income and

assessments in respect of companies or concerns controlled by them as on 1st July, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5304/73.]

In regard to arrears of taxes as on 31st March, 1972, the required information is nil in so far as charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Assam, Delhi I, II and III, Gujarat I, II and III, Jaipur, Kanpur I and II, Kerala, Lucknow, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, Orissa, Patiala I and II and Poona are concerned. Information from the remaining charges is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) to (d). The required information is nil in respect of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Assam, Delhi I, II and III, Gujarat I, II and III, Jaipur, Kanpur I and II, Kerala, Lucknow, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, Orissa, Patiala I and II, and Poona. Information in respect of the remaining charges of Commissioners of Income-tax is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Arrear of Taxes against Film People of Tamil Nadu

1944. SHRI C CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8493 on the 27th April, 1973 regarding the arrears of taxes against film people of Tamil Nadu and state:

(a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected and if so, the broad outline thereof; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken in collecting the said information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Every possible effort is being made to collect the information early.

मध्य प्रदेश में 1973-74 में सस्ते बिरामे वाले पर्यटक बंगलों का निर्देश

1945. श्री गंगा बरथ दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नामर विभाग अंती यह बताने को हुआ करेंगे :

(क) क्या 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कई स्थानों पर सस्ते फिराये वाले पर्यटक बंगले बनाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे किन-किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नामर विभाग अंती (दा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . पर्यटन विभाग ओपाल में एक युवा होस्टल बना रहा है। राज्य सरकार का उज्जेन और बबुराहो में पर्यटक बंगलों के निर्माण का, बांकागढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के निकट उपलब्ध एक भवन को पर्यटक बंगले के रूप में परिवर्तन करने का, तथा ग्वालियर पर्यटक बंगले में 10 और कमरे जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम जो एक सरकारी अंग के अन्तर्गत उद्यम है बबुराहो में अपने यात्री लाज में 40 और कमरों की वृद्धि की है।

पूर्व-विवाह विले के बुरहानपुर नगर में हृषि करका उद्योग में संकट

1946. श्री यगा बरला दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा हाल ही में अपने हाथ में लो गई महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित मूलत के मूला असाधारण रूप से बढ़ जाने के

कारण पूर्व विवाह विले के बुरहानपुर नगर में हृषि करका और विद्युत आकर्षित करका उद्योग को गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उम्मीदों के लिए सूत के मूल्य में कमी करने हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री द० सी० लाल) : (क) नहीं, नहीं।

(ख) प्रबल नहीं उठता।

Plan to Reconstitute the Board of Directors of Indian Airlines

1947. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines to tone up its working; and

(b) if so, when and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). With the appointment of Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal (retired) as Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Airlines, some changes will take place on the Board of Directors.

Import of Steel and Ferro-Alloys from East European Countries

1948. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is finding it increasingly difficult to import steel and ferro-alloys from such East European countries as constitute the rupee payment areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and from which other sources the home needs are proposed to be met; and

(e) what is the value of such imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). While importing steel and ferro-alloys the availability of required quality of material at reasonable prices is a decisive factor. Of late, there appears to have been a rise in domestic demand in East European countries. This coupled with the scarcity in availability, which is existing, at present, all over the world including these countries, has resulted in imports not reaching the levels anticipated. However, apart from East European countries, these goods are being imported from USA, UK, Japan, West Germany, Belgium, France etc.

(c) Values of total imports and imports from East European countries in the last two years are given below:

Year	Value of total imports	Value of imports from East European Countries
1970-71	147.04	26.69
1971-72	237.57	30.42

इधियन एथरलाइन्स के बोर्ड का गठन एवं उसके निदेश पद

1949 श्री मूलबन्ध डागा क्या पर्यटन और नावर विमान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि

(क) इधियन एथरलाइन्स के बोर्ड का गठन किस आधार पर किया गया है और उसके निदेश पद क्या है तथा उक्त बोर्ड के सदस्यों का चयन किस प्राधिकरण द्वारा और किस आधार पर किया जाता है ; और

(ख) उक्त बोर्ड के कार्य क्या है तथा पिछले बारे उसकी कितनी बैठके हुई और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

पर्यटन और नावर विमान मंत्री (डॉ कर्ण सिंह) . (क) वायु निगम प्रधिनियम, 1953, को द्वारा 4 मे की गयी व्यवस्था के अनुसार निदेशक-मण्डल मे एक अध्यक्ष; तथा कम से कम 8 और प्रधिक से प्रधिक 14 अन्य निदेशक होंगे जिन सब की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी । इसी प्रध्यक्ष या निदेशकों की नियुक्ति के लिए इस प्रधिनियम मे कोई योग्यता निर्धारण नही किया गया है, तथापि सरकार ऐसी नियुक्तियो के बारे मे बैमानिक, व्यावसायिक प्रबन्ध, श्रीदोगिक तथा प्रशासनिक अनुभव जैसी बातों को ध्यान मे रखती है । द्वारा (5) के अन्तर्गत मामान्यत प्रध्यक्ष व निदेशक नियुक्त आदेशो मे निर्धारित अवधि तक के लिए पद पर कार्य करने के प्रधिकार होत है ; जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार नियुक्ति को अन्यथा समाप्ति से पूर्व ही रद्द न कर दे । प्रचलित प्रथा के अनुसार मामान्यत यह प्रधिदि दो वर्ष रखी जाती है ।

(ख) निदेशक-मण्डल मे कापोरेशन के व्यवसाय तथा मामलो का मामान्य पर्यवेक्षण, निदेशन और प्रबन्ध को जिम्मेदारी निहित है । अप्रैल, 1972 से 31-3-1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान निदेशक-मण्डल की 10 बैठके सम्पन्न हुई, जिनपर सदस्यों के याचन-भत्ते, दैनिक-भत्ते और बैठक-शुल्क के रूप मे 3,229/- रुपये का व्यय हुआ ।

वाचिक्य मंत्रालय के ग्राह ह निगमों के प्रशासन पर व्यय

1950. श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : क्या वाचिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि वर्ष 1972-73 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के पुष्ट 9 मे उत्तिष्ठित उनके मंत्रालय के लागत

नियमों के प्रशासन पर कार्यक व्यवस्था किसना होता है ?

कार्यक व्यवस्था में उपर्युक्त (बी ए० सी० आर्ट०) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है प्रारंभिक समा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Collectorate of Central Excise for
Orissa

1951 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1651 on the 2nd March, 1973 regarding the Collectorate of Central Excise for Orissa and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to have a separate Excise Collectorate in Orissa and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way of taking a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to take certain administrative measures so as to remove the genuine difficulties of the trade and industry and of the Central Excise staff in the State. The existing post of Deputy Collector of Central Excise staff in the State. The existing neswar is being redesignated as Additional Collector and the incumbent of this post is being empowered to exercise certain statutory powers presently vested in the Collector in respect of Central Excise and Customs matters arising in the State. The Orissa Unit of the present Calcutta and Orissa Collectorate is also being made a separate self-contained administrative unit, in a phased manner, for purposes of recruitment, seniority, promotion, transfer etc., of the staff working in the State in all non-gazetted posts so that gradually all the posts in the non-

gazetted grades in Orissa will be filled from amongst the people of Orissa and they will serve only in that State so long as they continue to hold non-gazetted posts.

Decision taken at the Meeting of Sub-Group on Ports on Relative Economics of Utilisation of the Railway Line from Banspani to Jakhupura in Orissa

1952. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister to COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4388 on the 23rd March, 1973 regarding progress made by M.M.T.C. in the preparation of requisite papers on relative economics of utilisation of Railway Line from Banspani to Jakhupura and state:

(a) whether the proposed meeting of Sub-Group on Ports was held, and

(b) if so, what were the decisions of the Sub-Group particularly on the relative economics of utilisation of the Railway Line from Banspani to Jakhupura in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The meeting was held on the 13th July, 1973, and its report is awaited.

Fall in Export of Mill-Made Cotton Textile

1953. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the export of mill-made cotton textiles during the current year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

एवं यों में प्राकृतिक कृषि अर्थ संस्थाओं को
सिव्व देश के लिये इस विविध बैंडों की
योजनाएँ

1954. श्री चिरंजीव ज्ञा :

श्री प्रधानमंत्री पद्देश :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राविमि कृषि अर्थ संस्थाओं का
वित्त पोषण करने वाली वाणिजिक बैंडों
की योजनाएँ देश के विनियिन राज्यों में
नालाई जा रही हैं।

(ख) जेय राज्यों में ऐसी योजनाओं के
चालू न किए जाने के बाया दारण हैं, और

(ग) ऐसी योजनाएँ बिहार में क्षेत्र तथा
तथा बड़ा बहाँ चालू की जायेगी?

वित्त वंशालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला
रोहतसी) (क) द्वारा (ख) प्राथमिक कृषि अर्थ
महाराजा मर्मातियों को वित्त प्राप्ति करने की
वाणिजिक बैंडों की योजना प्रथमत 1970
में उत्तर प्रदेश, आजम प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश में सूर
ज्ञान और हारियाणा में प्रयोगात्मक आकार पर
सूक दी गई थी। यह योजना अब उड़ीसा
पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा
महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लागू कर दी गयी है।
यह योजना अब गाँजों में सम्बन्ध
राज्यों के प्रामाण्य में लागू की जारेगी। ग्रंथि क्षेत्र
जहा केन्द्रीय महाराजा बैंड बैंडों के अधिका
प्रभाव रहित हैं इस प्रवार के प्रयोग के लिए
जने जाने हैं।

(ग) बिहार में पाच लक्ष हजार विकास
प्रभिकरण खेतों पर्याप्त पूर्णिया, बिप्पारन
और पटना जिलों में पूर्णिया, मोती हारी,
नेशनल बैंकिंग बिहार, बैंड, फसल, दीनपुर,
मसीहारी और दो सीमान्तिक हृषक और
कृषि अभिकरण प्रभिकरण खेतों पर्याप्त राशी
और बाह्याद जिलों में गाँजी, कुम्ही और
सालारन-जकुआर में दह योजना लालू करने

का विचार है इस प्रयोजन के लिए अभिनियों
के चयन वा काम पालने से प्रगति पर है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में "किसान बचत-पद्धति योजना"

का चालू किय जाना

1955. श्री चिरंजीव ज्ञा क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या मर्मार दो उत्तर प्रदेश
मर्मार में "किसान बचत-पद्धति चालू करने
मवंशी प्रस्तावों वा व्योग प्राप्त हैं" चुका है,
अंग्रे

(ख) यदि हा, नो इस पर वेन्ट्रोय मर्मार
को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त वंशालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला
रोहतसी) (क) द्वारा (ख) प्रमावित विभान
बचत पद्धति योजनाना वा व्योग उत्तर प्रदेश
मर्मार से प्राप्त हुआ था। इन प्रस्तावों
के अनुसार, 50 लक्ष, 100 लक्ष और
1000 लक्ष के मूल्य के बचत-पद्धति केवल
विभाना दो उपलब्ध किये जाने हैं। इन पर
6.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर में साधारण ब्याज
दिया जायेगा, यह ब्याज इन बचत-पद्धति के
पारपत्र है, न पर 5.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर में साधारण ब्याज
दिया जायेगा और इस प्रतिशत में अधिक 10,000 लक्ष
तक के मूल्य के बचत-पद्धति जो जाते हैं।
इस योजना को सम्भव रूप से जाते की गई
थी और इसे स्वीकार करना निश्चय
किया गया जिसके बारप ने है।

(1) साधारण और धायकार मुक्त ब्याज
की 8.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर कापी अधिक
की जो ब्याज दरों के बीचूदा हाथे से बेन नहीं
जाती थी। साधारणतः, कर मुक्त अधिकतमों
पर देय ब्याज की दर केवल 5 अंश तक
वार्षिक होती है।

(ii) : अक्टूबर, 1973 से राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र प्राप्तिकी भू खता नामक नये बचत-पत्र जारी किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्याज की ग्राहयगी भूलबान के साथ 7 बर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने पर की जायगी। अदा किये जाने वाले व्याज की राशि पर उस बर्ष का लगेगा जिस बर्ष बचत-पत्र भूनाया जायेगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, 100 रुपये की राशि 7 बर्षों के अन्त से बढ़कर 166 रुपये हो जायगी, इस प्रकार 9.4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से माध्यारण व्याज (कर योग्य) की प्राप्ति होगी। ये बचत-पत्र 10 रुपये, 50 रुपये और 100 रुपये के मूल्यों के होंगे। इस योजना से, स्थूल रूप से, किसानों की आवश्यकताओं की भी दूरी होगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इसकी सूचना दें दी गई है।

Disclosures by Film people of Bombay under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

1956. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the broad lines of disclosures made by each of the theatre-owners, producers and studio-owners of Bombay under the Voluntary Disclosures Scheme during the period 1965 to 1972 and

(b) the value of such disclosures assessed by this Ministry in individual cases?

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Increase in the Value of Import Licences issued to Small Scale Units and actual users during 1971-72

1957. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a significant increase in value of Import Licences issued to small scale units and actual users during 1971-72,

(b) if so, the total number of import licences issued in all such cases in 1971-72 and the total value of these licences,

(c) the comparative figures for the year 1970-71, and

(d) whether there was any change in the replenishment quota of registered exporters from 1970-71 to 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) A statement indicating the number and value of import licences issued during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and difference between the two years, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-5305/73]

(d) The import policy for Registered Exporters is contained in the Import Trade Control Policy (Volume II) commonly known as Red Book, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library

Plan to provide a Tourist Hotel and Tourist Huts at Kovalam Beach

1958 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to provide a tourist hotel and a number of tourist huts for foreign and Indian tourists at Kovalam Beach in Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). As part of the project for development of Kovalam as an international beach resort, 40 cottages have already been constructed and commissioned. Construction of a 100-room hotel is in progress and is expected to be completed during the current financial year.

The other facilities being provided are a beach centre, a yoga-cum massage centre, a theatre and aquatic sports. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to take up further development of Kovalam as an international beach resort.

प्रधान मंत्री के विभान के पालम हवाई अड्डे से उड़ने के पश्चात् विभान का भूमि स्थित संचार यद्य से सम्बन्ध विचलेंद होना

1959 श्री नाथूराम अर्हर्वार :
श्री बीरेन्सिंह राधे :

क्या पर्टटन और नागर विभान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 जुलाई 1973 को 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इम आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेश यात्रा पर जाने समय प्रधान मंत्री के विभान का पालम हवाई अड्डे से उड़ने के पश्चात् एक छोटे तक भूमि स्थित संचार यद्य से सम्बन्ध विचलेंद रहा था, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस दिशा में क्या उपचारी उपाय किये जाये हैं?

पर्टटन और नागर विभान मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और

(ब) : 14 जून ; 1973 को उड़ान भरने के समय से लेकर बन्धाई विभान

क्षेत्र पर उतरने तक विली विभान क्षेत्र का प्रधान मंत्री के विभान के साथ विभिन्न सम्पर्क बना हुआ था।

राष्ट्रीयहत बैंकों हारा यत् 6 महीनों में दिये गये छहों की राशि

1960 श्री नाथूराम अर्हर्वार : क्या विभान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने पिछले 6 मास में कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार दिये गये छहों का आमोन एवं महरी लेवों का प्रतिशत क्या है ?

विभान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भीमती सुशीला दोहतानी) (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का कुल बकाया अधिकम जो दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त में 4500.5 करोड़ रुपये था जून, 1973 के अन्त में बढ़कर 5334.3 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

(ख) अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंकों (इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक भी शामिल हैं) के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना इस प्रकार है :

जून 1972 के अन्त में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंकों का बकाया अधिकम

अधिकम	जोड़ की प्रतिशत (करोड़ रुपयों में)
आमोन	190.9 3.6%
अधिकमनी	682.8 12.7%
शहरी	1136.9 21.2%
महानगर	3356.5 62.5%
	5367.1 100 प्रतिशत

Cases of Smuggling Detected in Gujarat.

1961. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling detected in Gujarat State during the year 1971-72;

(b) the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the total value of items seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of cases of smuggling detected in Gujarat State during the year 1971-72 was 1402

(b) and (c). The number of persons arrested in Gujarat during the above

period was 95 and the total value of goods seized Rs. 184 lakhs.

Export of Rubber

1962. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber is being exported; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the export of crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 (upto December, 1972).

Quantity in Tonnes

Value in Rs. '000'.

S. No.	Description	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73 (upto Dec. 1972)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Natural rubber and similar natural gums.							
	(i) Natural rubber (hevea)	3	17	Neg.	3	3	25
	(ii) Latex products other than hevea (balata, Gutta-percha etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Crane rubber sheets not manufactured	..	..	..	..	2	18
	(iv) Others	8	31	2	8	..	..
	TOTAL	11	48	2	11	5	43
2. Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes							
	
	3. Reclaimed rubber	259	330	692	895	643	870
	4. Waste and scrap of unhardened rubber	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	270	378	694	906	648	913

Authority entrusted with the Task of Handling Import and Export of Feature Films

1963 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI G P YADAV.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether import and export of feature films will henceforth be handled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, instead of by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (IMPEC),

(b) if so whether with no other business left the said IMPEC incorporated in September, 1963, stands dissolved, and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Work of import and export of films and import and distribution of film raw stock is being transferred from Commerce Ministry to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (IMPEC) which is a public limited company will continue to function as an exporter of Indian films. Its control will, however, be transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The question of dissolving it does not arise

(c) It is expected that this work will be better dealt with as an integral part of the formulation and implementation of the national film policy which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Increase in the Export of Wood

1964. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether wood exported worth Rs 5.97 crores during the last nine month of 1972-73 is more than the export during the full preceding year i.e. 1972-73,

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase

(c) whether Government expect that this proportion of increase will be maintained, if not gradually increased in the coming years and

(d) whether foreign markets have demanded some special wood available in our forests if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The increase is mainly due to larger exports of Rosewood during 1972-73 as compared to previous year

(c) This is not likely Sir

(d) Indian Rosewood is in great demand in foreign markets. In view of the very slow growing nature of this wood and because of its demand in the internal market for playwood and veneering industries its export is regulated to export surplus availability

Purchase of more Boeing 737s by Indian Airlines

1965 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines had sought the Central Government's permission to purchase some more Boeing 737's as part of its fleet augmentation scheme

(b) whether this fleet augmentation has been necessitated by feeding more trunk routes and opening new routes; and

(c) if so the names of the new routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have considered different types of aircraft for augmenting their fleet capacity and have submitted certain proposals to Government which are under examination.

(b) and (c). The present fleet augmentation proposals have been planned to meet the growth of traffic on the existing routes.

Proposal to Introduce Direct Flight from Calcutta to Port Blair without Touching Rangoon

1966. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has any proposal to introduce direct flight from Calcutta to Port Blair without touching Rangoon, and

(b) if so, when the direct flight is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) With effect from 16th May, 1973, all Indian Airlines flights from Calcutta to Port Blair have been scheduled to operate direct, without touching Rangoon.

Expensive Nature of Operation of International Flights through Calcutta due to Additional Levy Imposed on Aviation Fuel by West Bengal Government

1967. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether spokesman of the International Air Operators Committee has recently stated that operation of international flights through Calcutta has become more expensive than through any other airport in India or else-

where due to the additional levy imposed on aviation fuel by the West Bengal Government; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There have been representations from the international airlines operators and the International Air Transport Association against the high incidence of sales-tax on aviation fuel levied in the state. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Government are keen that the importance of Calcutta should be maintained and international airlines should not discontinue services touching this airport.

Common strategy in the Field of International Trade for Meeting Challenge Posed by Powerful Forces in West Europe

1968. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering the need for forging closer links among the developing countries to evolve a common strategy to meet the challenge posed by the powerful forces in West Europe in the field of international trade; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India has been conscious of the need for a common stand by the developing countries and cooperation among themselves to meet the challenges arising out of the integration movement in Europe.

In UNCTAD, GATT and other International forums such as the Common-

wealth and ECAFE India has been making efforts to press for an equitable and just solution to the problems posed by the European integration movement.

India has been taking the lead in the organisation of and deliberations in the 'Group of 77' developing countries, which came into existence about a decade ago. The Algiers Charter of 1967, and the Lima Declaration of 1971 bear testimony to these efforts.

Efforts are continuing to explore further avenues of cooperation among developing countries.

Commodity-wise Export Target for 1973-74

**1969. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA.
SHRI P GANGADEB**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether commodity-wise export targets are to be formulated by his Ministry for 1973-74; and

(b) if so, whether the latest changes in the foreign trade pattern will be kept in view while the export targets are formulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) - (a) and (b) The Fourth Five Year Plan envisaged an export target of Rs 1900 crores for 1973-74. However having regard to the fact that the target set for 1973-74 was achieved during 1972-73 itself and that there is pressing need for earning additional foreign exchange, the Ministry is presently examining the possibility of a target higher than the one envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan for 1973-74. Such possibilities are also being examined in regard to important export items.

While considering the targets account will be taken of the new developments and changes in the trading pattern.

एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों की कार्यकुशलता की बात होना

1970. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों की कार्यकुशलता प्रतिदिन गिरती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एयर इंडिया के पूछ-ताछ मच पर नियुक्त कर्मचारी याकियों को मही सूचना नहीं देते हैं और क्या 8 जुलाई, 1973 को बेलियम में प्रात बाल आने वाले विमान की सूचना के बारे में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गलत सूचना देने के बारे में 9 जुलाई, 1973 को पालम हवाई अड्डे की पुलिस चौकी में अपोर्ट की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ऐसे काम-चोर और अकुश्ल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जो विश्वप्रसिद्ध एयर इंडिया के नाम पर बढ़ा लगाते हैं, क्या कर्यवाही कर रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं, हमें इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दालर का अवयवस्था

1971. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनेक बिंदेशों के बाजारों में दालर के मूल्य में तेजी से गिरावट आ रही है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय मृदा और व्यापार पर इसका क्या प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है?

‘‘विसंवत्सरीय में राज्य बंदी’’ (जी.के.० आर० गवेल) : (क) एक विवरण संवत्सर है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि जनवरी, 1973 के अल्ल (18 फरवरी, 1973 को अमरीकी डालर के अवमूल्यन से पहले) और 24 जुलाई, 1973 के बीच की अवधि में संसार की नी प्रमुख मुद्राओं की तुलना में अमरीकी डालर के बाल भूल्य में क्या परिवर्तन है।

(ख) जनवरी, 1973 के अन्त के बाद अमरीकी डालर की तुलना में पीड म्टिलिंग के भूल्य में 6.19 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, इसनिये भारतीय रुपये वे भूल्य में भी, जिसकी बोल्ड्रीय दर अभी भी पीड स्टिलिंग के रूप में उदन की जानी है, उन्नी तो वृद्धि हुई है। इनमें परिणामस्वरूप, मरुमन राज्य अमेरिका

से किया जाए बला आवात, अपयो के रूप में भला बढ़ेगा। अहां तक संदेश राज्य अमेरिका को किये जाने वाले निर्यात का सम्बन्ध है, जो हमारे कुल निर्यात के 20 प्रतिशत से कम है तो हमारे निर्यातकों को हमारे के रूप में कुछ कम प्राप्ति होती। लेकिन बृक्ष जर्मनी, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेनरलड, नीदरलैंड, बेल्जियम, श्रीलंका और जापान की मुद्राओं के भूल्य में अमरीकी डालर के रूप में भारतीय रुपये की तुलना में कही अधिक वृद्धि हुई है इसलिए हमारे निर्यातकों की प्रतियोगिता करने की क्षमता बढ़ती हो जायगा। इस प्रकार, अमरीकी डालर के रूप में भारतीय रुपये के भूल्य में हुई वृद्धि में हमारे व्यापारिक इनो पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

विवरण

अमरीकी डालर का वाह्य भूल्य

दिन	मुद्रा	प्रति अमरीकी डालर मुद्रा एकक	जनवरी 1973 के अन्त में	जनवरी 1973 के अन्त में 24 जुलाई 1973 को अमरीकी डालर के भूल्य में हुई प्रतिशत कमी
1. यूनाइटेड किंगडम	पीड स्टिलिंग	0.420	0.394	6.19
2. अमेरिका	जिलिंग	22.87	16.96	25.84
3. बेल्जियम	फ्रांस	43.83	35.06	20.01
4. फ्रांस	फ्रांस	5.026	4.039	19.64
5. पश्चिम जर्मनी	ड्रूग मार्क	3.158	2.299	27.20
6. इटली	लोंस	581.80	577.80	0.69
7. नीदरलैंड	गिल्डर	3.180	2.559	19.53
8. ब्रिटेनरलड	पंक	3.623	2.804	22.61
9. जापान	येन	301.20	264.25	12.27

लोन : (1) इटरेंगनल काइन, ल स्टेटिस्टिक्स—अन्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि।

(2) काइनेशन टाइम्स, लदन।

विस वांच अंतीमों के शीरात और-छिके अप्पों
मई असलूकी की संख्या तथा उनका मूल्य

1972. श्री शार० श० बड़े :
श्री हुक्म सर्व कलशाप :

क्या विस मन्त्री यह बनाने को हक्का
करेगे कि

(क) गवर्नर महीनों के दोगन देश में
चोरी-छीर लायी गया विनाई वस्तुओं का
वर्गमद किया गया है,

(ख) वर्गमद की गई वस्तुओं का भारताय
द्वा० में मूल्य वित्तन, श्री

(ग) उक्त अर्नाव ने रागान विनाई
व्यापत्तया के विरुद्ध कायवाही का गई है?

विस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
के० शार० गणेश) : (क) अर्नाव (ख) जनवरी,
मई 1973 वो अवधि के दोगन या मा०
शुल्क अधिक रियो द्वारा उपडे गये माल का
मात्रा तथा मध्य नीचे दरे अनुसार है —

मात्रा मध्य
नाम स०

(भारतीय बाजार दर पर)

1. सोना	529 बिहार०	120
2. मदा		45
3. चिया	1,28,334	121
4. नश्वर्ष गोगा		38
5. स श्वर्ष वस्त्र		25
6. चान्दी	3,581	22
	दि० मा०	
7. हानिकर घोषिया		44
8. गोदिया तथा अन्य		70
9. अन्य वस्तु		454

(ग) इस संबंध में 789 अंकियों का
गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस प्रकार के
सभी मामलों में तस्कर आरात किये गये
माल को जब करने गौरा मर्वाविन वर्याक्तया
पर दढ़ लगाने के लिए मीमा० शुल्क अधिनियम
के अन्तर्गत विभागीय न्याय नर्णप पत्र द्वारा कार्य-
वाही आरम्भ की जानी है। इसके अन्तिमकत
उपयुक्त मामलों में, न्यायालयों में इन्हन्हें
की कायवाही भी की जानी है।

Purchase of Import Entitlements
against Import of Non-Traditional
Item, at High Premium by Registered
Export Houses

1973. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the fact that in 1970-71 and
1972 some registered export Houses
had purchased from small exporters,
import entitlements received against
import of non-traditional items at high
premium;

(b) whether it has been alleged that
the import entitlements were converted
and stainless sheets and polyester
yarn were imported by those registered
export houses;

(c) whether these imports have
brought gain if 200-300 per cent to the
the registered export houses; and

(d) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Aircraft Purchased from Abroad by
Indian Airlines and Air India during
the Last Three Years

1974 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) the number of each category of
aircraft purchased from abroad for

Indian Airlines and Air India during the last three years; and

(b) the price paid for the purchase of each category of aircraft during this period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). During the last three years, the following aircraft were purchased by Indian Airlines and Air-India from abroad. The price is indicated against each. Payments are spread over several years.

	Aircraft	Number	Total Cost (Rs. in crores)
Indian Airlines	Boeing 737-200 series	7	12.82
Air-India	Boeing 747	4	77.87

Assessee in arrears of Income-tax above Rs. 25 lakhs

Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.

1975. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of Income-tax assessee whose tax arrears amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs and above as at the end of the financial year 1971-72;

(b) total amount of arrears in the name of each assessee on that date; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to realise the arrears?

(2) Attachment of money due to the assessee under section 226(3).

(3) Attachment of money in courts under section 226(4).

(4) Distraint and sale of movable property under section 226(5).

(5) Issue of Recovery Certificates under section 222.

(6) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property.

(7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information regarding the assessee whose tax arrears amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs and above as on 31-3-1972 is given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5806/73].

(c) All steps provided in law, including the following, have been taken and are being taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:—

(1) Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax

A Special Cell has been formed in the Office of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, to scrutinise and review individual cases where arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding, in order to give proper guidance to field officers to take effective follow-up action.

With a view to tackling the problem of tax arrears and evolve a firm policy, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had discussions with Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Commissioners of Income-tax and the representatives of the Officers' Assoc-

ations. As a result of these discussions, the following steps are proposed to be taken on priority basis:—

- (1) Strengthening the cadre of Income-tax Officers and Tax Recovery Officers.
- (2) Evolving a machinery for the speedy write off of irrecoverable demands.
- (3) Expediting adjustment of taxes already paid, disposal of applications for rectifications and orders to give effect to appellate orders.
- (4) Requesting the appellate authorities to take up all appeals and references where large demands are involved on a priority basis.
- (5) Enlistment of the co-operation of Officers through their respective Associations.

Member (Budget), Central Board of Direct Taxes has been holding discussions with the Commissioners of Income-tax to guide them in tackling this problem with particular reference to cases involving large demands.

Remittances by Foreign Companies with foreign majority shares

1976. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4190 on the 1st September, 1972 regarding the Companies with foreign majority shares and state:

(a) the paid-up capital, total assets, turn-over and profits of these Companies, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the total amount remitted by these companies under each head, year-wise, during these years;

(c) whether Government are considering to nationalise some of these companies; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Money given as deposits, loans or otherwise to foreign banks by I.F.C., I.D.B.I. and other term financing Institutions

1977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total money given as deposits, loans or otherwise to the foreign banks by I.F.C., I.D.B.I. and other term financing institutions, year-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Industrial Development Bank of India does not maintain any deposit account with any foreign bank but it extends facilities to banks including foreign banks of refinance of export credits and industrial loans and rediscounting of machinery bills. During the last three years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July-June) foreign banks have been sanctioned such facilities aggregating to Rs. 403.13 lakhs, Rs. 475.05 lakhs and Rs. 433.40 lakhs respectively.

The other financial institutions do not sanction any loans or other forms of assistance to banks including foreign banks. However, they maintain certain deposits with foreign

banks. Their outstandings on the relevant dates are as given below:—

Name of the institution	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
I.F.C.I. (year ending 30th June)	65.00	14.00	27.00
U.T.I. (year ending 30th June)	0.16	0.05	0.25
I.C.I.C.I. (year ending 31st December, 1970, 1971 & 1972)	23.37	15.29	14.29

Information in respect of Life Insurance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

NOTE.—I.F.C.I.—Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

U.T.I.—Unit Trust of India.

I.C.I.C.I.—Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited

सूत की कुछ किस्मों के वितरण पर सूते
नियवण का हटाया जाना।

1978 दा. लक्ष्मीनारायण वांडेव : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूत की कुछ किस्मों
के वितरण पर सूते नियवण को हटा दिया
है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नियवण लगाने के
समय सूत का कुल उत्पादन क्या था, और

(ग) नियवण हटाने के समय सूत का
कुल उत्पादन क्या था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए.
सी. वर्ज) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) श्री (ग) . सूत के उत्पादन,
वितरण तथा कीमतों पर 13 मार्च, 1973
को नियवण लगाया गया था। 17 काउं-
टों तक के सूत के वितरण पर 21 जून से
तथा 35 का ऊटों तक के सूत के वितरण
पर 18 जलाई, 1973 से नियवण हटा
दिया गया था। फरवरी तक मार्च, 1973

के दौरान हम समय विनियति विस्मो का
उत्पादन क्रमण 569.4 लाख कि० ग्रा०
तथा 595.4 लाख कि० ग्रा० था। जून
1973 के दौरान सूत का कुल उत्पादन
749.0 लाख कि० ग्रा० (अस्थायी) था।
छूट ग्रादेश के समय सूत को 15 दिन किस्मो पर
वितरण नियत हटा दिया गया था उन के
काउंट वार अलग-अलग ग्राम डे उपलब्ध
नहीं है।

Trade Agreements in Force between India and Burma

1979 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the trade agreements in force
between India and Burma at present
and the period of these trade agreements; and

(b) what efforts are being made to
increase the export and import trade
with Burma?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There
is only one Trade Agreement with
Burma. It came into force from the
27th May, 1970, and was initially va-
lid upto 31st December 1971. It pro-

vides for its automatic extensions for a period of one year, at a time, unless one of the contracting parties gives notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement, three months in advance. It continues to be in force at present.

All import/export trade in Burma is nationalised. The Myanma Export Import Corporation is the main Government Organisation handling the imports and exports of Burma. All the imports into Burma are effected through global tenders. The tenders issued by the Corporation are given wide publicity in India and maximum possible participation by Public Sector Undertakings and Private Trade in these tenders is encouraged. They are also encouraged to enter into long term and bulk supply arrangements. Deferred payment terms have been extended for the export of capital goods to Burma. Short term commercial credits are also extended for other items.

India has been importing rice from Burma subject to her requirements

and Burmese availability. Possibility of diversifying our imports from Burma are also being explored.

Foreign Minister recently led a delegation to Burma which held discussions with Burmese Government covering various aspects of cooperation.

Import of Rubber

1980. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber is being imported; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of rubber imported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Import of natural rubber has been totally banned from the licensing period April, 1973, and recently we are exporting natural rubber.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the import of crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 (upto December, 1972).

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity in Tonnes		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 upto Dec. 1972)
1. Natural rubber and similar natural gums.:				
(i) Natural rubber (hevea)		1824	405	234
(ii) Latex products other than hevea (balata, gutta-percha, etc.)		535	548	370
(iii) Crepe rubber sheets (not manufactured)		145	36	..
(iv) Others		277	126	224
	TOTAL	2781	1115	828
2. Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes				
		5004	5856	4375
3. Reclaimed rubber				
	
4. Waste and scrap of unhardened rubber				
		1	3	..
	GRAND TOTAL	7786	6974	5164

Proposal submitted by Bihar Government to solve the problem of shortage of yarn in the State

1981. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of weavers of Patna, Bihar Sharif, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Giridih, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Madhubani etc. of Bihar are facing unemployment due to the shortage of yarn;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have sent any proposal to him for solving this problem;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

सरकार हासा अनेहास में त. पहुँच ना
जूद मिरे

1982 श्री रामवातर शास्त्री : कृष्ण
धारिण्य मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें
कि :

(i) रेग में बामार जूँ मिरी को मर्जा
कितनी है;

(ii) उनमें से कितनी मर्जा हो रही
ने प्राप्त हाथ में निया है; और

(iii) सामार का शेष बामार मिरो को
कब तक धरने अधिकार में लेने का विचार
है?

धारिण्य नंदा सद्य में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए०
क्षेत्र जी०): (क) में (ग), विसी श्री पटसन

मिल को बीमार या वित्त नहीं किया गया है।
सिक्कर वे एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड है जो १५ दिनों
में भारतीय की उत्पाद का ये जूँ १५ दिन
में सर्वांगीक रूप से नहीं कर सकता है।
५ मेट्र को १५ रेट पर १०० अंदरका १०० अंदर
का जूँ विचार किया जा रहा है।

Utilisation of Central assistance for cleaning tanks in Sawantvadi and Khed areas of Maharashtra

1983. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have approached the Central Government for permission to utilise part of the Central assistance for drought affected areas, for cleaning the tanks in the areas within the jurisdiction of Sawantvadi and Khed Municipal Councils in Maharashtra; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Policy regarding Export of Castor Oil to ensure profit for S.T.C.

1984 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of Government regarding castor oil exports is proposed to be oriented to ensure profits to the State Trading Corporation when there is boom in world market of castor oil;

(b) whether in the current boom, private exporters of castor oil have taken away the cream of profits; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the reasons for such profits by the private exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Government's policy regarding castor oil export is oriented towards earning maximum foreign exchange for the country. With this objective in view, the export of commercial grade of castor oil was canalised through the S.T.C. with effect from the 18th September, 1971. The export of medicinal and hydrogenated castor oil continued to be effected through private trade. There were, however, complaints of malpractices in the exports made by the private trade. The Government, therefore, canalised the export of medicinal and hydrogenated castor oil also through the S.T.C. with effect from the 27th April, 1973. The export of castor oil is effected by the S.T.C. by purchases through tender system so that all traders may compete.

Steps to provide Aircraft to Assam Flying Club

1985. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Flying Club is without an aircraft; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide aircraft to the flying club?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Assam Flying Club has two Pushpaks and one Tiger Moth which are presently unserviceable. One Pushpak met with an accident on 9th December 1972. The Certificate of Airworthiness of the other Pushpak and the Tiger Moth expired on 15th September, 1970 and 27th June, 1972 respectively. The Club has not put them in flyable condition.

At the request of the Club, the Director General of Civil Aviation

has allotted one Government-owned Pushpak which will be delivered to it shortly.

Ban by Sudan on Export of Cotton to India

1987. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Sudan have imposed a ban on the export of cotton, unless the Indian ban on export of tea to that country is lifted;

(b) what is the total quantity of cotton that Sudan had agreed to supply to India and how much out of this has actually been offered by Sudan and contracted by India for supply; and

(c) what steps have been taken to get over the present difficulty and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In view of the temporary embargo on Indian exports to Sudan, the Government of Sudan has made the release of cotton conditional on release of tea from India.

(b) Under the current Trade Plan Sudan was committed to supply £24 million worth of cotton to India. To date, India has been able to contract for cotton worth £2.5 million only.

(c) The Government is aware of the problem which is expected to be resolved during the forthcoming mid-term talks with the Sudanese.

Submission of a Memorandum by a delegation to Governor of R.B.I. in Bombay

1988. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor, Reserve Bank of India received a memorandum

from a delegation which met him in Bombay on the 23rd June, 1973;

(b) if so, the demands listed in the memorandum;

(c) whether the Governor has given any assurance with regard to the demands; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the only delegation that met the Governor on 23rd June, 1973 was that of the representatives of the All India Reserve Bank of India Supervisory Staff Association; however, no memorandum was presented to the Governor by this delegation.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Indian Airlines Proposal to go in for more Caravelles due to shortage of Planes

1989. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines proposes to go in for more Caravelles due to shortage of planes;

(b) whether the retiring chairman of Indian Airlines had sent his recommendations to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have approved a proposal of Indian Airlines to obtain three Caravelle aircraft from abroad on dry lease for a period of 18 months to meet emergent requirements of capacity.

Delegation of more Powers to Members of Board of Direct Taxes for writing off Arrears of income-tax

1990. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give more powers to the members of the Direct Taxes Board to write off irrecoverable Income-tax arrears than hitherto; and

(b) the main features thereof and the composition of the Board of Director Taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government have taken a decision to give more powers to the Members of the Board to approve the write off of irrecoverable income-tax arrears than hitherto;

(b) The main features are that after a case has been thoroughly examined and recommended for write off by the Zonal Committees consisting of three Commissioners, one of whom can be an Additional Commissioner of Income-tax, constituted in the different Commissioners charges, individual Members of the Board may, after a further scrutiny, approve the write off in respect of irrecoverable demand between Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 lakhs. The full Board may exercise similar powers in cases between Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes consist of a Chairman and four Members.

Study made in regard to Raising of Bank Rate and its effect on Production and Productivity

1991 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for raising the bank rate to 7 per cent from 1st June, 1973;

(b) whether any study has been made of its effect on production and productivity; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The bank rate was raised from 6 per cent to 7 per cent on 30th May, 1973 along with certain other supporting monetary measures with a view to imparting stricter financial discipline among commercial banks as well as borrowers in an effort to contain inflationary pressures in the economy.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The abnormal credit expansion in the 1972-73 busy season was an important contributory factor in increasing money supply and in building up pressure on prices. The Reserve Bank's intention in adopting these measures was to reduce pressure on aggregate monetary resources on available supplies by curtailing the base of commercial bank credit and to prevent flow of funds to unproductive purposes such as excessive building up of inventories by certain industries with the help of excessive credit leading to price rises. It is thus felt that the impact of these measures would be more on the flow of credit to undesirable channels rather than on production.

Implementation of Recommendations of Banking Commission

1992. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Banking Commission for improving the performance of the nationalised banks and their services to the public; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement particularly the recommendation to reduce the incidence of overtime wages to employees, to improve profitability and to bring down operational costs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Banking Commission in regard to banks' operating methods and procedures including customer service are in an advanced stage of examination by the Government. A final view on the majority of the recommendations is expected to be taken before long.

Increase in money supply

1993 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in money supply during the year 1972-73 over that of the previous year;

(b) the share of the State sector and of the non-State sector in the above; and

(c) its effect on the inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Money supply with the public increased by Rs. 1147 crores in 1972-73 over the previous year's level.

(b) The increase in net bank credit to Government sector was Rs. 1291 crores and increase in net bank credit to commercial sector, which includes non-departmental public sector undertakings was Rs. 36 crores.

(c) The increase in money supply is likely to accentuate inflationary pressures in the economy if not compensated by increase in supply availability of goods and services.

Introduction of new saving schemes

1994. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some new saving schemes;

(b) if so, a list thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make the existing schemes more attractive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Government have recently announced the introduction of two new savings schemes, as detailed hereunder:—

(i) A 2-year Post Office Time Deposit with effect from 1st August, 1973, which will yield taxable interest of 7 per cent per annum; and

(ii) A 7-year National Savings Certificate, effective from the 1st October, 1973, on which the principal and taxable interest at 7.5 per cent per annum will be payable at maturity.

(c) With a view to rationalising and improving the existing Small Savings Securities, the following decisions have already been announced:—

(i) The rate of interest on the 15-year Public Provident Fund Scheme has been increased from 5.0 per cent to 6.8 per cent with effect from the 1st April, 1973.

(ii) The 5-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposits are being withdrawn from the 1st October, 1973. Thereafter there would be available for regular savers 3 schemes, viz, 5-year Recurring Deposits, 10-year Cumulative Time Deposits and 15-year Public Provident Fund.

Central assistance for drought affected States

1995. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Central assistance so far given to the drought-affected States in the current year; and

(b) whether there is any machinery to ensure that the funds allotted for drought relief work are properly and fully utilised?

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) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the proper utilization of the funds allotted for relief works. So far as the Centre is concerned, the utilisation of Central assistance is ensured by the finalisation of it on the basis of the figures of expenditure certified by the Accountants General.

Statement

Financial assistance given during the current financial year (1973-74) towards drought relief expenditure.

(Rs. in crores)

State			Loan	Grant	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	.	4.00	3.00	7.00
2. Gujarat	.	.	10.00	7.75	17.75
3. Maharashtra	.	.	35.00	15.00	50.00
4. Mysore	.	.	10.00	..	10.00
5. Orissa	.	.	0.05/0	0.01/0	0.30/0
6. Rajasthan	.	.	8.00	2.00	10.00

@Aircars towards cyclone and drought relief expenditure in 1972-73.

Alleged attempt by monopolists to create mass discontent through artificial shortages

vested interests get an opportunity to manipulate supplies and create further artificial shortages.

1996. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a deliberate attempt by the monopolists and other vested interests to create mass discontent through manipulated production and artificially induced shortages; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to put a stop to such anti-social activities indulged in by the monopolists and vested interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). There have been shortages of some commodities during the last one year, mainly as a result of the failure of rains in large parts of the country which led to reduced output of agricultural raw materials and to power cuts which affected industrial production. In situations like this monopolists and other

(b) In order to mitigate shortages and to discourage monopolists from indulging in anti-social activities, government have been taking several steps some of which are:

(i) larger releases of foodgrains through the fair price shops;

(ii) augmentation of the availability of essential consumer goods through imports, and programmes for higher indigenous production;

(iii) equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through operation of price and distribution controls; and

(iv) discouraging speculative stock-holding and manipulation of the market by restricting the availability of credit, and through restrictions on, forward trading.

Frequent check-up of physical fitness of pilots of Indian airlines and Air India

1997. SHRI Y. EISWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, had repeatedly advised the Air India and Indian Airlines that in the interests of flight safety the physical fitness of the pilots should be frequently checked-up by specialists in aviation medicine;

(b) whether both the airlines had refused to accept the advice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Both Air India and Indian Airlines have reported that they have not received any such advice from the Institute.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Proposal to put an end to private Agency System in Indian Airlines

1998. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private agencies of the Indian Airlines in various parts of the country;

(b) whether in the past, a private Indian Airlines agency in Indore was sending adults by air under students' concession;

(c) whether Government have constituted an inquiry into its affairs and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to put an end to this private agency system and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Seven private agencies do "handling" for Indian Airlines at seven stations. In addition, Indian Airlines have, as on 31st June 1973, 130 selling agents who book passengers on behalf of the Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After investigation, Indian Airlines Corporation took the following steps:—

(i) The appointment of the agency was terminated with effect from 19th August, 1972.

(ii) A full audit investigation was instituted to assess and investigate the total fraud.

(iii) A complaint was lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation on 10th October, 1972.

(d) There is no proposal to do away with the handling agency system as it would be financially highly disadvantageous to the Corporation to open offices at places where the frequency of operations is low

Ticketless travelling in Indian Airlines

1999. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been ticketless travelling in the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether some persons were recently apprehended for ticketless travelling in the Indian Airlines; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Since 24th March 1972, three instances of ticketless travel on Indian Airlines have been

detected. The details and the action taken in each case are:—

- (1) On 24th March 1972, one person travelled without ticket from Calcutta to Gauhati on Indian Airlines flight IC-205. He was apprehended at Gauhati and was handed over to the Airport Security police.
- (2) On 10th December 1972, a 'hippie' travelled from Goa to Bombay on Indian Airlines flight No. IC-164 against a valid ticket but did not alight at Bombay. Since the same aircraft operated flight IC-107 from Bombay to Bangalore, he managed to travel by this service without being detected at Bombay. At Bangalore, he was apprehended and handed over to the police.
- (3) On 1st February 1973, one person travelled on flight No. IC-460 from Bombay to Indore. He did not disembark at Indore during the transit halt and was found sitting in the aircraft. Just before the departure announcement was made, he wanted to go out of the aircraft to the terminal building but was not allowed to go. On checking, it transpired that he had managed to travel from Bombay to Indore without a ticket. He was handed over to the police

Loan given to Foodgrain Dealers under direction of Reserve Bank of India

**2000. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 93 crore has been given as loan to foodgrain dealers under the directions of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the policy of Government in respect of granting loan to foodgrain dealers and the amount so given to big foodgrain dealers recognised by various nationalised banks, their number and the amount given to each of them;

(c) the period for which this loan was given and at what interest; and

(d) whether any guidelines for the future have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to other banks in this respect and if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Advances against foodgrains are subject to selective credit controls announced by the Reserve Bank from time to time. During 1972-73 these were considerably tightened. Various measures taken since November, 1972 are given below:

- (1) The basis for the permissible limit for advances against foodgrains was changed from bank-wise to party-wise in 1972-73. This has been done to ensure that banks did not offer large credit to a few parties utilising the unused credit limits of other borrowers.
- (2) The ceiling, which earlier stood at 110 per cent of the average aggregate credit (against paddy and other foodgrains excluding wheat) maintained by the Bank in the corresponding 2 months' period in the preceding year, has been reduced; for each party, the ceiling is now 100 per cent of the peak level outstanding for that party in any of the last 3 years. As regards wheat, please see paragraphs 6 and 7 below,

(3) New parties cannot be given advances without the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly for increasing the level of credit to existing parties Reserve Bank of India's approval is required.

(4) The Reserve Bank of India advised the banks to pursue a policy of cautious lending against foodgrains so as to prevent the undue holding of stocks by the borrowers.

(5) In April, 1973 the minimum margin on bank advances against foodgrains was increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. Simultaneously the minimum interest rate was also increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent on these advances.

(6) In May, 1973 the banks were advised to ensure that no loans against the security of wheat are outstanding in favour of any wholesale trader or retail trader other than those who have license from the concerned State Governments to hold stocks

(7) In May, 1973, the banks in the main wheat producing States of Punjab, Haryana U.P., M.P. and Bihar, were asked to undertake a special review of credit limits exceeding Rs. 20,000.

Regarding the amount of advances given to each of the big foodgrain dealers in accordance with the law and practice and usages customary among the bankers it is not possible for a bank to divulge information regarding dealings with its individual constituents.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SPURT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF Naga HOSTILES IN MANIPUR

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported spurt in the activities of Naga hostiles in Manipur leading to killing of 17 jawans and 2 civilians.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT). Sir, Government view with serious concern the violent attack by the Naga Hostiles on the security force. There were 4 incidents of security forces being ambushed in the hill areas of Manipur since 1st July 1973. Seventeen security forces personnel were killed and 14 wounded. Two civilians were also killed. Details of casualties inflicted on the Naga Hostiles in the course of exchange of fire are not known.

Operations launched by the security forces in the affected areas are in progress. All assistance is being provided to the Government of Manipur who along with the intelligence agencies and the security forces are taking appropriate steps to counter the activities of the Naga hostiles and provide satisfactory protection to the villagers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I offer my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the jawans and the civilians.

This problem of the Naga hostiles is with us for the last several years and when China became hostile to us, they started training Naga hostiles in their country. Recently, they have

trained about 800 Nagas and equipped them with automatic weapons, and the hostiles have managed to enter India, and they are starting all these violent activities. I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that 800 people have recently entered our country, and why our Intelligence and the other departments concerned have not found out that they were entering our country. When our Intelligence could locate the Gazi which sailed from Pakistan to Vizag, why is it not possible to trace out the entry of the hostile Nagas into our country? These 800 people may be microscopic minority, but it is enough to create terror in the villages. There is information that the hostile Nagas are moving in batches of two or three and are moving very freely in the villages. I want to know why the administration has not got hold of these people so far. The Minister says that about the casualties inflicted on the hostile Nagas he has got no information. After all, when they were engaged in these activities, when he knows that so many people were on our side, why is the information not forthcoming from the Minister?

I went further to know whether only these 17 jawans and two civilians have died in the ambush or whether there are any more casualties which did not come to light. I want to know what steps the Nagaland Government is taking.

I also read in the papers that our security forces have been reinforced. I want to know why the security forces were not sent in advance and why we are not taking precautionary steps. When an incident takes place, then alone we are taking precautionary measures. We know the attitude of China. There is trouble in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan and China wants to equate India with those areas to tell the world that there are the Nagas in India and also there is trouble in Nagaland and Manipur and other places. That is why I request the

Minister to make a detailed statement why precautionary measures were not taken and why this situation is coming up now and then.

Moreover, several times our Government is trying to have some negotiations with the underground Nagas. This is not correct. We cannot discuss with *deshadrohis*; with Phizo sitting in England; we also demand from the Government of Britain that Phizo should be handed over to us. Some how or other he managed to escape from our country to Britain. There, he has taken the citizenship of Britain. I want to know what steps the Government of India is taking, and though China is unfriendly to us, whether we are going to lodge any protest with the Government of China that they are indulging in an attitude of hostility towards us, and whether are going to do the same towards them if it comes to that, I want to have a detailed statement from the Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
 It was known that about 100 to 150 Naga hostiles were lurking in the Nagaland-Burma border. During this period, since April, 1973, small numbers in twos and threes of these hostiles have been coming into Nagaland through the Tuensang district and they were also going to the area inhabited by the Nagas in the northern portion of Manipur area. This process has been going on in a kind of continual trickle. The terrain is such and particularly after the rainy season some kind of direct confrontation in the army style is not possible. But otherwise steps have been taken from time to time.

It is true that the certain number of Naga hostiles were known to have gone through to China. And, they had returned. They were on the Burma border. When pressure increased on the Burma border, they had been coming into Nagaland. Now recently, particularly in July, they have been going to the Manipur side. The important point is that the Government of Nagaland and the people of Naga-

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

land are determined not to encourage them. As the House is aware the underground Naga activity was declared illegal in September-October 1972. Since then this entire activity has been treated as such and action has been taken. Normally during this time, as the middle of August approaches there is an attempt made to catch the public eye in foreign countries, particularly Mr. Phizo, who goes on putting pressure upon them. Pressure upon the underground Nagas is from below and above, so that they can justify their existence.

Four incidents have been taken place on 10th July, 27th July, 31st July and 1st August 1973. I can give the particulars of casualties. On 10th July, a BSF convey on way from Chassad to Imphal was ambushed by the Naga underground 4 miles north-east of Shang Shak. 5 personnel of BSF and 2 civilians were killed and 1 personnel of BSF was injured. The underground took away 3 rifles and 400 rounds of ammunition.

On 27th July a CRP convoy was ambushed by the Naga underground near Dailong in Manipur West District. 3 personnel of CRP and 2 members of the Village Volunteers Force were killed and another 4 personnel of CRP and 1 member of the Village Volunteer Force were injured.

On the 31st July, a convoy of 20 Assam Rifles was ambushed near Ukhru in Manipur East District. 2 personnel of Assam Rifles were killed and 4 injured of whom 2 were in serious condition.

On the 1st August, a convoy of Assam Rifles going toward Mao was ambushed, 1 km from Mao township. In this incident, 5 personnel of Assam Rifles were killed and 3 injured.

Intimation has been received that one Nag hostle has been killed in the operations on the Nagaland side.

Operations have been started and a coordinated effort is being made between Assam Rifles, BSF and the local force. Firm action is being taken. On the other side also, a newspaper report says that 10 hostiles have been killed. I tried to get confirmation of this from the Manipur Government but it is not possible to get it. These figures are not unexpected, but we cannot say whether the number of casualties mentioned is correct or not. But some casualties are likely to have taken place in the hostiles side.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Have you any information that these Nagas were trained in China.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There was information that the 100 to 150 hostiles that were said to be on the border of Burma were believed to have received some training in China.

श्री दिक्षित: जन्म कालाय (मुर्दा) मध्ये महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है आंतर प्रश्नांको का जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें देसा नगला है कि यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है। नागा विद्रोही पिलाले अनेक बर्बादी से लगातार अपनी गतिविधियों को चलाते आ रहे हैं और उन गतिविधियों को रोकने में सरकार पूरतया विफल रही है। अनेक बर्बादी में बे जान में जा कर प्रशिक्षण ले कर आते रहे हैं और वहां से हमियार भी ले कर आते रहे हैं लेकिन उसको रोकने में भी सरकार असफल रही है। मध्ये महोदय ने बताया है कि अब हमारे सैनिक इफ्काल की ओर आ रहे थे तो उन पर हमला किया गया। तीन स्थानों पर इस प्रकार से हमले हुए, बात लगा कर हमले किया गया। मे जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब हमले हुए? उम्म भवय हमारे किसने जान थे और जो जो रहे थे और हमला करने वाले किसने विद्रोही थे और उनके पास किस प्रकार के गत्तव थे और हमारे लोगों के पास किस प्रकार के गत्तव थे? क्या हमारे लोगों को

यह आदेश दिया गया है कि यदि वे हमला करें तो वे कुछ करे नहीं, म.र खाने जाएं, देखने जाएं? नागा विद्रोहियों में क्या कुछ अस्त्र आपने पकड़े हैं और यदि हाँ तो क्या वे जीनी अस्त्र ये? किनने अस्त्र आपने पकड़े हैं? वे कहा के बने हुए हैं?

युनाइटेड नेशनल फट के नाम की जो खंस्ता है वह आदिवासी लोगों में भारत विरोधी प्रचार करनी है, यह समाचारपत्रों में आया है। लेकिन मरकार के द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किनने हमारे लोग मारे गए, और उनको क्या मुश्किल दिया गया है? हमारे किनने लोग मरे हैं इसकी सूचना प्राप्त करने में तो आप सफल हुए हैं लेकिन इमरी तरफ के किनने मरे हैं इसकी सूचना आपके पास नहीं है। क्यों? वहाँ की मरकार यह सूचना देने में असफल रही है? क्या कठिनाई है कि यह जानवासी आपको नहीं मिल सकी है? क्या आप जवानों को इस प्रकार के आदेश देंगे कि नागा विद्रोहियों को जहा कही भी वे मिले देखने ही गोली मार दो? आपने शान्ति बांदा करके भी देख लिया है। अनेकों बार आप उन के बांचीन कर चुके हैं। आपको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है। अब भफलना नहीं मिली तो अब क्या यह सब में अच्छा तरीका नहीं है कि वहा को सरकार को और अधिक सहायता दे कर अधिकार दे कर जवानों को कूट दी जाए कि जहा भी विद्रोही नागा मिले उनको मार दो गोली? क्या आप इस प्रकार के आदेश देने को नैयार हैं कि जहा भी विद्रोही नागा मिले उनको या तो पकड़ लिया जाए या गोली मार दी जाए?

मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनको सहायता दी है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किम प्रकार की सहायता उनको दी है? क्या आप बनाएंगे उन बीजों को जो आपने उनको दी है या कौन कौन सी सहलियत आपने दी

है, यह आप बनलाएंगे? क्या आप कोई ऐसा उपाय कर रहे हैं कि नागा विद्रोहियों को पकड़ लिया जाए, और हमेशा हमेशा के लिए, यह जगड़ा समाप्त कर दिया जाए? आए दिन वे जगड़े करने हैं, आए दिन लोगों मार देने हैं, सीधे सादे लोगों की मार देने हैं, जवानों को मारदेने हैं। यह हमेशा की दिक्कत समाप्त हाँ इसके उपाय आप करेंगे? काफी मात्रा में आप खर्च बर रहे हैं थोड़े में लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए, लेकिन अभी तक आप उनको पकड़ नहीं पाए हैं। देश के अन्दर आर्थिक स्थान है। अगर यह खर्च बच जाए, तो उस आर्थिक सकट को कुछ हद तक दूर करने में इसमें सहायता मिलेगी। अब तो ऐसा ही लगता है कि आपके पास एक ही रास्ता बचा है कि नागा विद्रोहियों को पकड़ो और अगर पकड़ नहीं सकते तो मारो ताकि जिननी जल्दी हो सके इनकी गतिविधियों बन हो। जो सरकारे उनको भद्रद देती हैं उन सरकारों के प्रति हमारा रवैया दूँ प्रकार का नहीं होता कि हम उनको उनको तू मके कि वे इनको प्रोत्साहन न दे। जो विद्रोही दूसरे देशों में चले जाने हैं वहा की मरकारों से मिल कर उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का भी क्या आपका इरादा है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बहुत दिनों में कठिनाई चल रही है। लेकिन उनको भमरण होना चाहिये कि परिस्थिति पहले बहुत गंभीर थी। नागाओं के माथ फौज का मुकाबला बर्थों तक किया गया। अब मेरी परिस्थिति पर विचार करके नीति बदली गई। नागालैंड बनाया गया। उनकी सरकार बनी और उस से नागालैंड के लोग ही उनके साथ मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। यह विस नरह की सड़ाई होती है मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को इसका पूरा अनुमान नहीं है। वहा पर पहाड़ी सड़के हैं। अक्सर यह होता है कि शुरू की जीप में जिस में चार पांच हमारे सिपाही होते हैं, उस पर वे हमला करते हैं या किर

[जो उच्चस्तर वीक्षण]

उच्चाकां पर आविर बाली पर करते हैं जब बालों को जो विकार गई होती है। दोनों जोड़ों के बीच में काफी अनुर रखा जाता है। पहाड़ों में से कूद कर एक दम आवे हैं और गुरुदोन तरोंके से मार कर निकल जाने हैं। ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि कोई खड़ा है और उससे मुकाबला हो रहा है। अगर इस तरह से मामना हो जए तो कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। उनकी इन्हीं कम शक्ति को देखने हुए, अधिकृति प्रधिक ने रह मी या पंडह मी चारों तरफ सब मिला करके, बर्मा बोर्डर में चीन के हिस्से में कोई रह गए हो सब मिला कर, तो एक दिन को लडाई में भी बे ठड़र नहीं मिलते हैं। वहां का टैरेन वहां की जो पहाड़ी सड़हें हैं वे इस नरह की हैं कि वहां एक जगह इकट्ठे हो कर लडाई नहीं की जा सकती। मानवीय सदस्य को यह ठोक सूचना मिली है कि हम ने जो हवियार बारूद ह पकड़े हैं, उन पर चीनी निशान हैं। हम इस बात को सामान्य मान कर नहीं चर रहे हैं। हम इस को चिन्ता का विषय ममन रहे हैं। हाल में चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों में कोई विवरीत परिस्थिति उत्तर दृष्ट ही हो, ऐसा नहीं है। ये तो पहले से चले आ रहे हैं। उन की बीच में आमदो-रक्त रही है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है, और हम; इन्कार करना भी नहीं चाहने हैं। कोई की ओर से हमें मालूम हुआ है कि नागा चिङ्गोहियों से 1 अगस्त, 1973 से 21 अगस्त, 1973 तक 7.62 की चीनी पैटेन की चार राइफलें एम० एम० जी० 7.62 की एक राइफल, 19 हैड्मीनेंड, 8 राकेट और एम्युनीशन के 62 राउंड पकड़े गये हैं।

जो सूचना हमारे पास मणिपुर और नागालैण्ड की सरकार से आई है, उस से वह विविध हुआ है कि मणिपुर में 1 जनवरी से 31 मई, 1973 तक 95 नागा हीस्टाइल पकड़े गये और 38 आत्मसमर्पण किया और इसी अवधि में नागालैण्ड में 594 नागा हीस्टाइल पकड़े गये और 385 ने आप्म-समर्पण किया।

अगर हम पूरा चित्र देखें, तो परिस्थिति अधिकारपूर्ण, या मानवीय सदस्य जीवी बताने हैं, बैसी, नहो है। हमारी ओज काम कर रही है और वह देखेगी कि समय पा कर इस परिस्थिति पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण हो सके।

भी हुक्मबन्द कठशाय : मैंने नेसलन फट के बारे में पूछा है, जो भारत-बिद्रोही प्रचार कर रहा है और आदिवासियों में पर्चे बाट रहा है। मत्ती महोदय ने उम का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मत्ती महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार ने उन्हें प्रचले माध्यन दिये हैं। मैंने पूछा है कि उसने कौन कौन से साधन दिये हैं, जिस से वे य५८ हो सकें।

भी उनांकर दीक्षिण : हमारी रण-नीति बदा होती है। समृद्ध में वह सूचना देने का प्रश्न नहीं है। जहा तक प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है मणिपुर और नागालैण्ड में कोई प्रचार नहीं कर सकता है। जो प्रचार होता है, वह बाहर होता है और उम पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है।

भी हुक्मबन्द कठशाय : मैंने आदिवासियों में मरने वालों को चुनाव जा न दिये जाने के बारे में भी पूछा है।

भी उनांकर दीक्षिण : अम्भावता अवश्य दिया जायेगा। इस समय डीटेंज

मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन भूमाकाजा जरूर दिया जाता है —जबकर दिया गया होगा ।

श्री अब्दुल श्रावण बंदल (समस्तीपुर) : अब्दुल महोदय, नागार्नेण्ड और भणिपुर की जो भौगोलिक स्थिति है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने बड़ी सफलता पाई है। वर्मा के उत्तर में जो तत्व गडबड़ कर रहे हैं, उन की रोक-थाम के लिए वर्मा सरकार हर समय सेव्य सेव्य रहती है। दक्षिण में उस की सीमा भारत के साथ लगी हुई है और हमारे दोनों देशों में भी सम्बन्ध हैं। इस की तुलना में चीन की हम से काफी शकुता रही है और वह चाहता है कि किसी न किसी तरह भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में बातावरण को बगवार विषाक्त बनाये रखा जाये। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्मा सरकार और हमारी सरकार मिल कर उत्तर में 250 मील के बांदर पर और अराकान की तरफ 150 मील के बांदर पर सीमा सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अधिक कड़ी व्यवस्था करेगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वर्मा सरकार से मिल कर बांदर सिक्किमियों को ज्यादा मज़बूत बिया जाये, तो इन गतिविधियों को एकदम रोका जा सकता है।

गत चार सालों में देखा गया है कि जब-जब इनैशन का बक्त आता है तो भूमिगत नागा लोग इस प्रकार के बड़े और उपद्रव कर के विश्व को बताना चाहते हैं कि उन की भी एक सत्या है, जो भारत के विरोध में है। नागार्नेण्ड की एसेम्बली में सेमा साहब ने कहा कि ये भिक्षागाइटिड लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्थिति को पूरी तरह समझ नहीं सके हैं। भणिपुर में इस समय राष्ट्रपति शासन लाए हैं। होस्टाइल नागा इस लिए भी ये कार्यवाहियां करते होंगे कि अन्ते इनैशन में हृष को सफलता भिलेंगी। छातकर माझे, उच्चकाल और तामियसांग

जिलों में उन्होंने काफी आतंक फैला रखा है, जिस के प्रति भारत सरकार सजग है। लेकिन मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे कि क्या हमारी मिलिटरी इनटेलीजेंस पूरी शक्ति से काम कर रही है या नहीं। उस को और भी ज़ोरदार बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की बटनाएं न हो सके।

भखारो में आया है कि 31 जलाई, को बड़ी मुटभेड़ हुई, जिस में दस होस्टाइल नागा मारे गये। गृह मंदी ने बताया है कि काफ़ी भावा में चीन के बने हुए हथियार मिले हैं। यह के ग्रामीणों से हमें जो सहयोग मिल रहा है, उस को देखते हुए अगर हम वर्मा सरकार के माथ मिल कर पूरी शक्ति के साथ काम कर सके और हमारी मिलिटरी इनटेलीजेंस पूर्णतया सजग और सेव्य हो तो वहा के टेरेन, भौगोलिक स्थिति के बाबजद ऐसी बटनाएं कम हो सकती हैं और वहा के लोगों के जानो-माल की रक्खा हो सकती है।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित मानवीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है। मैं स्वयं यह कहना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं ने उस समय समझा कि वह इतनी आवश्यक नहीं है। वहा के राजनीतिक दल, युनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक फ़ूट, चुनाव की दस्ति से भी इन बातों को देख रहे हैं और यह कुछ विशेष आश्चर्य की बातनही होगी, यदि ये जो घ़नाये इस समय बढ़ रही हैं। इन का सम्बन्ध आने वाले चुनाव की तिथियों से होता है। उन की कल्पना या अनमान इस प्रकार का हो सकता है—मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि इस तरह की बटनाएं होंगी, तो उन के अधिक प्रतिनिधि चुने जायेंगे। मह एक आशंका का विषय है। लेकिन इस का राजनीति में थोड़ा-बहुत विचार हो सकता है, विशेषकर

[श्री उमाश्वर दीक्षित]

हिंसाशिवियों में, परन्तु उस को अधिक महत्व देना उचित नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने माओ और उद्धरण की स्थिति का उल्लेख किया है। वह सत्य है, लेकिन मैं यह विवाद अवश्य दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सारी अवित इस स्थिति का सामना करने में लगी हुई है। यदि हमारी कोई कमज़ोरी रही होती तो यह कि इस बीच में जब घटनाये कम हुईं, तो ऐसा समझा गया कि कदाचित परिस्थिति अब पूर्णतया नियंत्रित हो गई है, या अब हमें अधिक सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। परन्तु स्मरण रखने की बात यह है कि चारों घटनायें एम्बुश की, आपे की हैं, कही इकट्ठे हो कर लडाई नहीं हुई है, जिस की पहले से कल्पना की जा सके या सूचना हो। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आवश्यकता करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी ओर से व्यवस्था में देरी या लडाई के लिए सामान पहुँचाने से किसी तरह की कमी नहीं रहेगी और प्राप्त देखेंगे कि इस तरह की घटनायें कम हो जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devinder Singh Garcha—not here

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I have read the statement the hon. Minister has made and also the answers. I am afraid the statement as well as the answers raise more questions than they actually answer.

We would like to know whether it is a fact that not 150 or 200 as the minister has claimed but actually about 800 hostiles have crossed into India from China since April, after receiving sufficient training and sufficient arms. From the way they are behaving it is quite clear that their strength in both these matters—their numerical strength as well as armed strength—is sufficient to cause annoyance, not only annoyance, actually

cause some killings to our armed personnel. Will the Government find out whether the figure quoted by the newspapers, viz. 800 is correct?

The hon. Minister has said about the figure is that they are only in the vicinity of 1300. Now, what is the basis for this information? If 800 can come in one lot from China, how is it to be believed that there are only 1300 hostiles in the whole area of Nagaland, Manipur, Burma and other places?

They came in April. When did the Government know that they have crossed over to this country and what steps taken between April and July to see that they are apprehended or at least made ineffective, that they do not lay ambush and kill our jawans and civilians?

Another question is that when they lay ambush and kill our men, we also return the fire. Why cannot we know as to what is the number of Naga hostiles killed? The areas are under our control. Or are they under the control of the Naga hostiles? If the area is under our control, it should not be difficult for our army to go and find out as to how many Naga hostiles have been killed and whether any have been killed at all. This cannot be a convincing answer as the inability of the Government is concerned to find out as to how many have been killed. Just now the hon. Minister referred to a press report and said that 10 hostiles are reported to have been killed. It is not a matter of ambush. If you kill ten persons in one place, it is regular fighting, not ambush. You can kill one or two but you cannot kill ten persons in one place in an ambush. It should be a regular fighting. Therefore I feel that the Minister is not being served properly by persons in Manipur and Nagaland and he has got to collect more information.

Another thing is about the attitude of China. We in this House at least

some of us, have been expressing a great desire, an ardent desire, to become friends with China. I have not spoken on this point so far, but I do not understand why this House should show such concern and eagerness to become friendly with China, as if on its terms and as if on any term that it may like to dictate, so long as they are training these men. We are not training Tibetans here. We are keeping them as our guests. But they are training these Nagas and giving them arms and also literature. The hon. Minister did not refer to the literature these Naga hostiles have brought from China. There is a reference to literature brought by China trained Naga hostiles in all the newspapers. So long as this belligerent attitude of China continues there is no point in our expressing our concern in this House for friendly relations with China. It can never come if this is the attitude of China. What steps have Government taken in view of the fact that we have diplomatic relations of some kind with China? What does Government propose to do with regard to that? With regard to church leaders we know what role they have been playing now in the matter of Nagaland. They have been almost provoking them to demand autonomy for Nagaland. It is they who put into their minds this thought that Nagaland must be a free State and all that. Now these people have become friends with us and they want us to talk with 1300 persons, according to the hon. Minister who are not reconciled to the fact that Nagaland is part of India. We have got to watch the role of church-leaders very carefully. I would like to know whether such a careful watch is kept. Thank you.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If the hon. Minister had carefully heard what I said he would not have come to the conclusion to which he had come. When I said that 90 to 100 people had come and that 100 to 150 were hostile Nagas who were supposed to be lurking on the border of Burma and Nagaland, I did not say,

these were the only Naga hostiles that were there. I mentioned that from 1300 to 1500 is the total number estimated to be all over the place, in the borders, in Manipur, Nagaland, everywhere. I also said that they have come in twos and threes and so on. I am in a position to correct his statement. So far as the casualty of ten persons is concerned I said that this was not unexpected, because operations have been on. This won't be surprising—although I am not able to confirm it,—this could have happened only on the 31st of July or the 1st August. It could have happened, there is nothing surprising about it.

So far as training in China is concerned there is no question of not stating facts squarely and clearly. It is also no use overstating the position. As the House is aware the position is, a number of people were reported to have gone to China for training, they went there for that purpose, they received the training, they came back, there was no simple royal road for them to come back through, there were difficulties, and opposition from the people of Nagaland and Manipur. They came in small numbers. Nobody denies that. The facilities given by China would not amount to a friendly act because such a thing would not be done by any friendly country, any country that claims to have good relations. You know, Sir, that relations between India and China are such that it is not proper for me to say something. I am not fully aware of the basic facts of the relations between China and India. If the hon. Member wants more information on the subject he may address the Minister of External Affairs. So far as his question is concerned, I have already stated that this training took place long ago and these people have been coming in in small numbers and we have been dealing with them.

And, so far as church leaders are concerned we are quite aware that

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.]

certain amount of investigation did occur on their behalf. We are aware of it and we are not taking any light attitude about it.

12.40 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

DISRUPTION OF RAILWAY SERVICES DUE TO MASS ABSENTEEISM BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

श्री इटल बिहारी बाजपेही (भालियर) लोको कर्मचारियों की हडताल के बारे में आप ने शायद इस आधार पर विचार नहीं किया कि शायद रेल मंत्री उस के बारे में बयान देने वाले हैं। लेकिन अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि रेल मंत्री के बयान पर आप सवाल तक पूछने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप चाहेंगे तो इस पर . (अध्यक्षान्)

श्री इटल बिहारी बाजपेही अध्यक्ष जी, हडताल इसलिए हो रही है कि मई में जब लोको कर्मचारियों ने हडताल की थी और मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिए थे उन का पालन नहीं हुआ, तैकड़ों कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से अलग किया जा रहा है, उनकी सर्विस में ब्रैक हो रहा है। हम आप का आर्यदर्शन चाहते हैं। नियमों में ऐसा लिखा है कि :

Rule 58 (vi) says:

'The motion shall not anticipate a matter, which had been previously appointed for consideration'.

Consideration is something different from just making a statement by the Minister.

अगर आप उस बयान पर हृदय बहर्ता करने का चौका दें (अध्यक्षान्) आब मूल्कार, दो दिन कुही होने वाली है, रेल स्तरावस्त है, सारे देश का यातायात थंग हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बहर्ता करना है। बाद में करिए, और एक, दो दिन बाद हालत ठीक नहीं हुई तो अबले सप्ताह देखें।

श्री इटल बिहारी बाजपेही : मई में जो इन्होंने आश्वासन दिए थे उन का पालन नहीं हुआ इसलिए कर्मचारी हडताल करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। हम उन का बयान सुन लेते तब आप हमारा (अध्यक्षान्)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Railway Officers are sabotaging the whole thing

रेल मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० बनेर्जी) : आपकी सूचना सही नहीं है कि हमने जो आश्वासन दिया उसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए हडताल हा रही है। (अध्यक्षान्)

श्री इटल बिहारी बाजपेही . आप इन का बयान सुन कर, कैसला कीजिए। (अध्यक्षान्)

श्री हुकम चंद बड़वाड़ (मुरैना) . मंत्री जी एयरकंट्रीशन्ड कमरे में बैठते हैं। (अध्यक्षान्) यह जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह सही है, और हम जो कह रहे हैं वह सही नहीं है। हम मंत्री महोदय के बयान पर सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते इसलिए आप काम रोको मस्ताव स्वीकार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब लोग एक साथ बोल रहे हैं, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता . . . (अध्यक्षान्)

The Minister is making a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him lay the statement on the Table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वीकार कर लूं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने सुना नहीं आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूं कि स्वीकार कर लूं आप का मोशन ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरूर कर लीजिए साहब।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो नैयार हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, संक्षय में अगर गिर जायगा तो इस का विचार हम नहीं करते। मामला महत्व-पूर्ण है, हम उम पर चर्चा चाहते हैं।

श्री मधुलिखेंद्र (बांका) : आज 2 बजे काल अटेंशन मजूर किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: No calling attention is like this. I shall allow a discussion on it.

आप सोमवार को आयेंगे। उम बक्त तक ममला हल नहीं हुआ तो मैं इस पर डिस्कशन श्रलाउ कर दूँगा।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Sir, for these two days, all the trains have stopped.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्लेरी-फ्रिसेशन मांगना स्वीकार कर दीजिए। आप बोडा रुल वेव कर दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुल वेव करने की बात नहीं है। एक बांटा बाद में रख देंगे, और क्या।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 2 बजे रख दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, दो बजे से देखिए रोज ऐसा चलता है और कल का दिन भी गया, परसों का दिन भी गया। इसलिए अगर आप को इसी तरह रोज चलाना है, किसी भी बात को ले लो, तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को कष्टशाय जी, आपको किस ने कहा है कि शोर करने से दलील मजबूत हो जाती है। शोर से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप शोर ज्यादा करते हैं। मैंने तो शोर बर्गी ही किया है। मैं इस को कम अहमियत नहीं देता हूं। . . .

It is not less important. The country is affected.

मिनिस्टर ने औफ किया है कि मैं रेटेमेंट करूँगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं और मोशन लाना है तो मैं उम के लिए प्रीप्रेयर्ड हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is not our submission, Sir. Kindly hear me for a minute. I only want to submit that we had tried our best to bring about a settlement. We have been trying since five O' clock yesterday evening to have talks with the hon. Minister. I had a talk with the hon. Minister also. But unfortunately, unless the hon. Minister declares one thing very clearly that there will be no arrests, it would be very difficult, because there is a fear among the leaders that if the leaders come for discussion, they are going to be arrested. I would ask the hon. Minister to

[S. M. Banerjee]

declare here and now that nobody is going to be victimised and nobody would be arrested under DIR. Previously, they were arrested, and that is why they are afraid. I want that the hon. Minister should make a statement here making this declaration....

MR. SPEAKER: It becomes very difficult. Why should hon. Members anticipate what the hon. Minister is going to say? After the hon. Minister makes the statement, if hon. Members think that they want time to put some questions or say something, we can fix one hour at the end; or if they think that we should have a debate, we can keep it for Monday.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It should be done today.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): All trains have stopped.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही : अध्यक्ष जी, हमें उन का बयान सुन ले, फिर प्राप्त फैसला करें, उस पर सवाले पूछने की इच्छाकाल दे या छोटी सी चर्चा कर तके 6 बजने से पहले।

अध्यक्ष अहोदय : इस बारे में कल साफ़ है, वह मैं कैसे तोड़ सकता हूँ। अगर एक दिन कर लिया तो रोकाना उसी की विसाल आप देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही : अगर रेलवे में इस तरह से बारबार हड्डाल होती तो हमारी जबड़ती है।

अध्यक्ष अहोदय : मैं देख चुका हूँ, कई दफ़ा आप की बात मान सी और उसको प्रीसीफ़ बना लिया। I am not for it. I am going to depart from the rules.

श्री अहोदय : अध्यक्ष अहोदय ! नेता अपनाह का मतल है।

अध्यक्ष अहोदय : प्रीसीफ़ बना बाबूर को रखिये परन्तु पात्र। फिर बाद में कीजिएगा। सवाल में यही बाता कि क्यों इतना लौल बात बोलते हैं। I want to consult hon. Members for some time-saving devices, because every day time is taken like this and we are running short of time at the end.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हमें अध्यक्ष महोदय, बोलने की ही तनावाह मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी इतने सालों से रहा हूँ, और मैंने देखा है कि जिन लोगों ने ज्यादा सवाल करे वही हारे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have tabled a motion under rule 377 about the Spotlight programme of All India Radio.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why is the hon. Member impatient? The procedure is there, I shall see to it later on. I am not going to commit myself now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are the custodian of the rights of this House. That is why I want to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: In my parliamentary life, I have come across two persons who are unrivalled in this wonderful technique of introducing everything in the House in this manner; one of them is Shri S. M. Banerjee, and as for the other, I am not going to mention his name.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, NOTIFICATION UNDER FINANCE ACT, NOTIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO ANDHRA PRADESH AND DELHI.

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 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 315(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5286/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 355(E) and 359(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th and 24th July, 1973, respectively, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 655 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 669 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 726 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5287/73].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 747 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1973, making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1455 dated the 1st October, 1971, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5288/73].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms. 209 (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 19th April, 1973, making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957, under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5289/73].

(5) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Transportation of Maximum quantity of Intoxicants) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 676 in Andhra

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Pradesh Gazette dated the 21st June, 1972.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Powers and Duties) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 1094 in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1972.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Delegation of Powers) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 1095 in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 12th October, 1972.

(d) Memorandum No. 1711-E-2/70-72 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 1st March, 1973 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Foreign Liquor and Indian Liquor Rules, 1970

(ii) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5290/73].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. F.4(28)/72 Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th March, 1973 together with corrigendum thereto published in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th June, 1973.

(ii) Notification No. F.4(68)/72-Fin.(G) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th May, 1973 containing corrigendum to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951.

(iii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules,

1973, published in Notification No. F.4(59)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th May, 1973.

(ic) Notification No. F.4(68)/72-Fin.(G) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th July, 1973 containing corrigendum to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951 and cancelling the corrigendum No. F.4(68)/72-Fin.(G) dated the 4th May, 1973.

(v) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. F.4(55)/69-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th July, 1973.

(vi) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. F.4(80)/71-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th July, 1973 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5291/73.]

REPORT OF ICAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): I be to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the ICAR Enquiry Committee (Gajendragadkar Committee). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5292/73]

MR SPEAKER: I very much appreciate this. I also wonder at the impatience which hon. Member showed the other day. The hon. Minister was all the time ready for this, but they were impatient.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): It is only at our instance that it has been laid.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): We forced them to lay it.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1968:—

- (i) The Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1927 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.
- (ii) The Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1928 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.
- (iii) The Export of Human Hair (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1929 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.
- (iv) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1930 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.
- (v) The Export of Coir Product (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1931 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5293/73].

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following 3 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a

report was last made to the House on the 24th July, 1973:—

- (1) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1973
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1973
- (3) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1973

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy of the Report (in English) of the Committee on Unemployment (Vols. I & II).
- (ii) A copy of the summary (Hindi version) of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Report mentioned at (1) above simultaneously.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5294/73]

12. 50 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 2nd August 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, Kerala:—

“I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri M. M. Joseph

[Mr. Speaker].

and Varkey George, Members, Lok Sabha, were arrested at 11.00 hours and 11.25 hours respectively at Kottayam, on the 2nd August 1975, under Section 57 of the Kerala Police Act for defying prohibitory orders under sections 21 and 23 of the Kerala Police Act, promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate, Kottayam, Kerala".

(Interruptions) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, I am not permitting it. I have not permitted anything. Please do not do it. This is not the occasion for such things.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION ON THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. L. N. Mishra.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give ten minutes every day.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this going on between Mr. Madhu Limaye and you?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is personal animus between them.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we can have an 'animus hour'! You go on doing anything when I have called on the Minister to make a statement, ignoring the procedures of the House. You are having it for your entertainment and the entertainment of the House. Every day you do it.

To Mr. Madhu Limaye also, you are a senior member. You should not get involved like this.

को मदु लिमाये (लोक) : ये लोग हम को हमेशा ही तंग करते रहते हैं। मैं

आप जानते ही हैं कि आपकी अनुमति ले कर ही बोलता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी वे तंग करते हैं। आपकी नज़र भेरे ऊपर पड़े, इसके लिए मैं प्रयास करता हूँ।

राष्ट्रवाद भद्रोल्लाल: इन से भत उलझा करें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I regret to inform the House of a sudden dislocation of rail traffic, both passenger and goods, brought about by the illegal and precipitate action of a section of the staff.

This started on the evening of 1st August at the Delhi Main station. Some of the locomen working in groups along with outsiders armed with daggers, boarded a number of shunting engines and forced the crew to drop fire, blocking all movements in the yards resulting in immediate cancellation of some trains and exceptional delays to other services.

As of midnight, the dropping of fire of some engines at some places coupled with mass absenteeism, was suddenly resorted to by the Loco staff at sheds at several important places on the Railways.

This illegal strike has been perpetrated suddenly without any immediate cause and without giving notice or intimation to the Administration at any place. The House is aware of the fact that there is great need today to maintain at top pitch the transport of essential commodities like foodgrains, petroleum and coal to scarcity areas and raw materials to industries and steel plants. This equally damages the financial resources of the Railways as well as the Government.

The manner in which this action has been planned and executed and the degree of intimidation and coercion that is being employed is clearly

directed towards paralysing the economy of the nation and is certainly not in the interests of the workers.

The Defence of India Rules are in force. Government has no option but to act firmly and decisively to bring rail transport to normalcy in the present strained economic conditions.

I appeal to all members of the House to support the Government in restoring the railways premier transport industry to normalcy.

I appeal earnestly and sincerely to Railwaymen, the large body of whom are fully aware of their duty to the Nation, to work with a will and determination to see that their enterprise works smoothly and efficiently in service of the Nation.

12.58 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
—Contd.

**DISRUPTION OF RAILWAY SERVICES DUE
TO MASS ABSENTEEISM BY LOCO
RUNNING STAFF—Contd.**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर):
मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आडर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्वाइंट आफ आडर
तो प्रोत्सीधा पर होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने
इस पर विचार के लिए एडजन्मेंट मोशन
दिया था लेकिन आपने स्वीकार किया
नहीं —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नेपार था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन
मंत्री महोदय बयान देने वारेन्हे। उनका
बयान आपने सुना है। लोको कर्मचारी
क्षमों हड्डताल पर थए इसका कोई विवरण
नहीं है। सदन को उन्होंने अंडेर में रखा
है। जानवूल कर गुमराह किया है।
इसके ऊपर चर्चा का मौका आया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you. I will fix it up at 5 O' clock (Interruptions) Or, shall we fix it up for 3.30?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): There is Private Members' Business coming up. 2 to 3.30 may be better.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I shall be grateful to you and to the House if you can wait till Monday. We are having some negotiations with the union leaders....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You know when the Speaker is standing, no recording of anybody else takes place. (Interruptions) Why can't you sit? I am not allowing anyone. Please sit down.

Of course, the motion was there and I was prepared to allow it, but I think you have done well in asking for a discussion. What time will suit you?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says Monday; and without the Minister it is very difficult to suddenly fix it up. Now, I request you that the little business that was left over yesterday—the Customs, Gold (Control) and Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill—should go through today.

13 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The minister has said that the strike was without notice and without any provocation....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into the merits.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, Sir; I am not going into the merits. Such callous ignorance of what has happened according to the facts of the matter leads me to the conclusion that key ministries like rail-

[Shri Piloo Mody]
ways cannot be left to people who have no time for it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would be grateful if you can have it on Monday. The strike has been there. We are in a very difficult and delicate situation. Some of our people are having negotiations. I have met trade union leaders belonging to AITUC, INTUC, HMS, etc. Actually today the Labour Minister is busy with the negotiations. If any discussion is to be there and if I have to give out any facts, it will not be in public interest to have it today. I would request you to have it on Monday

MR SPEAKER: If the minister keeps on sitting here, he would not be able to conduct the negotiations

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) If he is not prepared for a discussion today because he is having some sort of dialogue with trade union leaders, it is a very good thing. But in the meantime he should assure the House that there will be no victimisation, because his statement has aggravated the situation further (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम अनंद कल्याण (मरेना) चाहे किसी यन्त्रियन को मान्यता मिली हो या न मिली हो मरी महोदय उन मर्व को बुलायें और उन से जान करे (व्यवहार)

श्री अशु भिलर्य (बाबा) यद्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायट आफ आड़ंर है। मरी महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उस में उन्होंने नेत्र कर्मचारियों पर आरोप लगाये हैं और उन आरोपों का जवाब दिये जिना यदि इस मामले को खत्म करें, तो अच्छा नहीं होगा (व्यवहार) मैं अद्यक्ष महोदय से भ्रमित कर रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य क्यों बोल रहे हैं? इन कर्मचारियों पर इस बयान में जो अभियोग लगाये गये हैं, उनका जवाब देना हस्ती है। अद्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप चर्चा का समय निष्पारित कर रहे थे और उद्घार के माननीय

सदस्य उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। अब ये माननीय सदस्य चर्चा को विरोध करेंगे, और आप उन के विरोध की मानेंगे, तो मेरा पायट आफ आड़ंर यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिस नियम के तहत बयान दिया है, उस के अन्तर्गत अद्यक्ष महोदय को एकसेप्शनल केसिज में यह प्रविधिकार है कि वह हम लोगों को स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे। मैं शक्तिर की किताब से प्रिसिडेंट विवाहा हूँ। आप पेज 349 देखिए। स्टेटमेंट के बारे में लिखा है।

"As a rule, no questions are permitted after a statement is made by the Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place. But the Speaker may, in exceptional cases, allow a few clarifications in respect of the statement if it relates to an important matter."

यह प्रेमिडेट है। दर्जनों इका इम नगह सवाल पूछे गये हैं।

अद्यक्ष महोदय उम बचन और नगह का माहौल था। अब अगर मैं एक दिन यह करूँगा कि, तो यह रोज़ चलेगा।

श्री अशु भिलर्य: अगर ये चर्चा का विरोध करने हैं, तो आप इस को एकसेप्शनल केस मान कर सदन को स्पष्टीकरण दे सकते हैं और दे दूर्वा रत्न नुस्खा ही जाये। प्राज्ञ लन्द आदर नहीं कर दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no use of any debate unless the Minister is available and the Minister has already having a dialogue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अद्यक्ष महोदय, अब भिलिस्टर महोदय डायलाग कर रहे हैं और यह बाहते हैं कि वह डायलाग

सक्षेष्यभूल हो, तो उन्होंने ॥ कर्मचारियों पर आरोप क्यां लगाये ? क्या कर्मचारियों की देशभक्ति पर शक कर के ... (अवक्षान)

व्यवहार लक्षण : क्या वह हाउस को पूरी बात न बताते ? उन्होंने बताया कि हड्डताल का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया ! (अवक्षान)

We can discuss it here after the dialogue is over. Let the dialogue take place. Till then he is not available and he is not in a position to attend to this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is the Railway Minister. When there is a discussion on railways here, he will have to be here. Whatever else can be more important?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is he going to do in the afternoon?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, if you look at the agenda, after the Customs Bill is passed, the next Bill has to be piloted by him. Then how can he say that he will not be available in the House? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next item; Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): On a point of order, Sir....(Interruptions). In view of the urgency of the issue that needs to be discussed, you, Sir, in your wisdom expressed the opinion that the matter should be taken up today....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Minister is available, how am I to fix it today? The Minister is not available. He will be busy in talking with those people.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please

allow me to complete....(Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not understand the procedure at all. He has raised a point of order and you do not give a ruling on it....(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, you indicated that the discussion could be held at 2.30 today....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He is not available.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister said that it will not be possible for him to be available in the House at 2.30....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Minister and the Minister said that he is having a dialogue with those people.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is our right to know the reason why the Minister will not be available in the House for the whole day. If it is not possible for him to make himself available for the House at 2.30 P.M., we can make it 5.30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not available. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he will not be available for the discussion on the subject that we have just now agitated for. If you look to the Order Paper of today, there is item No. 12 and it is a Bill of which he is in charge. So, he has to be present in the House in the afternoon. This item No. 12 is before the Private Members' Business. We wanted that this discussion should take place at 2 O'clock and be finished by 2.30. So, that plea does not hold water so far as the hon. Minister is concerned. (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Are you laying down

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee] a proposition that, when the House is agitated and the country is anxiously awaiting the outcome of a certain dispute in regard to railwaymen, it is only on account of the alleged inconvenience of the Minister that.... (Interruptions). Are you accepting this proposition as Speaker of the Lok Sabha? I really want to know this. Are you going to truckle down to the convenience or inconvenience of these miserable ministers? (Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I object to the way he behaves with the Speaker. It should not be allowed. (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): As to who is 'miserable', it is a matter of opinion. But Mr. Banerjee brought today certain equanimity and maturity on the subject. He has said that in the critical period through which we are passing today, dislocation of the railways is likely to be disastrous. Therefore, successful negotiation is an extremely important thing which must be put through. It is, therefore, not a question of Minister's personal convenience or inconvenience. You can order him and he has got to be here in the House. That is not at all the question.

Secondly, I wish to make it clear that we do not want to shun a debate on this. But kindly consider for a moment as stated by Mr. Banerjee, that what is of greater importance than the debate is bringing about negotiations so that the unfortunate situation is not exploited, and it is only for that we are submitting that we do not want to shun a debate on this, we are not worried about minister's personal convenience. All that we are worried about is that the common man must not be put to any greater suffering on account of the dislocation of the railways. Give Government a fair chance to negotiate and restore normalcy. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my name has been quoted by Mr. Salve. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister should be asked as to when he would be available. The Minister is having negotiations. He wants time to negotiate. And you want him not to go for negotiation?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion, the Minister should have time to negotiate with them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are not accepting this.... (Interruptions).

श्री घटल विहारी बाबूपेंद्री : अध्ययन जी, यह गलत है। आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। आप ने पहले चर्चा करना मान लिया है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर के दबाव में आकर आप अपना निर्णय बदल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: How can I say that he should not negotiate? He is not available. How can I fix the date?

श्री घटल विहारी बाबूपेंद्री : डेढ घण्टे की चर्चा में निर्णयेष्वान्स बन्द हो जायेगे? (व्यवधान) क्या यह मली महोदय तय करेंगे कि वह चर्चा के लिए हाजिर रहें या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have to ask the Government as to what time will suit them. It has always been the convention of this House that the Speaker asks the Minister when he will be available.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The discussion on item No. 12 is going to be the same.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be seen when it is reached.

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर आप चर्चा नहीं करने देंगे तो हम अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए सदन से बाहर जायेंगे (व्यवधान) पहले सो आप चर्चा के लिए तैयार हो गये। अब... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चर्चा के लिए तो मैं तैयार हूं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। मिनिस्टर बात करना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी मंत्री महोदय रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। डेक चंटे की चर्चा... (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय को सभय निकालना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you also not apply your mind to this? The discussion on item No. 12 is going to be full of references to this very subject?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): What does he mean by saying that?... (Interruptions) There is a Bill here in his name. It is not that he should be physically present here. It is not that merely because it is in his name, he should be here. He can depute the other Minister. The Minister need not be physically present here. He can depute somebody else.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: When you brought the adjournment motion I expressed my preparedness to allow it. You wanted time. I said that I have no objection. You may have the discussion... (Interruptions). But the Minister says that he is having some negotiations. He is having some dialogue with the workers and he wants time, and you will have it at the

earliest possible time. I would appeal to you to be reasonable... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जितना समय शोरगुन में चला गया आप अगर सबाल करने देते तो जबाब आ जाता और बात खत्म हो जानी। या तो आप चर्चा करने का मौका दें, या मंत्री महोदय में स्पष्टीकरण पूछने दें। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पष्टीकरण को मैं मानने के लिए नैयार नहीं हूं. न मैं क्वेश्चनम को मानने को नैयार हूं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस पर बहस हो जाय तो जिम बक्त मंत्री जी वहां से बात चीत करने के बाद की होंगे उसी बक्त हो जायगी। हम उन्हें रोक नहीं सकते।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are allowing the Minister to have the cake and eat it too; it cannot be both ways. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be decided by excitement. It cannot be decided by shouting. Please don't do it. Sometimes you have to accept many things. Is this the way everything has to be decided every day?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I wish to say something in a minute.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have no right. Is discussion allowed once again? We will not permit it. You cannot have it for another time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You are not there to permit. It is for the Speaker. How can you say, you will not permit? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

श्री चूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष जी, जो सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देते उनको सदन से बाहर निकाला जाय।

श्रोता भोजन ज्ञा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की पोजीशन के बारे में अपने को कंसीयर करना चाहता हूँ। (अवधारणा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहि चीजे ऐसी होती हैं.... (अवधारणा)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You told us to sit down. We sat down. Now they are standing.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request all of you to please sit down? I am not going to allow you, Mr. Jha. If I allow you I have to allow so many others. (Interruptions). Please sit down, Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What I say will help you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of my being helped

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Unless you permit me, I will not speak.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एक को इजाजत देगा तो सब को इजाजत देनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This is with regard to your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This is about your ruling. I want a clarification from you. Not from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a ruling. Why do you say, ruling? No ruling is involved. The Minister is not available. He says, he is going to have some dialogue....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: 41 minutes have passed. He has been avoiding this. This is an affront to the dignity of the House, Sir. Why cannot he take the House into confidence?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then, you are not helping yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Speaker will have to be made of wood and steel to stand all this. I am not going to allow it. मैंने इनको कहा

या कि थोड़ा सा समय (Interruptions)

जो लेना चाहते हैं आफटरनून में ले लें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था। मैं एडजन्मेट मोशन को भी मानने को नैयार था....

श्रोता भट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी मना किमने किया? (इतराज)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मना किया।

श्रोता भट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप अभी एडजन्मेट मोशन ल नीजिए। रोज धमकी देते हैं। यह कहने का कौन सा तरीका है? हमारी मस्त्या है या नहीं इसमें कोई मननब नहीं है। आप एडजन्मेट मोशन लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I permit you, Shri Vajpayee, to move your adjournment motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री सत्याल कपूर (पटियाला) : आप एडजन्मेट मोशन लाना चाहते हैं लाएं। नो प्लाइट आईर।

MR. SPEAKER: In that case I will have to fix the time. (Interruptions) May I request you all to please sit down for a short while?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point order. You, in your wisdom, observed....

MR. SPEAKER: My wisdom is not prevailing here. Nobody in this House relies on anybody's else's wisdom. Those times when they accepted others wisdom are now gone.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You, in your wisdom, observed that in order to enable the Minister. (Interruptions). Will you kindly call the House to order? They are not allowing us to raise our points of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not observing it yourself.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If this goes on like this, then you will be presiding over chaos.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says, he is not available. Therefore, I am allowing the adjournment motion. If it is carried, then you have a right to discuss it. And the Minister will have to be present in that event.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You are obstructing.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: There is no point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to allow it. I have allowed Shri Vajpayee to move his motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But, he is not prepared to move his motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If there is a point of order, then how can I move my adjournment motion? Bring the House to order first.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha is just obstructing the proceedings.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have got a point of order regarding the

adjournment motion. Kindly allow me also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am already on a point of order....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: (Basirhat) I have also got a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Guha is already on a point of order. Let him finish in half a minute.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why do you not pull up the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allowing all this?

MR. SPEAKER: If he is prepared to pull his own self up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you pull me up, how will it help you? They have nothing to submit except to make noise.

MR. SPEAKER: Does he think that he is the most qualified? हमारे पाजाब के लोग बहुत ऊचा बोलते हैं। नेकिन घाप उनसे दम गुना ऊचा बोलते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not like your comparison.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Despite obstacles by "super-Speakers" and "mini-Speakers" on the other side, we know how to exert our right on the floor of the House. With these observations, I want to draw your attention to certain contradictions in what you have just said just now and what you had said earlier. You have said just now that you are prepared to allow the adjournment motion. If fifty Members are there who are in favour of leave being granted, then what would happen? The adjournment motion would have to be taken up today at 3.30 p.m. This would contradict your own earlier observation that in order to

[Shri Samar Guha] enable the hon. Minister to have time to have negotiations with the leaders, we may just have a one-hour debate. If there is an adjournment motion which is admitted and it is taken up, then he is bound to remain in the House till it is disposed of, and he would not have time for negotiations. So, when we wanted at least a one-hour discussion, you said that you considered it reasonable because that would give the hon. Minister time to have negotiations. But now if you say that you are prepared to allow the adjournment motion, that contradicts your own ruling.

With all sense of honour and dignity to the Chair, I submit that this is a big contradiction and there is a big gap between your former observation and your latter observation. If the adjournment motion is not accepted, we would have an opportunity to have a discussion today for about an hour. But if the adjournment motion is admitted, it may take two or three hours or it may continue for even more time. Will the hon. Minister be in the House or will he go for conducting negotiations?

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order involved in this

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why have you changed your stand? How can you change your concept and criterion?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: With your permission, I would just make one submission. In coming to your decision, you have said that the hon. Minister should be given time for conducting negotiations. I want to know whether he will conduct negotiations with the leaders of the recognised locomen's unions.

Another thing, I want to be assured that there will be no victimisation while negotiations are going on and the House is considering it. Can he give this assurance? He must answer these two questions. Let the Minister

reply and then we can proceed further.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Unless we embark upon a discussion, we cannot go in a regular way seeking clarifications.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Is the Minister prepared to negotiate with the workers who are on strike? Otherwise, the problem will never be solved.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Have you anything to say about it?

SHRI L N MISHRA: So far as negotiations are concerned, we are prepared to negotiate with anybody who will be helpful in solving the problem. There are a number of friends here. I have talked to them. They are free to say what they have to say. I am not in that free position. I have a difficulty. I would not like to say anything at this stage. But I am prepared to meet any persons coming to me. I have met some persons and was talking with them till three O'clock in the morning. I will be prepared to meet more persons.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Unless this point is conceded that it is not the hon. Minister alone who can solve the problem and there are persons associated with labour organisations who are here and wish to seek clarifications which would be helpful in solving this problem, we cannot solve it. So, if the Chair wants that a solution to the problem be found, the

Chair has to take into account this side of the House also and not only the other side. (Interruptions)

We demand some clarifications which would help in solving the problem. You have to decide upon it in a regular way, not that one has to snatch it from you.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force the Minister to say what you like. (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: You want people to be reasonable. We are willing to accept that plea. Can we make a counter-offer for your reasonableness? We have a situation in which we can have some clarifications. There is a situation in which we can have a debate rightway. We have wasted now 45 minutes.

What I want to say is that the Minister could have heard the point of view of several of us and then that would have strengthened his own thinking and his own hands when he wants to negotiate. Now the situation, as it stands, is that Shri Mishra, the Minister of Railways, says that he has no time this afternoon....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He says he has no time this afternoon to attend the debate on this subject....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: ... and, therefore, the Indian Parliament, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, all the members of the Opposition and in fact, the whole railways, would have to stop because Shri Mishra cannot spend half an hour....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: What is this? Where have I said it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Had you exercised the discretion vested in you in the time we have wasted, the Indian Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: Who has wasted it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: If he had heard each of us for a few minutes, he would be the wiser for it. Is that such an unreasonable request?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you do it every time?

He put in the Adjournment Motion. I put the alternative method to them that I can allow the debate but the Minister says he is not available. If the hon. Member does not accept that he is not available, I allow him to move the motion. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: You allow me a clarification or not? Are we prevented from getting a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you bawling out? That is going up to the limit of being rude. (Interruptions). I allow the hon. Member to move the motion. I am allowing it. He has put the Adjournment Motion and I am allowing it. Mr. Vajpayee. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am on a point of order. Kindly hear me. You have asked Mr. Vajpayee to move the motion. My point of order is this.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? (Interruptions). After he moves it, I allow your point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अच्युत महोदय, मैं घपने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के लिए अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि सदन की कार्यवाही को रोक दिया जाये।

[सभा के दूसरे बैठकी]

To discuss the serious situation arising out of the large-scale disruption of railway services due to mass 'absenteeism' by locomotive staff on the ground that the railway administration has failed to implement its assurances made to the staff after the five-day strike in May last.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first put the motion. The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to move the Adjournment Motion."

Those hon. Members in favour of the motion may rise in their seats.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, nobody has objected?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any objection?

SHRI L. N. MISRA: I have objection?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the counting has been done, I am so sorry that you are less than fifty—they are 38. So, the hon. Member has not the leave of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमाये : श्रमिक महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने आज जो सदन का प्रशासन किया है, उस के विरोध में हम सदन का त्याग करते हैं।

(Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. The general practice in this House has been that if you allow any member to move

an adjournment motion on any particular question, you do not allow the minister to make a statement beforehand. In this case, the minister should not have been allowed to make a statement. When the minister makes a statement, either a discussion should be allowed or some questions should be allowed by way of seeking clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it sure myself. It is permissible to allow the minister to make a statement and then allow an adjournment motion. I told you expressly that if after listening to the minister you are not satisfied, I will allow an adjournment motion. I put the alternatives also but you did not agree. Only to help you I thought if the adjournment motion is taken up, the minister will have to be present in the afternoon. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER. There is no point of order. I have not allowed you any more. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

12.36 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 6th August, 1973, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of: The Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1973.

The Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Arbitrators (Appendage) Bill, 1973 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे तो बड़ा सच्चास समझ कीवार पर लिखा नहर आ रहा है—क्या होता है, क्या होने वाला है। हम तो ऐसे हैं, दीवार पर लिखा हुआ पढ़ते हैं, फिर भी नहे हुए हैं, शायद दीवार पर लिखा हुआ भिट जाय, लेकिन मालूम नहीं देता कि दीवार पर जो लिखा है हम सब के लिए, वह भिट सके। मैं आप जब कह माफ़ करनावा दूँ, जिम बात के लिए हम लगे हुए हैं, डैमोक्रेसी के लिये, उम का तो बेंडा गरक हो रहा है। हम जब इस बे लगे हुए हैं, पना नहीं कर्म बदल है, जिम डा ले आप दोनों नरक के चलते हैं, मैं तो हीरान होना हूँ कि क्या हो रहा है।

(व्यवस्थापन) कल्याण जी, आप जिन्दा रह तो मद ठीक हो जायेगा आप जैसे 5-7 और आ गये तो मामला माफ़ है। हम जिन्दा हैं तो थोड़ा बहुत हो रहा है, 10-12 कल्याण आ जाय तो मारे निकल जायेंगे।

की हुकम बन्द कल्याण (मुरेना): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वकनव्य रखा है, उम को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले अधिवेशन मे सरकार की नरक से घोषणा हुई थी कि सरकार इम सेमान मे निश्चित रूप से दल-बदल का गोकर्ण वाला विधेयक लोगे आंखी है। मैं आंखें चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उम दिन को कब पैश करने वाले हैं, इसे पेश क्यों नहीं किया जाता।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There should be a discussion on the Pay Commission Report and on the question of bonus for all Cen-

tral Government employees. I hope a day would be fixed for that.

Secondly, I want the Prime Minister, or the Minister of External Affairs or the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to make a statement on the reported news that there was a broadcast in the Spotlight by the AIR representative from Berne about the death of Mr. Walter Ulbricht, the President of GDR in which surprisingly he has not said anything about him except that he constructed the Berlin Wall, while he was all praise for the West German President. This is a very serious matter. We have got excellent relations with the GDR. So, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should issue a statement whether this is correct or not. He should also lay on the Table the original speech. If it is correct necessary action should be taken against the representative of AIR because this will spoil our relations with GDR.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I have given notice of a calling attention on the very serious situation that has arisen in West Bengal as a result of the failure to supply the allotted quota of rice to West Bengal

MR SPEAKER: I have allowed this motion for the next day

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Chief Minister of West Bengal has come to Delhi. The Centre has cut down the monthly allotment of rice to West Bengal from 20,000 to 17,000 tonnes for the month of August. In July the State received only 9,000 tonnes. I want to know whether the Minister of Food will make a statement on the serious food situation that is developing there. Otherwise, there will be food riots. I want to fore-warn the Government. The Chief Minister is in Delhi today with a begging bowl requesting them to give rice to West Bengal. If they do not give even the

(Shri Samar Guha)

allotted quota of rice, a serious situation may develop which may lead to food riots in West Bengal. I want the Minister of Agriculture to make a statement on this.

14 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, you have already admitted motions for discussion on the U.G.C. Report and the U.P.S.C. Report. I wonder why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not yet able to find out time for the discussion of these two Reports.

Lastly, I would like the Minister of Law to come out with a statement next week about the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly seats which are lying vacant since last August. There are 10 Lok Sabha seats and 27 Assembly seats lying vacant. I want the Minister to make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER I have allowed a motion on it.

श्री अमृतसिंह (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय; आपने जो मान लिया है उस का नो उल्लेख में नहीं कहना। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्रपति के जासन में है और राष्ट्रपति जासन लाने का यह कारण बताया था कि वहाँ पी० ए० मी० में जो विद्वाह हुआ उम के चलने राष्ट्रपति जासन बहरी हो गया। आज एक हजार में अधिक पी० ए० सी० के जवान जेलों में बन्द हैं। पी० ए० सी० लगठन के ऊपर दोक लगायी गई है, कई लोगों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया। तो क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को लियम 193 के तहत या 184 के तहत पी० ए० सी० के तहा कहित विद्वाह के बारे में और सरकार ने जिस निर्भयता के साथ इस तत्त्वावधित विद्वाह को बचाया और जेलों में लोगों को ठंस दिया है,

इस पर 'खरी जरूरी कार बैठा दें ?' अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन लोगों का अपरोध यही है कि उन्होंने अधिकारियों के बूट पालिया करने से हमें किया, अधिकारियों के चर्टों पर जो जानवर हैं उन के लिए चारा लाने से जना किया और इन्दिरा गांधी जिन्दाबाद को नारा लगाने से मना किया।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. He can ask for inclusion of some business. It is not proper to avail of this opportunity to make a speech.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH. I will convey whatever has been said by the hon. Members to the Ministers concerned.

श्री हुकम बन्द काउन्सिल अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी हर शुक्रवार को मदम्बो डारा पूछा जाता है तो समर्दीय कार्य मन्त्री महोदय यही कह कर टाल देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं कि वह मन्वन्धित मन्त्री महोदय को भेज देंगे।

श्री हुकम बन्द काउन्सिल मन्त्री महोदय को पूछेंगे नहीं तो वह कैमे कहेंगे।

श्री हुकम बन्द काउन्सिल जो बातें पहले कही हैं उन का उत्तर नहीं पाया।

MR. SPEAKER: It is always put before the Business Advisory Committee. The Minister discusses it there. You asked certain statements to be made by the Ministers. He has to ask them.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I said, I will convey to the Ministers concerned the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members.

भूत अवृत्तियाँ : पानी की स्थिति के बारे
में वर्ता वर्तमान

14.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

RE: FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Already this matter has been brought to the notice of the Government by Shri Samar Guha. I do not know how he came in between these items 9 and 10. This has been reported in all the newspapers of Calcutta. Previously, the rice quota for West Bengal from the Centre was 35,000 tonnes per month. Subsequently it was reduced to 20,000 tonnes. Now again there has been a reduction to 17,500 tonnes. Actually in the last month, West Bengal received only 9,000 tonnes. As a result of this short supply, there has been a serious crisis in the supply of rice ration in both statutory as well as modified areas. On the 27th of this month, the whole State of West Bengal observed a bandh against price rise and scarcity of articles supplied from the ration shops. In the meantime, there have been floods

in Malda and some other areas. So, the whole State of West Bengal, so far as the food situation is concerned, is in chaos. Kindly ask the Minister, Sir, to make a statement here and now how they are going to help the West Bengal people to get rice from the ration shops, both from statutory and from modified ration shops.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I do not think there is any cause for panic in regard to this matter. In fact, we have been supplying West Bengal Government between 1,50,000 tonnes and 1,60,000 tonnes, depending upon the monthly allocation. This month, i.e., August, our allocation is 1,52,500 tonnes and we shall see that this quantity is delivered to the State Government. I do not think there is any reason to become panic-y.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to reassemble at 3.00 P.M.

14.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members'

[Prof. Niranjan Chand Parashar]

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.00 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PEASANT DOCTORS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of Dr. Melkote's Resolution *re* Peasant Doctors. Dr. Melkote was on his legs 2 hours were allotted and he has taken three minutes.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) It is a pleasure for me to bring this Resolution for consideration before this August House. While doing so, I must express my sense of anguish and pain when I see the attempts made by the Planning Commission and possibly the Indian Medical Association, to scuttle the move made by the Prime Minister for ushering in the scheme of peasant doctors in the rural sector. When she made that announcement that created a sense of enthusiasm all over the country. We have to trace the historical background of the development of the system when we speak about this Resolution. India was famous for thousands of years, even during the Asokan period, for the excellence of medical aid given not merely to men but even to animals and hospitals were established everywhere. This was when civilization in other parts of the world did not exist. Today the doctors of the allopathic system, who have followed the British pattern of medicine feel that the ancient doc-

tors in India who have had no institutional training as they call it should not be recognized as they are charlatans.

I would ask one question: Even today in the rural sector how many of these so-called allopathic doctors have gone and settled down and giving relief to the people? The Planning Commission itself says that 80 per cent of the quantum of money spent on the health of the country goes to the benefit of the city people mostly. 80 per cent of the rural population are denied all types of medical aid. What has the poor villager to do? In the Fifth Five Year Plan, I understand, Sir, Government is thinking and planners are thinking of spending something in regard to what is called the minimum needs programme, that is, in regard to elementary education, health needs of the community, electricity, agricultural needs, roads, and many other things and of this Health is a very important factor, 80 per cent of the population had been totally neglected all these years. It is so because the present day allopathic doctors do not want to go there, do not want to practice, do not want to recognise all those people who have been serving the village sector for several centuries. Even today in the rural sector if any benefit accrues to the common man in the matter of health it is because of the forefathers of the present day rural practitioners who had settled down and carried on their profession there.

Supposing like China or some other country we were independent and had not been under foreign domination what would have happened? These very doctors who were practising then would possibly have improved their knowledge by visiting all other countries; they would have improved their own system of medicine—those who had settled down in the rural sector, the rural physicians

They would have educated themselves and would have done whatever was necessary to the country to improve their knowledge. Today, these people—traditional practitioners—are near about 3,00,000. It is said that 40,000 of modern medical people who have passed out are unemployed.

It is not that Government do not want to give employment to these modern trained doctors. But they do not want to go and settle down in the rural sector because there is no housing facility, no road, no friends to talk to and no tennis, etc. This is the type of training that we are giving to our young men and the service they are expected to render to our tax-payers and the rural people who pay for their education. In the rural sector, the rural old type physicians get trained and have been doing yeoman service. That is one part of the question. The other part of the question is this. Are the rural peasant physicians really inefficient? I would like to ask this question as a student of modern medicine. I made a deep study of this ancient system for the past sixteen or seventeen years. For six or seven years I had struggled to understand our ancient Indian system. It was difficult for me to understand their literature with the background of training that I had in the modern system of medicine.

But, then, I found, that the result of application of their system was exceedingly good. How many of these modern doctors have gone and settled down in the village sectors? How many have tried to find out the extent to which ancient medicine is useful to the country. In China, the rural physician is called a peasant doctor—barefooted doctor. May I say that in China the professors in medical colleges, the doctors and everybody are asked to go and settle down in the rural sector for two or

three years. They have been doing it and settling down there. If there is a rural remedy for ailment they apply it. If they find it good they come back to the main Research Colleges for doing research and if the research proves it good they spread the knowledge to all parts of the country and is spreading to all parts of the world. One such thing is acupuncture. The system of acupuncture itself went to China from India. Today, in Europe, England, France, Germany, Russia and America you will find that surgeons go there to learn this acupuncture from the Chinese. They learn it. It is said that if a pin is pricked in the right big toe it cures even the liver disease. They know the places where to pin it; they also know what is the *modus operandi*—the theoretical aspect of it—the result of it is entirely different and research workers have to take up this question but—what is the result? The results are good. The research is going on and people go there to learn it.

So far as India is concerned we had developed a science more than 7,000 years back. The philosophy of atom is about 3,000 years old in the modern world. Democritis and Lucretius, the Greeks, said that the atom was the smallest particle—not particle in the sense of modern science but in simple sense of matter. Beyond that, they do not go. 7,000 years back India enunciated the nature of the particle. The principle is this. The first and foremost thing is to learn what is called the logic of science, that is *Nyaya Shastri*—it is not the dialectical logic of the West but it is the logic of science in ancient India. They said that mind and intellect are particles and they enunciated what a mind was and what an ego was. Today if you ask any professor of physiology he will say that he has not seen any particle of mind, nor ego nor intellect. Whilst saying

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this, he also talks about mind, ego and intellect and applies the same in teaching clinical psychology, psychiatry etc. Is it fair to call this as scientific when they themselves have not seen the particles to apply it? Are not the modern doctors also charlatans? Ancient India has always said that mind, ego and intellect are particles in the sense of the modern physical particle. That is their logical stand. How to apply it? The finer matter would be difficult to see even with finest microscope. Nobody has seen the atom. The theory of the atom came in about 1860 or so by Dalton. Ancient India dealt with the atomic theory in Vaisheshika who said that the universe consists of atoms, and this they said about 7,000 years back. Then, it did not end there. They said that the atom was not the final thing. The atom was not the beginning for the creation of the universe. The atom was the end-product. They spoke of what was called *arambhavada*; they spoke of atomic particles. This comes in the Sankhyan system. According to the Sankhya system, the number of particles of the sub-atomic nature is 24. One has got to understand it. They said that the atom was the end-product of all that. So, the atom is itself split up into sub-atomic particles. This is also the concept in modern science. They had enunciated this seven thousand years ago, and the science of sciences for all these things is yoga.

I would like to ask the modern doctors whether they have applied yogic methods for cure of diseases. Dr. Lietzse, a lady doctor (Superintendent) in one of the famous hospitals in Zurich, Switzerland, came to India about three years ago. She went round the country. She said 'We have been using modern medicines like penicillin, sulpha drugs and so on, and these are causing degeneration of the

system. I have come here to find out whether Ayurveda can teach us something'. She went to Banaras University and then came to Delhi, then she went to Bombay, to Pottdar college, then she went to Jamnagar, Gujarat, and from there to Madras, Coimbatore, and then to Kerala. She has submitted her recommendations or her paper to her medical unit in Switzerland. She sent me a copy of the summary of that report. She has said there, "I have gone round and seen all those hospitals managed by the Ayurvedic physicians. The patients had offered themselves for treatment by the allopathic doctors, for three or four or five or six years in famous hospitals and had been treated by M.D.s, M.R.C.P.s, F.R.C.s, and so on, and their case records are there, their X-ray had been taken, their blood examination had been done and so on before they got themselves treated by the Ayurvedists. These very people who were being treated in the modern allopathic hospitals had been discharged and the case records mentioned that they had been 'Relieved'. They do not say whether the patient is cured or not, but they simply say that such and such persons had been discharged as relieved. These very patients who were being treated by allopaths were being treated now by the Ayurvedic people and were being cured. I saw it with my own eyes. I went to Kerala and saw the *Panchakarma* method. I wish doctors from India to come and talk to us. I wish Ayurvedic doctors from India to come to Switzerland and tell us what their system is like in a language that we can understand their science and technique. We would like to send our doctors to India so that they can see and gain experience. We would like to send our nurses to Kerala to understand the *Panchakarma* method."

What more credit is needed than what our own President has done? He went to Kerala for his treatment. I went and asked the AIIMS doctors

'Why did you not treat our President properly? Why should he have had to go to Kerala for the Panchakarma method of treatment? I asked the research workers whether they had gone and asked the President how he felt after the treatment and whether he felt better. They said 'No'. These are the research workers that we have, and they are said to have an open mind, and, therefore, I went and asked them. I asked the President himself 'Did these doctors come and ask you now you are feeling? Do you feel better?' He said 'Look at me; I have gained new life; the Panchakarma has done me good.' Imagine that it was our President who was saying all this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Of course, it is a very innocuous thing which the hon. Member is saying. But I would like to point out the rule which says that a Member, when speaking, should not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate. Let him kindly keep that in mind.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: What I wanted to impress upon the House was this. Eminent people in the country, doctors themselves, when they find that they cannot get themselves cured by allopathy, ultimately resort to Ayurveda, but at the same time they do not want to give credit to the system. My point was only that.

I have been doing a certain amount of research on this for the last five or six years. We have treated roughly about 6,000 to 7,000 patients. I would like to know from the modern doctors whether they could cure at least some of the diseases without drugs, or even if it be with drugs, how long they would take to cure the

diseases and whether their methods would cause degeneration of the system.

Are they able to cure diseases like hypertension, diabetes mellitus respiratory allergies, psoriasis of the skin, certain kinds of neurological diseases, kindly complaints like nephritis, and nephrosis, etc? I claim that today without anything whatsoever, hypertension, malignant hypertension 170 to 190, these things could be brought down to normalcy and maintain normally, provided one can practise the disciplines of yoga systematically. It is, therefore, my claim that ancient India knew the science. But you do not want to delve into Sanskrit and learn about your own cultural patterns; you do not want to study these books because they are in the vernacular; you do not want to do any research and see whether what they claim could be established as correct. But you call them charlatans and practitioners who do not deserve any help. All the money the Central Government is giving is being spent on the modern trained doctors for usefulness—I do not know whether it is really useful. All that they can do is to diagnose up to a particular extent; even that diagnosis is wrong.

What is body? What is matter? What is nature? Matter is supposed to be energy. The three Newtonian laws are applicable: inertia, acceleration and retardation-inertia, momentum and stress. Our ancient system of medicine was based on this. How do you get disease? What should be the ideal health? In our ancient India, it was sacchidananda. Why should a man die? If the motion in the body is correct, he should live till eternity. What is life? Is it breathing, is it heart beat, is it thinking, is it locomotion? Nothing of these. In this expanding and

[Dr. G. S. Melcote]

contracting universe, the ancient ayurvedic physicians have evolved a system based on this. This expansion means wastage. A beautiful crystal like diamond also wastes away. That is the nature of matter. It is only life that regains it. I take food and drink and build the body. It is this rebuilding of the body that makes good the wastage. It is only life or living that could rebuild. This process is very important.

Therefore, this wastage is occurring in the body. If we make it good systematically, we need not die in the 90th, 900th or 9000th year. We could always exist. What is the meaning of existence if is to be only to live like a stark or a stone? A man's intellect must be brilliant. So the method and system adopted in the ancient systems for the maintenance of health also inclosed the fullest development of ones intellect to make it very sharp. What is the good of this life if it is to lead a life of misery? It has to be one of *anand, sacchidanand*. That was the ideal of ancient India held out in the sphere of ayurveda, in the sphere of yoga. Therefore, the food pattern that they suggested, the medicine that they gave was designed to make up for this body waste and its development to conform to the above ideal.

Do the modern doctors understand that breathing does not take place always through both nostrils? It is sometimes through the right, sometimes through the left, *chandranadi* and *suryanadi*. What do you mean by this? Katabolism, matabolism an anabolism are taking place. Therefore, what is body? They knew only one word-body. Ancient India from *Kashmir* to *Kanya Kumari* said: *Sarira* i.e., *Shiranthithi Shareerab*.

Every second the body is going to pieces. When I take food, I build the body, *pushti*, and grow it again. When this is vitiated, disease occurs. It need not be due to germs. Not that the ancients did not understand the germ theory. They understand the germ theory very well. But their emphasis was on *prakriti*. Each man has got a balanced factor, a balanced motion of particles. If we can bring about that balance, may be by drugs, may be by food, may be by climatic conditions, may be by anything, the moment I come back to that normal, my in-built mechanism fights out the disease in the body.

This concept is being implemented in the rural areas even today. Do the modern doctors try to understand what it is like, rendering help to these millions of people in the country? Even after 25 years of independence, we, the modern doctors, have not been able to go to the village sector. There are already doctors settled down there. Some of the modern gadgets and methodology may be useful to them. In the past we have already utilised those that were qualified only up to third form or were trained up to the fourth or fifth standard, and if they were trained as *Dayates* and asked to conduct a delivery case or train them as vaccinators to vaccinat. And now if *vaidyas* who were trained by skilled old and *vaidyas* if these people treat the village people as village doctors, we should give them some kind of training to fit in with modern methods of treatment. We should give them enough money. Today, a *charrassi* in Delhi is getting, say, Rs. 200 a month.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: This amount of money should be given to them, and the training should be given to settled in the villages. Give them this money so that here and now they will take to the practice of some

aspects of modern medicine and help the people, in whatever way possible, in the village sector. Sir, how long are you going to take to do this? Are they going to wait for another 100 years for these modern doctors to go there with all the comforts to be created for them? This is the social aspect of the question, that is to be tackled, and the modern doctors have been pressurising us politically so that these village vaidyas are not accepted as village doctors by Government. This is the crux of the problem.

Ancient India's knowledge was very great. If we were independent we would have done it and preached it to the whole world. Today, it is taking place. Maharshi Mahesh Yogi has gone to America and has been accepted today as the proper person for imparting the highest ancient Indian concepts and he has been accepted by eight different universities, six countries and several federal banks, and his project has been taken up as a matter of urgency. What is the basis of yoga? What is the methodology in it? He has, I understand, written the Prime Minister, wherein is supported to have said, "Here I am, an Indian, working in this foreign country and has been accepted as Indian to propagate the ideals of ancient India. Nobody thinks of us in India". This is an ancient cultural aspect of India which if modern doctors can understand and if they can only try and have sympathy for their own cultural pattern, here and now we can and should take up the cause of the vaidyas and give them the knowledge that is necessary in the modern conditions and accept them and give them all the necessary fillip; give them some money, and thus create employment potential in the rural sector and give them all the facilities that should be given there.

Sir, today everything is being objected to. The whole thing is being scuttled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Sir, I thought I would be having a few more minutes. Anyway, I will end. The whole thing, as I said, is being scuttled. I am afraid that instead of understanding the ancient Indian pattern and taking it to the village sector, they want to topsy-turvy it. All this knowledge is coming back to us from the West again; the missionaries in America, the missionaries in Europe have gone and seen what is occurring China, they have gone and appreciated the methods and they would like to copy them and take them to the village sector. Should we copy it from the west again for what is already available here in the country? It is already there well established. Do you want somebody else to come and tell you that this is good? This is the height of insolence that is being perpetrated against the nation.

Sir, I feel that this House as a whole should vote for this resolution and support me and give the maximum help to the indigenous practitioners who are not yet recognised by the modern doctors or our Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved.

"This House welcomes the scheme of Peasant Doctors to serve the rural population and urges upon the Government to take steps to implement the same expeditiously."

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this idea of peasant doctors for the rural population is gradually gaining ground throughout the world. Sir, in China, our next door neighbour, there is a sort of social movement initiated by the Government and the Communist Party there to raise millions—I say millions—of peasant doctors who are

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serv ing not only the villagers but even in some towns, as is reported, where they have started working.

In China, they have their indigenous system of medicine which probably many countries have. These peasant doctors have been trained to some extent in the art of indigenous system of medicine and to integrate it with the modern system of medicine as far as that could be done, and this is doing yeoman service to the Chinese people living in the villages.

In India also, it is noted by the Government of India and all the State Governments that there is a huge scarcity of doctors in the villages. I can speak of my State and the Deputy Minister, Mr Kisku, also comes from that State. He will bear me out when I say that the West Bengal Government is trying for a pretty long time to send doctors to the villages and the West Bengal Government has failed in this respect because the village life does not suit these modern-educated doctors.

Secondly, there is not enough remuneration for those who go over to the villages and work there. The scarcity was to such an extent that the West Bengal Government even wrote to the Orissa Government to send doctors to practice in the villages or serve in the villages as government servants. That also failed due to many reasons. When this idea of peasant doctors comes, I am reminded of what happened in China; there it was successful.

In India allopathy has become the dominant system of medicine. I do not believe in caste system but I must tell you that I come from a family of vaidas because for ages the profession of my ancestors was ayurved. My grandfather was a vaid in my house; there are some medicines which we call Totka in Bengali; just

ordinary medicines which are helping sick people including my relatives. I can give you a short anecdote about Dr. B. C. Roy. One of my relatives was suffering from a heart disease and some thirty years ago when Dr. Roy was having a roaring practice he came and examined him and said that it could not be cured easily, but he gave him some medicines and asked him to take it for thirty days and then told him after thirty days. After a few days one of the great ayurved practitioners in Calcutta who was also an MBBS of the Calcutta University came to our house—in our States a large number of allopaths, FRCS and doctors are practitioners of ayurved—and perchance he came to know about the disease of my relative. He said that he would give him a very simple medicine which would cost four old paise and the patient was asked to take it for ten days, then pause for a few days and then again for another ten days. He did so. At the end of 30 days Dr. Roy came and examined the patient and said: I did not know that my prescription would do so much good to this heart patient; I did not believe that it had so much potential. My relative informed him that he did not buy the medicine prescribed by Dr. Roy, but he took the medicine prescribed by a Kaviraj Dr. Roy was astonished. There was a great modern physician Col Chopra in the school of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta; he made researches on herbs. There were so many things which were not known to allopaths in India and because of Dr. Chopra's researches, they are part of Indian pharmacopia today. When I was a medical student we had to read the Indian pharmacopia in which Dr. Chopra's inventions were mentioned. These were nothing but extracts from old knowledge about the efficacy of certain herbs used by the vaidas in the olden days.

Ayurved and unani systems are prevalent in Calcutta. I am not ac-

acquainted with unani system of medicine; I am acquainted with Ayurved. That is part of Indian culture and that suits the Indian constitution very much.

The doctors who do their MBBS, etc. do not go to the rural areas for varicous reasons. I do not blame them. There are the so-called poor doctors who practise Ayurved and Unani in villages. If the Government could give them a little more education and harness their energy. It will be of immense help to the village people. I am not so well-versed as Dr. Melkote about the philosophical and other aspects of ayurved. But from my own experience, I think it will do a good service to our countrymen in the villages all over India. From the little data I know, in India there is scarcity of hospital beds, scarcity of well-trained medical graduates or diploma holders, scarcity of nurses and scarcity of medicines also. It is well known that allopathic medicines are the most costly. A medicine which costs the private manufacturer 2 paise is sold for Rs. 2 and the Government have not been able to control it. Ayurvedic medicines are cheaper, available in plenty and can be fruitfully utilised for the benefit of the villagers.

With these words, I support this resolution moved by Dr. Melkote and commend the introduction of the system of peasant doctors for the benefit of the village people.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution. Our rural population constitutes four-fifths of our total population. Unfortunately, the doctors are practising only in our towns and cities and four-fifths of our population is without any medical care. In our villages there are so many people who have not even seen a doctor. Well-trained medical graduates do not want to go and work in the villages. Every year about 500 doctors leave

the country to work in the U.K., USA and eastern countries also and settle there permanently. In the towns, the doctor-people ratio is 1:5,000 but in the villages it is 1:5,000. How we can give medical aid to the villages has to be very seriously considered. Though we have eradicated malaria and small pox to some extent, we are not tackling the small day-to-day ailments in the villages. For that, we do not need highly specialised doctors. Dr. Ranen Sen pertinently said that allopathic medicines are very costly and beyond the means of the poor villagers. Therefore, we have to devise a cheap method of giving medical aid to them. For that we have to train our vaidyas in the villages. Even from Vedic days, we have given top priority to care of health and ayurveda is known as Panchaveda. But we are not taking full advantage of it. Recently there has been some research conducted into ayurveda by some scholars but substantial aid is not being given to them by Government. I suggest that Government should give all the facilities for ayurvedic doctor to do research and produce good medicines. Moreover, they should be trained in the new method of administering medicine. Now these medicines are not prepared in a hygienic way by the Ayurvedic vaidyas. They should be trained in preparing medicines in scientific way.

Immediately after independence some vaidyas in the villages were selected and they were being paid some amount every month to practise in the villages. Now that method has been discontinued and no encouragement is being given to the people who are working in the villages. Now that method is discontinued and no encouragement is being given to the people who are working in the villages. While I do not know about other parts of India, in Andhra Pradesh that system was in vogue under which the Ayurvedic doctors were given some training to use allopathic medicines but it was discontinued in

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

1955 or 1956. It is high time that it is introduced because now there are no doctors to look after the people in the villages. It is an irony that while there are unemployed doctors, there are many health centres and rural dispensaries where there are no doctors. I would suggest that before the medical students are given the final degree there should be a provision for compulsory work in the primary health centres for a certain time.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is a different question.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY If that is not possible, we have to encourage the village vaidis. Unless the Government sanction some money to encourage them, they are not going to come forward to do this type of work. Now slowly the Ayurvedic medicines are going out of existence. There is a great treasure in them. We have to revive that system of medicine so that we can maintain a hereditary system. If the Government is not going to give proper attention to this problem, a day will come very soon when there will be no system of medicine in existence except the allopathic system.

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) I fully support the resolution brought forward by Dr G S Melkote. In our country we have experience of thousands of years of using ayurvedic and unani medicines in the rural areas. We can use that experience by having peasant doctors in the villages. We must try to know what are the medicines used by the rural people of our country and what are their beneficial effects so that this system can be used to our best advantage. The peasant doctors can help the rural people and help our present knowledge in medicine.

In our country at present only allopathic and foreign medicines or their counterparts alone are accepted. Our ayurvedic medicines which have been

tried here for thousands of years and used by many people in the villages are not recognised by the educated people and the allopathic doctors. That attitude must be changed. Our task must be to utilize our past experience and give that experience a scientific touch. The outcaste attitude towards rural medicines should be completely removed. We must absorb whatever is good in our medical system and utilize it in the best way possible. While I am not suggesting that everything in ayurveda must be adopted, those things which have stood the best of time must be accepted and utilized to the advantage of the people in the rural areas. So, with the development of peasant doctors, there must be research centres in every State at least to know what are the real good qualities in our indigenous medicines. Then only we can fully help our people and develop it.

I know that unless and until we annihilate poverty in our villages, the things will not be effective. But we expect that it will be done and that must be done. Our past experience must be utilised and the Government must help to do that so that our medical knowledge will be enriched. Our past experience of indigenous medicines, the rural people's experience, must be absorbed in our medical science. That way we can serve the purpose of this Resolution.

I think, the Government should take it seriously. Without spending much money but with a proper scientific attitude, we can help our medical science and treatment of our people. We can change our old attitude, give a real scientific direction and absorb all the past experience of our people towards the scientific development of it.

श्री अद्वैत श्री बडे (बारादीन)

उपायकर्ता महोदय, डा० मल्कोटे द्वे जो ब्रह्मव रहा है, मैं इसका समर्पण करता हूँ। उन का उद्देश्य यह है कि ब्राह्मीण जनता को

चिकित्सा सुविधायें सपलबद्ध कराने के लिए
किसान डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में भाठ नाम आदि-दामी पापुलेशन है। चिम खेत ने यह आदि-दामी नाम लाल आदिवासी पापुलेशन है। इननी वही उनमध्या के लिए डाक्टर तो कोई है नहीं—वे केवल शहरों में होते हैं—केवल कुठ कैमिनी बनातिग मैट्रिक है और वे भी ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहे हैं। तीम चालीम मील तक कोई डाक्टर नहीं मिलता है। अगर कोई मैटरनिटी का केम हो, तो उम को शहर ले जाना पड़ता है और कई बार स्त्री की गम्ने में ही मृत्यु हो जाती है। वहां पर पच्चीस, तीम, चालीम माल पहले जो डाक्टर होते थे, उन के बच्चों ने अपन पिना और का धन्दा लांड दिया है। वे मैट्रिक या बी००५० पास कर के कोई नौकरी दूखते हैं। तदा कुछ होमियोपैथ डाक्टर होते हैं, लेकिन आयुर्वेदि. क चिकित्सा के लिए वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

डा० मन्कोटे ने आयुर्वेद के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। उन्होंने बताया है कि योग से रोग दूर हो जाते हैं। हमारे यहां योग जानने वाला कोई आदमी नहीं है। वहां जही-बूटियों आदि से काम चलाया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए अगर किसी का नामूर अच्छा नहीं होता है तो साप की ऊपर की चमड़ी को भस्म कर के गृह में देने से वह अच्छा हो जाता है। मैंने इस बारे में हैफिकिन मे पूछा था। उन्होंने बताया कि उन के यहां अभी इस का इन्वेस्टीगेशन बन रहा है। हमारे यहां कुछ किसान डाक्टर ऐसे होते हैं, अगर पेट मे दर्द हो तो दागु देने का काम करते हैं, लोहा गर्म कर के दाय देने मे आदमी ठीक हो जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि उन को एजूकेशन दी जाय, शिक्षा दी जाय, इस से किसानों को साम्भ होगा।

हमारे किशिचयन मिशनरीज है, उन्होंने गांव-गाव मे पड़ाव डाले हुए हैं। वे दवायें देते हैं हमारे लोग उन के पास जाते हैं, वे इंजेक्शन देते हैं, इन्ट्राविनम इंजेक्शन देने हैं, बदन मे गर्भ या—तानी है ने टगारे लोग वहे प्रभावित होते हैं। नहाजा यह दृश्या है कि हमारे बैचों ने भी इंजेक्शन देना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे यहां एक फाइर हैनरी थे, जो किशिचयन मिशनरी थे उन मे बात हुई तो कहने लगे ——मैं छंडन को बैयार है। हम चले जायेंगे, लेकिन वहां इस काम के लिये अपनी मदर्म आर मिस्टर्स को भाइये। हम ने कहा कि हमारे यहां मदर्म और मिस्टर्स को तो किचन मे बाम रखा पड़ता है, वह नो निकल नहीं सकती है। वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारे पास इस काम के लिये स्वयंसेवक नहीं हैं। ऐसे वालन्टीयर्स नहीं हैं जो गांव गाव मे जा कर सेवा करें। आज जो डाक्टर्स कार्निंजो मे निरुल्ते हैं वे नहा नहीं जाते हैं। वे रहते हैं कि हम को फैमिलिटीज नहीं हैं। यह मबूझी बात है। इमर्लिंग अगर सरकार की तरफ इस मे कम्नाशन हो जाय, तो वे वहा जायेंगे। सरकार को इसे कम्नसरी करना चाहिये। सरकार ने नियम भी बनाया हुआ है कि दो साल के लिये गाव से सेवा करती होगी लेकिन कोई नहीं जाता, वह आदेश कागज पर दी रखता है, अमल नहीं होता है।

मन्यों जैसा डा० मन्कोटे साक्ष ने कहा है कि जो बैच का धन्दा करन है उन का प्रो-नामाहन देने के लिये उन का पैसा भी मिलता नाहिये और माप की माय उन को एजूकेशन भी मिलनी चाहिये एजूकेशन नहीं होंगे तो ऐसोरी का जो विभवास है वह बढ़ता जायेगा। आज कल के नये लोगों को नाड़ी परीक्षा का भी जान नहीं है, पहले जमाने के बैच-हकीम नाड़ी देख कर भी रोगी का मारा रोग बता देने वे टालिये गिमान डाक्टर तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से उन की एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है। इस के

[श्री आर० ब० अडे]

लिये आप कालिज खोले, डेडिकल कालिज में लिखा दे, दो-तीन-चार साल कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन हैं उस के बाद यहां जें।

यह कल्पना बहुत अच्छी है, इसलिये इस व्यवस्था का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

क्षे नाथ० एम ग्रहिराव (टीकमगढ़)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डॉ मस्कोटे जे ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि अभी तक हम ने देखा है कि जहां हम ने देश में बड़े बड़े उद्योग खोले, देहातों में हम ने कोई उद्योग नहीं खोले, बड़े बड़े शहरों तक ही इन उद्योग-संघों को मैट्टला-इज किया। इसी प्रकार से जो अस्पताल बने हैं, वे भी बड़े शहरों में ही बने हैं। गावों में किसान सारा दिन काम करता है, उम के बच्चों वर के अन्दर पड़े रहते हैं फोई दबा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। 15-20 मोनिं के एरिये में एक अस्पताल होता है और वहां भी जो लड़के डाक्टरी पढ़ कर जाते हैं, वे बहा काम नहीं करना चाहते उन के दिमाग में शहली चमक-दमक धर्मा होता है। मर्गकार ने कानून बना दिया है कि जो लोग कानिज में भरनी होंगे उन्हें दो साल गाव में काम करना होगा, लेकिन वे गावों में काम नहीं दरते शहरों में ही उन से काम कराया जाता है। जब तक सर्वार कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं करती कि किसी भी डाक्टर की मर्गकारी गौवरी तभी स्थायी होती है। जब नर वह देहानों पांच माल काम न कर ले—तब जा कर डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी।

हम आज तक गावों में स्वास्थ्य मेवाये उपलब्ध नहीं करा सके हैं, जीने के पानी की भी सुविधा नहीं दे सके हैं—जो जीवन के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। तब हम उनको क्या देना चाहते हैं? हमारे लोग आप से मकान नहीं चाहते, महरी चमक-दमक, कपड़े और जेवर नहीं चाहते उन के अचर्चों को शिका,

दबाई, जीने के पानी की व्यवस्था चाहिये। इस देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत डाक्टर शहरों में रहते हैं। केवल 5—10 प्रतिशत देहातों में जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां दबाईया भी नहीं मिलती है।

एक और दिक्कत है—हम ने देखा कई डाक्टर आर्योदिक पद्धति के हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने इलाज ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति से करना शुरू कर दिया है। जब वह देखते हैं कि शहरों में जो डाक्टर प्राइमरी हैल्प सेन्टर में ऐलो-पैथिक पद्धति से इलाज कर रहा है, उस ने घोड़े ही समय में मोटर साइकल भी से ली, उस का मकान भी बन गया—उम की औरत जेवर भी पहनती है, तो वे भी बालारो से ऐलोपैथिक की दबाईया ने आते हैं, इजेक्शन लगाया और 10—12 रुपये जाह लिये—इस तरह से गाव के लोग लुट रहे हैं। किसान भड़ी मग ला जन्म रखा जाता है और माथ में 15—20 रुपये की दबाईया खरीद कर जाता है। जो इलाज हमारे या हड वेडा-प्रावला में हो जाता है उमके बजाय मुझ नजाते हैं ग्राम रिमान में 10—12 रुपये जाह लेने हैं। ऐसी डाक्टर को 10—12 रुपये दे वर सुई लगाना सीख लेते हैं—उस के बाद उन को यह भी मानूम नहीं कि जो इजेक्शन वह लगा रहे हैं, उस की मिगाद खन्नम हो गई है गा उम में क्या फायदा-नुकसान हो सकता है। बहुत जो लोग १-२ जाने हैं—कई ऐसे नहीं चल सकता। ऐसे बहुत से केस हमारे सामने आये हैं जो ऐसे डाक्टरों के इलाज से मरे हैं। वे लोग वैद्य विजारण का इन्हिनान पास कर लेते हैं, कहीं पर बोडी सी ट्रेनिंग से लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम रजिस्टर्ड डाक्टर हैं, उन्हे दूसरे को मारने का पूरा अधिकार मिल जाता है, क्योंकि उन की दबा से मरने पर उन के खिलाफ कोई केस नहीं चल सकता। इस लिये मोरा प्रत्युष है कि सरकार की इस नक्फ गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये, आजांगी

के 25 साल के बाद भी अभी तक हम कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठा सके हैं, जिस से देहानी क्षेत्र के लोगों का रवास्थ्य सुविधाये ज्यदा ताकाद में बिल सके ।

बड़े शहरों के अस्पतालों में भी भीड़ लगी रहती है—आप सोचिये, दिल्ली में देहान के कितने आदमी आ गये हैं, यहाँ नो शहर कालों को भी जबह नहीं बिलती । इसलिये ऐसी पौजना बनानी चाहिये जिस से स्वास्थ्य भवाये डी-मैन्यूलाइज हो ग्रामीण श्रद्धों तक पहुँच सके । डाक्टर को नभी स्वास्थी बनाया जाये जब वह 5 साल गाव में काम करने तथा उस का प्रमोशन इम बान पर निर्भर हो जिसके उम ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जिनना अच्छा काम किया है ।

उमारे शहरों में जो अस्पताल हैं, वे जो दवाइया भेजी जाती हैं, वे भव मैट्ट-न स्टार से पहुँच जाती हैं । मरीज को कहा जाता है कि फूना दवाई फूना भेंटिकल स्टोर में खरीद लो प्रारं वह साता पैमा डाक्टर आर मैडिकल स्टोर में आपस में बट जाता है । इसलिये अस्पताल बना दिया जाये और उन में दवाइया न मिले तो फिर उग वा कोई नाभ नहीं है । सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचला गड़या । दवाइया नो दूर रही यानी भी नहीं बिलता है । मैंने अभी अपने अक्त्र के 22 गावों का दौरा किया वहाँ पीने के पानी का कोई प्रगति नहीं है पूरा जगत है, अस्पताल नहीं है, रक्त नहीं है । इसलिये सरकार को एक बड़ी स्कीम बनानी चाहिये जिसमें देहानी क्षेत्रों में दवादार का प्रबन्ध हो सके और उस योजना को शोध कार्याविन्ल किया जाना चाहिये ।

बड़े राम कालर (टोक) उपास्थित महोदय, डा० मन्कोटे साहब ने किगान डाक्टरों के लिये जो प्रस्तावक रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ । यह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि जब भी डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति होती है,

उम ममय डाक्टरों से काफी मात्रा में मक्की लोग रुपया लेने लेने हैं इस लिये वह अपने आदर्श में, अपनी डाक्टरी योजना में, उन का जो मनोबल है वह गिर जाता है

16.00 hrs

पिछली लो लॉकमध्या में भी मैं स्वास्थ्य मत्तालय पर बोला था । गावों में किसानों के लिये डाक्टरों को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, आयुर्वेदिक इन्वाज की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर 8-10 मील पर कोई दवाखाना या अस्पताल है भी, तो दवाये नहीं हैं । इसनी लट मच रही है कि मत्तालय की नरफ से उम की कोई देखरेख नहीं है । आपने दिल्ली में जो मैडीकल इन्स्टीट्यूट खोल रखा है उमको मैंने देखा है । गजस्थान से दो तीन बीमार वहाँ से गहा आए थे । उनकी हालन ऐसी थी कि शायद वे दिल्ली मुचिल में पहुँच सकेंगे । जब वे आ गए तो वहाँ पर उनको भरती कर्गवाया गया । वे अपनी नामे गिन रहे थे । वहाँ वे ठीक हो गए । गहा के जो डाक्टर हैं उन पर किमी प्रकार का दवाव नहीं है । वे बहुत ही डिमानदारी में श्रीर मगदनीय काम करते हैं । पता नहीं गावों में किसानों के लिए जिननी भी योजनाएं निकलती हैं वे जानी कहा है । पूरी तहसील में मैंने देख लिया है । सरकार में जो भी सहायता मिलने वाली होती है किसानों को, गावों में दो चार आदमी ही होते हैं जो उम में दिलचस्पी लेने हैं और वही ग्राम्या उठाने हैं अफसरों को भी खिलाने हैं आर खुद भी किसानों के नाम पर खाते हैं । अभी वहाँ कुएँ खोदने की योजना निकली थी जिलाधीश कार्यालय से । उम में भी लोगों से पैसे रिश्वत के तौर पर लिए गए । गावों में डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है और लोगों की वहाँ इस कारण से मृत्यु हो जाती है कि डाक्टरी सहायता उनको मूलभ नहीं होती है । वहाँ यातायात के माध्यने की भी कमी होती है । सड़कों का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है । श्री रेही और श्री अहिरवार

श्री रामकर्ण ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। गांवों में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेसरीज खोलने का प्रबन्ध करें तो भच्छा होगा।

यह भी देखा गया है कि शैड्यलंड कास्ट के लोगों का जो कोटा है जौधी श्रेणी का वह तो पूरा भर दिया जाता है लेकिन बाकी श्रेणियों का नहीं भरा जाता है। कारण यह है कि मैंना ढोने का काम कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकता है। उमर्फो वही करते हैं। मैं इदौर गया था। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि कैंशैड्यलंड कास्ट के नाहीं लोग डाक्टरी पास-ग्ने के बैठे हैं। कम गे उम वीम पच्चीम लोग मुझ से मिले। उनकी कही नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कि बड़े डाक्टर जब आप भरनी करें तो उनकी नियुक्ति भी आप कर श्रेणी एवं, दो और तीन में उनकी भरनी करें। राजन्यान में श्री छीतर लाल बेरवा नाम का एक शैड्यलंड कास्ट ना व्यक्ति आयुर्वेद डॉक्टर लगा दृश्या है। उमर्फ। पिछले छह माल में नौ जगह म्यानान्नगण किया गया है। मैंने मती जी को इसके बारे में लिखा कुछ नहीं हुआ। इधर से उधर उसको चुमाया जा रहा है। मैंना निवेदन है कि गांवों में हर पचायन हैडक्वार्टर में एक बड़ा चिकित्सालय नहीं एक बड़ा अस्पताल नहीं तो आयुर्वेद के एक डाक्टर की नियुक्ति आपको अवश्य करनी चाहिये। आपने जैम पचायन हैडक्वार्टर में पोस्ट आफिस को व्यवस्था की है दर्मी प्रकार में आयुर्वेदक आपत्रालय की भी आग करे और वहाँ दवाइया इत्यादि उपलब्ध कर। गाव बाले इन्हीं दवाउयों को ज्यादा पमन्द करते हैं, इन्हीं पर उनका उत्तरा विश्वस्य है। ये उनको लग भी जानी हैं। मेरी यही गार्य गहरी है। आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालयों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप गांवों में प्रबन्ध करे।

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) I was listening with rapt

attention to the learned speech of Dr. Melkote but I could not make out anything from the speech and the resolution moved by him regarding appointment of peasant doctors to serve the rural population. I do not know what he means by peasant doctors. If he means indigenous doctors then it is a different question. There have been different system of medicine, but after the advent of the British, the allopathic system of medicine has reigned supreme.

We call them as indigenous system of medicines. But, they gradually vanish from the urban population because the Britishers did not believe in the indigenous system though few of them believed in it. Therefore allopathic system ruled supreme science and technology have changed. Before Independence Government of India appointed a Committee known as the Bihar Committee to examine the medical system. That Committee submitted a huge report. That Committee selected 100 diseases and out of 100 they recommended that 85 diseases can be cured by any system of medicine—whether it is allopathic or homoeopathic or ayurvedic or nature cure. Also they have recommended—I do not know exactly the number—some diseases can be cured by surgery. Some of the other disease like Cancer cannot be cured by any system. I do not remember the names of all diseases. As I find today allopathic system of medicine has been developed in such a manner that we cannot cope with it—our country cannot cope with it—and so we have to think in terms of indigenous system of medicine. If Dr. Melcote wants the indigenous system of medicine to be developed so that the doctors can go to the rural areas I welcome that. But this Resolution does not mean it. Therefore I oppose this Resolution.

Sir, we are having medical colleges, ayurvedic colleges, Homoeo colleges etc. Government have also started homoeopathic colleges in different parts of the country. We have re-

cogised all systems of medicine. But there is no co-relation in themselves. Allopathic colleges are developing because Government gives them preference and prestige. There is rush for it. But, there is no rush for ayurvedic medical colleges. So, ayurvedic system is given a go by. We cannot expect those doctors to study ayurvedic system of medicine without the study of sanskrit. We are gradually improving in the allopathic system of medicines; but not with the ayurvedic system of medicines. There is also one university for the study of this system—ayurvedic system of medicine. But, may I suggest that while we are formulating our Fifth Plan, can we not establish an all-India Institute of Indian Medicines? In Indian medicines should there not be a corelation? You have an indigenous system with regard to allopathic medicines. Dr. Ranen Sen is an eminent doctor. He said that an allopathic doctor prescribes a long list of medicines. It is not possible for a patient to purchase all the medicines. They are costly. If we do not develop the indigenous system of medicines which are available in our country and which are our people can get cheaply, how can we develop the system or how can we cure the diseases? The same is the case with regard to allopathic or ayurvedic system of medicines. Whether it is allopathic or ayurvedic, everything has to be co-related. For example there is a leaf—a kind of herb—which is used for treatment of blood pressure. Instead of going through various system of medicines we should analyse as to how these leaves cure a disease. That has to be properly analysed and developed. What is the harm in having an all India Institute of medicines? In allopathic medicines there is some correlation. Why should the same not be done in the case of ayurvedic system of medicines?

Ayurvedic system of medicine is a branch of study. In all the allopathic colleges we should have a compara-

tive study of different systems of medicines. It should be encouraged.

Sir, I am told that there is yogic institute in Karnatak University and it is already attracting a large number of students. That is changing their atmosphere. I am told that through this yogic system, some diseases are also cured.

Why not introduce it? It has nothing to do with any system. It can be introduced in allopathic or Ayurvedic colleges. It is just a system which believes in some sort of physical exercise. Our minds should be trained in that way so that diseases could be prevented beforehand. Moreover, this would be of great value also in the rural areas.

When it comes to Ayurvedic medicines, there is no good pharmacopoeia. Government of India have not established any arrangement for preparing a good Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia. They are only in a rase to purchase foreign medicines and foreign instruments some of which go out of date and are not in proper use. Recently, a relation of mine who had been treated earlier at the Cuttack Medical College, was operated upon at the AIIMS. His son is also a doctor there. The operation was conducted well and the patient was treated well. He had to come here, because the Cuttack doctors told him 'We do not have the necessary instruments for the operation; so, you better go to the AIIMS, Delhi'. After the operation, the doctor at the AIIMS said 'But these instruments which have been used for the operation are now out of date. This is the only institute which has these instruments'. How can we go on keeping this kind of instruments? Further, these instruments are very costly. A peasant cannot be expected to come all the way from Cuttack or any other part of India to Delhi. So, we have to develop our own system of thing. However, I would request Government to consider how far and how quickly we can develop our indigenous system of

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

medicine and have a correlation between allopathy and the other indigenous systems of medicine, so that we can have our doctors go to the rural areas and use our indigenous systems of medicine.

As regard blood pressure, as Dr. Ranen Sen had said, previously we had no foreign medicine. Patalageruda has converted into Serpasil, or *Rawolfa Serpentina* was converted into Serpasil and that is being used these days. Or Sarpagandha is used for this purpose. Similarly, there are various other medicines which could be relied upon and which are easily available in the rural areas, and which do not also cost much.

While I appreciate the sentiments behind Dr. Melkote's resolution, I do not agree to the resolution as he wants only peasant doctors to be appointed. There are qualified indigenous doctors who have been trained in Ayurvedic colleges or Tibbia or Unani colleges and they should be given proper training and posted in the rural areas. Of course there should be some research also on these lines. At present, there is no research, and there is no development of any post-graduate course in these systems. Unless we develop this on an all-India basis, we cannot improve our own indigenous system or our indigenous doctors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid that we are losing sight a little of the main brunt of the resolution of Dr. Melkote. As I understand it, I think he wants that a scheme should be formulated by which certain indigenous doctors in the villages may be made use of by Government. Instead of going into the entire system, the various systems of medicines and shortcomings of the medical administration and so on, hon. Members may confine themselves to this point, namely whether a scheme should be formulated to make use of our doctors in the villages practising the indigenous system. I think that is

the meaning of Dr. Melkote's resolution.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Yes.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to speak on the resolution brought forward by Dr. Melkote. He has urged in his resolution, using the services of peasant doctors in the rural areas. In this country, we find today that there are different types of doctors, allopathic doctors, homoeopathic doctors, Ayurvedic doctors and finally peasant doctors. Whether the doctor is an allopathic doctor or an Ayurvedic doctor or any other, a doctor who is posted in the rural areas should be sympathetic to the people there; they should know the mentality of the people, because the people there are illiterate and they do not know what the medicine is and how to take it and cure themselves by taking it.

You will see that in the rural areas people are using roots which are the medicines used specially by the tribal people. They do not know about the allopathic system or the homoeopathic system of medicine. If we give them a prescription to use these systems of medicine, it is very difficult for them to understand it, and they cannot have that medicine.

Now Government are formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan. In that Plan, they should consider opening more and more hospitals in the tribal areas. We can appoint peasant doctors and make arrangements for supplying the medicines and other facilities which are essential for providing this service to them.

श्री सूखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में ३०० मतकोटे
के प्रस्ताव पर जो विचार-विमर्श चल रहा
है, उस संदर्भ में मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता
हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की क्या
अवस्था चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में है। ग्रामीण
क्षेत्रों के ८०% निवासियों को वर्तमान
चिकित्सा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस क्षे-

डाक्टर ग्रामीण जीवों में जामा नहीं आहते हैं।

एमोरैथिक पद्धति के अस्पताल खोल कर हम ने अभी तक चिकित्सा के मिलभिन्ने भेजो कार्यावाही की है, उसके द्वारा हम ग्रामीण जनता को पर्याप्त डेंड्रिन है जो अम्बुकन रहे हैं। हमारे गामने प्रश्न है कि हम किस पद्धति के माध्यम से ग्रामीण जनता को आसानी के माथा, मही ढग में, चिकित्सा सुविधाये उपनग्न गग रक्खते हैं। ग्राम इस पर गौर किया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें मही रास्ते पर पहुँचने से दिक्कत नहीं होगी। और वह गमना गाव में बसे वैद्यों और हकीमों के द्वारा ही हमें केता यभी नक्काश ग्रामीण जीवों की नहीं भेवा चिकित्सा के माध्यम न बैद्य और युवानी हकीम ही कर रहे हैं तथा हाँ-रो-रेव डाक्टर।

मैं जानता हूँ कि आज भी गावों में मैं बैद्य हूँ भौंटी जिन ने पास डिग्नामा या डिग्नी नवा भर्फिकेट नहीं है जो स्थानीय जटो-बिन्धा ४ माध्यम ५ अब तक ग्रामीण जनता की सभा बर्ग रहे हैं। इन्हें हम उस पद्धति का जा गाव तर पहुँची हुई है उन्हें १०००० रुपयों जनता नवा माध्यन देकर काम ने नों ग्रामीण विमान टार अंडी और संती चिकित्सा द जाता है। जिनता पैगा हम इस भवय खंच रह रहे हैं—और यि १ हा ग्रामीण ११ को मैडिग्राम १२ दूर में पर्याप्त रहे हैं, पुरान नवा ग्रामीण थोड़े तान्त्रिकों को रुम रैम गे—उस स हम गावों के एक एक वर्षा को मैडिकल १३ रुपयों हैं।

आज जरूरत है मैं वैद्यों का नवाश करन की, जो जड़ी-बूटियाँ से ही लगा की समुचित चिकित्सा कर सकते हैं। गाव का एक पुराना बैद्य नवज तर हाथ रख कर आप के शरीर की सारी बीमारियों का मही लेखा-जोखा करता है। उन्हें नाड़ी, चक्षु तथा

त्वचा का मही ज्ञान, रोग की पद्धतानों की है। लेकिन इस विज्ञान के युग में यत्रों के द्वारा सही ढग की दवायें तैयार करने की मलाहियत उस में नहीं है। इसलिए गावों के गेंगे वैद्यों को उचित माध्यन और सुविधाये देकर औपचार्यों को नैयार करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में शिखण के लिए भी गेंगे वैद्यों का महयोग लेना चाहिए। बत्तेमान आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में जो पढ़ाई होती है, उसमें आयुर्वेदिक जाग्व के अनुमार मही बैद्य तैयार करने में सरकार मक्षम नहीं हो पायी है। चूँकि प्रायुर्वेद वा मही ज्ञान ग्रामीण स्तर के बैद्य नवा हकीमों को ही है, जो इस कार्य को पृथक दर पुण्य लगा रहे हैं। मैं यही कहूँगा कि ग्रच्छे हकीम और बैद्य है उन को नवाश कीजिए और उन को इन कालिजों में भेजे ताकि पढ़ने वाले उन के जान प्रोत्तु अनुभव में नाम उठा सके। गेंगे लोगों को नैयार कर के गाव में भेजा जाए। सरकार यहि चाहे तो गेंगों योजना बना कर गावों के लिये ग्रन्टों रोवा उत्तरव्य करा गकती है। उन वैद्यों और हकीमों के द्वारा ग्रन्टों द्वारा ग प्रजिक्षित हांस्यों-पैथ गवर्नर भी नवा नवाशक हो १०००००। इनमें भी कम खर्च से ग्रामीण थोड़े तथा निराम्य उपचार करायी जा सकती है।

लोकिन आज क्या है। ११। टै-११ ने हेल्प भर्स खाल १००००, उन को अस्पताल मान लिया गया है हर ब्लाक में एक सैन्टम खोले हैं उन के लिये आप डाक्टर दे रहे हैं, दवाएं भी भेजते हैं लेकिन दग्धये बहा पहुँच ही नहीं पाती और जो पहुँचा है वह नहीं के बगवार है। मैं मिल माननीय मठस्थ ने १०५ ही क्वांटा, ११ लिवे भी दवाये बाजार में दवा को दूकाना म पहुँच देता है और मरीजों का उन देवद्वारों का पैंग देव खरीदना पड़ता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र म ७५ प्रदिव्यत लोगों की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे डाक्टर के प्रेस्ट्यूशन के अनुसार दवाये बाजार से खरीद सकें। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि भगवान

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद चमों]

के नाम पर अगर बीमार पड़ते हैं तो अच्छे हो गये तो ठीक है, नहीं तो जीवन गवा रहे हैं। अन्त में वे अपनी पुरानी जड़ी-बूटियों और पुरानी पद्धतियों का ही महारा लेते हैं। जब इस तरह की कठिनाई हमारे सामने है और हमारी योजना ऐसी नीति है कि देश के अन्दर जितने भी लोग हैं सब के स्वास्थ्य सुधार और बीमारियों की ठीक डग से चिकित्सा कराने की व्यवस्था की जाय, तो एसा आयुर्वेदिय, यूनानी तथा होम्योपैथ डाक्टरों से ही सम्भव हो सकता है। जो एलापथिक पद्धति है, इस के माध्यम से इस देश के रहने वाले को 100 वर्ष में भी मैटिकल एड न उन की आवश्यकता के अनुमार नहीं रहते हैं। इसी ग्राह्यि स्थिति मानार की है और न गाव में रहने वालों की है यह चिकित्सा पद्धति इतनी महगी होती जा रही है कि हम यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था करे तो भी हम सफर नहीं हो सकेंगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिये मुगम और मम्मी चिकित्सा बैद्य हकीम नथा डोम्पोपय डाक्टरों में ही होगी।

इसनिये मैं निवदन करूँगा कि आग इस पर गम्भीरता में विचार करे कि हम कम खर्च में देश के एक एक व्यक्ति तक मैटिकल महायता कैसे पहुँचा सकते हैं। इस बाएँ-मात्र यही उपाय है कि हम बैद्य, हकीम और होम्योपथी की सहायता ले और इन के माध्यम से जनना की महायता कर। इस में आप के अस्पतालों पर भी प्रेशर कम होगा और डाक्टरों को चिकित्सा का कार्य करने में आसानी होगी और वे मरीजों को ज्यादा नहीं डग म देना मर्केंगे। बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों ता बोझ कम होगा। इसनिये ज़रूरत इग था, की है कि योजनाबद्ध नगीक म औषधियों की स्थिरता का काम किया जाय। नियन्ती हमारी जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, उन की खोज की जाय, उन का शोषणियों में प्रयोग करे और ऐसे व्यक्तियों

की सहाय बढ़ाय जिनकी सहायता से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरानी पद्धतियों के आधार पर नये डग पे नवीनीकरण कर के, सोगों को मैटिकल एड पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करे। इतना ही मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री नुलबन्द डाक्टर (पाली) उत्तराखण्ड महोदय, 80 प्रतिशत माल की जनता पर आप की गारी दौला, आप की दूजी छ. 20 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। जेव 80 प्रतिशत पजी गहरो की 20 प्रतिशत जनता पर खर्च होती है। आप के पिने डाक्टर्स हैं उडे बडे अस्पताल है, वे राम सहाय जी पाण्डेय और महान शारियों वा इलाज करते हैं लेकिन ये सेवा के मन्दिर गाव में रहने वाली गरीब जनता के लिए भी है। पा. उजाई के 25 माल बार भी आपने आकड़निकाल कर देखिये और यह बतनान की रपा ले रहे हैं। आप ने इस 80 प्रतिशत जनता ने नियन्ती धनराशि खर्च की है, बस्तव है दिल्ली, कनकता और बडे बडे हारो वे तिय विनांकी धन-राशि खर्च की है।

जो मकान डा० गल्लोटे जी ने रखा है वडे मोर्च-गम्भीर कर रखा है। उन्होंने वहा है कि द्वारा देश के अन्दर जो पद्धति वी और जो हमारे पास हमारी पजी है इस का हृष्टि में रखने हुए हमारे पास उन पद्धतियों हैं जो लाग है उन म अगर आप किमान-डाक्टर के रूप में काम लेना चाहे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये उन की सेवाये उपलब्ध कराना चाहे तो थोड़े मे प्रयोग में वे ज्यादा नेत्राभासी हो सकते हैं और ग्रामीण जनता की ज्यादा सेवा कर सकते हैं। हमारे गावों के अन्दर जो पुराने बैद्य हैं, जो पुराने हकीम हैं, गाव के लोगों का उन में विश्वास है और वे गाव की स्थिति गो ममझने हैं। अगर उन को आप थोड़ी मी दूता दें तो पहुँचनी भिल सकती है। जिन के बाप-दादा, गूबंज यह काम करते थे,

जिन्दायी भर गोंगों की सेवा की है और जिन के मन में आज भी सेवा की भावना है— उन की जगत्रों को प्रश्न आग चाहे कि विनाशी डाक्टरों से पर दें—नों जें गोंग सेवा नहीं कर सकेंगे ; इस ना कराये—उन्हें केरन शिलावी जान है। उन की जिन्दगी का एक उद्देश्य बना हुआ है कि विम पकार में दोनों टकट्टी करे। उन की पदार्थ पर 20-30 हजार रुपये की ब्रह्मराशि खर्च कुर्ही है, वह पहीं चाहते हैं कि हम शहरों में रहें, वे गाव में राना पन्द्रह नहीं बरते। जिन के स्वयंस्वाम में गाव प्रबला नहीं राना, जिन्दोंने कालिज और होस्टल की लाइफ लीड की है, उन में बहारे कि त्रिम ग व की 80 प्रतिशत जनता की भेग करो, गांवों में जो उन्होंने वे नहीं कर सकेंगे। इमनिये गांवों में हमें अपने इन्हिंजिनर डाक्टर यानी बैद्यों और हकीमों पर जो देना चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब्रात ग्राम को पन्द्रह नदी आयेगी क्योंकि मैं ग्राज गता के उटीगिर ने जाकर देखना है.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member is saying the same thing over and over again Nothing new

श्री अनंत चन्द डाया चकिं मैं गांवों में बहुत ज्यादा जाना हूँ इमनिये मझे गांवों का अनुभव है। (परिचय) ...

मैं ग्राम से पूछता हूँ—आप ने डॉक्टर्स भेजे हैं, अस्पताल खोले हैं, प्राइमरी हैन्थ सेन्टर्स हैं—क्या वहा दवाएं ठीक पट्टंच पानी हैं, मारी दवायें कहा खप जानी हैं। वहे वहे अस्पताल हैं, न वहा दवायें हैं, न काइपीटेन्ट डाक्टर्स हैं, न गाव में पहुँचने के साथ हैं और न डाक्टर जाना चाहते हैं।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोपरा) : डाक्टरों के लिये एकोमोडेशन नहीं है।

श्री भूल चन्द डाया : न गाव में विज्ञली की व्यवस्था है। नया डॉक्टर आता है, नई जादी कर के आता है और फौरन शहर आना चाहा है, बोरिं वह जिन्दगी भर शहर में रहता है। उन को निमेश चाहिये, टेनी-विजन चाहिये, बोर्ट चाहिये, उन की जन्मगी उमी नहीं को चाही कुर्ही है।

इमनिये डा० भन्कोटे साहब ने जा नुआव दिया है वह अच्छा है। कि जा हमा० इन्डीजिनर डॉक्टर है उन को इम काम र तिये नैयार फिरा जाये जिस से हमारी ग्रामाण जनता का वास पहुँच सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have two more names. I am not going to accept any more names. The Members are saying the same thing over and over again in different words. I would request the two Members who will speak to confine themselves to not more than five minutes.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH (Mandyā): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Dr. Melkote. Before the advent of the British into India the indigenous system of medicine reigned supreme. The Rajas and Maharajas embraced this system of medicine, but it was confined mostly to some families because it was handed down to posterity from father to son and so on. It was in the height of glory in the heydays of Nalanda and Taxila. In Nalanda a student who was studying for a Degree in Medicine found out a herb called Bikshave Ranjana. If that leaf was placed on the body of a patient the whole thing was revealed, something like what we call X-ray today. That system has become obsolete because there was no encouragement. There are certain defects from which the Ayurvedic system is suffering. There is no standardisation of the process. In these days there was a tablet called Kurpiṇai pill. If you rub it on a smooth surface once, it was a cure for fever. If it is rubbed two times,

[Shri K. Chikkalingaiah]

it is for some other disease. If it is rubbed three times, it is purgative. Therefore, this kind of standardisation was very dangerous. If these defects are cured, I think the indigenous systems of medicine can be very usefully adopted in our country. The rural folk have got complete faith in these pundits and they must be encouraged. They must be trained in ayurvedic hospitals and given proper facilities. If all these facilities are provided, I think the ayurvedic system will get encouragement and the rural folk who have faith in it will be benefited.

With these words I support the resolution.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : श्री मल्कोटे ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं। पांच लाख से अधिक हमारे देश में गांव हैं। वहाँ रहने वाली गरीब जनता के लिए यिछने पच्चीस साल में काफी कुछ किया गया है। बहुत से राज्यों ने हैल्थ सैन्टर्स हैं। उनको छोटी डिसपैन्सरीज में परिषत करने का विचार किया गया है और बहुत सी जगहों पर कर भी रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे जहरी चीज यह है कि गांवों में डाक्टरों को भेजने के पहले उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए। जब तक वे पूरी तरह से ट्रेन्ड नहीं हो पाते, वैयोलोजीकली, वायोलोजिकली तथा द्रूसरी तरह से लव तक उनको गांवों में भेजना नहीं जाना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था करनी बहुत जहरी है। गांवों में जो हैं उनके साथ एक प्रकार का लायजन कायम करना होगा। आधुनिक जो डाक्टर हैं या और लोग हैं उनको एक दूसरे आप अगर अलग कर देंगे तो भक्तता आपको नहीं मिल पायेगी। इस पर काफी कमेटियाँ बनती हैं। रामास्वामी मूदलियर कमेटी ने 1959 में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की थी। उसको कोट करने का मेरे पास समय नहीं है। गोरे कमेटी ने भी इससे पहले रिपोर्ट दी थी।

मदलियर कमेटी ने वार-वार उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कर जोर दिया था। आप देखें तो पहला चलेगा कि खास तौर से 13 चैप्टर में इंडीजिनस सिस्टम आफ मैडिसन पर उन्होंने काफी जोर डाला है। इस चैप्टर में उसने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं उन पर मिनिस्टर साहब को काफी ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों तक डाक्टरी सहायता पहुँचाई जा सके।

चूंकि यह बिषय स्वास्थ्य से भी सम्बन्धित है इस बास्ते पेय जल पीने पानी की व्यवस्था करना भी बहुत जहरी है। चूंकि स्वास्थ्य विभाग पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाता है इस बास्ते भी बहुत सी बीमारियाँ फैल जाती हैं। देहातों में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सरकेस बाटर पीने की बजह से कई प्रकार के बर्म तथा द्रूसरे रोग लोगों को हो जाते हैं आप चाहें कि किसान...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Drinking water is different. The resolution is whether we should make use of the doctors in the villages practising indigenous medicine. Drinking water, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. are different things.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Regarding the indigenous system of medicine, there is a chapter in this book and, I shall read a few lines from it with your permission. I do not think it will be out of place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; it is not. It is only a question of time.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I leave it there. I raised it because we draw water from the surface. The preventive aspect has also to be taken into consideration. I do not want to say anything more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister,

SHRI RAMKANWAR rose--

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can make a speech a second time in the same debate.

श्री रामकन्वर (टोक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

SHRI RAM KANWAR: ***

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would thank Dr. Melkote for the opportunity that the members and all of us had to discuss this problem of peasant doctors or giving more emphasis for medical aid to the rural people. So, I specially thank Dr. Melkote, who has brought this subject for our deliberations and the various members who have contributed to this discussion.

While I will not touch on each and every point mentioned by the different members I would certainly say that I have seen the consensus in favour of the indigenous system of medicine in the rural areas. I admire Dr. Melkote for the high words of praise that he used for the indigenous system of medicine, its standard, technicalities, its scientific and even spiritual aspect, which have been accepted throughout the world. I would congratulate him for the masterly presentation of the indigenous system of medicine that we had and we are having in this country today.

So far as the Ministry of Health is concerned, for quite some time our minds are very much exercised over the question of providing health and medical facilities within the reach of the rural people in India. It is true that even today there are areas and pockets where no medical facilities are available. Whereas about 80 per cent of our people live in the villages, all that we have been able to build up by way of infrastructure such as medical colleges, dispensaries and hospitals have been in the urban areas and in the metropolitan cities. Therefore, for quite

some time our minds have been greatly exercised over the question as to how best and how quickly we should be able to render proper medical services to the rural people of our country.

As the House is aware, in July, 1972 this matter was first discussed in a Conference with the Union Health Minister in the Chair of all the Health Ministers of States and Secretaries and the Director-General of Health Minister of States and Secretaries a Committee was formed with Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya who was the then Minister of State for Health and under his Chairmanship, we had worked out some guidelines, some sort of suggestions, to pursue this matter with different State Governments

Then, again, in November, 1972, there was another consultation with the Health Minister of States and we did adopt, on principle, that we should go in a big way for rural medical care that we should fit in the indigenous raids who are trained in indigenous system of medicine, homoeopathy and so on and so forth. However, may I say that when we were discussing it with the Planning Commission we had to examine the whole thing in a greater depth and that took us some time? Before I come to that part of the answer, I repeat that for quite some time our minds have been engaged in this big problem

Dr. Ranen Sen has very nicely pointed out that the totka is very popular in our villages, that our mothers and grand-mothers still practise it and that it is effective in many ways. I know that it will be continued for days to come. It shows that people not only in the villages but I know our mothers and grandmother also are very fond of this magic cure method which is called Totka. It supports the view that the people have faith in Ayurveda.

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

I would like to say one thing to Dr. Ranen Sen. He said that there are almost no facilities or no doctors available to go to the villages. I may tell the House as well as Dr. Sen that, in West Bengal, we have 286 primary health centres out of which 43 are with one doctor and 243 are with two doctors...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): How many without any doctor?

' SHRI A. K KISKU: At present, there is none without any doctor. Why I mention about these primary health centres complex in connection with rural medical health services is that we have built up during the last 20 years a big complex of primary health centres and sub-centres in the rural areas. It may be that there are not doctors everywhere. But we have built up a structure which has to be strengthened, and which are the key posts for rural medical services in country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that these health centres will be manned by peasant doctors? This is the Resolution..

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am coming to that, Sir.

DR. RANEN SEN: This is a standard reply.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am not giving a standard reply.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): It is sub-standard.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: We are at the threshold of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. We are at the threshold of a new chapter of giving medical aid to the rural people in our country. But what I am saying is that, whether we introduce indigenous system of medicine or homoeopathy, we have to work within the infra-structure that

we have built up. And this is exactly the point where we had to go into a lot of discussion with the Planning Commission. It is very good to say, 'Let us go in a big way with Ayurvedic doctors and homoeopathic doctors into the villages'. It is a great idea, a great sentiment. But we have to evolve a strategy how it should be integrated.

Many hon. members have already said that probably modern medicine has an attitude which may not be very favourable to Indian system of medicine. Well, it is there. But we also want to give as much emphasis to Indian system of medicine and homoeopathy, and we have to find out to what extent the acceptability is there. Therefore, in order that we are equipped with proper knowledge and experience we can go in a more into the problem, we had to discuss this with the Planning Commission. And I am very glad to tell you that we have already got a sanction for about Rs 10 lakhs. We are going into 29 blocks in 21 different States and the strategy is being worked out as to where we should go and how we should build up within the existing network and how it is to be assessed, so that with that knowledge and experience we can go in a more vigorous way. But before we go into it, it is necessary that we have the experience and we build up a fool-proof strategy as to how we go into it.

I may tell you that indigenous system of medicine and homoeopathy is being encouraged in a big way. This parliament has passed a Bill on Indian Council for the Indian system of medicine and through this Council we are trying to streamline the entire Indian system of medicine throughout the country, trying to find out the talents, making out a register, trying to build up medical colleges on the Ayurvedic system to improve the standard of drugs in the indigenous system and so on and so forth. The Indian System of medicine is some-

thing of ours and we would like to see that it comes up in the proper form and with it we can go into the rural areas and serve our rural people.

As I said, we had a lot of discussion with the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has accepted it. In the Fifth Five Year Plan we are going into the sub-central level where there is a scheme of up-gradation; about 1200 Primary Health Centres into 30-bedded hospitals. But our eyes are more into the interior where for every 10,000 population a sub-centre has to be built up and there we would like to see that doctors properly trained in the Indian system of medicine can go and practise there.

With these words of compliments to all the members and Dr. Melkote, I would say that the Government is very much aware and concerned about the rural medical services but I would request Dr. Melkote to kindly withdraw his resolution. I can assure him and the House that we are going in a big way with rural medical services.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): We started in a very big way and the people responded with great enthusiasm when the Prime Minister herself enunciated that in the Fifth Five Year Plan the peasant doctors should be given the greatest encouragement. From that stage, the next stage was discussion between the Ministers of the States and the Central Government and the Departments and then, in the month of February this year under the Chairmanship of Prof Chattooradhvaya, a seminar was held where we discussed this question of rural medical aid. Right from the start an attack on the Indian system of medicine was made by the representatives of the Indian Medical Association and a few others. When some of us vehemently opposed what was being talked about and pleaded for understanding the problem in a reasonable way they tried to modify

their stand to some extent. We thought that something would be done but we were disappointed to find people at the top are talking now that the whole thing has been scuttled by the Planning Commission and the Government themselves were rather perturbed because of the reactionary attitude of the modern medical men and find it difficult to go before the public and tell them that the whole idea enunciated by the Prime Minister was being given up when the matter had such serious consequences on the rural public.

I must, therefore, thank all the members here both from the Opposition side and this side, for having supported my resolution. The problem is not the question of the system. When I mentioned the indigenous systems, I had in mind Unani Homoeopathy, Siddha and Yoga and Ayurvedic systems. These are the people who have settled down in the rural areas. Today, if they are considered as unqualified people, how many cases are we hearing everyday of mortality because of administering medicine by these people? As I said, from time immemorial it is these doctors who have settled down in the rural sector and rendering medical aid to them. They are there today. How to utilize them and how to improve the method of their functioning is the question. The functioning of the modern medical doctor is slightly different; he is to look after medico-legal cases, quarantine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology. Under the different political conditions that existed in the recent past our rural practitioners had adjusted themselves to the situation and they have been carrying on useful work. We felt that this scheme enunciated by the Prime Minister would have been given the greatest fillip; we thought that they would have been encouraged. But this is not being done. The present thinking of putting up 19 blocks as pilot projects in different parts of the country is a very poor idea of the Planning Com-

[Dr. G. S. Melkote]

mission which they are placing before the country for acceptance. This is only a pilot programme. If intentions are not good and they are suspect, what they may do is to make the plan work for suffocation and death. What we have experienced in the recent past is that it has not been given fair trial at all. I only hope that even in these circumstances the indigenous doctors will come forward and set themselves trained to do the job under the pilot project and that they will give a good account of themselves. The present idea of pilot project is a slight improvement over no project schemes at all. There are lot of things which they have to do to come to the forefront. I therefore command this to the rural practitioners, that they should take this opportunity to show their very best. The hon. Minister has given an assurance that he is doing his best to implement it. Keeping in view this assurance, I beg of the House to permit me to withdraw the Resolution. Thank you.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Resolution is withdrawn by leave of the House.

The Resolution was by leave, withdrawn

16.59 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: OWNERSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will to make sure that at least Government in the name of Shri H. N. Mukherjee—Shri Mukherjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

"This House calls upon the Government to adopt immediate measures for delinking and democratically diffusing the ownership of newspapers and news agencies in the country."

I do not have to make a lengthy speech in order to command this Resolution to the House because I am only asking for the implementation of a national policy already announced—whether willingly or not is a different matter—and I am calling upon the Government to shed certain dilatoriness which they have shown in regard to this matter of the diffusing of the ownership of newspapers and news agencies in this country.

Sir, the other day on the 17th of July, answering an Unstarred Question No 504 the Minister replies that Government decision to delink newspapers and news agencies from industries is unchanged. In so far as dilatoriness is concerned his only answer was that the implications in the light of the Supreme Court judgement under examination.

17 hrs.

Now, we have heard a long enough story about the Supreme Court judgment standing in the way of delinking newspapers and news agencies from monopoly interests in industry and it is more than time that Government makes up its mind.

I took this opportunity of bringing forward this Resolution only in order to make sure that at least Government would say at the termination of this debate that before this particular present session is out the Bill, which has been long in preparation would be actually introduced.

Sir, as I said, this is a long story which I need not elaborate because

the House has heard it so often and also ex-Ministers of Government have been found so glibly offering support to the demand at public meetings, particularly, those organised by the working journalists and spokesman of the Government are fairly free with their words of assurances regarding Government's intention of fighting the monopoly in the press industry.

"In the opinion of the Commission the Press Commission went into this matter and the Press Commission had come to this conclusion on account of demands made by the working journalists and by many other people. But, the Press Commission, in spite of its miscellaneous composition, has made very definite recommendations about the diffusion of the ownership of news-papers. The Commission says—I am quoting the words from the Commission's Report—as follows:

"In the opinion of the Commission it would be ideal if the proprietor of a newspaper has no other interests but since it would not be a practical possibility, the Commission felt that the remedy lies in diffusion of effective control or diffusion of ownership among a large number of persons so that the chances of any dominant interests among the group of owners could be eliminated or cancelled mutually. One method of providing diffusion of control would be to transfer the management to a public trust. The Commission also recommended that diffusion might be brought about by the gradual distribution of shares to the employees, and to a small extent to the public both in the existing undertakings and in those to be started in future."

This was as long ago as 1954, and since the days of the conquest of the Indian Presses by the tycoons of big business the taking over of all the houses by the enterprises of patriotic journalism; from the money-lenders

the present-day successors of those money-changers had been lashed out of the temple of Jerusalem. This is a long story of taking over of the presses which is the instrument of genous collaboration between the leadership of a country and its people and not a story of the taking over of the presses but the most unspeakable tycoons who mint money out of the miseries of the other people. This story is much more and the time has come to put an end to it. In spite of this assurance which has been coming from Government in this regard, we find this peculiar procratination. The Minister is here and he will have to be answerable to Parliament and to the country for this delay which has taken place over the years.

I feel that Government should have some pangs of conscience in regard to this issue, for, on so many occasions they have come forward, through their spokesmen to give all kinds of assurances about their desire to do the right thing in regard to this point.

I have have a number of pronoucements made by Ministers of Government, for instance, by Mr. Gokhale who spoke on the desirability of the elimination of monopoly at the Eighteenth Annual Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. He said on that occasion—and this was a couple of years ago—

"The press in India should forthwith cease to be a mouthpiece of the few and should really reflect bona fide the cross-currents of public opinion in the country."

And he added:

"From a competitive institution, the drift unfortunately now is towards monopoly. In my view, it must be reversed."

'Forthwith' was the expression used by this Minister of Government who made one of his early pronouncements

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

before the Indian Federation of Working Journalists.

Then, in April, 1971, again, before the Federation of Working Journalists, Mr. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy made a speech; he was at that time Minister for Company Affairs, and he said:

"We have to start with the press in order to fight monopolists."

He said further:

"Having delinked commercial banks from industrial houses, it is time to free newspapers also from their grip."

Another former member of the Government, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy also made a statement before this House in July, 1971 where she reiterated that the control by monopoly over the press and all the news agencies in particular must go, and she referred to that premier news agency, the Press Trust of India, saying that the Press Trust of India had promised to turn itself into a public trust which would be run on lines which could be popularly and democratically organised and on that basis had taken loans, in fact, a very large loan of Rs. 55 lakhs—this was said in 1971—for the construction of their building, and yet they had not responded to the recommendation made by the Press Commission and that Government was trying to think out what steps should be taken in order to implement that recommendation.

The Press Commission's recommendations, therefore, have been given lip-service to, sometimes in very effusive language, because Ministers understand very well the value of publicity through the newspapers, and addressing gatherings of journalists, they are always very careful to see that their ideas are supported at least for the time being with some fulsome and

exaggerated statements of intention, but if those statements of intention were really intended to be disregarded then that really is a most pathetic state of affairs.

The Press Commission's recommendations in regard to the attack on monopoly, in regard to the diffusion of ownerships and trusts of newspapers, in regard to the concentration of ownership, in regard to advertising agencies and so many other things, which are not part of my resolution, have been given the go-by. They are remembered only for ceremonial occasions for certain Ministerial pronouncements which are not really intended to be implemented. This is a state of affairs which has to be put an end to once and for all. I would ask the Minister definitely to give an idea to this Parliament that it has no intention of delaying any further, and that before the end of the present session of Parliament he would introduce here the promised Bill for the diffusion of the ownership of the press as well as of the news agencies which play such an important role in our country at this moment.

The story of this conquest of the press by big business is such a sordid one that I hate to have to recall it, and I have so many details in regard to it that I feel perhaps I should not make a reference to it because this House is very well aware of the facts of the situation. But even so, one has to remember at least a few things in order not to let this medium of relationship with our people to deteriorate and to degenerate in the way it has been doing in the last two decades and more. After all, the press at one time was run by people in the days when the struggle for freedom was going on, by people who had a sense of mission, who had a feeling that to be a journalist was to be almost performing a mission for the country. From a mission, it turned out to be a sort of vocation to which a certain kind of people

were called; then it became a profession, very rightly because without professional expertise journalism as a technical performance cannot be conducted properly. But for journalism to become a profession should not at the same time have implied a deterioration of journalism into service of monopoly interests.

The fact of the matter is that today the control of the press is in the most undesirable hands, because big money in India is among the worst sharks in creation; big money in India includes some of the lousiest people that you can find anywhere in the world, big money in India is represented by those who have not the slightest sensibility about the needs and desires of our people. and if some of the best minds who are trained to journalism are bought up by the representatives of big business and are treated the way they are, then heaven help the future of this country, the future of any attempt at communication between the leadership and the people of this country.

This kind of process has gone on for such a long period that today we find that all the big newspaper chains in the hands of people who are big guns in industry and who are notorious for their monopolistic practices, not merely in the sense of monopolistic practices in the more advanced countries, but practices which stink to high heaven.

We find the biggest newspapers in our country today like the *Hindustan Times*, and its allied organs, the *Times of India* group, the *Indian Express* group, the *Statesman*, the *Hindu*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Anand Bazar Patrika*. All these combines have come into the picture as business operators. Now, after all, if the Birlas

and the Dalmias and such people, whose names one finds it unsavoury to recite in Parliament so often, come to hold all the powers of the dissemination of news as well as of political views to our people, then we can very well imagine the kind of society we might have.

I need not go into details because they are so many that we cannot just bother about them; besides, they are fairly well known particularly to this Parliament. But it is truly a sordid thing—and we cannot forget it—that the Vivian Bose Commission report, for example, had shown how dreadful the story was when the *Times of India* chains of newspapers was bought up by the Dalmia Cement and other interests. We know how shares were transferred, how the moneylenders took over, how the Dalmia-Jains took over Bennet Coleman and other companies with people's money which they had manipulated. All this is part of reports which had been presented to Parliament and known to the country. The Vivian Bose Commission had found that the Dalmia-Jains robbed their shareholders of Rs. 2,61,00,000 odd and defrauded the exchequer of Rs. 14,51,979 and all that. From all these companies came Rs. 187 crores which was the price paid for buying the Bennet Coleman Co., which has brought out of *Times of India* since 1850 and so on and so forth.

I do not want to go into the details about these matters. They are very well known, but these are the papers which mould public opinion in our country. And here are the industrialists who, the Press Commission had said and who, every decent working journalist and every well-meaning citizen of this country would agree, should be out of control of this medium of propaganda, medium of education and medium of inspiration of all the social ideals which should inform our country at this present moment.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Sir the Press Commission, when they made their report, took into account the state and trend of monopoly which existed in the Indian press in the early fifties. In the seventies the position has become very much worse. I only refer to a few facts in order to put the matter in focus. While in 1952, the Goenka newspaper chain controlled 15 per cent of the Bombay circulation, 29 per cent of the Madras circulation and none in Delhi, in 1970 it was the second largest group in Delhi and Bombay and the dominant group in the southern region. During the same period, the Times of India group grew from a total of eight newspapers to 27. In 1952, 330 dailies had a circulation of 2.5 million. In 1969, there were 650 dailies with a circulation of 7.8 million copies. While the number of newspapers doubled, the circulation trebled.

Circulation alone, however, is not an indicator of monopoly, but we see, for example, from the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers on which I had the privilege to serve, that it pointed out in 1965, when the report was published, that the seven newspaper combines—The Hindustan Times, The Statesman, The Indian Express, The Hindu, the Anrita Bazar Patrika, The Ananda Bazar Patrika and The Times of India—consumed 39.8 per cent of imported newsprint and 33 per cent of NEPA newsprint. They take the lion's share of whatever supply of newsprint there is in the country. This increasing trend toward the proliferation of common ownership units which would be the dominant feature in our press is a very dangerous factor in the social life today.

In the case of Bennet Coleman which owns The Times of India group, we find the shareholders are Sahu Jain, Portland Cement Co, Jai-Ur Udyog and so on and so forth. In the Hindustan Times group, the principal shareholders, of course are the Birla Brothers and their satellites. They

have also control over the Searchlight and Pradeep of Patna. The Goenka group is the largest in the country. Its ownership has certain peculiar features because of its operation in a spiderish fashion in different areas. But their main consolidated base of operations is the press.

We find all sorts of things happening. Then, one major shareholder in the Express chain is Shriyans Prasad Jain, brother of Shanti Prasad Jain of Bennet Coleman. There is a peculiar family link between those newspaper magnates. This person's daughter is married to B. D. Goenka, son of Ramnath Goenka. Shri B. D. Goenka looks after the newspaper business almost exclusively while the father runs between newspaper and jute. Suddenly B. D. Goenka's wife, a lady named Saroj Goenka, blossoms up into a director of Indian Express, Bombay. This story is so sordid. I say it is sordid because only the other day, on the 24th of July, there was in Parliament an Unstarred Question No. 290 when it was asked if the CBI had completed its probe into the charges of cheating, forgery and falsification of accounts and stocks against the directors of Indian Express group of companies and if so what was the result and what happened in the Law Court. A long answer was given to it and all these worthy persons belonging to the Goenka family, namely, Shri Ramnath Goenka, Shri Bhagwan Das Goenka, Shrimati Saroj Goenka and so on and so forth were all accused and charged under different sections of the Indian Penal Code, but because they have tonnes of money they go to Court and get writ petitions admitted in their favour atleast as an interim propositio to delay the matter where cheating, forgery and falsification of accounts and stocks were made. The fact that they control the newspapers and the formulation of policy is very clear from the comments and views of such a man as Mr. M. C. Setalvad, who has gone on record to tell the world how they have

behaved in so far as controlling the editorial policy is concerned. I have no time to go into the details about it, but Mr. Setalvad in his reminiscences refers to the incidents of the Statesman where he was made Chairman of the Trust to control it and when the Tatas, Martin Burn and Mafat Lal came together to get hold of the paper. Mr. Setalvad has put it on record, that for the wrongest possible reasons pressure was put by the representatives of Tatas and their allies on the Statesman Board in order to get rid of an editor, Mr. Prann Chopra, who was accused of being a pro-communist in his slant on reporting and commentary in regard to the United Front Government in West Bengal in that period. Mr. Setalvad being the upright jurist that he is, says that it was absolutely against all cannons of control over editorial policy which could be legitimately employed by those who are owning the newspaper. We know all this. We know how a man like Mr. Frank Moraes, who could come one day and find on his table a letter of dismissal. We know how smaller people are treated and how these newspaper magnets treat the top people under their employ, because they pay them well atleast so far as those who are at the top are concerned. Not everybody in Journalism is paid very well. I have here an article by a leading journalist Mr. Chaturvedi, who has said—out of his reminiscences that Mr. Bholi Paswan Shastri began as a journalist in 1946 with a salary of Rs. 25 and he took up something else because he could get Rs. 50. Even today in the newspapers which are not in the favoured category, people are getting wages, which are absolutely much below the minimum which should be given to people particularly of the sort of talent that the Journalists are supposed to have.

Here are the people controlling newspapers which have absolutely nothing whatever to do with the interests of our people. Here are some

people posing as editor-in-chief. I can name the papers, the names of whose editor-in-chief are advertised on top everyday but who cannot write a leader to save their lives. I said it long ago. In the newspaper industry there are people now who put their names as editor-in-chief, but who cannot write a leading article even if they are to save their lives by doing so. Yet because they have the purse strings, they control it. This is the kind of thing which goes on and our journalism is conducted in the interests of some people.

I have found a very useful brochure by Sumanta Banerjee published by the Federation of Working Journalists which tries to show what happens with reference to the day to day reporting in the different newspapers especially in India's monopoly press, in the five groups which are the most important in India's monopoly press, not only in the editorial comments, which they are free to make against the national policies of the country, but also in factual reporting takes a prejudiced and partisan view. In this book, very carefully documented references are made. The writer refers to about 10 items in regard to which, quite apart from editorial views of these monopoly papers, reporting was so prejudiced and one-sided and intended to mislead our people. These were the items he has taken in the last few years: The crisis in the Congress leading to the split, the question of bank nationalisation, Presidential Election of 1961, abolition of privy purses in 1970, communal riots in Ahmedabad in 1969, the fall of the West Bengal U.F. Government preceded by alleged lawless activities, the fall of the Kerala U.F. Government preceded by interference, Punjab-Haryana dispute over Chandigarh in 1969-70 and the mid-term poll in 1971. This book shows, by documented references to the manner in which reporting is made in the monopoly press, that their idea is to vitiate and distort facts even in order to produce a completely different influence and impact upon the minds of our people.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I would like at this stage not to go any further into it, because many members, I am sure, would like to take part in this debate and I do hope that the debate when it continues gets a longer tenure, because many members from different parts of the House would like to stress on the Government the absolute urgency of legislation on this point. I would only say, it is the most scandalous thing that this Government has permitted so much delay and dilatoriness, which I think is more than suspicious. This delay and dilatoriness only suggests that Government's links with big money and monopoly are still so strong that they really do not dare to strike at big monopoly at a point where it might hurt their interests in the long run. This is why Government which has been procrastinating over this matter over the years, promising to bring legislation over a couple of years and more now, this is why Government which sometime ago even announced publicly—one of its ministers, I think Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy had told a public meeting that there was a draft already ready of the Bill which is only waiting to be produced before Parliament, has not done it and now for umpteen years we are listening to the fact that because of the price page schedule case having been decided in a particular way in the Supreme Court, Government cannot do it. This is absolutely a lame argument which does not hold water and that is why in order to emphasise on Government the absolute urgency of the immediate introduction of legislation for the diffusion of the ownership of newspapers and news agencies, I want Government to give us an assurance that they will do it here and now, as soon as ever that is practicable. There is no need to delay it any further. I would not take any more of the time of the House, though there is a great deal more to be said, and I do hope that the members would take that amount of interest which is needed in order to put maxi-

mum pressure on the Government to make sure that this long delayed legislation is adopted by the House.

SHRI PILOQ MODY (Godhra): I want to put it on record that an honourable Member of Parliament was mentioned by Prof. Mukerjee and there was no objection from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to adopt immediate measures for delinking and democratically diffusing the ownership of newspapers and news agencies in the country."

There is an amendment by Shri Daga. Is he moving it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "delinking and democratically diffusing the ownership", substitute—

"a democratic and national control and management" (1).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, the Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, if I may say so, is very timely. It brings to the notice of the House and of the public the failure of the Government in implementing the decision which they allegedly have taken a long time back, namely, to bring forward appropriate legislation for delinking and diffusing the ownership of newspapers and news agencies in this country. We have been reading in newspapers, from time to time that Government have been making policy decisions as a ritual to bring forward this legislation but like many other policies they have been saying, this is one of the most important legislations which has not yet been introduced in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue his speech when this subject is taken up next time.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE IN GUJARAT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Half an Hour Discussion.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, sometime back I had seen a press report that the displaced Deputy Home Minister of Gujarat had disclosed that the Government of Gujarat had prepared a master plan for the modernisation of the police force and that they have forwarded it to the Central Government for financial assistance. I thought that this is a very important matter and I should seek some information from the Central Government. Therefore, I gave notice of my question. But the answer does not give any information nothing comes out from the answer. That is why I am raising this half an hour discussion.

Though the discussion relates to the modernisation of the police force of Gujarat, the issue involved is much larger and concerns all the States. The question is whether the time has not come when the police force requires immediate modernisation and overhauling. It has been reported on various occasions in the press that several States like Bihar, Assam and Maharashtra are considering this important problem. It is unfortunate that the Government of India is indifferent to this basic problem, the solution of which is very essential for maintaining peace in the country.

What has happened recently in Uttar Pradesh should not be forgotten. It should not be taken as a normal event or incident. The unrest and discontent of the police force in UP

ultimately resulted in the police mutiny. The civil administration there got completely paralysed and the popular government broke down. This was because of the carelessness and negligence on the part of the State Government and the indifferent attitude of the Union Government. The State Government failed to take the necessary steps to redress the grievances and remove the discontent of the police force in time and the Union Government also failed to assist the State Government.

The concept of modernisation should not be a narrow or limited one. The supply of modern equipments should not be the only concept of modernisation of the police force. The concept should be much broader and wider and should cover the humane aspect of the problem of the police force.

Therefore, a new comprehensive approach to the working of the entire police force is required. The Union Government should evolve a model master plan covering the modernisation inclusive of human aspects of the police force problems.

One Police Commission has come to some interesting conclusions. I would like to refer to it because these observations are of such nature that will apply to the State of Gujarat very much today. I quote the observations as reported by the National Herald dated 26th May, 1972. It says:

"The U.P. Police Commission,... has come to the "irresistible" conclusion that "concealment of crime has been indulged in on an extensive scale" in the State.

The Commission observes that the crime statistics since Independence "bear on their face marks of unreality. Indeed, they run contrary to the experience of everybody, and their unreality does not need much

[Smt. P. M. Mehta]

evidence to expose. They also run counter to the well-recognised fact that factors like urbanisation and industrialisation, disintegration of families, unrest among the younger section of the community, poverty amidst plenty and decaying standards of morality have been increasingly coming into play with their inevitable tendency to foster crime."

The Commission refers to interviews with police station officers and circle inspectors who have unanimously admitted before it that there is concealment and minimisation of crime at the police stations...."

Now, what are the reasons in extensive crime concealment? This relates to U.P. But exactly the same position prevails in my State of Gujarat. What are the reasons?

It further says:

"The Commission quote the testimony of the then Inspector General of Police, who said, "I am constrained to say that there is considerable political pressure at all levels and naturally this is having a most adverse effect on the morale, discipline and effectiveness of the police force.

The Commission feels that the Police Officers cannot fight political pressures but it is for the powers that be to lay down a self-denying ordinance for themselves. It observes, "The remedy against political and other extraneous influence upon the correct recording of reports, or for the matter of that, upon any other duties of the police does not really lie in the hands of the police. So long as these influences are allowed to operate and to carry with them the power to do good or evil to a police officer, it would not be possible for him to 'step to the path of duty....'".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has talked almost 10 minutes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will just finish. This is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is taking so much time in lengthy quotations.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Because that is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then it should not be a Half-an-Hour Discussion. It should be a more full-fledged discussion.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I hope, the rebel Chief Minister of Gujarat will not allow anybody to exercise political influence on the working of the police force. The Union Government should also direct the Home Ministers of the States not to allow any extraneous pressure to work on the police service.

The police-public relation is another important point which more or less neglected. It requires a new orientation. The police should be trained and educative programmes are necessary to make them understand the mainstream of the society. The police must know to honour the civil rights of citizens and keep on the right side of law. Bogus arrests, illegal searches and fabrication of evidence must scrupulously be prevented.

Now, police is also a human being and one should not expect that the police will work as a machine. In Gujarat the ratio between area and police comes to 21.8 per sq. mile and the ratio between police and population comes to 15.8 per 10,000 population. Obviously, with this standard, you cannot expect efficiency and prompt service.

Another factor is the mobility of police. Today the mobility is at a very low level....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is more a discussion of what the police should be and how they should behave rather than financial assistance to Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am coming to that, Sir.

Adequate number of different types of vehicles is a basic requirement for the efficient working of the police department. They should also be provided with telephones in every police station and walkie-talkie equipment of the range of five miles in their vehicles. Their wage structure is also not adequate. Prices are going high and high since the last 1½ years. The rise in prices must be neutralised. In other words, their dearness allowance should be linked up with the cost of living index. Other facilities and amenities like good living conditions, recreational facilities, provision of cold drinking water and library are not luxuries today but are pre-condition to the police for better service.

I would like to know from the Government the broad outline of Gujarat Master Plan which has been submitted to the Central Government for financial assistance, what would be the Union Government's assistance for implementation of this Master Plan, whether the Government of India propose to evolve any uniform minimum standard and propose to prepare the model Master Plan, and what action Government propose to take on matters like communication arrangements and mobility of police force, dog squads expansion, movie cameras and wireless equipment, number of policemen per sq. km. and population, adequate machinery to respond to public complaints and revision of pay scales and dearness allowances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. P. G. Maivalankar. Only a question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I will only ask a long question.

I am very glad that my friend, Mr. Prasannabhai Mehta has brought up this question for discussion in the House. I hope, the Minister of State, Shri K. C. Pant, will give an adequate answer to my question what exactly....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now 's has been added to 'question'!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It will be only (a), (b), (c), (d).

I shall be extremely brief.

Since independence we have been finding that the police have to play an increasingly larger role in dealing with various public agitations, demonstrations, etc. All kinds of problems arise and the police are always in the picture. Therefore, how does public expect the police to behave and what is it that Government want to do in terms of modernisation which will enable the police force to behave in such a way that they really fit in with the modern conditions? Therefore, my questions are: what exactly is meant by 'modernisation and financial assistance, for what? Apart from salary structure, service conditions and security of service, housing and medical facilities to the Police people and their families, educational facilities, etc., are they really equipped in terms of their physical strength and their educational qualifications? What is more important in the psychological treatment to be given to the demonstrators and the public. How to deal with the crowd mentality? How to deal with demonstrators? Are the Police given education with regard to the psychological and social problems that crop up? Are the Police also trained in terms of modernisation because

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

money will be required even to train the instructors? How will the Police behave in terms of public co-operation? After all, they have to implement and enforce the law. They must see that law is not merely an instrument of coercion but it is also an instrument for seeking co-operation from the people. How are they equipped to seek more co-operation from the people? Is our Policeman also, in terms of modernisation, going to be trained and equipped as far as he will be able to show himself up as a friend and guide to the people? In London, the London bobby is well-known as a friend and guide. Why not our Policemen behave in the same way? About humanitarian conditions, how much money is going to be spent in terms of making the Police also being treated as a humanitarian lot? I will only give one illustration to prove my point and sit down. Adequate money is not spent by the Central and the State Governments in this regard. For example, when election takes place for the Lok Sabha or for the Assembly, counting takes place for hours. I know, for I have recent personal experience. When counting of votes for the Parliamentary election in which I was a candidate took place it went on for hours and everybody including the counting officers were given tea and other refreshments. But the Policemen who were standing on duty for hours together were not given anything! When I asked the Magistrate on duty as to why should they not be given refreshments also, the reply was that there was no provision for it. Is it that a special law is required to enable the authorities to provide tea and refreshment to the Policemen on duty when such refreshments are already given to all other officers? I want to know whether you are not going to spend money for modernisation and for all these things?

श्री मूल चद डाग (पाली) १९११२२
महोदय, मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश
में पुलिस द्वारा कानूनी लाला के जितने
चालान किये जाते हैं, उन में से कितने परसेट
मक्सेसफूल होते हैं? क्या मन्त्री महं द्य 1972-
73 के बारे में ये आराहे दे सकते हैं?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Look here, we are not discussing 'Police modernisation'. The question is: whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a scheme to the Government of India and whether the Government of Gujarat has asked for financial assistance from the Government of India is the question. We are not discussing about the police organisation of the whole country.

MR M C DAGA: The question is not only that. The question is how to modernise the police.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please I will read out. 'Financial assistance for modernisation of the Police force in Gujarat'—this is the subject.

SHRI M C DAGA: How to modernise it?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please make your questions shortly.

श्री मूल चद डागा पुलिस ने मैसान 109
मी० आर० पी० के तहत कितने जालान किये
और उनका फल क्या निकला? गजरात
में पुलिस को द्वाग जा चालान किये
जाते हैं उन में से कितने परसेट मक्सेसफूल
होते हैं—कितने रिपरेट केमिज में कनविक्शन
होता है?

मन्त्री मवाल — 109 के अन्दर कितने
जालान गजरात की पुलिस ने किये हैं और
उनका क्या फल निकला है।

164 के अन्दर एडिडेन्शन स्टंटमेंट और
एक० आई० आर० पुलिस बनती है, किसे
आग्न्याविहैम से आता है और किसे एक० आई०

आई० आर० से आते हैं? इस से भालूम हो जायगा कि हममारी पुलिस 50 साल पहले की पुलिस है, सेवा-भावी पुलिस नहीं है, केवल जूलूम करने, खोफ कायम करने और कमाने का साधान है।

भी हृकम चन्द्र कलशम (मूरता) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर के लिए भरती होती है तो यह देखा जाता है कि किस पार्टी को संपर्क करता है। यदि कांग्रेस पार्टी को संपर्क करता है तो उसका सिलेंजन हो जायेगावरना नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात — जब कोई किसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन होता है और जब ताकि पुलिस के कानून में नहीं आती है तो उपर के अधिकारी आदेश देते हैं कि गोली चालाओं। गोली चलनी है तो बाद में मुकदमे पुलिस बालों पर चलते हैं, आदेश देने वालों पर नहीं चलते हैं। जिस ने आदेश दिया है, उस पर केग चलना चाहिए।

आप जानते हैं कि अनेकों वर्षों से देश में एक हवा छढ़ी हुई है कि पुलिस के लोगों को यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में अपनी 10 किम्म की समस्याओं को वह किम के सामने कहे। मैं भारत सरकार से प्राप्तना करता हूँ कि पुलिस को अपनी यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाय। जब पुलिस के पिछले आन्दोलन को दबाया गया, उम समय बढ़ा स्थिरि पैदा हुई थी सेना और पुलिस की लड़ाई हुई थी मारी दुनिया के देशों में हामारी बेहजती हुई, हमें निजा देखना पड़ा। उन की समस्याओं को सुनने के लिए कोई महकमा बनाया जाय, जिस के सामने अपनी यूनियनके माध्यम से बेघपनी दात कह सके।

आज बड़ी हुई मंहवाई के अन्दर उन के जो बेतन स्तर हैं — आप बोडा उस की तरफ निशाह कीचिये। येह ऐसा अनुभव है कि आज भी मंहवाई को देखते हुए उन को कम से कम

बेतन 1000 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा हो जाये तो मेरा विश्वास है कि उन में भ्राटाचार नहीं रहेगा। भ्राटाचार का भूल कारण यही है कि उन की आमदानी उनकी तनखाह इननी कम है कि उन का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। सब उन के खिलाफ गाली बकते हैं पुलिस करपट है, रिश्वत लेती है, दस तरह की बात लोग करते हैं, लेकिन उन की जो वास्तविक समस्या है, उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान, गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, —ये प्रांत आपमें एक दूसरे से लगे हुए इन के अन्दर डाकू समस्या अधी भी बनी हुई है। मैंने माननीय मती जी को एक पत्र भी दिया था, जिस में सूझाव दिया कि उनको आधुनिकमिलनें चाहिये जिस से वे इस प्रकार के तरबों की दबाने में सफल हों।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of your repeated warnings that the discussion was going beyond the scope of the subject which had been raised in the Half-an-hour Discussion, Members have raised several points which are really speaking outside the purview of this discussion. This is not a general debate on the police and it cannot be also a general debate on the Gujarat police because police is a State subject. And, any questions pertaining to Gujarat have to be asked in the Gujarat Assembly. Questions of the kind which Mr. Daga put are eminently suited for the Gujarat Assembly and if Gujarat Assembly Members get hold of these questions they will be benefited.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The Report has been submitted by the Government to you.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no report. There is a master plan for the development of police force. It does not contain how many people have been arrested and challenged etc., etc. I am only saving that you

[Shri K. C. Pant]
would be doing a service if the question is passed on to the Gujarat M.L.As.

Then, Mr. Kachwai said that the Police Inspectors are appointed by the Congressmen. This kind of baseless remark is not going to throw any light on this complicated subject.

The questions raised by Shri Mehta is limited in scope. But, I would like to assure him that even while I shall confine myself to his State, I shall give him the details which he has asked for in relation to the All India picture as well as Gujarat. He asked about the modernisation of police force and wanted to know if the time had not come to modernise the police force in the whole country. He stated gratuitously that the Government of India was indifferent. This was rather uncalled for. If he had cared to study the problem he would have seen that even though police is a State subject the Government of India has been helping all the State Governments in the matter of modernisation of their police forces.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My observation was derived from the answer given by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs to my question. That is my clarification on it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You know every question, when it is answered, we give other answers. I am sure you are aware of the attempt made during the last few years in assisting the States in modernisation of the police forces. There again, he says that the concept of modernisation should not be very narrow and that it should cover the human aspect.

Now, this is a subject which, of course, has many ramifications and training is involved. This is a subject which comes directly within the purview of the States. If the State Government wants, we do help them

in the matter of providing necessary facilities like providing the policemen with houses. I shall give you some details subsequently.

Then, Sir, he wanted us to prepare a master plan. We cannot prepare such a master plan. It is for the State Governments to prepare the master plan. We have asked them to prepare their master plans and in fact, after we receive them, subject to the utilisation of funds that have been given to them in the past, we shall make fresh allocations to them. So, we feel that, in this matter, the State Governments are in the best position to know exactly how they would like their police forces to develop what their peculiar problems or what the peculiar features of their developmental programmes should be. For instance, in M.P. to which Shri Kachwai just referred—he referred to the dacoity problems—there is a dacoity problem. This problem, till recently, was one of the big problems. The police force had to be, particularly, tailored to meet that kind of problem in one area of M.P. We would do it knowing the requirements of the State.

Now, Shri Mavalankar raised the point of salaries etc., etc. in passing. I would only remind him that the salaries and other facilities or perquisites to policemen are matters for the State Governments to decide. He also referred to the social and psychological problems. That is a big problem. I will not be able to deal with it in a few minutes. But, I accept its importance and I would like to tell him that one of the important committees which has been set up recently is the Committee of Police Training. That was because we felt that the outlook of the policemen, their attitude to the general public, their attitude to agitations etc. and their entire approaches should be in consonance with democra-

tic structure and in consonance with our changing socio-economic situation.

So, we appointed a well known sociologist, Prof. M. S. Goray to be the chairman of this committee. This committee has submitted its report, and we would like to implement the recommendations as and when they are processed. We are not waiting till the end so that all are processed, but as they are processed, we are implementing them. So, I accept the point, and this is what we have concretely done in that direction.

18 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about unions of policemen?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some State Governments are allowing some kinds of unions, usually with constitutions which are approved of by the State Governments themselves. So, this again differs from State to State and there is no uniform situation today.

Regarding modernisation, the scheme that we have at the Centre was started in 1969-70. This scheme is on the basis of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent grant-in-aid, and it was to give an impetus to the States in the direction of modernisation of their police forces and in respect of expenditure of a non-recurring nature on items, some of which were mentioned here, but some of which I can elaborate also, like data-processing machines for crime records and so on, buildings and equipment for forensic science laboratories, equipment for fingerprint bureaux, equipment for centres for examination of questioned documents, wireless equipment, communication facilities equipment for training institutions, and mobility, that is, provision of vehicles etc. I have had occasion to place this before the House in the past also. I would like to repeat that this sche-

me has been functioning now for three or four years, and within the limitation of resources, we have tried to be helpful to all the States.

The areas which I have mentioned just now are specific and are designed mainly to improve the mobility and communication of the police forces and to modernise it in its scientific and technological capability. This, in short, is the objective.

The Gujarat Government has already been allotted a sum of Rs. 84.75 lakhs under this scheme, including allocations for 1973-74, but since we have not received a report on the utilisation of past allocations, we have not yet released the current years allocation of Rs. 32 lakhs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Now, he will get the report because the in-fighting is over and a very able and administratively capable Chief Minister has taken over.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am glad that that the Chief Minister has so many admirers. But admirations from unexpected quarters makes me suspicious.

This is the broad outline of past assistance, and the current year's assistance, subject to our getting the utilisation certificate, would be Rs. 32 lakhs. During the current financial year, the total budget allocation was Rs. 8 crores. But due to financial stringency, this year, a cut has been applied by the Ministry of Finance, and I understand that this year we shall only get Rs. 6.5 crores for this scheme. But I may tell my hon. friends that as far as my recollection goes, the allocation has been increased generously by the Ministry of Finance in the last few years; it used to be Rs. 1 crore, but it was raised to Rs. 7 crores, and during the last two or three years, it was Rs. 7 crores and then Rs. 8 crores etc.

[Shri K C Pant]
and now if they apply the cut in the present stringency, I cannot really complain

But seeing the necessity, I wish we could get more funds and utilise these funds well, I am sure the States would take full advantage of these funds. But seeing the present situation, we cannot really press for more than the Ministry of Finance will allow.

I have already indicated the figure of Rs 32 lakhs. Apart from the financial assistance referred to above, the Central Government procure jeeps for State Governments. They arrange supplies of wireless equipment for communication purposes. They also import certain sophisticated items for the State forensic science laboratories. The value of the articles made available to the Government of Gujarat till 31st March, 1973 are 40 jeeps costing Rs 95 lakhs, wireless equipment of the value of Rs 18 lakhs, equipment for the State forensic science laboratory Rs 33 lakhs. During 1973-74, it is intended to procure for the Government of Gujarat 34 jeeps and wireless equipment worth Rs 15 lakhs. The payment for this is of course to be made out of the amount available under the modernisation scheme.

As for the Master Plan to which reference was made by Shri Mehta when the States were asked to prepare these Master plans, it was really to help them take a total view of their developmental plans. But so far as the Centre is concerned, it was made clear to them that we cannot assist for recurring expenditure, it would have to be non-recurring expenditure which fits into the overall scheme that I already mentioned.

Secondly, Central assistance should be used by the State Governments only for the purchase of new equipment not already available within the

State police and should not be diverted for the purchase of equipment in replacement of existing equipment. Otherwise, the whole process of modernisation would be slowed down and obsolescence would increase.

Then these primary responsibility, as I mentioned earlier, for equipping the police force in various States is that of the State Governments. Therefore, we advise State Governments that while we would make this money available, they should not reduce the allocations in their own budgets. Otherwise, the purpose of the total amount being spent on modernisation of the police forces and of providing facilities to policemen etc. would be lost. We would be paying on something, they would be scaling down their allocations and the net result would be that the total amount would be less by so much. This is a burden which the State Governments would also have to bear.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Is Central assistance based on a fixed percentage or does it go by the merit of each State's master plan?

SHRI K C PANT: The Master plan is a recent innovation. In the past we have roughly divided the amounts. I have got the total amount for each State. I have given it to Parliament also in the past. Now we go on how much they have been able to spend, which is a very good criterion. The State Government has to ensure that all the equipment received or procured by them by availing of Central assistance under the modernisation scheme is properly utilised within time.

These are the conditions broadly, if you call them conditions, or advice, if you like, which we gave to State Governments while asking them to prepare these master plans, and we are trying to ensure that in the next three to four years also, we shall be able to give the order of assistance.

which we have been giving in the past. But that would be subject to the availability of resources.

The Master Plan submitted by the Government of Gujarat was estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores. Now it includes provision for various items. I need not go into details. But it did not contain provision for certain items which we thought were important and we had advised the State Government that they should also include these items within their scheme so that if these items fell within the purview of our modernisation scheme, we could help Gujarat so much more.

Therefore our attitude is one of helping the State Governments to the maximum extent possible.

श्री हुकमबहादुर कलावाय : केन्द्रीय सरकार को बन देना एक हवार स्पष्टा देना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम बहादुर पन्त : अगर पुलिस का बेतान केन्द्रीय सरकार देने समेती, तो राज्य सरकार के पास क्या रहता ? राज्य सरकार की पुलिस है। आप के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी ही क्यों हो ?

Sir, some reference was made to the other assistance which has been given by the Centre. In a general way, we have taken various steps, and if I outline these steps you will see in what extent the Centre has created facilities which are significant not only for the development of the police forces and the utilisation of science and technology by the Central police forces but by the State also. For instance, three forensic science laboratories have been set up at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Delhi, and these assist the States also in the investigation of crime. Offices of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents have been established at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Simla. A Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up in 1970. Then an Institute

of Criminology and Forensic Sciences has been established to train the State police officers. A Directorate of Police Training has been set up in the Bureau of Police Research and Development again to assist the States in the day-to-day problems of training the police personnel. This is what Shri Mavalankar referred to. Standing Advisory Committees on Forensic Sciences and various other subjects of police interests have been set up. Then, we organise the conferences of IGP and DIG (CIDs) every year. Then, proposals are under consideration to set up a Central Traffic Institute to train police personnel in all aspects of traffic control and also institutes called Medico-Legal Institutes to train medical officers of the States in matters like post-mortem, etc.

Reference was made to the treatment of agitators. Generally speaking, we always advise the policemen not to have a confrontation with agitators to avoid unnecessary use of force, and to be as polite and courteous as they can to the leaders of the various political parties who may be involved. But in spite of that, sometimes when violence takes place then certain consequences follow. But I think if we in the House can agree also to see that that does not happen, then only the policemen, can discharge their duties without coming in direct confrontation with the agitators. I do not think any policemen welcomes a confrontation but he is sometimes driven into a position where, in order to maintain law and order, he has no option but to get into confrontation with public men or other agitators who are in position.

Then, I mention the assistance given by the Centre for police housing. It is 100 per cent loan assistance and it is for residential houses for non-gazetted police personnel in the States. This was introduced in 1956-57 and initially we expected the States to

[Shri Krishan Chandra Pant]

give the matching fund. In fact, that was the basis on which the scheme was prepared. But later on when we found the States were having difficulties, we have done away with the matching fund idea, and so the amount made available to the States till 31-3-73 under the police housing scheme is Rs. 50.74 crores. The budget allocation for 1973-74 is Rs. 4.5 crores making a grant total of Rs. 55.24 crores. This includes a sum of Rs. 216.22 lakhs made available to the Government of Gujarat till 31-3-1973. The allocation for Gujarat for 1973-74 is Rs. 30 lakhs, out of which 50 per cent has already been released in favour of the State Government. In spite of that I know there is a shortage of police housing. I am well aware of the fact, but different States have put in different degrees of efforts to resolve this problem.

We can only assist and help the States in overcoming the problem. We cannot substitute the efforts of the States in this direction. This is the broad picture I have full details, full break ups, but I do not want to take up the time of the House in giving further details.

The only point I should make is that whatever we do from here been however much we try within the limitations of the Centre's resources

to help the States in the modernisation of the Police force and giving more facilities to policemen in overcoming their grievances of which we are sensitive, we cannot possibly do everything quickly, nor can we do anything more than supplement the effort of the States in this direction. I would only hope that with the facts and figures which I have given, the house will appreciate that the Centre has not been rigorous in this respect and the Centre has been taking positive steps both in respect of modernisation of the police force and in assisting them in the resolution of the housing problem in the State. If the States also put in the necessary effort, I am sure, they are trying to do their best, then we can overcome this problem and we can help to remove the other grievances, genuine and legitimate grievances, of the police-men wherever they are without their having to feel that they are neglected, without any kind of agitation coming up. It is the duty of the Government to look into these problems and both the State Governments and the Central Government are trying their best to look into the problems of police personnel in particular at the States.

18.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 6, 1973/Sravana 15, 1895 (Saka)