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Vaisakha 22, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, May 12, 1972/
Vaisakha 22, 1894 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gate for the Viscount Dock Hangar
at Delhi Airport

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

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to a report appearing in the "Hindu-
sthan Times" dated the 18th April, 1972
under the caption 'unfinished epic of an
airport door' ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in
matter ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of investigations carried
out by the management of Indian Airlines, a
departmental enquiry was ordered. The
findings of the Inquiry Officer have been
received and are under consideration of the
management.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This
is a long-standing matter. In 1963, a con-
tract was given to a firm on the basis of a
report submitted by the Architects Associa-
tion, to do certain works in the hanger. It

was stated in the contract that the work
would be completed by May 1963. In view
of this, is it a fact that even before the com-
pletion of the work a large amount of money
out of the total contract amount of Rs.
1,25,000, namely Rs. 95,953 was paid to
the contractor ? Secondly, was it subsequ-
ently found that the entire design as submit-
ted by the Architects Assn. and the work of
the contractor were found defective ? If so,
was it also recommended that certain actions
were to be taken against the architects ? If
so, why was action not taken from 1963 to
1971 October ?

Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is true
that the whole thing started in the year 1962.
The work was to be finished in May 1963.
But somehow the site was not cleared. The
work actually started in Sept. 1963. The
design was found to be faulty and the con-
tractor was found to have defaulted. Due
to all these things, the work was stopped.
In the meanwhile, as the hon. member is
aware, about Rs. 66,000 was already paid.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is it
not Rs. 95,953 ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Rs. 66,000
was paid ; part of the payment was for
equipment also. The total loss, I can say,
was to the tune of Rs. 79,000.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: With
your permission, I would like to quote a
line from the report of the Comptroller and
Auditor General in 1970 regarding IAC.
He says :

"In May 1964 when work was in
progress, a part payment of Rs. 95,953
had already been made to the contrac-
tor."

Why is this variation in the figure men-
tioned by the hon. Minister ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Part of
it was for equipment. The total was Rs.
96,000.†

†Please see Col. No. 13 also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Against whom is the inquiry, the architects, the contractor or the officials of the Corporation ?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : It was very difficult to come to any conclusion. At that time, in 1964, when the engineering manager found that the work was not carried on according to the estimates and conditions, he found that the whole thing was sagging. He immediately ordered stoppage of work. Whether the architect was at fault or the contractor was at fault, was not decided. The architect said that the contractor was at fault because he said the contractor ought to have assembled the boom on the ground ; the contractor said that the architect had not mentioned in his condition that it ought to have been assembled on the ground. The architect said that this was implied and taken for granted that the whole boom should be assembled on the ground.

Therefore, the thing is still there. It has not been decided. Whether it is faulty fabrication, whether it is defective design—all these things are still there. The report has been submitted and it has been under consideration.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It was specifically recommended that action should be taken against the engineers. It is in the report.

MR. SPEAKER : She has taken so much of pains to explain it.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : The whole thing cannot be justified. It has entailed inordinate delay. I myself feel sorry for the whole episode. Whether the architect is at fault, whether the contractor is at fault or the management also is at fault in regard to supervision—all these things are there.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, the report was submitted in 1964 ; eight years have passed. How long will the Government take to decide it ?

MR. SPEAKER : She was not the Minister at that time !

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : The departmental enquiry is complete, and I think some action will be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody.—Absent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not present.

MR. SPEAKER : He is commenting all the time, but when his turn comes, he is not there.

Granting of Loans by Banks to Small Farmers and Small Scale Industrialists in Rural Areas

***803. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the banks in the rural areas are not granting loans to the small farmers and small scale industrialists ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the smooth availability of loans to the needy and simplification of the procedural formalities in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SARIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Despite the liberalised policy of commercial banks in regard to lending to small borrowers, which includes small farmers as well as small-scale industrialists, complaints do come up from time to time alleging that credit requirements of small borrowers are not receiving adequate attention.

(b) The banks have been taking several steps to improve the situation by strengthening their organisational machinery as also by simplifying their procedures, such as simplification of forms, arranging visits to the borrowers for appraisal of loan applications, decentralisation of powers to bank

Agents etc. Government have also taken up with the State Governments, and many of them have agreed, to grant concessions in stamp duty and registration fees and simplify the procedures regarding legal documentation etc.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I ask whether there are specific instructions to help the small-scale industries and the farmers for getting these loans, especially now that she has promised the liberalisation of the policy ; and also in regard to the steps she proposes to take regarding the simplification of procedures, may I ask whether there is an item called the security item, and that anybody who wants to get a loan has to show that he has wealth or landed property, and if so, may I know if it does not stand in the way of the smooth liberalisation of policy and if it does not create difficulties for the farmers, especially those who have no property, to get loans ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is not that we have promised to liberalise the policy. As a matter of fact, steps have been taken, and they are being implemented.

As regards the security point of view, we have to understand the basic changes in the concept of the banking industry. Previously, the banking industry came into operation when the people had to satisfy certain things and there was to be a dependability of security. Now, it is the soundness of the project, the objective of the project, the feasibility of the project and the integrity of the borrower. These really count now, rather than the industry and the security.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What is meant by the integrity of the borrower and the soundness of the project ? Who is to determine them, and what is the criterion ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Certain projects have a number of risks involved in them. There are projects which are new and which the entrepreneur has not worked upon. There also projects where the profitability cannot be worked out by the banks. In such cases, the security is

necessary, whether it be in the form of safeguards and hypothecation ; or if it be a life policy in certain cases the security is necessary. Otherwise, as in the case of crop loans, no security is required at all.

श्री बनशह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 5000 रुपये तक के ऋण छोटे किसानों को व्यक्तिगत जमानत पर किसान, हरिजन और आदिवासियों को मिल सकें, ऐसी क्या कोई व्यवस्था है, या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं अथवा करने जा रहे हैं यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को उस में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इस प्रश्न के पहले ही उत्तर में मैंने कहा कि क्रांप लोन के लिये 5,000 रु० तक देने की व्यवस्था है। यह कोई नई योजना नहीं है। जो योजना चालू है उस में 5,000 रु० तक का लोन दिया जा सकता है और यह छोटे किसानों और हरिजनों को मिलता है। इस में कोई सिन्डोरिटी जरूरी नहीं सम्झी जाती।

श्री बी. पी. मौर्य : आज जो छोटे उद्योग गावों में होते हैं उन में गिरावट की बजह से शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। इस समस्या को सामने रखते हुए, छोटे किसानों और देहातों में पनपने वाले छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में जो आप की नीति है वह कब तक साफ हो जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो शिकायतें आई हैं उन के बारे में यह प्रश्न है। अगर आप को और ज्यादा इन्फार्मेशन लेनी है तो आप भ्रमण से नोटिस दीजिये। जो यह सवाल है वह इस शकल में है:

"Whether Government have received complaints that the banks in the rural areas are not granting loans"

अगर आप इस से ज्यादा डिटेल चाहते हैं तो भलाहवा सवाल कीजिये।

श्री बी. पी. शीर्ये: जितना सवाल मेरा इस प्रश्न के अन्दर आता है उस का ही जवाब दिला दीजिये मैं जितना ज्यादा चला गया हूँ उस को छोड़ दीजिये।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: यह प्रश्न बहुत व्यापक है, लेकिन यदि आप आज्ञा देते हैं तो मैं उत्तर देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। माननीय सदस्य जो छोटे किसानों के बारे में रुचि दिखाई है वास्तव में वह बीच बहुत गम्भीर है। सरकार की सारी नीति इस पर आधारित है ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद छोटे किसानों को दी जाये। यदि आप देखें तो हाल में जितनी भी बैंकों की आँखें खोली गई हैं उन में से 65 प्रतिशत गांवों में खोली गई हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त नये कदम भी उठाये गये हैं। मैं यह बतला दूँ कि कि जो हमारा नई योजनाएँ हैं, जैसे क्रेडिट गारंटी कारपोरेशन बनाया गया है, वह इसी लिये बनाया गया कि छोटे छोटे किसानों को जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस में अगर लास हो जाता है तो उस का 75 प्रतिशत रि-एम्बर्स किया जाता है। इसी तरह से विलेज एडाप्शन स्कीम है। यह भी छोटे किसानों के लिये ही बनाई गई है। पता नहीं माननीय सदस्य की इन में रुचि है या नहीं, लेकिन सरकार ने इन दिशा में कदम अवश्य उठाये हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the matter of granting of loans by banks to small farmers and small industrialists and agriculturists in the rural areas. Is it a fact that their advances to this sector grew only by 22.7 per cent as against 23.6 per cent in the previous year, which meant a decline of 0.9 per cent, and in absolute terms priority sector advances in 1971 rose by only Rs. 76.8 crores while the total advances by these banks increased by Rs. 497.4 crores?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So far as the decline in the rate of growth is concerned, I do admit that there has been a slight decline in the rate of growth but so far as the amount outstanding and

the number of accounts are concerned, there has been a definite increase. I will quote for his information that in June 1969 the number of accounts stood at 1,71,880 which rose to 8,05,639 in 1971 and which in December 1971 stood at 8,90,580. This does not show a decline. The same stands with regard to the amount outstanding which was Rs. 38 crores in June 1969 and which shot up to Rs. 197.40 crores in June 1971, and December 1971 stood at Rs. 218.26 crores. This is certainly not a decline either. But there has been a slight decline in the rate of growth.

श्री सत्य चरण बेसरा: सन्ध्याल परगना के नान-कल्टिवेबल कलैंड के किसानों को बैंक से ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को ऋण दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का सवाल बहुत जनरल है। अगर किसी खास इलाके के बारे में पूछना हो तो उस के लिये नोटिस दीजिये।

कुमारी कमला कुमारी: हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कम से कम 200 या 300 रिक्वेस्टवाले होते हैं। क्या उन को बैंकों से 500 रु० तक ऋण दिया जायेगा जिस से वह स्वयम् रिकशा खरीद कर उन को चला सकें? आज कल तो वह भाड़ा पर रिकशा लेकर चलाते हैं। क्या इस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: यह जो सुझाव दिया गया है इस पर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अप्पलाल: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि बहुत से छोटे छोटे किसानों को ऋण दिया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो गांवों के लोग हैं, ग्रामीण किसान हैं या छोटे उद्योग वाले हैं उन को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है। बैंक वाले बेकार उन से चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं। उन को इस से काफी परेशानी होती है इस के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि उन को लोन मिल सके। मेरा ऐसा

विचार है कि जो बैंक गांवों में खोले गये हैं उन के जरिये से किसानों को लोन नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसी का जबाब तो वह इतनी देर से दे रही हैं। इसी का भगड़ा चल रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अभी अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कानून की प्रक्रिया में हम कुछ सुधार करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से सुधार आप करने जा रहे हैं। क्या यह बात सही है कि जब ऋण दिया जाता है तो उस को देते समय यह देखा जाता है कि जो व्यक्ति ऋण लेता है वह किस दल से सम्बन्धित है और इस को ध्यान में रख कर ऋण दिया जाता है। साथ ही ऋण देने में काफी समय लग जाता है। महीने, दो महीने चार महीने तक बैंक का चक्कर काटना पड़ता है और वहां जो एजेंट बैठे होते हैं वह उन से कमिशन लेते हैं। जब वह लोन कमिशन पा जाते हैं तब लोन मंजूर होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सत्य है।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न बौ दलगत नीति से सम्बन्धित है मेरा खयाल है कि श्री कछवाय कभी कभी अपनी दलीय राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर विचार किया करें। जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, उस में विलम्ब हुआ है और यह स्वयम् उन्होंने माना है। इस के दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ तब सारे कदम उठाये गये कि जल्दी से जल्दी जितना ज्यादा विस्तार हो सके उतना किया जाये और ग्रामीण लोगों को रूपाया दिया जाये। साथ में यह आवश्यकता समझी गई कि रिकवरी प्वाइंट आफ यू से कि यह देखा जाय कि वह यूटिलाइज हो रहा है

या नहीं। इस लिये ऋण देने के पहले सिक्योरिटी करने के लिये और बाद में उस को सुपरवाइज करने के लिये सारी चीजें देखना आवश्यक हो गया। इस में थोड़ा सा समय लग जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त विलम्ब का कोई खास प्रश्न नहीं है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि कानून की प्रक्रिया में वह परिवर्तन करने जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो उन्हीं शुरू में ही कहा। आप उन का स्टेटमेंट देख लें, आप को परिवर्तन ही परिवर्तन मिलेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 के एक साल के अन्दर आप ने जितना टोटल कर्जा दिया है उस में कितने प्रतिशत छोटे किसानों तक गया और कितने प्रतिशत छोटे उद्योग-धंधे चलाने वाले व्यवसायियों को दिया गया?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: यह प्रश्न पिछली दफा भी पूछा गया था। अगर छोटे किसान और छोटे उद्योग से आप का मतलब नेगलेटेड सेक्टर से हैं तो पूरे नेगलेटेड सेक्टर का प्रतिशत, जिस में कृषि भी आती है और छोटे छोटे छोटे उद्योग भी आते हैं, 23 प्रतिशत होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं तीन चार के बजाय आठ नौ मेम्बरों को भलाऊ कर चुका हूँ। लेकिन अभी भी काफी मेम्बर सप्लिमेंट्री करने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं। बेहतर यह होगा कि या तो आप इस पर बहस करा लीजिये या आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन करा लीजिये। मैं उस को भलाऊ कर दूंगा।

मुद्रणालय कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय कर्मचारी संघ, फरीदाबाद ने प्रधान मंत्री को इस आशय की कोई अपील भेजी है कि दिल्ली में कार्य करने वाले अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह उन्हें भी मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाये; और

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

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस एम्प्लायीज यूनियन ने जो चिट्ठी या शापन या अपील प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजी है उसका ज्योरा क्या है। उस में उसने किन किन बातों की मांग की है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The letter which this organisation gave to the Prime Minister for giving to the Faridabad employees CCA and HRA on the basis of Delhi, was based on the following considerations. The cost of living in Faridabad is not less than that in Delhi. The position of Faridabad is analogous to that of Gurgaon. The employees of autonomous bodies have been given this benefit. Faridabad is dependent on Delhi for essential supplies. Faridabad is contiguous to Delhi.

These are the grounds on the basis of which they have asked for these allowances.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आपने कहा है कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस स्टेज पर है ? अंतिम निर्णय

पर पहुंचने में आपको कितना समय लगेगा ? कितना समय आप इस पर विचार करने में और लगायेंगे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not possible to give the time that will be taken, because it will depend on this that at the moment Faridabad is not entitled to the CCA and HRA as obtainable in Delhi, because Delhi is a A Class city and Faridabad is a C class city. The hon. member knows that the criteria for giving CCA and HRA are based on population, as recommended by the Second Pay Commission. If the Third Pay Commission comes to certain other conclusions, these conclusions and various other matters that have come up in connection with growing cities, etc., all these matters will have to be taken into consideration. I would like to say that it will take a considerable time to come to a rational decision as far as this particular question is concerned.

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नगरों के कैटेगोराइजेशन का मामला उनकी जन संख्या के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इससे पहले यह भी मंत्री महोदय कह चुके हैं कि जब संख्या के आंकड़े आ जाएंगे तो नगरों को अपग्रेड किया जाएगा। जन संख्या के आंकड़े आए कितने ही महीने हो गए हैं और नगरों के कैटेगोराइजेशन के बारे में सरकार कब विचार करने जा रही है ? यह मामला कब तक इस तरह से लटकाए रखा जाएगा ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The provisional figures are available. As soon as the final figures which are now in the process of compilation are available, the question of reclassification of cities including Gwalior, in which the hon. member is interested, will be taken up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: May I know whether it is not a fact that although the Government depends on the population basis for sanctioning CCA, in reality it has been found that in the suburbs of the cities, the cost of living is almost the same like the big cities ? If so, may I know how this discrepancy will be removed

and whether the Government will consider this aspect also or not ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In my earlier reply, I have already indicated that the Government is aware that the criteria now fixed will have to be considered, taking into consideration the urbanisation that is taking place and the satellite towns that are growing around. Unless the Pay Commission fixes some criteria, these problems will have to be considered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय: इसी महीने मैंने एक पत्र मंत्री महोदय को भेजा था और मैंने उसमें बताया था कि वहाँ की जो यूनिवर्सिटी है उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि फरीदाबाद के नगर में सब प्रकार की योग्यताएँ हैं, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का हक है कि उनको नगर भत्ता मिले और मकान भत्ता आदि मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया है और किया है तो आप किस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं ?

श्री के० आर गणेश: जो मूल प्रश्न था उसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। मूल प्रश्न यही

(RE. S. Q. No. 801)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a small correction in my reply† to the earlier question. The amount given to the Architect was Rs. 1833 and the amount given to the contractor was Rs. 96,000.

Recruitment in the International Airport Authority of India

*806. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Managers for the International Airport Authority of India have been recruited from respective regions, except in the case of Calcutta ;

(b) the number of employees required to be recruited for Calcutta Airport ; and

(c) whether local applicants from the region will get priority for appointment ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Directors of the International Airports have been drawn from the Air Routes & Aerodromes, Communication and Aeronautical Inspection Directorates of the Civil Aviation Department. The selection has been made keeping in view the requirements of the Authority and the relative seniority of officers, not on a regional basis.

(b) Excluding the posts of one Director, one Dy. Director and two Airport Officers, 537 other posts have been transferred from the Civil Aviation Department to the International Airports Authority of India in Calcutta Airport. The need for additional staff if any, is being examined by the Authority.

(c) According to the existing instructions of Govt. recruitment to posts carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500/- p. m. has to be made through the Employment Exchanges.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the Minister says that no recruitment of the Director has been made on the basis of regional considerations and also that the relative seniority has been taken into consideration. In view of these facts, I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fortuitous combination that the Directors of Delhi, Bomba and Mandiga belong to those very regions excepting other Director of Calcutta. I also want to know whether it is a fact that keeping in view the question of relative combined seniority of the Controllers of Aerodromes, Communication and Aeronautical Inspection Directorates, the Director Calcutta Airport has been given the assignment superseding the claim of all 11 other senior officers. If the Minister wants, I can give the names of those senior officers . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the question ; don't give the names.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If that is so, what is the reason ?

Further, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Directors of Delhi Airport and Bombay Airport have been given the status

of Grade I while the Directors of Madras Airport and Calcutta Airport have been given the status of Grade II and, if so, the reasons for such discrimination. Does this discrimination mean that the status of Calcutta Airport and Madras Airport is secondary to that of Delhi Airport and Bombay Airport ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The very purpose of introducing the International Airport Authority Act was to develop these four international airports and, in keeping with that, the Airport Authority has been taking the concerned officers and the personnel in order to achieve this particular objective with which the Act was introduced.

Now, the hon. Member asks whether it is a coincidence that the Directors at Madras, Bombay and Delhi Airports belong to those very regions. Earlier, in my reply, I have said that it is not based on any regional-wise selection or like that. It is a mere coincidence.

Shri Joginder Singh was appointed the Director of Delhi. He was brought from Madras. He has gone back to the Civil Aviation Department. The post is vacant. This is for the information of the hon. Member. At Madras, Shri Rajgopalan is the Director. It is a mere coincidence. He was the Controller of the radio stores in the Civil Aviation Department. He happens to be the Director at Madras. Shri Kapur is in Calcutta. It does not depend upon any regional consideration or it does not depend upon the birth-place or other things of the particular persons going to that area. It does depend upon the seniority. But, as you know, the Authority has got the right to take the officers sometimes without taking into consideration the seniority alone. The seniority is taken into consideration. But the Authority, the Corporation and the Institutes of like nature are entitled to take people on the basis of merit. This is for the information of the hon. Member.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : What about the second point ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Another point. Why has the post of Director at Calcutta

and Madras been given Grade II whereas Bombay and Delhi are given Grade I ? She has not answered that point.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : That is because the traffic and development of the two airports of Bombay and Delhi is very much and in course of time, that will also be applied to them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister has stated that the post of Director has been filled on the basis of relative seniority. I did not mention the name, but, as the Minister herself mentioned the name of one of the Directors I want to mention in this House the names of so many senior officers who have been superseded and Mr. Kapoor has been appointed as Director... (*Interruptions*) I did not want to mention though I have all the names with me. Is it a fact that the claims of many senior officers, viz., Shri S. K. Godbole, Shri P. K. Ramachandran, Shri G. S. Gupta, Shri S. S. Choudhury, Shri R. K. Rakshit, Shri R. G. Barde, Shri M. D. Naik, Shri T. V. Shankaran, Shri K. S. M. Rao, Shri K. B. Sindhu and Shri N. Bharadadojan have been superseded ? Eleven senior officers have been superseded and Mr. Kapoor has been appointed as Director of Calcutta Airport. What is the reason for that ?

Is it also a fact that the three Public Relations Officers who have served very well there all the VIPs and passengers and whose services were also commended by the VIPs have been reverted and shifted ? Is the Government making any sympathetic consideration about their cases ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : For the information of the hon. Member and the hon. House I would like to say that all the officers whose names were mentioned by the hon. Member are all junior to Shri Kapoor who has been appointed Director at the Calcutta Airport.

Second thing, about the grades.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why do they give wrong information to Mr. Samar Guha ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I do not know who has given the information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About the Public Relations Officers at Dum Dnm, they are facing reversion. Why?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : All the staff are recruited by the International Airport Authority,

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Just now the Minister said that local people are employed through Employment Exchanges for posts of a scale of Rs. 500 and below. May I know whether the circular in this regard has been circulated to the authority concerned? It is said by the officials that there is no such circular. I want to know categorically whether it is a fact that there is a circular issued to the authorities.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is there and under Sec. 12 of the International Airport Authority Act itself it has been incorporated.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I want to know whether in these international airports the local officers including the PROs have been taken. I would like to know whether the PROs at Calcutta, i.e., those who worked earlier in the Civil Aviation have also been taken under the International Airport Authority.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Out of nearly 637 officers 537 have been deputed on behalf of the Civil Aviation Department to the International Airport Authority.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about PROs?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Some of them have already been taken and the Authority is still recruiting. It is upto the Authority to take these officers.

In many cases they have taken from the Civil Aviation Department. They have taken on deputation. There have been some cases of direct recruitment because efficient service is required in the Airport Authority and this has to be done. I would like to make a distinction. Earlier under the Civil Aviation Department there were 92 airports in the country. Now 4 airports are separated and they are developed as

international airports. Therefore better facilities and more efficient services, of course, with no reflection on the performance of the Civil Aviation Department, have got to be given. And, therefore, in order to attract more efficient persons some higher grades are also given. Those who were serving under the Civil Aviation Department who were not getting that remuneration are also receiving higher grade also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These officers were victimised. All important VIPs made recommendation about them. Due to interdepartmental rivalries they are sacked. What are we here for?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are not to depend only upon the recommendation of VIPs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is it correct that in Calcutta Division there are a large number of vacancies in Class III & IV year after year but not a single case is reported to the employment exchange?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not Indian Airlines; it is the Airport Authority.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It comes under Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER : The question somehow does not concern this:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : For Class III and IV, that is below Rs. 500, employees are from the local area. My question is this. There are a large number of vacancies of this Class III and Class IV grades. In spite of this situation vacancies were not notified to employment exchange.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Earlier the Department of Civil Aviation looked after Calcutta Airport. On account of the unhappy situation that arose as far as Calcutta Airport was concerned, a few months back certain vacancies were not filled in. Report was also made to the Employment Exchange.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know if certain employees retrenched from the Airways were assured that their cases would be considered against vacancies. I am told that 52 technical employees are still not absorbed, they are still on the streets. May I know whether their cases would be considered at the time of recruitment?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : They have absorbed many of them. It is well known. The hon. Member also knows that many of them have been absorbed. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Only 52 remain ...

MR. SPEAKER : You are begging the question. You yourself agree. Next question.

Overtime Bill of the Employees of Indian Airlines and Air-India

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*807. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:**
SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overtime bill of the Indian Airlines and Air India has been going up ;

(b) if so, its percentage in relation to the total pay bill of the employees concerned during the last three years ; and

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

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

(b) I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

(c) Efforts are being made by Indian Airlines and Air-India to control the overtime payment.

Statement

(b) The percentages of overtime bill to total pay bill for the last three years are as follows :—

Period	Overtime Bill	Total Wage Bill	Percentage
<i>Indian Airlines</i>			
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1969/70	202.06	1442.23	14.0
1970/71	237.88	1573.80	15.1
1971/72 (Provisional)	251.22	1885.55	13.3
<i>Air-India</i>			
1968/69	64.25	1211.33	5.3
1969/70	74.84	1380.76	5.4
1970/71	91.13	1623.53	5.6

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

From the statement, it is clear that there is a steady increase in the overtime bill of IA and Air India. Is it due to the work-to-rule adopted by the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India? What are the categories of employees who are most benefitted by the overtime Bill? Thirdly, will Government consider stopping the overtime payment by providing more employment to unemployed technicians and others?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : The overtime allowance has increased from 1969-70 to 1970-71. In 1969, it was 14 per cent of the total wages paid to the entire staff of IA. In 1970, it was 15.1 per cent and in 1971-72 it was 13.3 per cent. Efforts are consistently made by IA to reduce the overtime allowance by introducing the productivity clause in the bilateral agreements. Of course, this clause is there in the rules and regulations of IA. In addition, in the bilateral agreements with the maintenance staff and the engineering staff and the technical staff working in the hangars, in the agreements with the staff of the IA Technicians' Association and the Air Corporation Employees' Union, this clause has been incorporated. On account of this, overtime allowance is being reduced.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : From the Minister's reply, it is clear that the IAC is under staffed and that is why overtime work is on the increase. Do Government propose to increase the staff instead of making the existing staff do overtime work? If this suggestion is implemented, others may also get some employment.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : It is a logical conclusion the hon. member arrives at, but actually it is not so. Sometimes the staff are required to work overtime for one hour, two hours or three hours. The shift officer in charge decides on the spot whether overtime work is necessary or not. Sometimes, he decides that it is not necessary. Therefore, it may not be full time work given to the person who has already worked for 8 hours. Hence employment of additional staff may not be the logical thing to do.

सेना के लिए योग्य युवकों को आकर्षित करने की योजना

*808. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना की विभिन्न रेजीमेंटों में अधिकारियों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है ;

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

(ग) क्या योग्य युवकों को सेना की ओर आकर्षित करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोई नई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है । गत कुछ वर्षों में सेना में अफसरों के वर्ग में कमी पूरा करने के लिए गुणवान और योग्य युवकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु, कई कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया है कि कमी नहीं है और बाद में भाग (ग) के उत्तर में बताया है कि उस कमी को पूर्ति के लिए कुछ नये कदम जठाए गए हैं । इस प्रकार से इसमें एक विरोधाभास लगता है और मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने छिपाने की चेष्टा की है । दूसरे, मैंने अपने प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में साफ पूछा है कि सेना में युवकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कौन सी योजना अपनाई गई है ताकि वे अधिक संख्या में भर्ती हो सकें ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: इसमें छिपाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है। यदि माननीय सदस्य देखें तो उन्होंने ने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था क्या नम्बर में डेबलाइन हुआ है तो कोई भी डेबलाइन नहीं हुआ है। पर जो हमारी डेफिशिएन्सी है, टोटल नम्बर में, अथोराइज्ड स्ट्रेन्थ और एक्जुअल स्ट्रेन्थ में उसको पूरा करने के लिए कई प्रकार के कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनका विवरण भी मैं दे सकता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि जिस उम्र में हम मिलिट्री एकेडेमी में भर्ती करते थे उस उम्र में फेर बदल किया गया है ताकि ज्यादा संख्या में भर्ती हो सके। इसके साथ जो बहुत से काम करने के तरीके और दूसरी शर्तें थीं उनमें भी फेर बदल किया गया है ताकि अधिक लोग आकर्षित होकर सेना में आ सकें। जो कमी पहले दिखाई पड़ी थी उसका कारण यह है कि बहुत से नवयुवक अब आई. ए. एस. और आर्मी में आने के बदले जो व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं उनमें जाने में ज्यादा रुचि रखते हैं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, युवकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए ए. सी. सी. और एन. सी. सी. के छात्र प्रशिक्षित हो रहे हैं उनके लिए और दूसरे जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कुछ दूसरे व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों में, आई. ए. एस., आई. पी. एस. और दूसरी फर्म्स में युवक चले जा रहे हैं उनको अच्छी तनखाह और दूसरी सुविधायें देकर सेना में आकर्षित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: मैं ने कहा कि जो युवक दूसरी ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं वे सेना में भी कम आ रहे हैं और आई. ए. एस. तथा सरकारी सेवाओं में भी कम आ रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि सेना में कम आ रहे हैं और आई. ए. एस. में ज्यादा जा रहे हैं, वहाँ भी कमी परिलक्षित हुई है। फिर भी इसको ठीक करने के लिए हमने कदम उठाए हैं। जैसा मैं ने कहा

प्रायु में फेर बदल किया गया है। इसके साथ साथ हम एक नेशनल सर्विस एक्ट भी लाने की सोच रहे हैं। उससे भी इस काम में सहायता मिलेगी। इसके अलावा जहाँ तक दर्रवास्तों का सवाल है, नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडेमी में जो लोग आना चाहते हैं उनकी दर्रवास्तों में कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि उसमें बढ़ोतरी हो रही है लेकिन स्टैंड में जो कड़ाई बरती जाती उससे ज्यादा संख्या में हम अफसरों की भर्ती नहीं कर पाए हैं। पर हमें उम्मीद है कि अगले आने वाले दो सालों में इस स्थिति में सुधार हो सकेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ खास रिजन के लोग सेना में भर्ती किए जाते हैं क्योंकि जो भर्ती करने वाले हैं वह उसी रीजन के होते हैं इसलिए सेना में भी रीजनल इम्प्लेन्स हो गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार इसको दूर-करने के लिए कोई कोशिश कर रही है या नहीं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही वह कोई बहुत गलत बात नहीं है। इसमें ऐसा नहीं है कि किसीने जान-बूझ कर कुछ किया है बल्कि ऐतिहासिक रूप से कुछ परम्परायें पड़ गई हैं जिससे इस तरह की बातें होती हैं जैसे हरयाणा, पंजाब और कुछ खास प्रदेशों और इलाकों से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लोग होते हैं। जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है, हमारे यहाँ कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। जो रेक्यूटेन्ट करते हैं उनके दृष्टिकोण में पक्षपात का कोई रवैया नहीं होता है।

श्री भारद्वाज राय: क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर कि युवक केवल सेना नहीं, बल्कि अन्य सरकारी नौकरियों की ओर भी आकर्षित नहीं हो रहे हैं, जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों या विभिन्न प्रकार के निजी संस्थानों में लोग चले जाते हैं ऐसी व्यवस्था में उन निजी फर्मों आदि के जो वेतन कम है, उनको निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए,

बंगला देश की सरकार की तरह क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा विचार कर रही है कि उनके वेतन क्रमों का मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम तय कर दिया जाये ताकि न तो वे उससे कम दे सकें और न उससे अधिक दे सकें और इस प्रकार उन की तरफ जाने का आकर्षण कम हो जाये ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: यह एक बहुत व्यापक प्रश्न है कि न्यूनतम और अधिकतम की सीमा जो हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग है उन पर लगाई जाये—इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकूंगा। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी सेना की सेवाओं का सवाल है, हम इस बात का यत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उसकी तरफ आकर्षित हो सकें।

बाढ़ से बरौनी उद्योग समूह के बचाव के बारे में विशेषज्ञ समिति

*809. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गंगा नदी की बाढ़ से बरौनी उद्योग समूह को बचाने के प्रश्न पर अभी हाल में किसी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने विचार किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या योजना बनाई है और इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Consequent on the serious threat posed by floods in July/August 1971 to the industrial complex at Barauni and taking into account that similar situations had arisen and can arise in future, the Government of India in March 1972 set up

a team of experts to go into the question of protecting the industrial complex by studying the problem in depth and to suggest remedies of a permanent nature. This team will also make recommendations regarding estimates of costs involved in its recommendations.

This team was to submit its report within 3 months and an interim report within 1 month indicating the immediate measure which must be taken. The team has met twice during April 1972 and is now due to meet on 7th and 8th June 1972 when it expects to finalise its interim report.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: अध्यक्ष जी, बरौनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र काफी महत्व रखता है और यह 100 करोड़ रु० की लागत से बना है और 100 करोड़ रु० और खर्च होगा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन कारखाने पर। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को स्थापित करने से पूर्व क्या भारत सरकार ने या बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ से उत्पन्न खतरे के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई थी ? दूसरे यह कि बरौनी क्षेत्र की ऊंचाई गंगा के तल से कितनी है ? क्या इस के दक्षिण में मुंगेर ज्यादा ऊंचाई पर है ? अगर हां, तो कितनी ऊंचाई पर है ?

अध्यक्ष सहोदय: आप ने तो ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी के बारे में पूछा था और उस की सिफारिशों के बारे में पूछा था। अब आप ऊंचाई और गहराई पर चले गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कमेटी ने कहा है।

अध्यक्ष सहोदय: हां, इसीलिये तो मैं ने कहा।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I agree that Barauni complex is a very important complex and involves a very large investment. The Government had taken into consideration factors like possibilities of floods. That is why last year even when there were very heavy

floods, the Barauni factory was not stopped even for a day and it worked throughout. Even then, we do not want to be complacent. That is why we appointed a committee to suggest further steps including interim measures, so that even if the flood goes higher than last year, we should be able to protect complex.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: बिहार सरकार या भारत सरकार ने इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को स्थापित करने के पूर्व इस स्थल का निरीक्षण किया था कि कटाव होगा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस का जवाब तो वह दे चुके हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार के विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजा था इस उद्देश्य से कि मानसून हवा के पहले उसका अध्ययन हो जाय, वह समीक्षाक दे दें, अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दें जिस से तत्काल काम शुरू कर देंगे मई के अन्दर में, जो काफी लेट हो रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मानसून हवा बहने से पूर्व करेंगे, जुन जुलाई के पूर्व सारा कार्य सम्पन्न कर दिया जायेगा क्या ? और इस में कितना समय लगेगा ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, the expert committee was appointed in March, 72. The period given to the committee to submit its report was 3 months. As I said, they were asked to give an interim report within one month. Meetings of the committee have taken place and, as I said, the interim report is expected to be finalised by the 8th or 9th of June. Even if the final report is completed, I hope the hon. member does not expect that Bihar Government and the Union Government will be able to complete such projects as may be recommended by the committee before the coming monsoon. That is why I said even as it is the Barauni complex was not stopped for a moment even when there were high floods last year.

सल्फा औषधियों और एंटीबायोटिक्स के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

*810. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सल्फा औषधियों और एंटीबायोटिक्स के मूल्यों में गत तीन महीनों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

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

(ग) इनके मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The prices of all drugs are at present controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and Government have not revised the prices of sulphadiazine (bulk and formulations) and antibiotics (bulk) during the last three months. However, some increases were allowed in the prices of a few formulations based on Chloramphenicol and chloramphenicol palmitate taking into account the increase in the prices of the bulk drugs concerned.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ सल्फा ड्रग्स और एंटीबायोटिक्स की कीमतें बढ़ायी हैं। जबकि पहले भाग में उत्तर दिया कि नहीं बढ़ायी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह जो कीमतें क्लोरामफेनिकल और क्लोरामफेनिकल पालमिटेट की कीमतें बढ़ायी हैं यह कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ायी हैं, और बाजार में उनका मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ा है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I think the hon. Member misunderstood me. I said that so far as sulphadiazine is concerned, there has been no increase. So far as anti-

biotics are concerned, the question was whether their prices were increased during the last three months. I said that there has been no increase in the last three months. Even then, I added that in respect of the two formulations to which I referred, there has been some increase. That increase has already taken place early in 1970 on account of the price of bulk drugs being increased. Since these two drugs depended on imports, a corresponding rise in the price of the formulations were allowed only in respect of this. In respect of others, even in the case of anti-biotics, no increase has taken place. So far as the list is concerned, it is a long one. I wonder whether it is intended that I should read the whole list.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं ने केवल ऐंटीबायोटिक्स के बारे में पूछा था। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कीमतें ऐंटीबायोटिक्स की बढ़ी थीं उसमें क्लोरामफेनिकल, जिस से क्लोरोमाइटिसिन बनता है तथा टेट्रासायक्लिन जिसे लेडरले एक्त्रोमाइसिन के नाम से बनाता है और जिसको आई० डी० पी० एल० सप्लाय करता है, उसकी कीमतों में और दूसरी कम्पनियों की कीमतों में इयोडा और दुगने का अन्तर है। इस अन्तर को कम करने के बारे में या दोनों की कीमतों को समान स्तर पर ला सकें इस के बारे में आप ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As I said, the price increase has been only in respect of the two formulations based on Chloramphenicol and chloramphenicol palmitate, which are anti-biotics. This is because we depend mostly on import of bulk drugs.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to three months. The supplementary goes beyond that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : That is why I said that in the last three months there has been no increase.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मेरा एतराज तीन महीने न इस प्रकार की बढ़ि हुई है उस

के बारे में था। मैं ने कहा है कि आई. डी. पी. एल. जिन भावों पर ऐंटीबायोटिक्स सप्लाय करता है और वही चीज जो डेज या लेडरले कम्पनियां सप्लाय करती हैं, उन दोनों के भावों में बड़ा अन्तर है, इस का क्या कारण है, और आप उसको दूर करने का क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I said the supply in respect of these drugs depends on imports. The price of imported bulk drugs has increased only in respect of these two. In respect of others there has been no increase. There is no question of IDPL supplying at a price which is lower than the import price.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं ने तो कहा है कि आई. डी. पी. एल. जो सप्लाय करता है, और यदि उन्हीं दवाइयों को डेज सुवामायसिन के नाम से और लेडरले एक्त्रोमाइसिन के नाम से सप्लाय करता है, इन के भावों में भारी अन्तर है, उसको कम करने के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Firstly, IDPL do not produce chloramphenicol, to which I referred. Therefore, the question of IDPL supplying it does not arise. With regard to the percentage which the hon. Member referred to, it depends on different formulations. I have here all the facts with regard to the different formulations, showing the revised prices and the previous prices. I can lay it on the Table of the House. It is a long list of drugs.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : Will the hon. Minister explain as to whether steps would be taken to produce these anti-biotics in the public sector so as to hold the price-line.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By Hinduttan Steel ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the last three months. The Minister says that there is no price rise during the period. Still a question is asked about holding the price-line. This has arisen because the

Minister went out of the way in replying to a question which related to an earlier period. Adyhow, the question hour is now over.

powers to direct the company to make payment. The remedy available to a depositor is to sue the company concerned for the recovery of this dues.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Functioning of Finance Companies in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Finance Companies in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that several of these Companies have defrauded hundreds of people by not paying back their money which they had put in these Companies and some of them have gone into liquidation in order to evade repayment of money to depositors ;

(c) if so, the names thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have instituted any inquiry in the functioning of these companies and if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank has so far received complaints against 28 financial companies in Delhi. The names of the companies are given in the attached statement.

The complaints generally relate to non-payment of deposits and interest by the companies. In cases where the amounts involved are comparatively large the companies concerned were inspected by the Reserve Bank. In some of the cases it was observed that the companies had gone into liquidation mostly on applications made by the creditors. In a few other cases the complaints were advised by the Reserve Bank to take legal action. As the acceptance of deposits constitutes a contract between the depositors and the Companies concerned and as Reserve Bank has no legal

Statement

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
<i>(A) Companies which were inspected by the Reserve Bank of India :</i>	
1.	Globe Associates (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.
2.	Globe Fihanciers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3.	Kohli Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4.	Hind Finance Corporation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5.	Roadways and General Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6.	Tuli Financiers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7.	Joint Financiers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8.	Security and Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9.	Highway Automobiles Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
10.	Herald and Motor Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
<i>(B) Companies which were not inspected by the Reserve Bank of India :</i>	
1.	Globe Benefit Chit Fund (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.
2.	Sachdev Finance Centre Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3.	Capital Finance of India Pvt. Ltd New Delhi.
4.	Anand Finance Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
5.	B. Dharam Singh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6.	Dharam Singh Ram Singh (Motor) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

7. Liberty Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Roadways Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Ashoka Finance Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Kalyan Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Krishna Transport Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
12. United India General Finance (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
13. Graduate Traders Financiers and Chit Fund Co. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
14. R. S. Motors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
15. Vijay Finance and Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
16. Narula Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
17. Tanwar Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
18. Rajshri Commercial Finance (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi.

नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी में भर्ती की आयु में परिवर्तन

*805. डा. संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी में भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित आयु में परिवर्तन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब कितनी आयु निर्धारित की गई है और उक्त परिवर्तन के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या शरण शुक्ल) : (क) और

(ख). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में प्रवेश के लिए न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आयु सीमा जुलाई 1971 से चालू पाठ्यक्रम से 15-17½ वर्ष से बदल कर 16-18½ वर्ष कर दी गई है। हमारे सशस्त्र सेना के अधिकारियों के संवर्ग का शैक्षिक-स्तर बढ़ाने के विचार से संस्था में प्रवेश के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता मैट्रिक से उच्चतर माध्यमिक कर दिए जाने के पश्चात् यह परिवर्तन किया गया है।

Profit Earned by Indian Oil Corporation

*811. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, despite a larger turnover in 1970-71, the Indian Oil Corporation made lesser profit in that year than that in the previous year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). In terms of volumes the Indian Oil Corporation improved its 1970-71 sales compared to the preceding year by 8.3%. On this basis its net profit for the year should have been at least Rs. 22.11 crores but was only Rs. 15.77 crores mainly due to four reasons beyond its control. The first accounts for a reduction of over Rs. 5.5 crores due to a retrospective increase in IOC's crude purchases from Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited. The second reason accounts for a reduction Rs. 3.3 crores due to increased non-recoverable duty payments etc. on its sale of lubricants. The third accounts for Rs. 97 lakhs due to the larger incidence of non-recoverable duties on a larger volume of product imports. The fourth accounts for a reduction of Rs. 70 lakhs on irrecoverable sales tax imposed by some States. But for these four factors beyond its control IOC's profit for 1970-71 would have been Rs. 26.24 crores i.e. an increase of 11% over the preceding year. For the year just ended

i.e. 1971-72 its profits are expected to be Rs. 28 crores.

Payment of Higher Bonus by L.I.C. on its Policies

*812. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of payment of higher bonus by the Life Insurance Corporation on its policies for low income group people in both urban and rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव

*813. श्री महादीपक सिंह साक्ष्य: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूलों का खोला जाना ।

* 814. श्री कृष्णचन्द बर्मा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में रीवा में जुलाई 1962 से एक सैनिक स्कूल है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोई और सैनिक स्कूल खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Payment of Bonus to Employees of Nationalised Banks

*815. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new formula has been evolved for the payment of the employees of the Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no specific formula as such for payment of bonus. However, the managements of the Nationalised Banks have made an effort to rationalise the payment of bouns for the year 1971 by linking it up with the working results of the year rather than arrive at bonus settlements on an *ad hoc* basis, as a percentage of emoluments as has been the practice in the past. The link was sought to be established by assuring a guaranteed quantum of bonus as in 1970 and sharing the adjusted surplus of the profits of 1971 over those of 1970 amongst :

(i) statutory reserves retained in the bank;

- (ii) bonus payment to employees; and

- (iii) dividend to the Central Government.

Study Report of 'Airport de Paris'

*816. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI C. K. CHADRAPPAN :

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

(a) whether the French firm 'Airport de Paris' was commissioned by Government to study the development and improvement of the Airports of New Delhi, Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, whether the study has been completed by it;

(c) whether the studies were confined to International Airports only or covered internal Airports of New Delhi also; and

(d) the main features of the study Report and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study in respect of Delhi Airport has been completed. In regard to Bombay and Madras Airports, the studies are proceeding in accordance with the time schedule stipulated in the agreement with the firm.

(c) The Master Plan provides for a new terminal complex at Delhi Airport, intended to cater to both the international and domestic traffic.

(d) The studies made by the firm relate to traffic forecasts, master plans for new terminal complexes in Delhi and Bombay airports and programme drawings for Delhi Airport. The master plans for Delhi and Bombay airports and the programme drawings for Delhi Airport have been approved.

Harassment to the Employees of General Insurance

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

(a) whether representatives of the General Insurance employees have written letters and also met the officials at Delhi making allegations of harassment to the employees of General Insurance at various places; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No representations of harassment have been received. However, representations regarding individual cases of termination of services, grant of increment/promotions have been received.

(b) These representations are examined in consultation with the Custodians concerned and appropriate instructions issued wherever necessary.

Assistance from French Manufactures of Mirage Jets for Development of new Types of Aircraft in India

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

(a) whether Government propose to seek assistance from the French manufacturers of Mirage jets for their programme to develop new types of aircraft; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA) : (a) and (b). A number of suggestions, including one from the French aeronautics industry, for cooperation and assistance in our programme to develop new types of aircraft have been received : these are in various stage of consideration.

आसाम और गुजरात में ताप बिजली घरों को ईंधन को सप्लाई

*819 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आसाम और गुजरात के ताप बिजली घरों को इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा किन दरों पर ईंधन सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या दोनों दरों में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या दरों में समानता लाने का विचार है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले): (क) से (ग). आसाम और गुजरात में थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को ईंधन तेल की सप्लाई से संबंधित ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार है:—

(1) आसाम.— भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा आसाम राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के साथ किए गए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार आसाम में थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को इस समय गोहाटी

शोधनशाला से केवल लाइट डीजल आयल सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार सप्लाई किए वाले लाइट डीजल आयल की कीमत 103.21 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर के हिसाब से वसूल की जा रही है। इसमें परिवहन प्रभार शामिल नहीं है। इस कीमत पर सामान्य कर तथा स्थानीय कर आदि भी लगते हैं। आसाम राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को दिए जाने वाले लाइट डीजल आयल को उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट दी गई है क्योंकि यह देशीय कच्चे तेल से उत्पादित होता है और जन-सुविधाओं द्वारा बिजली उत्पन्न करने हेतु इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

(2) गुजरात:— गुजरात राज्य में थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को मट्टी के तेल, लाइट डीजल आयल तथा लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक की सप्लाई की जा रही है। इन ईंधनों में से प्रत्येक की कीमत संबंधित मूल्यांकन तथा सप्लाई केन्द्रों पर समय समय पर प्रचलित अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्यों (सी.एस.पी.) पर आधारित है। मट्टी के तेल तथा लाइट डीजल आयल के लिए संग्रहण केन्द्रों में से प्रत्येक पर वर्तमान अधिकतम मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं:—

	रुपये/किलोलीटर		
	बम्बई/कोयाली पर	ओला पर	कांडला पर
लाइट डीजल आयल	345.66	346.63	346.93
मट्टी का तेल	232.78	233.40	233.73

नि: शुल्क वितरण केन्द्र के संग्रहण केन्द्रों पर मट्टी के तेल के अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य के लिए उपरोक्त कीमत में 10 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर के हिसाब से जोड़िए। जहां तक लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक का संबंध है, यह ईंधन इस समय गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड के धुवारन पावर प्लांट तथा अहमदाबाद इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी को सप्लाई

किया जा रहा है। पूर्वोक्त के बारे में कीमत का मामला मध्यस्थनिर्णय के लिए भेजा रहा है। अहमदाबाद इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक को शोधनशाला पर कीमत (29.5.1971 को) 137.50 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन थी।

गुजरात तथा आसाम में थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स के सप्लाई किए जाने वाले ईंधन को दरों में अन्तर का कारण यह है कि जनसुविधाओं द्वारा बिजली उत्पन्न करने हेतु देशीय कच्चे तेल से गोहाटी शोधनशाला में उत्पादित लाईट डीजल आयल उत्पादन शुल्क से मुक्त है। दूसरी ओर कोयली शोधनशाला में लाईट डीजल आयल पूर्णतया देशीय कच्चे तेल से उत्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता है, इसलिए यह उत्पादन शुल्क से मुक्त नहीं है।

सारे देश में एक समान मूल्य बनाने की संभावना पर तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था किन्तु इसे अपनाने की सिफारिश नहीं की गई थी।

Profits earned by Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether profits earned by the nationalised banks in 1971 were higher than those in 1970;

(b) whether the quantum of bonus proposed to be given to employees of the Banks for 1971 compares unfavourably with the quantum given in 1970; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Powerlooms Functioning in Madhya Pradesh

5861. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

the amount of loan advanced to the owners of powerlooms functioning in Madhya Pradesh by the Nationalised Banks during the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and placed on the Table of the House.

Loan from U. K. Government for Fertiliser Complex at Panamur near Mangalore

5882. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Government have agreed to give loan of Rupees nine crore to India to meet the sterling costs of building a fertilizer complex at Panamur near Mangalore;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the names of the India Financial Institutions which will meet the local cost ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, an allocation of foreign exchange not exceeding £ 10.5 million out of the U. K. India Mixed Project Loans has been made in favour of M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited toward the foreign exchange costs of the ammonia and urea plants of their fertilizer project. The loan is from the U. K. Government to the Government of India and only foreign exchange facilities will be made available to the Company. The funds available will be used to meet the sterling costs of equipment made in and services procured from U. K. Payments to the British contractors will be made by the company out of the said loan by opening an irrevocable letter of credit with their Bank in London.

(c) The Indian Financial institutions namely IDBA, LIC, ICICI, IFC and UTI

will meet part of the local cost of the Mangalore Fertilizer Project.

Proposal to open Recruiting Office and Training Centre for Nurse in Kerala

5863. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Recruiting Office and Training Centre for nurses in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to Change the Management of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

5864. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any change in the Management of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Separate Southern Naval Command

5865. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a separate Southern Naval Command with Cochin as Headquarters in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

Promotions in C.S.D. (I)

5866. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee in the CSD(I) has not met for the last two years and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether any panels have been drawn up for promotions to different categories of staff; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The Departmental Promotion Committees met three times during the years 1970 and 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Panels were drawn up separately for the following categories of staff :

(i) DGM (Stores);

(ii) Managers Selections Grade/AGMs;

(iii) Storekeepers Class I
Storekeepers Class II
Storekeepers Class III
Storekeepers Class IV
SG Clerks

Assistant Accountants
UD Clerks

**Supply of Inferior quality Liquors to
Canteen Stores Department and
Army Service corps Units**

5867. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some approved distilleries have been supplying inferior quality rum and other liquors both to C.S.D. and A.S.C. units and if so, the names of such Distilleries and the quality of such liquors supplied by them to C. S. D. and A.S.C. separately;

(b) whether any members of the Inspecting Staff have been found conniving with the supply thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No inferior quality rum has been supplied to A.S.C. by any approved distillery. Only one batch of rum supplied to CSD (I) by one party was found to be substandard. The batch comprised 36,400 dozen bottles.

(b) No such instance has come to our notice.

(c) The matter is under investigation by the CSD (I). Samples of the rum have been sent for analysis and further action will be taken in the light of the analysis report. Meanwhile, this batch of rum has been withdrawn from sale. No payment has been made for these stocks.

**Raids in Andhra Pradesh by Income-tax
Authorities**

5868. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Officers of Income-tax Department have made surprise raids recently on certain houses in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh and took possession of cash worth several lakhs of rupees, account books and bonds;

(b) if so, a brief account of the raids and the material seized; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Searches were conducted in certain places in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. Cash amounting to Rs. 1,48,497/- and gold and jewellery of the value of Rs. 1 lakh were seized. Duplicate account books were found and seized in certain cases. Investments amounting to several lakhs were also noticed, some of which might be unaccounted.

(c) The seized material is under scrutiny.

**Efforts made to put Aerodrome at
Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) to
Commercial Use**

5869. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether essential equipment from the Aerodrome at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh, is being gradually removed with an intention to abandon it for ever;

(b) whether any efforts had been made before to put it to commercial use; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Since traffic surveys by Indian Airlines revealed a poor traffic potential in the Cuddapah region, and air traffic control and other facilities as the aerodrome were not being utilised, they were withdrawn by the Director General of Civil Aviation with effect from 1-7-67.

**Proposal to Link Cuddapah Aerodrome
with Hyderabad and Tirupathi**

5870. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to

link the Cuddapah Aerodrome with Hyderabad and Tirupathi for passenger traffic; and

- (b) if so, when it will be implemented?

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

(a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

World Bank credit to Andhra Pradesh

5871. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3597 on the 21st April, 1972 and state :

(a) how the World Bank credit of Rs. 18.3 crore for assisting ground water and on farm development in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be utilised;

(b) whether any part of the said amount will be given as loan to the peasantry;

(c) if so, the rate of interest to be charged, the agency through which it will be given and the period of repayment; and

(d) whether this World Bank credit, given through the Central Government, forms part and parcel of Fourth Plan assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh or is over and above the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Brief details are given in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) The bulk of the proceeds of the IDA Credit will be on-lent by Government of India to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for refinancing the Agricultural Loans given by Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. to farmers in the State. Such credit refinancing by ARC does not form a part of central assistance for the State's Five Year Plan.

Statement

IDA Credit for Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project

The IDA Credit of \$ 24.4 million (Rs. 18.3 crores) will be utilised towards meeting the cost of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project which consists of :

A. A 2½ year programme to finance investments in minor irrigation, land levelling and farm mechanisation through long-term loans to farmers and co-operative farming societies in Andhra Pradesh, granted by Primary Banks of the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. (LMB) and certain Commercial Banks, which loans will be refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

B. (i) The provision of technical assistance to the State Ground-water Directorate.

(ii) The provision of technical assistance to LMB to carry out a study of the procedures and operations of LMB and its federated Primary Banks.

2 (i) The minor irrigation investments involve the development of about 14,000 dugwells, about 1350 tubewells and the improvement of around 5000 old wells into dug-cum-bore wells, and the installation of some 12,000 electric and 7,700 oil engine pumps to energise existing or new wells.

(ii) Most of the investments in land levelling would be on small farms within the two major irrigation schemes of Nagarjunasagar (to the extent of 30,000 hectares) and Pochampad (10,175 hectares) and to a lesser extent on farms under minor irrigation (15,000 hectares).

(iii) Farm mechanisation investments would be in tractors (1500 numbers) and tractor implements.

3. The proceeds of the IDA Credit will be onlent by the Government

of India to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) and the ARC will refinance the loans given by the PLMBs and Commercial Banks to the Beneficiaries. The lending by the PLMBs to the Beneficiaries will be on the following terms:

A. (a) *Loan amounts* : tractor loans shall not exceed 75% of the cost of the tractors, and other loans shall not exceed 80% of the cost of goods and services to be financed.

(b) *Interest rate* : 9 percent per annum on outstanding balance.

(c) *Loan Maturity* : shall be based on the Beneficiary's capacity to repay but shall not exceed, in the case of :

- (i) minor irrigation investments in tubewells, dugwells and well improvements, 9 years; and pumpsets, 7 years;
- (ii) land levelling investments, 10 years, including 2 years of grace in which only interest would be payable; and
- (iii) farm mechanisation investments, 7 years.

B. The following exceptions to the terms and conditions mentioned above shall apply in the case of small farmer beneficiaries :

- (i) *Loan amounts* : Where the investment cost does not exceed Rs. 10,000 loans to individual farmers or groups of farmers for minor irrigation (including pumpsets) shall not exceed 90 per cent of the cost of the investment.
- (ii) *Loan maturities* : maturities shall not exceed 15 years in the case of loans for minor irrigation investments referred to in B (i) above (excluding Pumpsets) and in the case of loans for land levelling; maturities shall not exceed 7 years in the case of loans for pumpsets.

Examination of Draft Service Rules submitted by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations to India Tourism Development Corporation

5872. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how long will it take for the India Tourism Development Corporation to examine and implement the draft Service Rules for the employees of the Corporation prepared by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations ;

(b) the basis adopted for effecting recruitment and promotions in the absence of the Service Rules ; and

(c) whether any complaints of discrimination in the matter of recruitment or promotion have been received and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) The draft service rules prepared by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations are only in respect of employees working at Headquarters, Travellers' Lodges, Transport Units and Duty-Free Shops. These are expected to be finalised shortly. In the case of other Units, such as Hotels, there are special Standing Orders.

(b) Pending the finalisation of Service Rules, the procedures and rules for recruitment and promotion laid down for employees of Hotel Units are being observed for employees of other units.

(c) No such complaints appear to have been received recently.

Proposal to Utilise Idle Capacity of Indian Tankers

5873. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation awarded the carriage contract for 11 lakh tonnes of oil from Persian Gulf to foreign

tankers involving considerable amount of foreign exchange when Indian tankers were lying idle ; and

(b) whether Government propose to utilise the idle capacity of Indian tankers in future before chartering foreign vessels ?

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

(a) The Indian Oil Corporation invited competitive tenders on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh for the transport of 5 lakh tonnes of crude oil from loading ports in the Gulf to the Chittagong outer harbour, for its lighterage and its discharge at the Chittagong port oil jetties. The tender enquiry was for the entire composite operations right from the loading port in the gulf region upto the delivery of the crude oil in the shore tanks of the Chittagong Refinery. The tanker supplier was also required to undertake responsibility for lighterage operations at Chittagong and no detentid or demurrage charges were to be paid to him on this account. The contract was awarded on this basis.

Only the Shipping Corporation of India has adequate number of Indian Flag Vessels to undertake the entire responsibility for this composite operation. It regretted its inability to quote as its tankers were employed elsewhere. The owner of another Indian Flag Tanker, quoted a very high rate, which was not acceptable. The owner of a third Indian Flag Tanker did not respond to IOC's enquiry.

(b) According to standing instructions, an Indian Flag Tanker is ordinarily given priority for the coastal movement of products. No competitive tenders are invited for this purpose as the coastal movement rates have been standardised and prescribed by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. For the import of oil products, Indian Flag tankers are given preference, but only on the basis of competitive tenders.

Proposal to set up a Fertilizer Factory at Bhatinda/Sirhind

5874. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMI-

CALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1507 on the 2nd August, 1971 regarding Naphtha based Fertilizer Factory at Bhatinda and state :

(a) the action taken so far on the proposal of the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a fertilizer factory at Bhatinda/Sirhind ; and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Cantonment Near Chandigarh

5875. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Cantonment near Chandigarh is under construction ;

(b) how long will it take to complete the construction ; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Certain works at a total approximate cost of Rs. 17 crores for meeting Defence purposes are under construction near Chandigarh. However, no decision has been taken to set up a Cantonment at the station.

Officers and Staff Working in Public Undertakings

5876. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises is maintaining a list of all Class I, II, III and IV employees of all the public enterprises under its control ;

(b) if so, the number of these employees, category-wise, in each of the public sector enterprises during the last three years ;

(c) whether there is a noticeable trend in the increase of personnel in these enterprises leading to surplus manpower and over-staffing ; and

(d) if so, how Government intend to check the problem of over-staffing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises has been collecting statistics since 1969 regarding class-wise employment of personnel in Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings for the purpose of watching the progress of implementation of the directive issued to them regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The information received in this regard for the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2016/72.*]

(c) While no generalisation is possible, it may be that in certain enterprises, due to various factors, the number of people employed could be considered as more than what their activities would justify. During a recent survey, however, most of the public enterprises indicated that they did not have any surplus staff worth mentioning.

(d) Government have recommended to the enterprises that the following measures may be taken to avoid surplus staff :

- (i) Adoption of work standards and control techniques from the very beginning of a project to avoid over-staffing ;
- (ii) Where over-staffing has become chronic, the initiation of work studies to assess the extent of the problem ;
- (iii) Development of surplus personnel in expanding departments and in other enterprises to the extent possible ;

(iv) More use of independent construction agencies to reduce project responsibilities in the construction stages ;

(v) Adoption of scientific Manpower Planning techniques ; and

(vi) Voluntary retirement schemes.

Public Notices regarding rates of Drawback by Customs and Central Excise Collectorates

5877. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public notices regarding rates of drawbacks re-issued by the Customs and Central Excise Collectorates upto now under the provisions of the new Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback Rules, 1971, which came into forces in mid-October, 1971 ; and

(b) whether a copy of all the re-issued Public Notices would be laid on the Table of the House along with the copy of the new Drawback Rules, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The honourable Member is presumably referring to the Public Notices issued from time to time by the Directorate of Drawback in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), prescribing/revising the 'all industry' rates of drawback. 53 Public Notices were issued from 15.10.1971 to 4.5.1972.

(b) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971 were notified on 25.8.1971 and are effective from 15.10.1971. Copies of these were laid on the table of the House on 19.11.1971.

The Public Notices issued under these Rules are Gazetted in Part I, Section (i) of the Gazette of India and since only notifications are required to be laid on the Table of the House, it is not proposed to lay the

copies of these Public Notices on the Table of the House.

Implementation of National Industrial Tribunal Award in Ferozepur Cantt.

5878. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ferozepur Cantonment Board has not yet implemented the award of the National Industrial Tribunal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when is it likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The Cantonment Board Ferozepur has implemented the award of the National Industrial Tribunal except in one minor matter, viz., that due to some misapprehension, the Sub-charge was not given an imprest for the purchase of medicines, in addition to the imprest sanctioned to the Medical Officer Incharge. However, instructions have since been issued by the GOC-in-C, Western Command, to the Cantonment Board to sanction a separate imprest for the Sub-charge also.

Disappointment of Engineering Industry

5879. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 21st March, 1972 under the caption "Engineering Industry Disappointed" ; 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 news item attributed to the Engineering Association of India refers to their disappointment over the

lack of incentives for industrial growth and savings, and the proposal for discontinuance of special deduction to priority industries in the Budget proposals for 1972-73. They have also apprehended that the increase in the excise duties on steel would hit the Engineering Industry.

(b) Special deduction to priority industries is being discontinued in the light of the recommendation made in the report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee). As regards incentives for savings and industrial growth, Government will view them in the light of its economic policies and social objectives.

The increased levy on steel, apart from being a revenue measure, is also intended to reduce the existing gap between the import prices (which are higher) and the indigenous price of steel.

Sino-Pak Military Cooperation

5880. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China is imparting military training to the Pakistani army and is also helping Pakistan in raising additional Divisions ; and

(b) if so, whether intensified military activities between Pakistan and China carry an immediate concerted aggressive design against India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). China is known to have been supplying large quantities of military hardware to Pakistan. These could help equip additional divisions. Training is known to have been imparted to selected Pakistani personnel in the handling and maintenance of Chinese weapons and equipment. This military aid by China will re-inforce the capabilities of Pakistani armed forces and could increase the threat to peace and security in the region.

Capacity of Single-Unit Monopoly Concerns

5881. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and names of the single-unit monopoly concerns in the country and the capacity of commodities produced by them at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agitation by Employees of Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad Branch

5882. SHRI P. NARASMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agitation of the employees of the Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad Branch, has been called off ; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement leading to this call-off ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The agitation was called off on the 8th April, 1972.

(b) A copy of the memorandum of settlement is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Please in library. See No. LT—2017/72].

All India Cost Conference

5883. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 14th All India Cost Conference has discussed, among other things, the question of economy in export costs ; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at and their likely effect on our exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The question of economy in exports, as such, was not a topic for discussion in the 14th All India Cost Conference, held at New Delhi on 8th and 9th April 1972. However, the Minister of Company Affairs, in his inaugural address stressed the importance of costing for exports.

As per the official version of the Institute, while some of the speakers also reiterated in general terms the importance of cost accounting for promoting exports no conclusion was reached and no resolution was passed in this regard by the Conference.

Profit earned by the Trombay Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India

5884. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of profit earned by the Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India during 1971-72 ; and

(b) how does it compare with the profit of other units of the Corporation in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Annual Accounts of the various units/divisions of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. for the year 1971-72 have not yet been finalised.

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयर-
लाइन्स के विमानों में यात्रा
करने वाले व्यक्तियों की
संख्या

5885. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में कितने व्यक्तियों ने यात्रा की थी; और

(ख) इस अवधि में एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में ले जाने

वाली हवाई ढाक में कितने प्रतिशत कमी आयवा बृद्धि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

वर्ष	एयर इंडिया	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स
1970-71	4.87 लाख	21.61 लाख
1971-72	आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं	23.64 लाख (अंतिम)

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा उठाई गई हवाई ढाक में अन्तर निम्न प्रकार था :

वर्ष	एयर इंडिया (ढाक राजस्व टन किलोमीटरों में अन्तर)	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स (टनों में अन्तर)
1970-71	—7.3%	—6.4%
1971-72	आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं	—15.4% (अंतिम)

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अनुसन्धान केन्द्र
(इन्टरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट रिसर्च सेंटर)
के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के
विकास हेतु सर्वेक्षण
करना

1886. श्री मोहन स्वामी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अनुसन्धान केन्द्र के सलाहकारों में कनाडा सरकार द्वारा देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों को इस देश में कार्यान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होते।

Small Scale Drugs Units Functioning in the Country

5887. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale drugs units, Indian as well as foreign-dominated ones, having more than 25 per cent foreign equity participation, which are functioning in the country ;

(b) their capital investment and the total value of drugs produced by them during 1969-70, 1971-72 ; and

(c) whether any special privileges are given to these foreign-dominated firms in regard to grant of import licences ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The number of firms in the non-organised sector having foreign investment exceeding 25% (direct and indirect) and engaged wholly or partially in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals is 20.

(b) Their subscribed capital is of the order of Rs. 70.34 lakhs. Their turnover which includes other products also during the last three years i. e. 1968, 1969 and 1970 is about Rs. 18 to 24 crores.

(c) No Sir.

Foreign Aid reserved for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries

5888. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign aid received from foreign countries and international organisations in the last two years for agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, and their names ;

(b) how much of the foreign aid received has been utilised in the past two years ; and

(c) the projects for which it was utilised, together with the names of the States where they are located ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the details of foreign aid for which agreements were signed during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 for specific Projects in the agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries sectors, and the utilisation position thereof, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. Apart from this, Non-Project assistance obtained from International and bilateral sources, during the last two years, also covered to a certain extent the import of raw materials, components and goods required for the above-mentioned sectors.

Statement

Year	Amount in US Dollars Million	Whether Loan or Grant	Name of the Project	Location of the Project	Utilisation in US Dollars Million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71 :	35.00	IDA Credit	Gujarat Agricultural Credit Project	Gujarat	2.19
	27.50	—do—	Punjab Agricultural Credit Project	Punjab	—
	24.40	—do—	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project	A.P.	0.68
	6.00	—do—	Agricultural Aviation Project	Whole of India	—
	1.40	Canadian Grant	Dryland Farming Project in A.P.	A.P.	0.25
	0.65	—do—	Groundwater Project in Hyderabad	A.P.	—
1971-72 :	25.00	IDA Credit	Haryana Agricultural Credit Project	Haryana	0.20
	35.00	—do—	Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project	Tamil Nadu	—
	20.00	—do—	Cochin Fertiliser Project	Kerala	0.44
	10.00	IDA & Sweden	Wheat Storage Project	Punjab, U.P.) Haryana &) Rajasthan)	—
	39.00	IDA Credit	Pochampad Irrigation Project	A.P.	3.76
	40.00	—do—	Mysore Agricultural Credit Project	Mysore	—

1971-72 : Contd.—	30.00	—do—	Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	Maharashtra	—
	10.00	—do—	Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project	U.P.	—
	14.00	—do—	Bihar Agricultural Markets Project	Bihar	—
	35.00	US AID and U.K. Credits	Fertiliser Plants at Kalol & Kandla	Gujarat	7.00 (N)
	10.00	Swedish Cr.	Dairy Development and Milk Marketing Programme	Bombay, Delhi,) Madras & Calcutta & a few) more Dairies)	—
	38.00	Japanese & UK Credits	Tuticorin Fertiliser Project	Tamil Nadu	— (N)
	5.00	Japanese Credit	Kotah Fertiliser Project	Rajasthan	— (N)
	37.00	French & Italian Cr.	Talcher and Ramagudam Fertiliser Project	A.P.	— (N)
	15.50	French Credit	Haldia Fertiliser Project	West Bengal	— (N)
	22.00	U.K. & Dutch Credits	Mangalore Fertiliser Project	Mysore	— (N)

Total :—\$ 480.45 Million

Foot-note :— In the case of Projects marked (N) above although actual utilisation is not significant, yet contracts have been awarded for substantial amounts and utilisation will take place when the imports materialise.

Foreign Aid Received by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi

5889. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi has been receiving foreign aid ;

(b) if so, the amount received during last 3 years ; and

(c) whether the foreign aid grant has been received by the Institute with the permission of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It has has received aid by way of grants from the Ford Foundation.

(b) In the course of the last 3 years, the foreign aid received by National Council of Applied Economic Research was only \$25,750, granted by the Ford Foundation in the year 1969-70.

(c) This grant was received by the National Council of Applied Economic Research with the concurrence of the Government of India,

कोटा को हवाई यातायात के द्वारा जयपुर से मिलाने का प्रस्ताव

5890. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा को हवाई यातायात के द्वारा जयपुर को मिलाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). इन्डियन एयर-

लाइन्स का फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Proposal to bring back Indian Engineers from Abroad

5891. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are considering any proposal to bring back Indian Engineers from abroad for petrochemical complexes to be set up in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the total number of such Engineers to be brought back ?

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

(a) to (c). Recently a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals visited U. S. A., Canada and Europe to interview Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad for some senior positions in the Corporation's projects. The Sub-Committee interviewed 300 Indians and provisionally selected 90 for employment. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are yet to be considered by the Board of the Corporation.

Discussion on strategy on International Monetary Issues for Developing Countries at UNCTAD III

5892. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 24-member Inter-Government Group, including India, met at Benesuela on the 6th and 7th April to evolve

strategy on International Monetary issues for the developing countries at UNCTAD III ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at meeting and India's role at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Inter-Governmental Group on monetary issues met in Caracas, Venezuela on the 6th and 7th April.

(b) The subjects discussed at the meeting and the main decisions taken are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. India's representative at this meeting participated in the discussions and contributed towards the evolution of the decisions of the Inter-Governmental Group.

Statement

The Inter-Governmental Group reviewed various substantive and procedural issues facing the international monetary system at present time. It expressed its dissatisfaction that important decisions affecting the international monetary system have been taken by a small number of developed countries to the exclusion and neglect of the interests of the rest of international community, which has affected adversely the interests of the developing countries.

The Group therefore considered that the most important task facing it at this moment is to provide for fundamental improvements in the decision making process regarding international monetary issues. The Group agreed that the institution for decision-making on international monetary matters should be the International Monetary Fund. It unanimously decided to support the creation of a Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF to advise the Board on issues related to the reform of the international monetary system.

The Ministerial meeting endorsed the idea of a new activation of SDRs as from January 1, 1973.

The Group gave it fullest endorsement to the establishment of a link between SDRs and additional development finance. The

Group urged that this principle be accepted by the international community at the forthcoming UNCTAD and be followed up by appropriate action by the International Monetary Fund and its members.

The Group expressed its dissatisfaction with the present system of determining Fund quotas as this does not reflect the relative economic positions of Fund members. It further recognised the necessity for modifying the present basis for the distribution of SDRs as between developed and developing countries.

Disbursement of Money by Industrial Development Bank of India

5893. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total disbursement of money by the Industrial Development Bank of India in 1971-72 ; and

(b) the share of the private industries therein ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the financial year 1971-72, the Industrial Development Bank of India disbursed a total assistance of Rs. 96.14 crores out of which assistance disbursed to industrial concerns in the private sector amounted to Rs. 79.70 crores.

श्रीनगर-जम्मू राजमार्ग पर बनिहाल में सैनिक बरकों में अग्निकांड

5894. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनगर-जम्मू राजमार्ग पर बनिहाल में सैनिक बरकों में हाल ही में आग लगने से 6 सैनिक बरक जल कर राख हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस दुर्घटना में पाकिस्तानी तत्वों का हाथ था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) :
(क) जी, हां श्रीमान। 10 अप्रैल 1972 को।

(ख) और (ग). दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच अदालत को आदेश दे दिया गया है।

देश में कार्य कर रहे औद्योगिक संस्थान

5895. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं और ऐसे कितने संस्थान निर्माणाधीन हैं;

(ख) इन संस्थानों में इस समय कुल कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ग) इस विदेशी पूंजी पर सरकार ने 1970-71 और 1971-72 में कितना ब्याज दिया और वर्ष 1972-73 में अनुमानतः कितना ब्याज इस मद में दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) मार्च 1971 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के 97 औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम थे जिनमें से 8 निर्माणाधीन थे।

(ख) इन सरकारी उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1970-71 के अन्त तक 31.42 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजी निवेश किया गया था जिसमें 14.7 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश सामान्य पूंजी में और शेष 299.5 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश उधार और विलम्बित ऋण के रूप में किया गया था।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-गटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Upgradation of various District Headquarters of the State of West Bengal

5896. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the various District Headquarters of the State of West Bengal for the purpose of House-rent and other allowances in view of increase in their population according to 1971 Census; and

(b) the salient features of the proposal and the date from which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Any further classification/re-classification of cities and towns including the district headquarters in the State of West Bengal can be considered only after the final population figures based on the 1971 Census become available.

Aid to Ceylon

5897. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money granted to the Government of Ceylon during the last three years for their economic and technical aid;

(b) whether some excess expenditure was incurred during 1971 under the same head of Expenditure; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the amount of money provided during the current year to the Government of Ceylon by India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The amount of economic aid and technical assistance

tance given by India to Ceylon during the last three years is as follows :

(Rs. million)

Year	Economic aid (credits)	Technical assistance (grant)
1969-70	30	0.56
1970-71	34	0.24
1971-72	12.40	0.35

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Budget provision during 1972-73 on account of credits to Ceylon is Rs. 48.2 million. No countrywise allocation on account of technical assistance is made in the Budget.

Change in Relationship between Sectoral Corporations in Public Sector

5898. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a major change in relationship between Sectoral Corporations in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) In their Report on Public Sector Undertakings, the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended setting up of Sector Corporations. While Government had not considered it necessary to accept this recommendation, they had recognised that under certain circumstances there might be an advantage in having apex organisations as envisaged by the Administrative Reforms Commission; such cases to be considered on merits. The organisational and management structure of the public

undertakings is, therefore, kept under constant review and necessary measures are taken with a view to improving managerial effectiveness and achievement of corporate objectives. As a result of such review, Government have recently decided to adopt the Holding Company form of organisation in the Steel Sector and in the Machine Tools Sector, where two multi-unit corporations already exist.

(b) The main features of the Holding Company are—

(1) Conversion of existing units in the sector into subsidiary companies of the Holding Company.

(2) The Holding Company would be vested with the ownership of the share capital invested by Government in the subsidiaries.

(3) In the Holding Company pattern of management the apex organisations would normally look after :

(i) Overall direction of policy and investment decisions;

(ii) Research and development activities for the entire sector;

(iii) Development of specialised advisory services which would be used in common by the subsidiary companies;

(iv) Responsibility for senior managerial development training, placement etc.

Strike Notice by Workers of H. A. L.

5899. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Mig Engine Division) have resolved to go on strike in the last week of May, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The Management of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Koraput Division have not received any notice for strike from the recognised employees union.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of U. S. Aid to Countries taking over U. S. Properties

5900. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. Government have decided to stop aid to countries which would take over the American properties in their countries without payment of any compensations ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) In taking over property, Government policy is guided only by considerations of public interest.

Bullet Proof Armoured Vans

5901. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bullet-proof armoured vans have been manufactured by the 512 Army Base Workshop, Poona ;

(b) if so, the number of Vans manufactured and the cost per van ; and

(c) the extent of indigenous know how and material employed in its manufacture ?

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

Armoured Scout Cars are being manufactured at the 512 Army Base Workshop, Kirkee at an approximate cost of Rs. 84,600/-. The manufacturing know-how is 100% indigenous. The material used in the manufacture of these Cars are from indigenous sources except for a few items which are being indigenised. It is not in the public interest to disclose further details.

Classification of Moga as "C" Class Town

5902. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated 21st August, 1971 from the National Federation of P & T Employees demanding classification of Moga as "C" class town ; and

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

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

(b) Government have already sent a reply to the Federation on 25th April, 1972, stating that Moga could not be included in the list of 'C' class towns as it did not qualify for such classification on the basis of the population figures according to the mid-Census Survey.

The question of reviewing the existing classification of cities and towns for grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances would be gone into when the final population figures based on 1971 Census become available. The case of Moga will also be considered then along with other cities and towns.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, काकेर बस्तर जिला
(मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही
सहकारी समितियों को
दिया गया ऋण

5903. श्री धरबिन्द नेतान: क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में काकेर
स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के अन्तर्गत कितनी
सहकारी समितियां कार्य कर रही है; और

(ख) इन समितियों को गत वर्ष कुल कितना
ऋण दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क)
और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है
और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Running of Canteens by Ex-Servicemen

5904. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give
facilities to the Ex-Servicemen to run Canteens
for supplying consumer goods with
Government subsidy ;

(b) if so, the number of such Canteens
opened, State-wise ; and

(c) the number of Canteens to be sanctioned
in the year 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions do not
arise.

बिहार में भाण्डागार निगम के गोदामों में
उर्वरक के भंडार रखना

5905. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री: क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, बिहार
में भाण्डागार निगम के गोदामों में उर्वरकों का
भंडार करता था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय उर्वरक
निगम के अधिकारियों ने उक्त गोदामों उर्वरकों
का भंडार करना बन्द कर दिया है जिससे 15
गोदाम बन्द हो गये हैं;

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

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ संसद सदस्यों
ने उनको एक पत्र लिखा है और यदि हां, तो
उसका ज्योरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और
रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले): (क)
से (ग). [बिहार में भाण्डागार निगम के
गोदामों में भारतीय उर्वरक निगम उर्वरकों का
संग्रह करता था तथा वह यह अभी भी
करता है। निगम पूर्णरूप में इन गोदामों
का प्रयोग नहीं करता है। यह अपने विषय
योजनाओं के अनुसार विभिन्न गोदामों में
स्थान का आरक्षण करता है। हाल ही में
निगम ने, उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य
तथ्यों को दृष्टिगत करते हुए, अपने गोदामों की
आवश्यकताओं का पुनरीक्षण तथा सुव्यवस्था-
करण किया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय
उर्वरक निगम 1972-73 में राज्य भाण्डागार
निगम के गोदामों में लगभग 6000 मीटर टन
का संचय करेगा।

(घ) कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने भारतीय उर्वरक
निगम द्वारा राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, बिहार
के गोदामों के प्रयोग न करने की मुख्य रूप से
शिकायत की है तथा यह उल्लेख किया है कि इस

प्रकार से गोदामों का उपयोग न करने से एकाधिकार प्रवृत्ति तथा बड़े प्राइवेट डीलरों को भी सहायता मिल सकती है। वास्तव में स्थिति यह है कि 295 छोटे डीलर बिहार में निगम से प्रत्यक्ष रूप में अपनी आवश्यकताओं को प्राप्त करते हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त बिहार राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ जो राज्य में निगम का एकाकी सबसे बड़ा वितरक संघ है, ने उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिए अपनी सुविधाएं संगठित की हैं।

पटना स्थित कुमहर का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

5906. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना स्थित कुमहर (सम्राट अशोक की राजधानी) का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस स्थल का संधारण भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। एक उद्यान लगाया जा चुका है, तथा खुदाई के दौरान मिले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पुरावशेषों का उसी स्थल पर इस प्रयोजन के लिये विशेष रूप से निर्मित एक भवन में प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। पहाड़ी के विभिन्न भागों को ले जाने वाले समुचित मार्गों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, तथा पीने के पानी एवं एक शौच गृह की व्यवस्था भी की जा चुकी है।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में काम करने वाले तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

5907. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में काम करने वाले तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) उक्त बैंक में काम करने वाले प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की अलग-अलग राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण के लिए नई योजना

5909. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच. आर. गोखले) : (क) और (ख). शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच मिट्टी के तेल का उचित रूप से वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। पिछली खपत, मौसमी घटाव-बढ़ाव तथा अन्य संबंधित तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकताओं का मासिक

तथा राज्यवार पूर्वानुमान लगाती है। इन पूर्वानुमानों के ब्योरे राज्य सरकारों को इस आश्वासन के साथ भेजे जाते हैं कि पूर्वानुमानित मांग के वास्तविक रूप से हो जाने पर, तेल कम्पनियों को मिट्टी के तेल की ज्यादा या थोड़ी यथावश्यक, मात्राएं सप्लाई करने के स्थायी आदेश दिए गए हैं। राज्य सरकारों से राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में सप्लाई का पुनः नियन्त्रण करने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का भी कई बार अनुरोध किया है। कोई नई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।

छोटे किसानों को कृषि उपकरण खरीदने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण

5910. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या बिस्वा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे किसानों को कृषि उपकरण खरीदने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिए जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर और पूर्णिया जिलों में उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कुल कितने छोटे किसानों को ऋण दिए गये और कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए ?

बिस्वा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए अग्रिम आंकड़े उस प्रकार ब्योरेवार नहीं रखे जाते जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। फिर भी, बिहार जिले के भागलपुर और पूर्णिया जिलों के सम्बन्ध में दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में इन बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध किए गए प्रत्यक्ष ऋण की बकाया रकमों (स्किनमें) छोटे किसानों

को कृषि औजारों के लिए दी गयी रकमों (शामिल हैं) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

पटना (बिहार) में एक डिफेंस कालोनी बनाने का प्रस्ताव

5911. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को रिहायशी मकान उपलब्ध करने हेतु बड़े नगरों में डिफेंस कालोनियां स्थापित की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या पटना में एक डिफेंस कालोनी बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कुछ बड़े शहरों में सैनिक आवास कालोनियां सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों या स्थानीय विधानसभाओं/मुख्यालयों के प्रबन्ध में स्थापित की गई हैं। यह कालोनियां केवल सेवारत/भूतपूर्व सैनिक कामियों की आवश्यकता पूरी करती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं श्रीमान। तथापि राज्य सरकार द्वारा लोहिया नगर, पटना में निर्माणाधीन कुछ मकानों को युद्ध में विधवाओं तथा बिकलांग सैनिकों को आवास के लिए आरक्षित रखा जा रहा है।

Payment to depositors of Globe Motor Company, New Delhi

5912. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of depositors to whom Globe Motors Co., New Delhi

has made payments as ordered by the Delhi High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वर्णकारों के बालकों को उनके धंधे का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए योजना

5913. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्णकारों के बालकों को उनके धंधे की कला का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उक्त योजना क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय होगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) से (ग). स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों को उनके व्यवसाय की कला का प्रशिक्षण देने की सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। स्वर्णकारी का व्यवसाय स्वयं में ऐसा परिपूर्ण नहीं है कि वह स्वर्णकारों की बड़ी भारी तादाद को अपने सफल नियोजन में खपा सके। स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों को शिक्षा सहायता और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण की वे सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने योग्य माना गया था, जो स्थान-नियंत्रण नियमों से प्रभावित स्वर्णकारों के लिये पुनर्वास की योजनाओं के अंग के रूप में थीं। ये योजनाएं स्वर्णकारों को बैकल्पिक धंधों में लगाने में सहायता देने के प्रयोजन से प्रवर्तित की गई थीं। तथापि, सरकार ने फरवरी 1972 में स्वर्णकारों को यह रियायत मंजूर की है कि वे अपने दिन प्रति दिन के काम में अपने मातापिता बच्चों की

सहायता ले सकें, जिससे वे अपने बच्चों को छोटी उम्र से ही अपने व्यवसाय की कला का प्रशिक्षण दे सकें।

कोनकोर्ड सुपर सोनिक विमानों के लिये भारतीय हवाई अड्डों की उपयुक्तता

5914. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोनकोर्ड सुपर सोनिक विमान आगामी जून से भारत में आना आरम्भ कर देगा ;

(ख) क्या उन के लिए भारतीय हवाई अड्डे उड़ानें भरने के लिये सूक्ष्म हैं ; और

(ग) इन्हें कौन-कौन सी विमान चालक कम्पनियां भारत तक चलाना चाहती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा. कर्णसिंह) : (क) भारत के लिये अथवा भारत से होकर पराध्वानिक (सुपरसोनिक) विमानों के नियमित परिचालन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु, एक कनकोर्ड एस०एस०टी० प्रोटोटाइप विमान के इस वर्ष जून में प्रदर्शन के प्रयोजन के लिये भारत आने की आशा है।

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन के तत्वावधान में विशेषज्ञों का एक पेनल इस समय नियमित एस०एस०टी० परिचालनों से संबन्धित मानक तथा विशिष्ट विवरण तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है। ऐसे परिचालनों के लिए विमानक्षेत्रों का सही सही मूल्यांकन इस संगठन द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक तथा निर्देशक सिद्धांत तैयार कर लेने के बाद ही संभव हो सकेगा।

(ग) किसी भी देश अथवा एयरलाइन ने अभी तक भारत के लिये अथवा भारत से होकर

कनकोंडें का परिचालन करने की इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की है।

सेंट्रल एक्साइज इन्टिग्रेटेड डिवीजन आफिस, ग्वालियर में निलम्बित हुए कर्मचारियों को निर्वाह भत्ता देना

5915. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट्रल एक्साइज इन्टिग्रेटेड डिवीजनल आफिस, ग्वालियर में कितने कर्मचारी निलम्बित हैं;

(ख) कितने निलम्बित कर्मचारियों को निर्वाह-भत्ता मिल रहा है;

(ग) यदि निलम्बित कर्मचारी विभागीय जांच में नियमित रूप से उपस्थित रहता है तो क्या एक बार निर्वाह भत्ते में कटौती करने के उपरान्त एक नियत अवधि के अन्दर उसमें वृद्धि की जानी अपेक्षित है;

(घ) क्या सेंट्रल एक्साइज आफिस, ग्वालियर में ऐसे मामले हैं जिनमें कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित करने के उपरान्त उनके निर्वाह भत्ते में वृद्धि करने के बारे में आवेदन पत्रों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.आर. गणेश) : (क) दो।

(ख) एक। दूसरे अधिकारी को, मुख्यालय से अनधिकृत रूप से निरन्तर अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण, निर्वाह भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है।

(ग) निर्वाह भत्ते में उस हालत में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनुदेश विद्यमान हैं, यदि (i) मुअ्तली की अवधि बढ़ जाती है जिसका दायित्व सरकारी कर्मचारी पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से

नहीं है, तथा (ii) सरकारी कर्मचारी से विलम्बकारी चालें त्याग दी हैं।

(घ) शीर (ङ). इस प्रकार की प्रार्थना एक मामले में प्राप्त हुई थी और उसे रद्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि मुअ्तली की अवधि को बढ़ाने में संबंधित कर्मचारी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्तरदायी था जिसने विलम्बकारी चालें अपनायी थी।

Proposal to instal Closed Circuit Television system at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Airports

5916. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a closed circuit television system has been introduced in the domestic lounge at Palam Airport, Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to instal similar systems at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Airports; and

(c) the advantages thereof and the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A closed circuit television system has been installed by Indian Airlines in the domestic departure-cum-arrival lounge in Palam airport at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs. It provides quick flight information in audio-visual form to passengers and visitors.

(b) This matter is being examined by the newly constituted International Airports Authority.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा विदेशों को उड़ान

5917. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बर्बडन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स द्वारा कुल कितनी उड़ानें विदेशों के लिये की गईं; और

(ख) इन उड़ानों से कुल कितनी घनराशि प्राप्त हुई और ये उड़ानें किन-किन देशों को की गईं ?

पयंटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा, श्रीलंका तथा नेपाल के लिए 2609 सेवाएं परिचालित कीं तथा इन सेवाओं से अर्जित राजस्व 159.61 लाख रुपये था।

Indian Scientists in USA Willing to come back to India

5918. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Report that visiting delegation from the Indian Petrochemical Corporation to the United States has stated that there is great enthusiasm among the Indian scientists there to return India if job opportunities are available; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government welcomes this.

विदेशों को जूनों का भुगतान

5919. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत

तीन वर्षों में विदेशों को जूनों का कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : गत तीन वर्षों में, विदेशों को लगभग 842 करोड़ रुपये के मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी की गयी है।

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा राजस्थान के नहर सर्वेक्षण दल का लूटा जाना

5920. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 27 मार्च 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि राजस्थान के एक नहर सर्वेक्षण दल को पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने लूट लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां श्रीमान्। 21 मार्च 1972 को राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में पड़साना के निकट पाकिस्तानी अपराधियों द्वारा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के कुछ अधिकारियों को लूटने और 2 ऊंट उठा लिए जाने का एक मामला हुआ था। बाद में 23 मार्च को पुलिस के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में इनमें से एक अपराधी को गोली मार दी गई थी और एक दूसरे को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। एक ऊंट भी फिर से वापस ले लिया गया था।

Tourist Transport Operators Demand for Standardisation of Vehicles

5921. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourist transport operators have demanded standardisation of the vehicles to be made available to them by the State Trading Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The STC is the only source available for second hand imported vehicles for the tourist trade. It has been decided that vehicles of six or more cylinders and priced below Rs. 50,000/- would be made available to the trade. This will help in standardising the makes.

Tourist Lodges at Tirupathi and Horselay Hills in District Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)

5922. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need for putting up adequate number of Tourist Lodges at Tirupathi and Horselay Hills in District Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, in view of their increasing tourist importance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Under Part II Schemes of the Third Plan, a subsidy amounting to Rs. 47,947/- was released to the State Government for the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Tirupathi. No other proposal is under the consideration of the Department of Tourism at present.

Ceiling on Salaries of Managers

5923. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the ceiling on managerial salaries under the Companies Act is being evaded by certain companies;

(b) if so, the manner of evasion and the number of such evasions during the last three years; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Government is not aware.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

Registration and Liquidation of Companies

5924. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act during the last three years and their authorised capital; and

(b) the number of companies liquidated during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) The number of companies (limited by shares) incorporated in the country under the Companies Act, 1956, and their authorised capital, during the last three years was as follows :—

Year	No.	Authorised capital
<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
1969-70	1510	273.0
1970-71	1927	333.1
1971-72	1797	280.1
(upto 31-12-1971)		

(b) The number of companies which ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under

section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956, during the same period, viz., 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31-12-1971) was 523, 472 and 283 respectively.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया के विमानों और उड़ानों की संख्या

5925. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय 'एयर इण्डिया' के विमानों की संख्या कितनी है एवं प्रति सप्ताह उनके उड़ानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) 'इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स' के विमानों की संख्या कितनी है एवं प्रतिदिन उनकी उड़ानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) 'एयर इण्डिया' और 'इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स' में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में बिगत एक वर्ष के अन्दर कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) एयर इण्डिया के पास 9 बोइंग 707 तथा 3 बोइंग 747 विमानों का विमान-बेड़ा है। ये भारत के लिये तथा भारत से प्रति सप्ताह 30 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानें परिचालित करते हैं, जिनमें एयर इण्डिया चार्टर्स लिमिटेड के लिए चार्टर उड़ानें भी सम्मिलित हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, ये कुछ मौसमी तथा तदर्थ चार्टरों का परिचालन करते हैं।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान बेड़े में निम्नलिखित विमान सम्मिलित हैं:—

बोइंग 737	7
कारवेल	7
एफ-27 (फोकर)	10
एच. एस-748	14

वाइकाउंट

6

(इनमें क्रमशः समाप्त किये गये विमान सम्मिलित नहीं हैं)

डी. सी-3

8

(इनमें क्रमशः समाप्त किये गये विमान सम्मिलित नहीं हैं)

15-1-72 से लागू समयावली के अनुसार, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स प्रतिदिन 188 सेवायें परिचालित करते हैं।

(ग) एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या में क्रमशः 303 तथा 732 की वृद्धि हुई है।

राज्यों को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले मिट्टी के तेल का मासिक कोटा

5926. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य को हर महीने कितना मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया जाता है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० धार० गोखले) : वर्ष 1971 में प्रत्येक राज्य को सप्लाई की गई मासिक औसत मात्रा निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

राज्य	मौटरी/टनों में औसत मात्रा महीना
1	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	21262
नागालैंड आदि सहित असम	11686
बंगाल	27451
बिहार	13928
चण्डीगढ़	610
दिल्ली	7894
गोवा	1497

1	2
गुजरात	26977
हरियाणा	4801
हिमाचल प्रदेश	470
केरल	10561
जम्मू कश्मीर	1384
मध्यप्रदेश	11688
तमिलनाडु	28921
महाराष्ट्र	56387
मैसूर	13510
उड़ीसा	6342
पंजाब	11985
राजस्थान	7760
उत्तर प्रदेश	27259
पाण्डीचेरी	132

Development of Lakes, Hot water springs, Forests and Falls to Promote Foreign and Home Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

5927. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the lakes, hot water springs, forests and falls that have been developed to promote foreign and home tourism in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and likely to be developed during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourist facilities are being provided in the Kanha National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.51 lakhs during the Fourth Plan Period.

Investment by Government in Public Undertakings

5930. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of investment made by the Central Government in the public sector enterprises upto 31 March, 1971; and

(b) the total amount of foreign assistance in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total amount of investment made by the Central Government in 97 Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings at the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 4157 crores.

(b) The total foreign assistance received by these undertakings as at the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 433.9 crores comprised as follows :

	Rs. crores.
(i) Equity participation	14.7
(ii) Loans of : which	
Cash Loan	104.0
Deferred Credit for Plant & Machinery and other capital goods	195.5
Deferred credit for raw materials, components, jigs, tools, etc.	119.7
	419.2
Total	433.9

Instructions issued to Nationalised Banks carrying Locker Facilities

5931. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued to the nationalised banks offering Locker facilities to take strict measures to see that Lockers are not hired in 'Benami' names ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : It is a matter of normal practice to ensure that Lockers are rented to *bona fide* customers and the banks are expected to act accordingly. The Reserve Bank of India has not found it necessary to issue any specific instructions in this regard.

Registration of Companies

5932. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies have been registered, State-wise, with a capital of over Rs. 10 lakhs in 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(b) how many Companies went into liquidation during the period year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The number of Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, with an authorised Capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and above during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31-12-1971), state-wise, is given in attached Statement.

(b) The number of Companies which ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under Section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956, during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31-12-71) was as under :—

Year	No. of Companies went into liquidation	No. of Companies struck off under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956.	Total
1969-70	227	296	523
1970-71	235	237	472
1971-72 (upto 31-12-71)	178	105	283

Statement

States/Union Territories	No. of Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and above		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (upto 31-12-71)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15	27	23
Assam	3	8	6
Bihar	4	9	11
Gujarat	43	38	51
Haryann	9	7	9
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	...
Kerala	9	16	11
Madhya Pradesh	7	5	5
Maharashtra	97	140	133
Mysore	11	48	24
Orissa	3	7	2
Pujab	11	6	8
Rajasthan	9	13	18
Tamil Nadu	30	39	47
Uttar Pradesh	23	22	27
West Bengal	46	49	69

Chandigarah	5	5	3
Delhi	57	94	106
Goa	4	14	6
Manipur	1
Nagaland	1	...	1
Pondicherry	2
Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	...
Total	401	551	562

Cases referred to Monopolies Commission

5933. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases are pending clearance before Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for more than six months and three months, as on the 31st March, 1972;

(b) whether these arrears are due to inadequate number of members in the Commission;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to fix the time limit for disposal of cases by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

5934. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign gold seized in India in the last financial year (month-wise); and

(b) the names of Ports or towns from which smuggled gold was seized during 1971-72 along with the approximate value of the gold seized at each place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total amount of gold seized in India in the last financial year (1971-72) month-wise is as under :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity (Kgs.)</i>
April, 71	167
May, 71	74
June, 71	66
July, 71	183
August, 71	129
September, 71	83
October, 71	66
November, 71	85
December, 71	49
January, 72	222
February, 72	416
March, 72	228
Total	1768

(b) In view of the large number of seizures of gold that are made and the different places at which gold is seized, the information would be quite exhaustive and its collection would take considerable time. However, the bulk of the seizures of gold was made at various places and ports along the west coast of India. Some seizures of gold were also made in other big towns in the country. The names of the ports, towns

and places where relatively larger quantities of gold were seized, together with the value of gold seized at each place is indicated below :—

Name of town/port/place	Value at International rate Rs. lanks
Bombay (City and port)	83.92
Madras (City and port)	13.86
Jamnagar	9.84
Bangalore	7.34
Wagaldhara (near Bulsar)	4.92
Salaya (near Jamnagar)	1.84
Calcutta (City and port)	1.75
Delhi	1.18
Kozhikode	0.75

**Introduction of daily service between
Muzaffarpur and Patna**

5935. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the traffic between Muzaffarpur and Patna on Indian Airlines flight is quite adequate ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce daily service on this route and extend the said service upto Raxaul ?

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

(b) Indian Airlines have no such plans at present.

**विभिन्न राज्यों के जिलों के मुख्यालयों
में पर्यटन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की
योजना**

5936. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना
रही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के जिला-हेडक्वार्टरों
में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूप रेखा
क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह): (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-
धीन नहीं हैं ।

(ख). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट

5937. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी
आदेशों के बावजूद, कुछ राज्य सरकारें रिजर्व
बैंक आफ इंडिया से ओवरड्राफ्ट कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या 7 अप्रैल, 1972 तक ओवर-
ड्राफ्ट की राशि 573.86 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर
666.20 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या
कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
प्रार० गणेश): (क) से (ग). राज्यों के
ओवरड्राफ्टों की वृद्धि केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए
बहुत चिन्ता का विषय रहा है। सभी सम्बद्ध
राज्य सरकारों से पिछले वर्ष इस वृद्धि से
विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श किया गया था कि एक
नयी प्रक्रिया बनायी जा सके जिसमें ओवर-
ड्राफ्ट लेने से बचा जा सके। किसी एक वर्ष
में ओवरड्राफ्ट की समूची रकम को चुकाने की
अपेक्षा किये जाने से होने वाली संभावित कठि-
नाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने योजना

आयोग के परामर्श से सम्बद्ध राज्यों के साथ एक प्रबन्ध किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत ओवर-ड्राफ्टों में क्रमिक रूप से कमी की जाएगी। इस प्रबन्ध के अनुसार, उन राज्यों ने, जिनके बारे में 1971-72 के अन्त तक के ओवर-ड्राफ्टों को योजना-आयोग द्वारा अपरिहार्य माना गया है, 1971-72 के अन्त तक लिये गये ओवर-ड्राफ्टों के बारे में तयशुदा अनुमान की उपयुक्त राशि की 1972-73 में वापसी अदायगी करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। यह निश्चय भी किया गया है कि भविष्य में किसी भी राज्य को रिजर्व बैंक से लिये जाने वाले ओवर-ड्राफ्टों को बजट का साधन मानने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। चालू वित्त वर्ष के राज्यीय आयोजना परिव्यय राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत परामर्श करने के बाद और पूर्ण वित्त-पोषण के आधार पर तय किये गये हैं। इसलिए भविष्य में किये जाने वाले सभी क्रियाकलाप स्व-वित्त-पोषण के आधार पर करने होंगे और साधनों की प्राप्ति तथा व्यय के बीच लगातार संतुलन बनाये रखना होगा। इस प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत, जिसे योजना आयोग और रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया है और जो पहली मई, 1972 से लागू हो गयी है, यदि कोई राज्य सरकार लगातार सात दिन तक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लेती रहती है तो रिजर्व बैंक स्वयंमेव अदायगी निलंबित कर देगा और दोबारा अदायगी केवल उस समय की जायगी जब ओवर-ड्राफ्ट विस्तृत समाप्त हो जायगा। इसके साथ-साथ मौसमी और अस्थायी घट-बढ़ के प्रयोजनार्थ व्यवस्था करने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले स्पष्ट अवधिगत अनुमति की सीमा को बढ़ाकर पहले स्वीकृत सीमा से चौगुना कर दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को नयी प्रक्रिया के विस्तृत विवरण से सदा अवगत रखा गया है।

7 अप्रैल, 1972 को राज्य सरकारों के ओवर-ड्राफ्ट की रकम 591 करोड़ रुपये थी।

तस्करी के सामान का पकड़ा जाना

5938. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970-71 के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने कितनी विदेशी घड़ियां, कितना सोना तथा अन्य सामान पकड़ा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : मांगी गयी सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

वस्तु	मात्रा	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	भारतीय बाजार
		दर पर मूल्य	दर पर मूल्य
		(लाख रुपये)	(लाख रुपये)
घड़ियां	2,85,613 —	264	
	(नग)		
सोना	4,668 394	—	
	(किलोग्राम)		
अन्य माल	— —	1623	

Proposal for setting up Naphtha Based Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep in Orissa

5939. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up Naphtha-based fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa in the Public Sector has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which it stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for the setting up of a naphtha based fertilizer plant at Paradeep. However, Fertilizer Corporation of India have prepared a feasibility report for the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Paradeep. The report which contains a number of alternative

schemes, is presently under consideration of the Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश पूर्व के निमाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

5940. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक खोले गये हैं अथवा खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों ने छोटे किसानों और व्यापारियों को ऋण देना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें, ब्लाक बार, कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ?

बिस्स मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 29 फरवरी, 1972 को मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के 15 (6 ग्रामीण और 9 अर्ध-शहरी) कार्यालय थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और उसके एक सहायक बैंक स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर के 6 (2 ग्रामीण तथा चार अर्ध-शहरी) कार्यालय थे।

2. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास जिले में एक-एक कार्यालय पुनासा (ग्रामीण केन्द्र) और बुरहानपुर (अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्र) में खोलने के लिये लाइसेंस पड़े हैं।

(ख) और (ग). नीतिवश राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक छोटे किसानों और व्यापारियों सहित अब तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिक के आधार पर, उधार ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

बैंकों द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सभी प्रस्तावों पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों और व्यापारियों को दिये गये ऋणों के संबंध में ब्लाक-बार सूचना तैयार नहीं की जाती।

औद्योगिक बिस्स निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े मध्यम तथा लघु उद्योग कारखानों को दिया गया ऋण

5941. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े, मध्यम और लघु स्तर के प्रत्येक औद्योगिक कारखाने को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्रणिहित पड़े हैं ?

बिस्स मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम 1948 के अन्तर्गत केवल सरकारी लिमिटेड कंपनियां और सहकारी समितियां ही निगम से साबाधि ऋण लेने की हकदार हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को छोटे अथवा मध्यम पैमाने की औद्योगिक कंपनियों से बहुत थोड़े से आवेदन पत्र, यदि कोई हो तो, प्राप्त होते हैं।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों को दी गयी ऋण सहायता का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
स्वीकृत वितरित	स्वीकृत वितरित	स्वीकृत वितरित
— 29.40	90.00 77.53	— 20.05

टिप्पणी : वितरित राशि में पहले की मंजूरीयों के सम्बन्ध में वितरित रकमों भी शामिल हैं।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में तीन कंपनियों द्वारा उनकी मध्य प्रदेश की परियोजनाओं के लिये निगम को प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्रों में दो के लिये मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और तीसरे आवेदन-पत्र पर, जो 23 फरवरी, 1972 को मिला था, कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इन बौध में निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के किसी औद्योगिक एकक से वित्तीय सहायता के लिये प्राप्त किसी भी आवेदन-पत्र को नामंजूर नहीं किया है।

States' Targets for contribution to Refugee Relief Programme

5942. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the targets for the States' contribution to refugee relief between December, 1971 to March, 1972 ; and

(b) what is their expected contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No targets were fixed for contribution of individual States for refugee relief from December 1971 to March 1972. It was expected that the measures adopted by the Centre and States would together yield about Rs. 70 crores in a full year.

(b) The yield in 1971-72 of the various levies imposed by the States for contribution to the Centre towards expenditure on refugee relief is estimated at about Rs. 9.31 crores.

Amount received by India under Special Drawing Rights

5943. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount received by India so far under Special Drawing Rights ; and

(b) how the amount has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). India has so far received SDRs 368.57 million (Rs. 276.4 crores) and utilised SDRs 120.88 million (Rs. 90.7 crores) for repayment of outstanding drawings and payment of quarterly and other charges to the International Monetary Fund.

Uniform Wages and Salaries in General Insurance Companies

5944. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce uniform salaries in the General Insurance Companies which have been nationalised;

(b) if so, the time by when this will be done ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to confirm the large number of employees of these companies who are still working on a temporary basis even after completing two to three years' continuous service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Yes. It is difficult to set a time-limit in view of the complexity of the work : however, all efforts will be made to complete the work as early as possible.

(c) Not at this stage. This can be considered only after careful and detailed examination.

Strike by L. I. C. Employees

5945. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will she Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation employees all over the country recently observed a one-day strike to ventilate their grievances ;

(b) if, so; the nature of their demands ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about an amicable settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Most of the Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation went on strike, or took mass casual leave on 25.4. 1972, in support of certain demands.

(b) The demands raised are :

(i) Recognition of the Association and its affiliated Units ; (This demand is raised by the All India Insurance Employees' Association) ;

(ii) Higher bonus ;

(iii) Higher House Rent Allowance ;

(iv) Comprehensive non-contributory Medical Scheme ;

(v) Free Insurance ;

(vi) Leave Travel Concession :

(vii) Reduction in interest on loans for housing ;

(viii) 23-1/2 holidays for all building maintenance staff.

(c) The Corporation discussed these demands with the representatives of the employees on the 4th and 5th May, 1972.

Recruitment of Staff Officers in Reserve Bank of India

5946. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a competitive examination in pursuance of the Reserve Bank of India Advertisement No. 5/69-70 for recruitment of Staff Officers Grade I and Grade II in Groups I, II and III of the Bank ;

(b) if so, the number of candidates selected ; and

(c) whether any of the selected candidate has been appointed to the notified posts ?

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

(b) Seven candidates for the Post of Staff Officers Grade I and one hundred candidates for Staff Officers Grade II have been selected.

(c) Five candidates have been appointed as Staff Officers Grade I and 67 as Staff Officers Grade II,

Delay in the Construction of Hangars and Service Complex at Bombay

5947. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of hangars and a service complex at Bombay for over-haul and maintenance of Caravelle aircraft ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the construction of the hangar and a service complex by Indian Airlines at Bombay due to the following reasons :

- (i) Since a modern hangar for jet fleet had to be built, designs were invited from all over the country and a large number of project reports had to be studied before deciding upon the final design.
- (ii) The hangar to be built was to be the largest of its kind in Asia. Indian Airlines therefore had to make thorough enquiries and detailed technical investigations before embarking upon a project of this magnitude.
- (iii) Great care had to be exercised in selecting a suitable firm of contractors and searching enquiries had to be made with regard to their past experience, capability to handle this type of job, the technical personnel available with them, the equipment owned financial position etc.
- (iv) There was acute shortage of steel which delayed the work considerably. Steel was available only in December, 1970 and even then supplies were inadequate and irregular.

The hangar is expected to be completed by June this year.

Foreign Firms in India

5948. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign firms in India at present and the number of them in which shares are held by Indians ; and

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) According to the latest information available in the Department, there were 543 foreign companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 at work in India as on 31st March, 1971 and 223 Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31-3-69.

Information about the shares held by Indians, in the share capital of the 543 foreign companies is not available in the Department as the same is not required to be furnished under the Companies Act, 1956. As regards the Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31-3-69, Indians held shares in 140 of them.

(b) Government do not have any general policy of nationalising foreign companies in India. Decision on nationalisation of any enterprise, whether Indian or foreign, is taken with reference to the needs of the economy and of public interest.

Proposal to open Training Centres to Provide Apprentice Course in Hotel Industry

5949. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :

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

(a) whether Government propose to open Training Centres to provide Apprentice Course in Hotel Industry for improving the services in the hotels ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 is being imparted in the hotel and catering industry for Cooks, Stewards, Bakers/Confectioners, Housekeepers and Hotel Clerks/Receptionists at 5 Craft Centres located at Alwaye, Goa, Bangalore, Lucknow and Nagpur. Government have also set up 4 Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to train personnel for managerial positions in the hotel industry.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा दिल्ली में सिटी बुकिंग कार्यालय से हवाई भ्रष्टे तक यात्रियों के लिये ट्रांसपोर्ट सुविधा प्रदान करना

5950. श्री कमलसिंह मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने दिल्ली में अपने सिटी बुकिंग कार्यालय से हवाई भ्रष्टे तक यात्रियों को दी जा रही ट्रांसपोर्ट सुविधा वापस ले ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि इस सेवा की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित लागत में वृद्धि होती जा रही है, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने उनके परिवहन का प्रयोग करने वाले यात्रियों पर इस वर्ष पहली अप्रैल से एक स्वल्प शुल्क लगा दिया है। यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रथा के अनुरूप है।

Expansion of Ordnance Factory Muradnagar

5952. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for expansion of Muradnagar Ordnance Factory near Meerut ;

(b) if so, the time by which the expansion is expected to be completed ;

(c) the nature of ammunition and component parts to be manufactured ; and

(d) the extent to which the production will be increased and the extent to which it will meet the needs of the Defence services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned an augmentation/modernisation programme in the Muradnagar Ordnance Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.73 crores. The programme will be carried out in three phases, the last of which is planned to be completed by June 1975.

(c) and (d). On implementation of the augmentation programme, the factory is expected to meet in full the foreseeable requirements of various types of armour/steel castings of the other Ordnance Factories engaged in the manufacture of various types of defence items including guns and tanks.

Tax on Agricultural Income

5953. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested the levy of tax on agricultural income in the country ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The National Council of Applied Economic Research have themselves not recommended any scheme for the levy of tax on agricultural income in the country. The reference presumably is to proposals relating to taxation of agricul-

tural income contained in the report of the Mysore Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee headed by the Director-General of the Council. The Committee was set up by the State Government and its report has been submitted to them.

Forming of Corporation of small Finance Agencies

5954. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to form a Corporation of small financial agencies ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration to form a Corporation of small financial agencies.

Loss of Production suffered by the Various units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

5955. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the Fertilizer Corporation of India deteriorated in 1970-71 as compared to the previous year ; and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the amount of loss in production in the various operating units of the Corporation during 1970-71 due to power cuts/power interruptions, inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials and accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Overtime Allowance paid to Central Government Employees

5957. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state the total amount of overtime allowance paid to employees of various Ministries of the Central Government during the financial year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Information in respect of the total amount of overtime allowance paid to employees of various Ministries of the Central Government, during the financial year 1971-72, is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Rent-free Accommodation to Class IV Employees At Sainik Schools

5958. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of employees of the Sainik Schools who are entitled to get free residential quarters and those who have to pay rent for their quarters ; and

(b) whether rent is charged from the Class IV employees and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Their conditions of service are similar to those employed under State Governments and they are charged rent at appropriate rates.

Statement

Categories of Sainik School Employees Entitled to get Free Residential Quarters

1. Principal
2. Headmaster
3. Registrar
4. Teaching Staff
5. Matrons including Mess Manager

6. Quarter Master
7. Medical Officer
8. PTI in service prior to December 1967 and afforded the facility of free quarters.

*Categories of Sainik School Employees
who have to pay rent for their
Quarters*

1. Office Superintendent
2. Accountant
3. Upper Division Clerk
4. L.D.C.
5. Store Clerk
6. Catering Assistant
7. Librarian
8. Compounder
9. Driver
10. Riding Instructor
11. Estate Manager/Building Supervisor
12. (a) PFI appointed prior to December 1967 but not afforded the facility of free quarters.
(b) PTI appointed after December 1967
13. Class IV Staff

**Recruitment of Indian Chemical
Engineers and Experts in
U. S. A. and Europe**

5959. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials from the Indian Petrochemical Corporation visited U. S. A. and Europe to recruit Chemical Engineers and other experts for public and private sector units in the country ; and

(b) what has been the response of the Indian Engineers working in those countries ?

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

(a) Recently a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited visited the U. S. A., Canada and Europe to interview Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad for some senior positions in the Corporation's projects.

(b) The Sub-Committee has reported that the Indians working abroad, specially in the United States of America, are quite keen to return to India. 300 Indian Scientists and Technologists were interviewed and 90 were selected provisionally.

**आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस पर
करोँ की बकाया राशि**

5960. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस पर सरकार को देय आयकर तथा अन्य करोँ की काफी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और इसे बसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश): (क) आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस द्वारा सरकार को कोई केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर भ्रदा नहीं किये जाने हैं। करनिर्धारण वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 139 (2) के अधीन नोटिस जारी किया गया है। इस नोटिस के उत्तर में आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने आय-बिबरणी दाखिल की है जिसमें आय 'शून्य' बताई गई है। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए भी आय-बिबरणी प्राप्त हुई है। आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की आय क्रययोग्य है अथवा

नहीं यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। अभी तक कोई कर-निर्धारण नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

रायपुर स्थित आयुध कारखाने से रिकार्ड की कथित चोरी

5961. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1972 के हिन्दी साप्ताहिक 'बेहरा' (देहरादून से प्रकाशित) में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रायपुर में आयुध कारखाने से कुछ रिकार्ड चुरा लिए गए हैं; और

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

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). एक स्थानीय हिन्दी साप्ताहिक 'बेहरा पत्रिका' में 1.3.72 को यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि कुछ "मैनूफैक्चर वारंट" कुछ व्यक्तियों को फैक्टरी सीमा के बाहर मिले हैं। यह कथन कि वे चुराए गए थे सत्य नहीं है। इसके हानि कारखाना अधिकारियों के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

यह कागजात ना ही गोपनीय हैं और ना ही गुप्त हैं।

Pakistani Smugglers in India

5962. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani smugglers operating in India have been found to be having vast financial resources at their disposal and influential persons at their back ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the

information in possession of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Pakistani smugglers have come to notice from time to time as carriers of gold and other contraband articles. However, the Government have no information that these persons have vast financial resources at their disposal and influential persons at their back.

(b) Does not arise.

Penalty for Offences under Foreign Exchange Regulations

5963. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the statutory maximum penalty for foreign exchange offences from the present 3 times the value of the foreign exchange involved to 5 times ;

(b) if so, when the amendment is going to be effected ; and

(c) in how many cases, since the vesting of powers of adjudication in the Director of Enforcement, the maximum amount of penalty has been imposed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Certain amendments including the one for enhancing the statutory maximum penalty for foreign exchange offences of a serious nature from the present 3 times the value of the foreign exchange involved are under active consideration. A Repealing and Amending Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament soon.

(c) Since the vesting of powers of adjudication in the Director of Enforcement, in no case the penalty amounting to three times the value of foreign exchange involved has been imposed, so far.

**Stoppages and Loss of Production
Suffered by Various Units of
Fertilizer Corporation of
India due to Power
Shortages**

5964. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of production suffered by the various fertilizer units during the current year as a result of power shortages ;

(b) whether inadequate wagon movements has also aggravated production losses ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Arrears of Incometax and other Taxes
against Companies in Bihar**

5965. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies and individuals in Bihar, District-wise, with assessed income exceeding Rs. one crore ;

(b) the total accumulated arrears of Income-tax, Corporation-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift-tax outstanding against each of these companies and individuals till date ; and

(c) the measures taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The requisite particulars regarding the companies and individuals in Bihar in whose cases the assessed total income exceeded Rs. one crore according to the assessment completed in the financial year 1971-72, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible,

**Proposal to Build a Budha Vihara at
Village Bania, District Muzaffarpur
(Bihar)**

5966. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to build a Budha Vihara at village Bania, Vaishali area of old Lichhvis Ganatantra in the District Muzaffarpur, Bihar, the place about which Lord Budha made many an edifying remark in his sermons and where he spent considerable period of time ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). The Department of Tourism does not propose to construct a Vihara. This is a religious structure which should be put up by authorities concerned with the propagation of Buddhism.

**Net Profit of Fertilizer Corporation of
India**

5967. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the net profit of Fertilizer Corporation of India for 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, year-wise ; and

(b) the names of the Managing Directors during the corresponding period ?

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

(a) Financial year	Net operating profit Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	251.87
1970-71	166.59
1971-72	Accounts for the year have not yet been finalised.

(b) Shri Satish Chandra was the Chairman & Managing Director of the Corporation during 1969-70 and part of 1970-71. Dr. K. R. Chakravorty was appointed Managing Director with effect from 1.9.1970 and is still in position.

विशालापनम के एक मजदूर नेता से काला धन बरामद करना

5968. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'बीर भुजुन' (हिन्दी) में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विशालापनम के मजदूर नेता के घर से भारी मात्रा में काला धन बरामद हुआ; है

(ख) कुल कितना धन बरामद हुआ है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गल्लेय): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) बैंकों में 5 लाख रु० की नियत कालिक जमा के प्रमाण के अलावा 16,000 रु० की नकदी।

(ग) जांच की जा रही है और कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Formation of Parent-Teachers Associations in Sainik Schools

5969. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Parent-Teachers Association in each Sainik School in the country;

(b) if so, the functions of such an Association;

(c) the mode of selection of parents' representative; and

(d) whether parents would be paid any travelling expenses for attending the meeting of the Association ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Uniformity in Scholarship Schemes for Sainik Schools

5970. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to ensure uniformity and bring about liberalisation in the scholarship schemes introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments for students selected for Sainik Schools in the country in view of the rise in prices;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the Parents Associations in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) While it is neither practicable nor necessary to bring about uniformity in this regard, Government have been impressing on the Scholarship sanctioning authorities to see that the amount of scholarships is adequate to meet the costs of running the schools.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scholarship sanctioning authorities concerned have been requested to consider the same.

**Representative of Parents in Internal
Boards of Administration of Sainik
Schools**

5971. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include a representative of parents in the Internal Board of Administration of each Sainik School in the country;

(b) if so, the mode of selection, functions and terms of office of such a representative; and

(c) whether the representative will be entitled to any honorarium or travelling expenses for attending the meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A representative of parents is already included in the Local Board of Administration of each Sainik school.

(b) The representative is elected every year by all the parents who meet in the school on the Parent's day. The term of office is one year. He has all the powers and privileges as other members of the Board.

(c) He is entitled to TA/DA at rates admissible to first grade Government Servant of the State concerned.

**Different Categories of Workers in the
Pay Commission**

5972. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary as well as daily wage workers in different categories at present working in the Pay Commission's Office ;

(b) whether there is any scheme for giving such staff regular appointments after the work of commission is over; and

(c) whether the period of service rendered by them under the Commission will be taken into account in giving them

weightage regarding their age for entering Government service?

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

(a) Temporary Workers

Junior Research Assistant	1
Peons	18
Farash	2
Total	21

Daily Wage Workers

Lower Division Clerks	18
Peons-cum-labourers	28
Watermen	6
Sweepers	5
Total...	57

(b) and (c). Temporary workers referred to in reply of part (a) of the Question, who are borne on the regular establishment of the Pay Commission and who render a continuous service of not less than six months in the Commission, will, on termination of their service on the winding up of the Commission, be entitled to Priority III for the purpose of appointment to class III and IV posts borne on regular establishment in other Government offices which are filled through the Employment Exchange. They would also be entitled to age concession to the extent of the period of their service rendered in the Commission, plus three years, for purpose of appointment to regular posts in other Government offices, made otherwise than on the basis of open competitive tests held by the U. P. S. C.

As regards the daily wage workers referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question, only such of the Casual labour who were recruited through the Employment Exchange and who have put in a minimum continuous service of two years as casual labour in the Pay Commission (for this purpose, at least 240 days of service as

casual labourer, including broken period of service, if any deemed to constitute one year's service) would be eligible for appointment to Class IV posts on the regular establishment of the same office without any further reference to Employment Exchange. Such casual labour would also be allowed to deduct from their actual age the period spent by them as casual labourer and if after deducting this period; they are within the maximum age limit prescribed for the post concerned, they would be considered eligible in respect of maximum age. (For this purpose broken periods of service as casual labour is also taken into account provided that one stretch of service is more than six months). These concessions are, however, not admissible for appointment to class IV regular posts other offices/establishments.

Gratuity to Subedar Majors Retiring as Honorary Captains

5973. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of gratuity admissible to a Junior Commissioned Officer of the rank of Subedar Major or holding an equivalent post who retires with the honorary rank of a Captain ; and

(b) the time normally taken in sanctioning such gratuities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A JCO retiring as an Honorary Commissioned Officer is eligible for service pension. However, the death-cum-retirement gratuity scheme has recently been extended to JCOs granted honorary commission. Such a JCO can opt for the benefits under the scheme and, if he does so, he gets pension at a reduced rate plus a gratuity. The rate of the gratuity payable under the scheme is one-fourth of the emoluments for each completed six monthly period of colour service, subject to a maximum of 15 times of the emoluments.

(b) In normal cases, pension and gratuity are sanctioned at the time of retirement. However, in the case of JCOs granted honorary commission, who have retired already, it will take some time to sanction

the gratuity admissible under the scheme, since their option will have to be awaited.

Facilities for Short Service Commissioned Officers for taking UP I.A.S. Examination

5974. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions were issued by Government to the Army authorities concerned to give full facilities, including authorised leave to Short Service Commissioned Officers about to be released to take U.P.S.C.'s restricted I.A.S. etc. examination ;

(b) if so, whether any complaints were received in this regard from certain Officers ; and

(c) if so, the nature of these complaints and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Yes, Sir, such instructions were issued initially in 1967 and have been reiterated from time to time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Complaints were received from three officers during 1971 that they were not being permitted to appear at the IAS Examination. Instructions were issued to the concerned authorities to ensure that the officers were allowed to take the examination. However, while one of them took the examination, one was not desirous of taking it due to lack of preparation & the third officer could not take the examination due to short notice.

Proposal to develop Konarak in Orissa on the Pattern of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh

5676. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for developing Konarak in Orissa on the pattern of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and cost of the scheme ; and

(c) Government's reaction to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). The India Tourism Development Corporation have a Travellers' Lodge at Khajuraho as well as at Konarak. The Archaeological survey is proposing to acquire some area around the temples at Khajuraho for land-scaping and similar action is proposed by them and the Department of Tourism at Konarak. The Archaeological Survey will also be flood-lighting the temple at Konarak at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

Investment of funds by newspapers in Industrial Ventures

5977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the investment made by each of the nine newspapers in the industrial ventures at the end of 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The requisite information is given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the 8 Newspaper Companies associated with Business Houses	Amount in lakhs Rs.
1.	Bennett Coleman & Company Ltd.	1.01
2.	Behar Journals Limited	0.4*
3.	Pioneer Limited	0.02
4.	Statesman Limited	0.09
5.	Newspapers Limited	0.21
6.	Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	255.80
7.	Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd.	156.86
8.	Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd.	34.38
9.	Gomantak Pvt. Ltd.	0.09
Total :		448.50

*As per Balance Sheet for 31-3 1968.

Flats, Houses and other Buildings under LIC Possession in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras

5978. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flats, houses and other buildings under the possession of the LIC in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras ;

(b) the floor space of the flats, houses and buildings and the total expenditure incurred on their construction ;

(c) the number of buildings which have been occupied by L.I.C. offices and LIC staff and which have been let out to other parties ; and

(d) the total amount realised by way of rent from buildings let out and the number of buildings which remained unoccupied as on 30th April, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Expenditure incurred on L. I. C. Houses, Flats and other Buildings in Calcutta

5979. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and addresses of Life Insurance Corporation's houses, flats and other buildings in Calcutta and total expenditure incurred on each building ;

(b) the buildings occupied by Life Insurance Corporation's offices and their officers and staff and the buildings with address let out to the Companies and individuals in the private and public sectors ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints of corruption and nepotism in regard to the allotment of Life Insurance Corporation's flats in Calcutta ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Payment of Pension Through Money Order

5980. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the facility of payment of pension through Money Order to those Central Government Employees who are getting pension of more than Rs. 100; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, in their Report on Treasuries, instructions issued in August last that pensions, including provisional pensions, upto Rs. 100/- per month should, at the request of the pensioners, be remitted to them by money order at Government expense. However, under the Central Treasury Rules pensioners drawing pensions not exceeding Rs. 250/- per month are also entitled to receive their pensions through money orders, but the money order commission is payable by them. In view of the additional cost involved there is at present no proposal to remit by money order pensions in excess of Rs. 100/- at Government expense.

Demand for a Sainik School in Delhi

5981. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for opening a Sainik School exclusively for children residing in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start such a school in the vicinity of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Sainik Schools are normally opened at the request of the State Governments who provide land and buildings for the School and also stipends & scholarships to a large number of students. No request from the Delhi Administration for opening a School at Delhi has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

बम्बई में तस्करी के माल का बरामद किया जाना

5982. श्री के० मालन्ना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने हाल ही में 4 लाख रुपये की कीमत का तस्करी का कपड़ा बम्बई में बरामद किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). इस आशय की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर कि बारसोबा में सेंट जेबियर्स बिल्डा के आउट हाउस में निषिद्ध वस्तुएं जमा की गई हैं, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क विभाग, बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने 12-13 अप्रैल, 1972 को पंच गवाहों की उपस्थिति में उपर्युक्त स्थानों की तलाशी ली। कुल मिलाकर 64 पैकेट बरामद किये गये जिनमें 4.6 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के चोरी छिपे लाये गये कपड़े (साड़ियां तथा सूटिंग), 60,000 रुपये के मूल्य का धातु का धागा तथा लगभग 31,000 रुपये के मूल्य के घड़ी के फीते शामिल थे। मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

भारत इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से
आय-कर की वसूली

5983. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या
बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
की वार्षिक आय इतनी अधिक है कि उस पर
आय-कर लगाया जा सकता है; और

(ख) इस संस्था पर आय-कर लगाने के
लिसे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) भारत इण्डिया ट्रेड
यूनियन कांग्रेस की आय—कर योग्य है अथवा
नहीं यह प्रश्न कर निर्धारण प्राधिकारियों के
विचाराधीन है और जैसे ही कोई निर्णय किया
जायगा उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया
जायगा ।

(ख) आय-कर अधिकारी द्वारा कर-निर्धारण
वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए आयकर अधि-
नियम 1961 की धारा 139 (2) के अधीन
नोटिस जारी किया गया था, जिसमें आल
इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से आय-विवरणों
मांगी गई थी । इस नोटिस के उत्तर में एक
आय-विवरणों दाखिल की गई है जिसमें आय
'शून्य' दिखाई गई है । कर-निर्धारण वर्ष
1971-72 के लिए भी इसी प्रकार की आय-
विवरणों अधिकारी को प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें
आय शून्य बताई गई है ।

Fertilizer Plants and their Capacity

5984. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many fertiliser plants are there
in operation in public sector and how many
in the Private Sector;

(b) what are their capacities and where
are they located;

(c) how many new fertiliser plants have
been sanctioned;

(d) what are their capacities and where
they are going to be located; and

(e) how many more plants are needed
to make the country self-sufficient in fertili-
sers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-
CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to
(d). The required information is given in the
statement laid on the Table of the House.
[Pleaced in Library. See No LT 218/72]

(e) With the commissioning of the
various projects which are in different stages
of implementation, it is expected that the
country will become more or less self-suffi-
cient by 1976-77. Steps to develop addition-
al capacity for fertilizer production to keep
the country self-sufficient there after will be
taken with due regard to the growth rate in
fertilizer consumption and the trends.

Proposals for life Insurance on the lives of coal Mines Employees

5985. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under
consideration for obtaining proposals for
Life Insurance on the lives of Coal Mines
Employees to be financed from Coal Mines
Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b).
A member of the Coal Mines Provident
Fund can submit proposals for Life Insu-
rance for being financed from the Fund if
(i) his past contribution to the Fund is
sufficient to meet the premium for at least
two years and (ii) the member's annual
contribution to the Fund is not less than
the amount of the annual premium. Subject
to fulfilment of these conditions and his

being otherwise insurable, the premium under the policy may be paid from the Fund.

Loan from World Bank for Rubber Board

5986. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently sanctioned certain loans and grants to the Rubber Board;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether these loans and grants are according to Board's requirements?

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

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

Loans given to Projects in Kerala by Central Government and Financial Institutions

5987. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for which loans were given by the Central Government or Government Financial Institutions to entrepreneurs in the State of Kerala in the medium, and large-scale sectors;

(b) whether in many cases, the loans sanctioned were not properly utilised and no new units were started; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Unit Trust of India does not grant loans.

The required information in respect of the other all India long-term public sector financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial

Finance Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India is as follows:—

Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India have so far sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 13.64 crores to 30 industrial projects (16 new and 14 existing) for manufacture of zinc and its bye-products, electrical lamps, sugar, textile, synthetic fibres, rubber products, fertilizers, oil and steel products, chemical products, vegetable oil extraction, glass and electrical machinery.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Similar information in respect of loans, if any, given by the Central Government to the entrepreneurs in the State of Kerala is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Applications for Financial Assistance rejected by Nationalised Banks in Kerala

5988. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for financial assistance, rejected by the Branches of Nationalised Banks in the State of Kerala during 1971-72 on the ground that the applicants were not able to furnish security; and

(b) the numbers of applications pending with them for more than three months and nine months.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The information is not maintained in the form asked for by the Hon'ble Member. In appraising loan applications, nationalised banks have increasingly been adopting a need-based approach and the emphasis has shifted from security to such factors as the viability of the proposal, the integrity of borrower and his ability to implement the project.

(b) The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and placed on the Table of the House.

**Accommodation for Income-tax Offices
in Kerala**

5989. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no buildings for housing income-tax Offices and for providing accommodation to officials working there, in several Districts of Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements for office buildings and residential accommodation for the Income-tax officials in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Out of 11 stations where Income-tax Offices function in Kerala, Government office building exists only at one place. No departmental residential accommodation exists at any station in Kerala.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Commissioner of Income-tax to submit specific proposal for acquiring land wherever feasible, and also to submit proposals for construction where land is already available with the Department.

**Number of Military Personnel Belonging
to Jhunjhunu District of Rajasthan
Killed in War**

5990. **SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of military personnel belonging to District Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan who lost their lives in 1971 War with Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

	<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>
Officers	2	nil	nil
JCOs (or equivalent)	1	nil	nil

Jawans (or equivalent)	76	nil	nil
Total =	79	nil	nil

**Expenditure on Diet of Students in Sainik
Schools**

5992. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure per boy per day incurred on the diet of students of Sainik Schools in the country ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the expenditure on diet ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) All Sainik Schools have been authorised to incur expenditure on diet charges at the rate of Rs. 2.75 per boy per day. The actual expenditure may vary subject to local conditions.

(b) The diet charges are reviewed periodically to ensure that boys get adequate nourishment.

Recovery of Loans Advanced by Nationalised Bank

5993. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to ensure the recovery of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to weaker sections of the society ;

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

(c) whether any cases of default have come to the notice of Government ; and if so, the number and nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In the credit schemes formulated by each bank, specific terms and conditions for recovery of loans are incorporated. These terms and conditions are prescribed after generally assessing the viability of the projects and

linking the recovery schedules to the anticipated cash accruals on the implementation of projects.

The general principles followed by the banks in order to ensure recovery are given in statement attached.

(c) Cases of default do crop up occasionally. Many times default arise on account of natural calamities or other unforeseen circumstances affecting business. Separate statistics of number of defaults by types are not maintained

Statement

I. Adequate follow-up and supervisory arrangements should be organised to keep track of the end-use of funds lent to the small entrepreneurs and other self-employed categories of borrowers, and for effecting recovery of the advances according to schedule. This will help achieve a measure of rotation of funds so that the scarce resources can be made to reach as large a number of people as possible. The borrower should be encouraged to maintain some basic minimum of accounts and should be persuaded to accept financial supervision and discipline. In particular, the borrower units should be encouraged to build up equity by ploughing back a position of the surplus generated in the business.

II. (1) For both short and medium term loans repayment schedule of the loans should coincide with the time when the cultivator has sold his produce.

(2) Efforts at recovery by the banks should commence in advance of the due date of the loans.

(3) Where multiple-cropping prevails, the due date should be related to the time of sale of the main crop.

(4) In working out the cultivator's repayment capacity care should be taken not to exaggerate the gross output.

(5) Recovery programmes should at all times be sufficiently flexible

to allow easy rephasing in case of natural calamities or adverse seasonal factors.

(6) Recovery performance should be under constant and close review. Each bank branch should maintain a demand collection and balance register and a due date register.

अखिल भारतीय इण्डियन आयल डीलर्स
एसोसिएशन से जापन

5994. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री वाई० ईश्वर रेड्डी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल ही में अखिल भारतीय इण्डियन आयल डीलर्स एवं अन्य तेल एसोसिएशनों की ओर से जापन मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जापनों का सारांश क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रति क्रिया है ?

विधि और न्याय, तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले): (क) से (ग). इस पार्टी से कई जापनों का व्यापक तौर पर परिचालन किया गया है तथा किया जा रहा है और ये जापन इस मंत्रालय में काफी नियमित समयान्तरालों पर एक एसोसिएशन, अधिक एसोसिएशनों अथवा निम्नलिखित सभी एसोसिएशनों से भी प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

(क) अखिल भारतीय इण्डियन आयल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन

(ख) नेशनल आयल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स

(ग) बम्बई रिटेलर्स (जी. एस.) को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लि.

(घ) सिन्धी चेम्बर आफ कसर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

(ङ.) नोबल प्रायल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स

(च) साधना इण्डस्ट्रीज

यह पता लगाया गया है कि ये एसो-सियेशनों पंजीकृत नहीं हैं और इन उपयुक्त फार्मों एसोसिएशनों के पीछे एक साधारण पार्टी है।

2. गत समय में प्राप्त ज्ञापनों में लगाए गए आरोपों के आधार पर की गई जांच से मालूम हुआ कि इन्हें प्रमाणित नहीं किया जा सकता था। अगस्त, 1971 में इस प्रकार के जांचों की अन्तिम विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी, सारांश तौर पर प्रमुख आरोपों तथा जांचों के परिणाम का एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है।

3. यह पार्टी आई. ओ. सी. के एजेंट के रूप कार्य कर रही थी। इस पार्टी की एजेंसी की समाप्ति पर, पार्टी ने भारतीय तेल निगम के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की। किन्तु लागतों सहित अर्जोदाता को खारिज किया गया।

विवरण

(क) यह आरोप, कि मिट्टी के तेली की बिक्री के लिये प्रोत्साहन बोनस के रूप में भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा बगैर किसी औचित्य के और कपटपूर्वक बड़ी बड़ी रकमें दी गई हैं, झूठा साबित हुआ है। बिल्कुल कोई रकम नहीं दी गई है। वास्तव में इस पार्टी ने, मिट्टी के तेल के किसी दूसरे बिक्रेता जो इस पार्टी का बहनेला उद्यम है और मुद्रित नकदी-रसीदों (कैश मीमोज) के अनुसार, इसके सीधे प्रबन्ध के अंतर्गत है, कि बिक्री बढ़ाने के मिट्टी के तेल की अपनी बिक्री जानबूझ कर कम कर दी थी और अपना कारबार अपने इस बहनेले

उद्यम की स्थानांतरित कर दिया था ताकि वह बोनस मांग सके, जिसे भारतीय तेल निगम ने मानने से इंकार कर दिया था।

(ख) यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि भारतीय तेल निगम की प्रोत्साहन योजना गुप्त रखी गई थी और इसकी सूचना केवल कृपापात्र एजेंटों को ही दी गई थी। सच्चाई यह है कि इस पार्टी ने भारतीय तेल निगम के तत्कालीन महाप्रबंधक को 18-11-1970 को एक पत्र लिखा था और उसमें यह जिक्र था कि :

“बिक्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निगम द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रोत्साहन योजना के लिये हमारी सहायता का हमने अपने अभिलेखों में उल्लेख कर दिया है।”

(ग) यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि बेरो-जगार स्नातकों को सहायता करने की सरकार की नीति का उल्लंघन करते हुए श्री देधिया को बम्बई में एक पेट्रोल पम्प दिया गया है। यह पम्प नवम्बर, 1965 को दिया गया था जबकि नई योजना चार वर्ष बाद नवम्बर, 1969 में शुरू की गई थी।

(घ) यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि श्री देधिया का कार्यालय बम्बई में है और पेट्रोल पम्प प्रतिष्ठापन के निकट है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसे घाना में स्थित एक बैंक की चेक सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। यह बात भी झूठी साबित हुई है। फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र मटुंगा में है जो भारतीय तेल निगम के प्रतिष्ठापन से 4 से 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है। बैंक मटुंगा के एक बैंक के बाम काटा जाता है ना कि घाना के बैंक के नाम।

(ङ.) यह आरोप लगाया है कि श्री मजीद की न्यू ईस्टर्न केरोसीन सप्लायर्स कम्पनी की बैंक सुविधाएं इस शर्त पर दी गई थी कि 50,000 रुपये की रकम जमानत के रूप में जमा करनी पड़ेगी। श्री मजीद ने जमा की रकम वापस ले ली है और इसके बावजूद भी उसे सप्लायर्स की

जा रही है। सच्चाई यह है कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने जब बैंक सुविधा हटा ली और नकद रकम लेना शुरू कर दिया था तो बैंकों के लिये बैंक की गारंटी लेने को जरूरत समाप्त हो गई थी। अतः पार्टी की भारतीय तेल निगम से बैंक गारंटी वापस कर देने की मांग ठीक थी और भारतीय तेल निगम ने इसे मान लिया था।

(च) आरोप लगाया गया है कि बेस आयल, जो केवल सुरक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिये बेचे जाते हैं, प्रबंध निदेशक द्वारा अन्य पार्टियों को भी दिये जा रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। रक्षा के लिये अपेक्षित कोई भी बेस आइल प्राइवेट पार्टियों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

(छ) यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि नेफथा बहुत ऊँचे मूल्य पर आयात किया जा रहा है। यह बात भली-भाँति ज्ञात है कि इस देश में अभी तक नेफथा का आयात नहीं हुआ है।

(ज) लूब के लाने ले जाने के लिये किराये पर लिये गये हिरोशिमा मार टैंकर को कपटपूर्वक अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। सच्चाई यह है कि इस टैंकर का अपवर्तन अवगास, जिसे उच्चाग्रता दी जाती है, के आयात के लिये करना पड़ा था। अपवर्तन मंत्रालय की अनुमति से किया गया था।

Shifting of Headquarters of Recovery Cell of Excised and Customs, Faridabad

5995. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether realisation squad for recovery of Central Excise and Customs was formed with its Headquarters at Faridabad and within a week after its formation, it was permitted to shift its Headquarters from Faridabad to Gurgaon ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the staff attached to this Recovery Cell of Central Excise and Customs have been charging Travelling Allowance with their Headquarters at Faridabad even after the change of Headquarters to Gurgaon for the last one year ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir. The realisation squad for recovery of Central Excise and Customs set up at Faridabad continues to function there. Another squad for realisation of arrears of Tobacco Excise has been set up at Gurgaon.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two Inspectors of Central Excise attached to the arrears realisation squad set up at Gurgaon are operating from Faridabad. As the arrears have to be collected from different villages in the entire Gurgaon District, it does not make much difference from the point of view of expenditure on Travelling Allowance whether their headquarters are at Faridabad or at Gurgaon.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints against Superintendents, Central Excise Gurgaon

5996. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any complaints of corruption against some Superintendents of Central Excise, Gurgaon were received during the last two years ; and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Yes, Sir. There have been some complaints of corruption against some Superintendents of Central Excise, Gurgaon during the last 2 years. Some of these complaints have been enquired into and found to be pseudonymous and unfounded while the allegations made in other complaints are being investigated.

**Agreement with Bangladesh for
Crude Oil**

5997. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

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

(a) whether India is in a position to
meet the oil requirements of Bangladesh ;

(b) whether Government have entered
into any agreement in this matter with
Bangladesh ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of Bangladesh for the supply of 5 lakh tonnes of crude oil on commercial terms. The value of the crude supplied to Bangladesh is repayable in five equal annual instalments. The Indian Oil Corporation has procured this crude oil and is effecting deliveries thereof on behalf of the Government of India to the Eastern Refineries Ltd., Chittagong. The Trade Agreement between the two Governments also provides for imports and exports of petroleum products, as follows :—

A. Exports to Bangladesh :

Asphalt	...	Rs. 100 lakhs
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B. Imports from Bangladesh :

Furnace Oil

Jute Batching Oil	...	Rs. 150 lakhs
Naphtha		

**बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में तेल की
कथित चोरी**

5998. श्री जगन्मोहन प्रसाद यादव: क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बरोनी
तेल शोधक कारखाने से अधिकारियों और कर्म-
चारियों को मिलीभगत से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में
तेल चुराया जा रहा है और इसे कुछ व्यापा-
रियों को सस्ते दामों पर बेचा जा रहा है;
और

(ख) यदि हा, तो संबंधित व्यक्तियों के
विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इन घट-
नाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय
करने का विचार है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और
रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क)
यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि बरोनी तेल शोधक
कारखाने से अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की
मिली भगत से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में तेल चुराया
जा रहा है। किन्तु हाल ही में कुछ छुट-पुट के
मामले हुए हैं, जिनमें, जांच पड़ताल करने पर
बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के प्राधिकारियों
की टैंक-लारियों के, जो अधिक मात्रा में उत्पादों
को ले जाने के लिए रूपांकित की गई प्रतीत
होती थीं, आन्तरिक पुर्जों को लगाने में कुछ
छोखे बाजी का पता लगा। इन टैंक-लारियों को
पकड़ा गया था तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो मामले
की जांच कर रहा है। कुछ समय पहले त्रुटि-
पूर्ण असंशोधन चार्ट सहित एक ट्रक का भी
पता लगा था। इस मामले को भी केन्द्रीय जांच
ब्यूरो के पास जांच के लिए भेजा गया है।
किन्तु इन मामलों में से किसी में भी शोधनशाखा
के प्रबन्धकों, को, किसी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी
की ओर से मिलीभगत की किसी प्रकार की
घटना नहीं मिली।

(ख) शोधनशाखा से भेजे जा रहे उत्पादों
की चोरी को रोकने के लिए तेल शोधक कार-
खाने के प्रबन्धकों ने निम्नलिखित उपाय अप-
नाए हैं:—

(1) कान्टेनर्स में लदान किए गए उत्पादों का लदान की गई मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अनिवार्य रूप से जांच की जाती है।

(2) सभी टैंक लारियों का सहायक इंजीनियर पद के अधिकारी द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से जांच की जाती है।

(3) शोधनशाला के उत्पादों से लदान किए गए कंटेनर्स के कम से कम 5 % का प्रभाग अध्यक्ष के पद के अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की जाती है।

(4) कारखाने के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा गेटों पर नियमित रूप से जांच पड़ताल की जाती है।

(5) शोधनशाला के एक सतर्क अधिकारी के साथ सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा समय समय आकस्मिक जांच की जा रही है।

(6) विशेष पुलिस संस्थान के अधिकारी भी आकस्मिक जांच करते हैं।

Exchange of Indian and Pakistani Currencies in areas under India's Control

5999. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has suggested to the Central Government to allow exchange of Pakistani India's control ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure supply of essential commodities from neighbouring Indian territory to the civil population in areas of Sind now under Indian occupation, some genuine traders are being allowed to deposit

with the neighbouring branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Pakistani currency in exchange for Indian Rupees. The amounts permitted to be so deposited are adequate to meet genuine requirements of essential trade.

Difference in Service Conditions of Industrial and Non-Industrial Employees in Defence Establishments

6000. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence establishments in the matter of their service conditions ;

(b) whether the All India Defence Employees' Federation has made several representations to this effect :

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are differences in the terms and conditions of service of industrial and non-industrial employees in certain matters like leave, working hours, overtime allowance, etc.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from All India Defence Employees Federation on the subject. The Third Pay Commission is already seized of the question and any basic changes in this regard will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा किए

गए अत्याचार जनरल नियाजी की स्वीकारोक्ति

6001. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान" (हिन्दी) में 'बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा किए गये अत्याचार जनरल नियाजी की स्वीकारोक्ति' के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जनरल नियाजी को बंगला देश में घटी घटनाओं पर पुस्तक लिखने की अनुमति दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या यह पुस्तक भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित की जायेगी या जनरल नियाजी द्वारा ?

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

(ख) जनरल नियाजी ने ऐसी पुस्तक लिखने के लिए सरकार से कोई अनुमति नहीं मांगी है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to set up an Explosive Factory in Orissa

6002. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI D.K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have made any proposal for setting up an explosive factory in Orissa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had requested for the location of ordinance factories and defence-oriented projects in Orissa. They were

informed that a decision to locate defence projects was taken in each case based on a full consideration of all relevant factors including strategic and technical parameters of the project.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1907 DATED 26TH NOVEMBER, 1971 RE : REPATRIATION OF DIVIDENDS BY FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

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

(i) While laying on the Table of the House the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1907 on 26-11-1971, the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri P. C. Sethi) had *inter-alia* stated in reply to part (d) of this Question that Esso had transferred an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the year 1969. The Reserve Bank of India have since then corrected the figure to 'NIL'.

To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given. I, however, express my regret for the same.

(ii) The information for answering part (d) of the question, "the amount of money already repatriated by each of the foreign oil companies", was obtained from the Reserve Bank of India through the Ministry of Finance. The information was also received from the oil companies and a difference was detected for the year 1969 in the case of Esso's figure. The matter had to be referred to the Ministry of Finance for reconciliation of the figures and hence the delay. I, however, express my regret for the same.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2776 DATED 3RD DECEMBER, 1971 RE : DEALERSHIP GIVEN BY ESSO COMPANY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(i) While laying on the Table of the House the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2776 on 3-12-1971, the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri P. C. Sethi) had *inter-alia* stated in reply to part (d) of this Question that Esso had transferred an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the year 1969. The Reserve Bank of India have since then corrected the figure to 'NIL'.

To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given. I, however, express my regret for the same.

(ii) The information for answering part (d) of the question, "the profit remitted by it (Esso) abroad during the last three years", was obtained from the Reserve Bank of India through the Ministry of Finance. The information was also received from the oil company and a difference was detected for the year 1969. The matter had to be referred to the Ministry of Finance for reconciliation of the figures and hence the delay. I, however, express my regret for same.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, AND CENTRAL EXCISE (SEVENTH AUDIT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year ended the 31st March, 1970, under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in the library. See No. LT—2010/72].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 479 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

the 22nd April, 1972, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in library. See No. LT—2011/72].

- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English Versions), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 480 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1972, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in library. See No. LT—2012/72].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MAZAGON DOCK LTD., AND GOA SHIPYARD, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Sambhali, Goa, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT—2013/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) The Companies (Fees on Applications) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1972.
- (ii) The Companies (Appeals to the Central Government) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 261 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2014/72]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 260 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1972 making certain alterations in Schedule X to the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2015/72].

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RECENT CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS BY PAKISTAN IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Last Tuesday, I informed the House of the Pakistani attack on two of our posts in Kalyan area near Tithwal in Kashmir. During the last one week starting from 4th May, 1972, Pakistani troops have considerably increased their activity all along the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir. They have committed as many as 40 Cease Fire Violations during this period. The sectorwise details are as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Gaurian sector | —7 Violations. |
| (2) Tithwal Sector | —9 Violations. |
| (3) Gulmarg Sector | —1 Violations. |
| (4) Poonch Sector | —15 Violations. |
| (5) Nowshera Sector | —15 Violations. |
| (6) Jammu Sector | —2 Violations. |

During the same period, there have been only a few incidents along the cease-fire line along Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrat.

The above list of violations includes two serious incidents of firing by Pak troops in Nowshera sector, approximately 11 miles Northwest of Nowshera. As a result of these two firings we suffered the following casualties.

Killed—1 Officer and 1 Other Rank.

Wounded—1 JCO and 3 Other Ranks.

As I have already stated in this august House on earlier occasions, our troops have instructions to deal effectively with all intrusions and cease-fire violations by Pakistani troops. In these actions, Pakistani troops have suffered some casualties.

In a number of cases where clashes have occurred along the line of control, flag meetings have been held by local commanders to identify the points of dispute and settle them on the spot. This process will continue so that the chances of clashes along the line of actual control is minimised and needless loss of human lives on both sides avoided.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (शालियर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर आप चर्चा का मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साप करिये लेकिन उसे प्रोसीक्यूटोर के मुताबिक करिये।

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 15th May, 1972 will consist of :

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1972.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1972-73.

- (3) Consideration and passing of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1972.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, practically all the Members who spoke or put questions regarding the Vietnam situation wanted a discussion. I also mentioned it in the Business Advisory Committee. The purpose of this discussion was to adopt a resolution condemning the action of the US imperialists. The Pakistani attack, I feel, is also a part of the game which is being hatched by the US imperialists. So, I request you and, through you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that either they should bring forward a resolution which we should pass unanimously or a non-official or private Member's resolution which has already been tabled should be adopted by the this House unanimously. I would request that discussion on this must take place next week.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose —

MR. SPEAKER : We had settled the procedure that the Members should give advance notice as to what suggestions they want to make. You must stick to that. You are all getting up abruptly.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : I have sent it. I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you sent it in advance ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में और सारे देश में भूतपूर्व नरेशों द्वारा अपनी जायदाद, ज़मीन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बेची जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं जो कलात्मक वस्तुएं, और जो प्राचीन पांडु लिपियां बगैरह हैं, कीमती मूर्तियां हैं जोकि दुर्लभ हैं उन को भी बड़ी तादाद में बेचा जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान की विधान सभा में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य चाहते क्या हैं ? वह तो भाषण करने लगे हैं।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am referring to that...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रफ़रिंग में भाषण मत कीजिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : राजस्थान की विधान सभा में भी इस बारे में दो दफा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान खींच गया है। राजस्थान विधान सभा में वहां की राज्य मंत्राणी श्रीमती कमला ने जो जवाब दिया है उसकी तरफ़ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा गया है लेकिन केन्द्र ने बार बार याद दिलाने पर भी कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। यह स्थिति बड़ी दुखद है और केन्द्र को इस बारे में कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऐसी बिक्री को रोकने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा उस का नैक्स्तीक के बिज़नेस से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am not talking about the business...

MR. SPEAKER : Then that is not the item under consideration. Kindly sit down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : पिछली लोकसभा के दौरान शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइक्स प्रमेंडमेंट बिल तैयार हुआ था लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के डिजायल्व होने के बाद वह बिल लैप्स हो गया तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह जो बिल लैप्स हो गया था उस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइक्स प्रमेंडमेंट बिल

को अब पार्लियामेंट के सामने कब तक लाने वाले हैं ?

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि गणपूर्ति के लिए कोई बिल लाने वाले हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक उसे लाकर कानून बनाने वाले हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले हफ्ते जिन विषयों पर विचार होने वाला है उन में एक विषय यह भी होना चाहिए जिसका कि उल्लेख अभी सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने किया था कि पाकिस्तान लगातार हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर रहा है। यह जो अतिक्रमण जम्मू काश्मीर में हो रहा है उस से पीछे एक योजना दिखाई देती है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उस में जो चौकिबां चला गई हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : We had settled that those who want to raise any questions about, they will send them in writing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: माफ़ कीजियेगा इस के लिए लिख कर भेजना कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है। बिजनैस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी का मामला जब आता है तो उस पर बोलने के लिए लिख कर पहले भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why are you unnecessarily increasing your paper work.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: किस नें फैसला किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वाजपेयी जी ने किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अद्वय महोदय, मैं कोई पहली बार लोकसभा में नहीं आया हूँ और आज तक कभी भी बिजनैस एंडवाइजरी

कमेटी द्वारा अगले हफ्ते के बिजनैस पर हाउस में बोलने के लिए कभी भी पहले मैंने लिख कर नहीं भेजा है। क्या अध्यक्ष जी चाहते हैं कि मैं इस पर न बोलूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बिजनैस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी में आजाइये और उस की मीटिंग में बात कर लीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: और मेम्बरों को तो आप उस पर बोलने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं खाली मेरे साथ यह भेदभाव कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर माननीय सदस्य भी पहले से लिख कर दे देते कि वह इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं तो ठीक था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि पहले से इस के लिए लिख कर दिया जाय।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Loharaga) : May I make a submission, Sir ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI KARTIAK ORAON : I want your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No protection.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Just one minute; Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. (Interruptions).

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : One minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to observe this convention in future.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : On the 25th April, on a Call Attention motion about the sale of about 2000 Adivasi girls, there was a discussion in this House. The reply

by the hon. Home Minister was far from satisfactory, it was very loose, inadequate and inconclusive. The House was very much exercised over it... (Interruptions) Later, a letter signed by 87 Members of Parliament...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. If you go on like this, I am not going to observe this convention in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What convention ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you break this convention, how can I ask this side to observe it ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : 87 Members of Parliament have demanded a full-fledged discussion in the matter. He said he would give us time. What has he done now ? He said he would give us time after the 12th. Now he has not given any time for this important and serious matter...(Interruptions). Sir, we demand a discussion on this, Please give time for this important matter of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister said that he would give us three hours time for discussion after the 12th. To-day is the 12th and it is not included in the business for the next week. I want to know when is he going to give us time ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Where is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : They must say what they are going to do about it. If they want to bluff us, I am not for it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Is one minute over ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Let the Minister come and tell us on the floor of the House that he will give us time.

Where has he gone ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Raise it in the Congress Party meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kartik Oraon, will you please sit down ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : O. K. thank you...(Interruptions).

I am grateful to you that you have at least heard me patiently. I want the Minister to hear me patiently. Please call the Minister...(Interruptions). He must come and say, 'Yes', and that he will give time...(Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. Every day the Scheduled Castes matters are being treated like this. No time for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Order please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : His feelings must be respected by the Minister. The Minister is quite callous.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : These things were not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने वचन दिया था । इस लिये इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये ।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : आदिवासियों के साथ हमेशा भेदभाव किया जाता है । यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Most incompetent Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, we have.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज जो चाहे बोले लें, लेकिन मैं आइन्दा से यह कंवेसन आबजर्ब नहीं करूंगा (अवधान)

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is a general grievance that has been felt here. The Member certainly seems to remember that some assurance was given that a discussion would be held to discuss the problems of the adivasis. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had given an understanding at that time when we discussed this, that this would be so. Now, the Business Advisory Committee has come out with a

[Shri Piloo Mody]

report. There is no mention of adivasis. He is therefore right

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was not brought up in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI PILOO MODY : None of us know what transpired in the BAC meeting. This matter was not even brought up, as Mr. Banerjee said. How can this be re-introduced in the Agenda, unless some Members voice a grievance for an assurance not being carried out? The least we could expect is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to get up and say, yes, there was a slip on my part, I was not thinking of adivasis last week, but next week we are going to take it up. But he has chosen not to do so. About giving prior notice and writing to you, it is just not physically possible. We do not know what is discussed in the B.A.C. except when the report is made here before Parliament. Only at that time objection can be raised if we have any.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the Business Advisory Committee only time is allotted. Whether anything should come up next week, etc. is not discussed.

श्री केशर नाथ सिंह: जाह तक बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का सवाल है. उस के रेलवे की डिमाण्ड्स फार ग्राण्ट्स के लिये पांच घंटे रखे हैं। 22 तारीख के बाद जो सदन की मीटिंगें होगी उस में यह सब मसले आ सकते हैं। इस आने वाले सप्ताहमें यह मुमकिन नहीं है। प्रायारिटी बिल में फाइनेन्स बिल और रेलवे ग्राण्ट्स आती हैं।

श्री हुसम खन्व कछवाय: उह समय कौन-कौन से मसले आयेंगे ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (मुरलीपुर): इन बिलों के बाद आप इस को लायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह: अगर हाउस की राय होगी तो शायद ले लिया जायेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Like everything else the adivasis will also be guillotined by them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : There have been many contradictory statements of the Minister of Food and Agriculture about land ceiling. We were assured this will be discussed. I want to know whether it is possible to include this discussion in this week. I want to know whether it is going to be discussed this week or not (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : You are diverting the subject (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You should not act against the dignity or decorum of the House. Don't make a show of yourself. Kindly sit down.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : My point is.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to ask him to quite the House. There should be some good behaviour in the House.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Everybody else is allowed. But you do not allow me to have my say. I am also a Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ?

श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल (गंगानगर): आप कहते हैं कि हमें व्यवहार करना चाहिये। यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन बाहर हमारे शैड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइबज्ज के लोगों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है, इसको भी तो आप देखें. . .

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : We did not expect this from you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is no use sitting in this House if this Member goes on behaving like this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to. The Party to which he belongs does not react to this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I do not know what to do. You do not allow me to have my say. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he please leave the House ? If he behaves like this, I am not going to tolerate it ? I feel ashamed at the way things are going on here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to raise an important procedural issue. You rightly pointed out that if any member wanted to raise any issue, he should seek your permission. We are just now discussing the problem of the sensitive issue of Harijans.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Adivasis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had written to you giving the date and time of a very serious incident that has taken place—in Maharashtra where social and economic boycott of Harijans is taking place of 900 Harijans. When I gave it in writing, I am told by the Secretary that I am not permitted to raise the issue. In future, only when I am permitted to raise an issue, I will raise it. Let us know why such issues are not permitted to be raised.

MR. SPEAKER : He was permitted to raise it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had made a specific reference to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received anything from him today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Three days back. I had given in writing but I am told 'You are not allowed to raise the issue'. It is a serious issue. The villagers met and decided to have an economic and social boycott of the Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER : It was raised earlier. That was why it was not allowed a second time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : As regards land ceiling, when is the Minister bringing the proposals before the House ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Where is Raj Bahadur ?

MR. SPEAKER : This matter was brought up in the Business Advisory Committee. The Minister said that some time later he would bring this issue before the House. He did not say at what time ; he said 'some time later'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A lot of things has been said about the Business Advisory Committee. In the Committee, the question of land ceiling, the issue of suicide of Dr. Shah and other issues were taken into consideration. It was decided that we would allow a discussion. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahadur, said that he could not take a decision unless he has had a talk with the Leader of the House, as regards land ceiling. But about Vinod Shah, Vietnam and also the Nagarwala case, it was almost agreed that a discussion would be allowed. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : We will pass on to the next item.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Sir, I sent a letter to you. I want to know whether you have received that letter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received it just now. How can I read it now ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I do not want you to read it now. I only wanted to know if you have received it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen it. Where is the question of reading it during the Question Hour ? I cannot be expected to see it even. And then you ask me what action you are going to take on it and so on (Interruption)

श्री हुकुम चन्द बख्शबाख्श : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जानना चाहा है कि सरकार कब तक बिल लाने वाली है। लाने वाली भी है या नहीं ? हाँ या न मैं जबाब दिला दूँ। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट

[श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय]
और गैडयुल्ड ट्राइब्ज एमेंडमेंट बिल जो पिछली लोक सभा में आने वाला था वह लेप्स हो गया था क्योंकि पार्लिमेंट को समाप्त कर दिया गया था। इसके बारे में आश्वासन भी दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक ये उस बिल को लाने वाले हैं ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह: मैं इनकी बात को मिनिस्ट्री तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister is not sure, he can take some decision on it and inform him later, rather than giving an off-hand reply now and later on coming in for correction, which is not a good practice. If you are not sure about it now, you can say about it at a later stage.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You are all very fond of talking, but not listening. Listen to the Minister also.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: कल इसी हाउस में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्राविडेंट फांड एम्प्लायीज ने जो हंगर स्ट्राइक कर रखी है, उस सवाल को उठाया था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी आदेश दिया था कि मिनिस्टर को बयान देना चाहिये। स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। भूख हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज ही स्टेटमेंट आए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह आज आएगा और अगर नहीं आएगा तो कब इसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट होगा।

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : I shall bring to the notice of the Labour Minister and they will inform you.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: स्टेटमेंट कब हो गया। स्पीकर साहब ने भी इसके बारे में आदेश दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER : We shall pass on to the next item. There should be some system about everything. Either we will have to

reconsider it when the report for the next week comes—the procedure to be followed—or let it go on as it is. But it takes a lot of time. The Minister should know in advance that such and such a question comes, and when it is asked in the House, he will be ready to answer it; otherwise, off-hand, Members ask about such and such a thing. That is why that procedure was adopted, that convention was adopted, that if he knows it, that such a Member will get up and ask any question about it—

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How are Members to know what business he is going to announce ? They do not know it, till such time when he comes to announce it.

MR. SPEAKER : If you tell me that you want to say something about such and such matters,—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In anticipation ?

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the announcement of the business is concerned, I think that is a matter which should be either raised here or when the report of the Business Advisory Committee comes for approval; not on both these occasions. The Business Advisory Committee report normally comes up before the House and the Members may give their suggestions at that time. Or, if they want anything to be raised in the House, they can send those matters to the Business Advisory Committee, and that can be considered at the Business Advisory Committee. If it is not included at that stage, the Member may get up and ask, what about that matter. We shall now pass on to the next item.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, with all respect to you, I may say that the Business Advisory Committee does not arrange the business of the House. It only allots time for each item of business. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is my duty to sit down when a Member gets up ! Everything is going wrong today.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, your clarification has not been very clear,

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to repeat it. There are two occasions when the business of the House is referred to firstly when the report of the Business Advisory Committee is presented to this House for approval or when the minister gets up to announce the business for next week. On both these occasions, members get up now. It should be done only once or either of these occasions, not both. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta says, how can members know what the minister is going to announce? Members can listen to the minister's announcement and if any business has not been included, the members may send their suggestions to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : The business of the House is not decided by the Business Advisory Committee. It only allocates the time for individual items of business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Also, the Business Advisory Committee does not meet once a week. Sometimes it meets after 10 or 15 days.

MR. SPEAKER : As I said, on one of these occasions, either when the report of the Business Advisory Committee is presented for approval or when the Minister makes the announcement of the business for next week, you can raise it. Not on both these occasions.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक यह परम्परा रही है कि जब संसद-कार्य मन्त्री अगले सप्ताह के काम की घोषणा करते हैं, तो सदस्य इस बारे में अपने अपने सुझाव देते हैं। अब आप कहते हैं कि सदस्य पहले आप को लिख कर दें। इससे बड़ी कठिनाई होगी।

12.32 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—

*Contd. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
TRADE—Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is 12.30 and we are not having lunch hour today. At

3.30 the guillotine is to be applied. We cannot help it. There are 3 hours. The time allotted to this ministry is 6 hours out of which 25 minutes have already been taken. We have only 3 hours. How much time will the minister require for replying?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA):** About half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : So, I will call the Minister at 3 o'clock. At 3.30 the guillotine will be applied. Shri Sudarsanam may continue.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Sir, the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee has made some valuable suggestions...

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite the attention of the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to this? When you know that there is no time available, you send me a list of 16 names. The members will be very much contented that their names are before the Speaker. They think the Speaker is not calling them. You get rid of the member by putting his name before the Speaker. Wherefrom can the Speaker find the time? You should give only those names who can easily be accommodated within the time available, and tell the others that they may avail of some other opportunity.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : I also want to protest.

MR. SPEAKER : I am protesting on your behalf.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Sir, I was saying, the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee has made some valuable suggestions concerning the periodic review of the working of Export Promotion Councils (page 206) and avoidance of overlapping duplication of work of inter-ministerial group and the export Promotion Councils (page 214). I do find that there is considerable overlapping not only in the mere question of data collection but also to an extent in regard to commercial publicity.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

It is high time that the scarce financial resources are used purposively by avoiding duplication to the maximum extent possible.

The public sector corporations in my opinion have done well by and large. One simple point which I would like to make is, where imports are canalised it should be ensured that costs of production does not go up. This can be achieved only if the problem of sales tax on supplies made by public sector agencies is tackled. Secondly, in respect of newly canalised items, letters of authority must be issued to the importers. As far as import licences under the registered exporters policy are concerned, the exporters should be free to import them directly. This will impart a certain degree of healthy competition.

As for the role of the Indian joint ventures abroad, I am happy to find that the Estimates Committee consider that these hold a "promising field" and that it is possible to enlarge our area of participation—page 115 and also pages 36 and 37 of the Report of the Ministry. It must be realised that the investment in these ventures does not in any way affect the industrialisation of our country and they act as important vehicles of export promotion and help promote economic cooperation among developing countries.

In this connection, I would like to make one specific point, and that concerns the respective sphere of work between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Industrial Development. There is a Joint Venture Cell in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. At the same time, nearly a year ago, in May 1971, the Ministry of Industrial Development has also created a Joint Ventures Cell and, in fact, in the report of the Ministry of Industrial Development there is a specific mention (page 4) of the Cell and even the general guidelines governing Indian participation in joint overseas ventures are reproduced in Appendix H of the Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development (page 105). This must be avoided and, in my view, the Ministry of Foreign Trade should be the main agency to promote joint ventures.

Then, I would like to say a word about Indian Trade Missions abroad. Recently I had occasion to attend a meeting of the Heads of Missions in Asian countries who had assembled here for briefing. Contrary to the general impression, I found at that meeting, as also during my visits abroad, that the Indian Missions are now actively concerning themselves with matters relating to promotion of trade. They deserve to be complimented on the work they are doing with meagre staff, for, our country can ill-afford to expend staff in a big way. However, there should be greater inter-change among officers of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and External Affairs and a system of proper feed back should be evolved. Our commercial representatives abroad have tended to become desk bound and this should be avoided by suitable changes in the manual of instructions so that their time is not taken in routine report writing.

Long delays in arriving at decisions on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission must be avoided.

Trade with Bangladesh should be on a footing which will avoid the evil of smuggling, specially so as to ensure that the exchange of goods will be about Rs. 25 crores each way.

It is regretted that the Tobacco Board is not yet formed in spite of several promises. I specially request Shri Mishra to talk to the Agriculture Ministry and see that the Tobacco Board is formed at once, as that will be in the interest of the tobacco growers.

Then I would like to say something about the duplication of functions between the Chambers of Commerce and Apex Bodies thereof. I would suggest that the Ministry of Foreign Trade should appoint a Special Officer to study how they function. There should be no repetition of functions between one chamber and another. Even in the matter of sending delegations abroad and receiving in coming delegations the views of the apex body should be taken into consideration. I have discussed this point with Shri Mishra. I hope something will be

done in this connection so that there is no no over-lapping or duplication in their work.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, Members should be as much interested in the regular debate as in occasions which create controversies and all that. After that everybody has disappeared as if they have nothing to do with anything except such matters.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरेला) : ये लोग समझते हैं कि जो कुछ भी करना है वह प्रधान मंत्री को करना है इसलिए हम लोग सदन में रहें या सदन के बाहर उससे कोई भ्रन्तर नहीं पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी राय नहीं मांगी है।

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) : Sir, as my time is short, I will only put forth some points and am not going to explain anything.

At the outset I should say that the performance of this Ministry last year has not been at all satisfactory. Our exports have gone down and our imports have gone up. The adverse balance has gone up. They are trying to explain it away by saying that it is due to the international monetary crisis and the slump in the American and the Japanese markets. I do not want to dwell upon that but it is not a very good position.

I am more disappointed with the policy statement of this Government. After Bangla Desh specially, self-reliance has been the key slogan given by this Government. If it is the key slogan and if socialism is the aim to be achieved, the export-import policy should be totally and basically changed. Now what they have done is that they have taken some more items of the import trade into the State sector. That is very good; we welcome it. They claim that about 75 per cent of the imports are now in the public sector. About export of certain items they are considering nationalisation, but it is a half-hearted measure. All the while we were requesting the Government that the total import policy.....

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा तो करवाई कोरम।

I was given to understand that there was some understanding arrived at about this.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अभी लंच नहीं हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it in other places that some Members who go to the lounge or are there in the committees or in the Library for preparation are also counted towards quorum. Here there is no such provision. If some committees are going on at the same time when the House is going on, these quorum bells, when they are not very very essential, bring all the Members here and the committee meetings are all disrupted. Three or four committees are going on all the time. So, I would request Shri Kachwai not to do it unnecessarily every time. Members are there in the House and in the lounge. Some will be studying in the Library. Others are attending three or four committees. Every time you do it, they keep running; the committee meetings are disrupted and people think that perhaps we are doing nothing. We sit for many months and if you fix certain time limits that the committees have to present their reports within such and such a time, how can they do it if three or four times in one sitting their meetings are broken up? Therefore, though you are within your rights to raise it, it is my request to you not to do it so frequently.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : कन मुझे बताया गया कि कार्य परामर्शदात्री समिति में निर्णय हुआ कि लंच के समय में प्रौर 6 बजे के बाद यह प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जायगा तो उसको भेजे माना है लेकिन बाकी समय में तो यह निर्णय लागू नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि इस हाउस की तीन बार कोटीज चलती रहती है। किसी कमेटी से हाउस ने कह रखा है कि अगले महीने के अन्त तक रिपोर्ट पेश करनी है और किसी से कुछ कह रखा है। किसी कमेटी का चुनाव हो रहा है। कुछ मेम्बर अपनी स्पीच तैयार करने के लिए लाइब्रेरी में बैठते हैं। उनको भागे भागे यहाँ आना पड़ता है। तो यह कौन सा शुगल है ?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सेन्ट्रल हाल में जमा हैं और गप लगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपस में सलाह-मसिवरा भी करते हैं।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajagangotri): Sir, you very rightly gave the description of all the varieties of activities that are going on in the Committee meetings, library and all that. The question of quorum is also important. But, at the same time, the importance of the quorum and the challenge of the quorum must not be reduced to doing it in a childish manner. Every now and then, he gets up and challenges the quorum. That should not be done. Outside, a wrong impression is created... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I think, Shri Kachwai is doing a great service to the institution of Parliament and the future of Parliament by insisting on the quorum. There should be quorum in the House. Only during lunch hour and after 6 O'Clock, it is not to be raised.

MR. SPEAKER : The bell is being rungnow there is quorum. Shri Janardhanan to continue his speech.

SHRI C. JANARADHANAN : About this import business, it is claimed, they have taken about 65 import items and have replaced them by indigenous items. It is a welcome feature. But it is a very little attempt because, if you really want to be self-reliant, you have to reduce imports more than this.

Then, I understand, the C. S. I. R. once asked the Foreign Trade Ministry to supply them a complete list of imported items and the Foreign Trade Ministry could not supply that list to the C. S. I. R. I hope, the hon. Minister will clarify that position. The UNCTAD has again demonstrated that it is only a talking shop and that nothing is going to come out of this. As a first step and as the most important and basic step, the total import and export trade should be nationalised.

I now come to the S. T. C. Its importance is growing day by day. The functioning of the S. T. C. should be examined. The present set-up and the functioning of the S. T. C. is not at all satisfactory. It is manned by people who do not believe in public sector and who are corrupt. There are so many scandals about the S. T. C. now. I do not want to explain the things in detail because I have no time at my disposal. It is said that the Directors and high officials of the S. T. C. are using imported cars which are meant for sale. Some Directors are using three or four cars even. I do not know.

The STC is making a huge profit in this business and all these people are using it without any reason.

Many of the monopoly houses in India have refused to pay the STC their dues. How much do they owe to the STC and which are the monopoly houses and what steps are you going to take to recover them ?

About the Cashew Corporation which is another Government of India undertaking, allegations have been made. Its Chairman is one of the Directors of STC I understand. About the purchase and distribution policy of cashew from Madras, there are allegations against it. I do not say that the STC or the Cashew Corporation is making a black market profit, at the purchase and, something fishy is going on and it is alleged that the cashew is sold at a higher price and the distribution also is not made on a correct basis. Under this distribution policy some of the clandestine factories which have no factory licence and which do not give minimum wages are getting these imported raw nuts. At the

same time, factories which are running on a legal basis, are not getting it and the Cashew Corporation of Kerala run certain factories and those factories are not getting it because the reason given is that the cashew is distributed on the basis of the export performance.

About two days ago, there was strike by about two lakhs of cashew workers. All the political parties participated in that and all the Unions took part in that because many of the factories are shut down now. So I would request the Ministry to examine these things.

Then there is another undertaking under this Ministry, namely, the National Textile Corporation. The Government have declared that they are going to take 48 or so of the sick textile mills. The Alagappa Textile Mills and the Parvati Textile Mills of Kerala will be included in that, I presume and I would request the Minister to make a statement in this regard. At the same time, I would request that these mills after take-over should not be run by the bureaucrats who do not know the business but they should be entrusted to technocrats who know how to run them. I will give you an example. In Delhi itself, allegations were made against the management of the Ayodhya Mills about the sales of their production and a memorandum has also been given to the Prime Minister even. Such is the position in the textile mills everywhere.

I venture to say something about coir. I request the Government to take an immediate decision about it because it is affecting lakhs of workers of Kerala. The Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme and this Government has sent a team there and they have made certain recommendations in it and after three or four years of deliberation, they now realise that no institutional finance can be arranged and only soft loans can be arranged, and the other day the Minister said that it will be arranged soon. But who will arrange it? A meeting of the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Planning Ministry should be convened. But the question is: who will convene this Conference? Whose responsibility is it? I presume that the Foreign Trade Ministry will take the initiative

in the matter and convene a meeting and grant the soft loan immediately. In regard to the export policy of the Coir business also some change is necessary. If Government is not going to nationalise coir, at least they must make some change in their policy. What they do is on the basis of the export performance. Exporters are mainly their parties; they are not running the industry or the factories. So they get at lower tender rates goods from the smaller factories. The disintegration of the factory is taking place. For having organised industry licences should be given to the actual manufacturers only, that is, to those who manufacture the goods. I expect that the Minister will at least adopt this change.

The Coir Board demanded a non-official Chairman for that Board. It is very necessary. Somebody who knows the business must head that organisation. Then only something can be done in that respect.

The Rubber industry is still in crisis. Import of synthetic rubber should be immediately stopped. Nationalisation of tea and rubber is overdue. I hope that Government will do something about that.

About Handloom the crisis is developing. In U. P. on 25th May, 2 lakhs workers are going on strike because of high price of yarn and the dearth or scarcity of yarn. Yarn should be supplied to them at a lower price. All kinds of yarn should be supplied to them.

About Fisheries, there is crisis in Kerala because of scarcity of prawns etc. In Kerala they were asking for trawlers for deep sea fishing. I presume that Government will do something about that.

Regarding Coconut, Government is still importing copra. Arecanut and coconut are important commercial crops of Kerala. The prices of these are going down. The whole economy of Kerala is in danger. Something should be done to stabilise the prices of coconuts and arecanut.

As for Bamboo, which is in abundance in Kerala and which can be used for many industrial purposes, there was a suggestion sometime back to create a Board or some-

[Shri C. Janaradhanan]

thing like that. I hope the Minister will do something about that.

About onions, Tamilnadu is in distress because they could not export onions. Export to Ceylon has been stopped. There is no step taken by the Government to relieve the situation. This must be taken up.

Regarding jute, Sir, the policy is there to purchase jute by the STC but the mechanism to take jute, to purchase jute, ensuring fair price to jute growers is just not there. This mechanism should be created immediately.

About Films, there is a lot of scandal about the Film Export Corporation, regarding export of films to other countries. This should be examined in detail. Regional language films also should find a place in the export business and they should take special interest in regard to that also.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी देश में तरक्की के लिए एक्सपोर्ट एक बहुत ही जरूरी आइटम है। आज चीन और जापान सारे देश के अन्दर अपने एक्सपोर्ट में छा रहे हैं और जबकि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ठीक है कि 1970 से एक्सपोर्ट 60 करोड़ बढ़ा है और इम्पोर्ट 265 करोड़ बढ़ा है और दोनों का फर्क 250 करोड़ रुपया है। उस के कारण बताये हैं लेकिन यह संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस के पीछे क्या रहस्य है यह आप को देखना पड़ेगा और इस को समझने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। एक्सपोर्ट तभी हो सकता है जबकि परचेजर चाहे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट आप के हाथ में नहीं है। इम्पोर्ट आप के हाथ में है, एक्सपोर्ट परचेजर के हाथ में है। आप 25 साल पहले के सारे कानून कायदे अपना रहे हैं। आज के कानून कायदों को आप को बदलना होगा। आप को बाजार के भाव से चलना होगा। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कस्टम ड्यूटी आपने 50 परसेंट लगा दी और माल बाजार में बिक नहीं रहा है। मंहंगा पड़ता है तो वह कस्टम ड्यूटी आप

की किस काम की? आपको कहां नुकसान हो रहा है यह भी आप को देखना पड़ेगा। जब एक्सपोर्ट से आप के नुकसान हो रहा है तो वह कस्टम ड्यूटी आप किस पर लेंगे?

13 hrs.

मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बर्लिन में सबसे ज्यादा माइका हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में होता है और जाहिर है कि बहुत अधिक मात्रा में माइका एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप ने उस एक्सपोर्ट को रोकने के लिए 40 परसेंट कस्टम ड्यूटी लगाई एफ. ओ. बी. यानी उस में रेल, भाड़ा यह तमाम चीजों के आने के बाद 40 परसेंट आप यहां लेते हैं। उस से दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये और बाजार के भावों को देखते हुए हमारा बाज माइका बिक नहीं सकता है। कस्टम भी आप लेंगे तो उसे आप कहां से ले पायेंगे जब वह माइका यहां से लदेगा ही नहीं और जायेगा ही नहीं? यह छानबीन आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। जाहिर है कि जब तक यह छानबीन नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

मैं एक बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो सही है कि चीन ने खुद अफीम खान छोड़ दी लेकिन अफीम का एक्सपोर्ट करना उस ने नहीं छोड़ा। अफीम का एक्सपोर्ट जो चीन कर रहा है वह कई तरीके से कर रहा है। कई सुझावने तरीके इस तरह के वह अपना रहा है कि और और लोग अफीम खाना सीख जायें इस सिलसिले में मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि स्वयं हमारे देश में और सासकर उत्तरप्रदेश में जहाँ कि हमारे यहां शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं यह कहा कर रहे हैं कि कोई शेजगार नहीं है कोई धंधा नहीं। तो मैं बतलाऊँ कि बीर बहाँ पर बहुत अफीम मात्रा में होता है, साथ ही बड़िया अंधूर भी जो की भी हमारे बहाँ पर कमी नहीं है तो कहीं बहाँ पर 100-200 डिस्टिलरीज कायद

कर देते ? ठीक है आप अल्कोहल को पीजिये नहीं लेकिन आप अल्कोहल को काम में अवश्य लीजिये । यहां जो टैक्स आप लेते हैं पीने वालों से वह तो लीजिये लेकिन इसे फौरन कंटीज में एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए क्या मनाही है ? उसे आप एक्सपोर्ट कीजिये ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस मामले पर ज़रा गहराई के साथ सोचें कि हमारी रम, बियर और दूसरी चीजें जो फौरन वाले पसन्द करते हैं और पहले पुराने राजा, महाराजाओं के पास जो शराब वह बनवाते थे वह वैसी उम्दा शराब आज बनती नहीं है तो उस उम्दा शराब बनाने वाले पुराने फारमूलों को को लेकर उम्दा शराब बनवाइये और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप एक्सपोर्ट के लिए इस इंडस्ट्री को क्यों नहीं बढ़ावा देते हैं ? आज उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 50-60 कारखाने इस तरह के बन सकते हैं और हम अल्कोहल के एक्सपोर्ट को काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं । मैं इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें ।

इसी तरह से मैं सोप्स्टन स्टोन की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । सोप्स्टन स्टोन एक मिनरल है, छोटासा आइटम है, बाकी जब तक आप हर एक आइटम पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक आप का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सकता है । सोप्स्टन स्टोन का जहां तक टास्कु है तो हमारे देश से उसका एक्सपोर्ट बल्ड मार्केट में कौस्मेटिक क्वालिटी वाले सोप्स्टन स्टोन का ही एक्सपोर्ट होता रहता है । दूसरे मुल्क उस को अपनी इनफीरियर क्वालिटी से मिलाने के लिए हमारा सुपीरियर क्वालिटी वाला ले जाते हैं । इनफीरियर क्वालिटी हमारे यहां रह जाती है । वह इनफीरियर क्वालिटी इसलिए नहीं बिक पाती क्योंकि आज बल्ड मार्केट के अंदर 22 रुपये से लेकर 28 रुपये डालर तक का भाव है । आप तो उस में 20 परसेंट एक

ओ. बी. ड्यूटी लगा रखी है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन दो सालों में आप ने कितना सोप्स्टन स्टोन एक्सपोर्ट किया है । जब आप एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो फिर उस ड्यूटी से फायदा क्या है ? उस कस्टम ड्यूटी को आप हटाइये ताकि कम से कम एक्सपोर्ट तो आप को ज्यादा मिल जाय ।

मैं इस बारे में यहां पर कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । राजस्थान के अन्दर 95 परसेंट सेप्स्टन होता है और आप का भाज जो मार्केट रेट चल रहा है उस के लिहाज से 185 रुपये का दाम मिलता है । इस का मतलब यह है कि माइनमोनस की माउथपिट वैल्यू का कुछ नहीं मिलता है । अगर आप यह कस्टम ड्यूटी हटा देते हैं तो 40 रुपये हट जाता है । आप 10 परसेंट हटाइये । उस के बाद देखिये कि कितना एक्सपोर्ट होता है ? उस का रिजल्ट देखिये मैं इसे एक बहुत हैरानी की बात समझ रहा हूं कि आपने एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में एक कानून बना करके पकड़ कर कैसे समझ लिया है कि यह बिक्री कैसे चलेगी ? अगर आज बाजार के अन्दर 5 रुपये की कोई चीज बिकती है और आप कहते हैं कि मैं बेचना नहीं चाहता तो आप की चीज को कौन लेगा ? यह तो ठीक है कि कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो खराब नहीं होती हैं । अगर आप प्याज नहीं बेचना चाहते और प्याज बहुत ज्यादा है और आप उसे न बेचें तो वह आप का प्याज सड़ जायेगा । इसलिए आप यह ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं कि जो चीज हमारी खराब होने वाली है और जिस पर कि पैसा मिल रहा है उस को हम एक्सपोर्ट क्यों न करें ?

इसी तरीके से मैं आप का ध्यान मिनरल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । जहां पहले आप यह माल 10,000 टन एक्सपोर्ट किया करते थे वहां अब इस का एक्सपोर्ट घट कर केवल 1500 टन का ही हो रहा है । इस पर आप को

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसका एक्सपोर्ट कम क्यों हो रहा है इसके ऊपर आप को सोचना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं आप से एक प्वाएंटबाइज निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप अलग अलग आइटम्स पर ध्यान दें और उनके एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में जांच करें और बेलेंस लें कि आखिर उस का हर साल यह एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता क्यों नहीं है, घटता क्यों है और उस के घटने का कारण क्या है? जब तक आप यह जांच पड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप यह सब नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

मैं एक निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे और बहुत से अन्य मिनरल्स हैं, क्युआर्ट्ज, फ़ैल्सपर, डोलोमाइट, लाइमस्टोन और सिलिकैड वगैरह जिनकी कि फ़ार्न कंट्रीज में बहुत अधिक डिमांड है और करोड़ों रुपये की तादाद में यह मिनरल्स बाहर भेजे जा सकते हैं लेकिन इसलिए नहीं जा पाते हैं कि उनकी वहाँ खदानें हैं वह रेलवेइस से बहुत दूर पड़ती हैं। यह चीज मिनरल्स हैं और अगर आप इस में कुछ इंसेंटिव दें किराये में कुछ कमी करें और उसकी आप ऐनालिसिस करें, जांच करें तो काफी बड़ी तादाद में इन मिनरल्स का एक्सपोर्ट हो सकता है।

रूस के साथ आप ने जो संधि की है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में हमने अच्छे तरीके से उसकी छानबीन करके उस के काम को लिया तो जहाँ आपका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा, आमदनी बढ़ेगी वहाँ अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम को हल करने में भी बहुत मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा आपकी बहुत तरक्की भी होगी। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो मशीनरी के बारे में कहा है कि 100 परसेंट हम मशीनरी लेना चाहते हैं। सबसे पहले अब आप को यह

सबे करना है कि आप को क्या प्लांट्स लगाने हैं। मैं इस बारे में आप से कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि आज स्टील की कमी है और सब जगह हम इस स्टील की कमी के बारे में सोच विचार करते हैं लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि छोटे मिनी प्लांट्स जो जगह जगह हम लगा सकते हैं उस में आप रुकावट क्यों डालते हैं। आप रूस से 200 मिनी प्लांट्स लेकर जगह जगह लगाइये। आखिर उस में क्या दिक्कत है क्या परेशानी है? छोटे छोटे उद्योगों से जाहिर है कि ज्यादा रोजगार मिलता है, बड़े उद्योगों में कम रोजगार मिलता है यह आप को अच्छे तरीके से मालूम है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस तरीके से आप इस को एनालाइज करिए कि आप को कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज रूस से लेनी हैं और कौन से छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगाने हैं जैसे कि सीमेंट का प्लांट है। आप कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर में आप की दो, तीन खदानें लाइमस्टोन की देखी गई हैं, आसाम में भी देखी गई है तो उसके लिए आप को 20-25 या 50 टन का प्लांट लगाने में क्या दिक्कत आ रही है? इसी तरह से अगर स्टील का लगाना चाहते हैं तो यह हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा लगा सकते हैं। उस कारखाने को वहाँ से लाने की तरफ विचार करें जिससे कि हमें काफी लाभ मिल सके।

इस के साथ मैं घात में एक केवल एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि हमारे राजस्थान में एक खास किस्म की मिर्च पैदा होती है। उस की बात बाद में फ़र्नस बिल के भीके पर आयोगी क्योंकि हमारे बख्खान साहब ने उस मिर्च का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक मात्रा में रोक रक्खा है। वह आप का विषय नहीं है इसलिए मैं उस पर विशेष कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मिर्च एक स्पेशल टाइप की मिर्च होती है। आप उस का इन्फुट से मुदायका करायें

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian]

तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि वह एक टोनिक का काम करती है। इसलिए आप उत्तरी राजस्थान की खास तौर से जो मिर्च है उसको आप एक्सपोर्ट करें।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी (उन्नाव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बैकनी तिजारत फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स की तार्ईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। फारेज ट्रेड का महकमा इसना वासीअ महकमा है कि इस थोड़े से वक्त में उस के ऊपर बोलने का हक पूरे तौर पर अदा नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिये मैं सिर्फ उस के एक हिस्से के मुतालिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मैं टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री के मुतालिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री, इंडस्ट्री के ऐतबार से इस मुल्क को सब से बड़ी, सब से प्राचीन और कदीमी सनत है। एंग्रीकल्चर बाद के इस मुल्क की सब से बड़ी आबादी को रोजी फराहब करती है। आज इस सनत में लगे हुए बुनकरों की हालत खराब है। जो लोग हैंडलूम और पावरलूम की सनत में लगे हुए हैं उन की हालत तबाह है। मैं आप के जरिये से अपने बजौर बैकनी तिजारत को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कुछ अर्से पहले यू. पी. के बुनकरों का एक डिमांडेशन कौंसिल हाउस, लखनऊ के सामने हुआ था। वहां से एक डेपुटेशन यहां आ कर फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला। मैं इस बात के लिये उन का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही कुशादा दिली के साथ उन परेशानियों और तकलीफों को महसूस किया जो बुनकरों को थीं और उन पर गौर करने का बायदा भी फरमाया। लेकिन उस को याद दिलाने के साथ ही मैं एक फारसी की मसल भी पढ़ना चाहता हूं:

‘हनोज रोजे, अम्बल’

यानी आज भी वही हालत है जो पहले

थी। आज भी उन का वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

बेवफा कहने की शिकायत है,

फिर भी वादा वफा नहीं करते।

आज वह देखें कि क्या हालत है। अभी यहां पर एक आनरेबल मेम्बर कुछ कह रहे थे हैंडलूम और पावरलूम की सनत के बुनकरों के बारे में कि वह रा मंटीरियल चाहते हैं। रा मंटीरियल की यानी सूत और मैन-मेड फाइबर वगैरह की कीमत जिस तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है और इन लोगों के तैयार करदा कपड़ों के दाम जिस तरह से गिर रहे हैं, उस के बाद मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह अपनी उस सनत को चला कर अपना पेट पाल सकें। इस सनत के बुनकरों की हालत, जो पैदा अपने इन हाथों के जरिये आप को करोड़ों रुपयों का फारेन एक्स-चेन्ज पैदा कर के देते हैं, और देने की सलाहियत रखते हैं, यह हो गई है कि वह रा मंटीरियल को तरस रहे हैं। आप के सामने डिमांड रखी गई थी कि दिसम्बर, 1970 के प्राइस लेबल पर काटन और स्टेपल फाइबर की प्राइस मुकर्रर की जाये, इसी तरह से आईज की कीमतें आप देखिये कि किस तरह से बढ़ती गई। आप के सामने डिमांड रखी गई कि आखिर इन कीमतों के बढ़ने की कोई इन्तहा होनी चाहिये।

सही है कि आप ने बहुत कुछ किया है हैंडलूम और पावरलूम की सनत को तरक्की देने के लिये, आप ने बहुत कुछ किया है इन बुनकरों की आजादी के बाद पच्चीस साल के दौर में सम्माला देने के लिये, लेकिन मैं अबब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी रियायतें दी गई हैं वह सही जानों में इन बीबीस तक नहीं पहुंची हैं। यह इस मुल्क की बदकिस्मती है कि बीबीस और आप के बीच में इस मुल्क का जानाक सबका मिडल मैन खड़ा हुआ है। उसने इस मुल्क की व्यूरोक्रैसी के साथ साज वाज कर

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

के उस सारी दौनत को हड़प लिया है जो बुन-करोँ को जानी चाहिये थी। मैं गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि असली प्रॉब्लेम यह है।

मैं रा मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। फोरी तीर पर इस बात की जरूरत है कि दिसम्बर, 1970 के लेवल पर प्राइस फिक्स की जाये। लेकिन ऐसे यह स्पिनिंग मिल्स आप के कंट्रोल में आने वाली नहीं हैं। इस लिये आप के सामने सीधा रास्ता यह है कि फोरी तीर पर आप जो रा मैटीरियल पावरलूम और हैंडलूम में लगता है उस को आप एसेम्बल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट की पब्ल्यू में ले आइये। तभी आप इस को नियन्त्रण या कंट्रोल कर सकेंगे, इस को काबू में ला सकेंगे, वरना आप कभी भी काबू नहीं पा सकते। लेकिन यह भी एक बक्ती हल होगा। रा मैटीरियल की प्रॉब्लेम के लिये बक्ती हल से काम नहीं चलेगा।

एक लांग टर्म पालिसी के तीर पर यार्न को, चाहे वह काटन यार्न हो चाहे मैन-मेड फाइबर हो, स्पिनिंग इंडस्ट्री को, आप को नेशनलाइज करना होगा। जितनी ही जल्दी आप इसका नेशनलाइजेशन कर दें उतनी ही जल्दी आप इन बुनकरोँ को फापदा पहुंचा सकते हैं।

आज क्या हो रहा है। जहां पर कम्पोजिट मिल्स हैं वहां यार्न की स्पिनिंग भी हो रही है और वीविंग भी हो रही है एक्सपोर्ट के नाम पर उम्माद किस्म का काटन यह कम्पोजिट मिल्स लेती हैं और उसको ले कर जो अच्छा सूत तैयार करती हैं उस को अपने यहां खपाती हैं और जो किसी तरह से अपने यहां नहीं खपा सकतीं या जो बेकार माल होता है उस को मार्केट में हैंडलूम और पावरलूम वीवर्स के हाथों बड़ी हुई कीमतों पर बेच देती हैं। इस तरह से आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वह वीवर्स जो हैंडलूम और डिसेंटलाइज्ड पावरलूम

सेक्टर में लगे हुए हैं उन मिलों के प्रोडक्शन से कम्पीट कर सकेंगे? इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि स्पिनिंग मिल्स का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाये और जो कम्पोजिट मिल्स हैं उन को भी खत्म किया जाये। अगर आप एक्सपोर्ट पर पज़ेज के लिये वीविंग मिल्स को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो स्पेसिफाइड आइटेम्स के लिए रखिये। हम को इस पर एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन स्पिनिंग मिल्स हमारे राष्ट्र के नियन्त्रण में कोमी हकूमत के नियन्त्रण में होने चाहिये और उसका नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। यह बात तो मैं ने रा मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में कही।

दूसरी मांग जो यू. पी. के वीवर्स की तरफ से रखी गई थी वह यह कि करोड़ों रुपयों का, 30 या 40 करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा, जिस को डिसेंटलाइज्ड पावरलूम और हैंडलूम के जरिये से यू. पी. के वीवर्स ने अपनी सारी पूंजी लगा कर के तैयार किया, आज वह पड़ा हुआ सड़ रहा है। उसके लिये मार्केट नहीं है। मैं शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी का कि उन्होंने हमको एक आश्वासन दिया, हम को एक उम्मीद बंधाई थी और वादा किया था कि वह 30 या 40 करोड़ रुपये का पूरा कपड़ा खरीदेंगे। हम ने भी वीवर्स के बीच में जा कर के मंत्री जी की बड़ी जयजयकार की, लोगों को यकीन दिलाया तुम्हारी प्रॉब्लेम का हल तो निकल आया कि तुम ने जो पूंजी लगाई थी कि वह तुम को बापस मिलने वाली है। गवर्नमेंट उस कपड़े को खरीद लेगी। लेकिन क्या आप मजाक करना चाहते हैं? आज हालत यह हो गई है कि उस की तरफ एक कदम नहीं उठा। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि लूम बन्द होते जा रहे हैं और जो लेटेस्ट इस्तरा मिक्सी है, चार-पांच रोज हुए मेरे पास तार आया है वीवर्स ऐक्शन कमेटी के जरिये से, जिस के सदस्य यू. पी. के कांग्रेस के एम. एल. सी. श्री अस्तफा हुसैन हैं, जो हालत पैदा हो

गये हैं उनमें वनकरों के लिये इस के सिवा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता कि वह एजिटेशन करें। किस्ती में मरने के बजाय, रगड़-रगड़ कर मरने के बजाय वह एजिटेशन पर उतर आये हैं। यह तार मेरे पास आया है। इसकी कापी आपके पास भी आई होगी। कल मुझे सेंट्रल हाल में खबर मिली है एक साहब की मार्फत कि शायद पच्चीस तारीख को वे इस किस्म का कदम उठाएंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म का कदम किसी ऐसे सेक्सन की तरफ से, जो सेक्सन यों ही हमेशा से दबा हुआ रहा है और जिस की यह पुरानी तारीख है कि अंग्रेजों ने अपने इम्पीरियलिज्म के दौर में उसके अंगूठे तराशे थे, आज नेशनल गवर्नमेंट के दौर में भी मजबूर हो जाए ऐजिटेशन करने के लिए तो इस से ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात हमारे लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए इस तरफ आप जल्द ध्यान दें।

मार्किटिंग के सिलसिले में मैंने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का यह एक मसला है और वहां पर तीस चालीस करोड़ का माल इकट्ठा हो गया है। अब इस मसले का कोई परनॉन्ट हल भी होना चाहिए। आपने एक इन्स्टीट्यूशन को डिबेलेप किया है, उसकी मदद की है चाहे को-ओपरेटिव सेक्टर में और चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में आल इंडिया हैडलूम फैब्रिक्स मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी आपने कायम की। लेकिन आप देखें कि यह मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है। इसलिए एक से काम नहीं चल सकता है। आल इंडिया हैडलूम फैब्रिक्स कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के पास न तो इतनी परबेजिंग कैपेसिटी है कि वह वीवर्ज के प्रोडक्शन को पूरे तौर से खरीद सके और परबेज करके पैसे दे सके और न ही उसके लिए ऐसा करना मुश्किल ही है। इसलिए मैं लांग टर्म पालिसी के तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उसी किस्म की मार्किटिंग सोसाइटीज और बननी चाहिये मुल्क के दूसरे सिस्तेमों के लिए जो

फाइनेंशल असिस्टेंट दी जाती है, उस सिलेसिले में भी मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। फाइनेंशल असिस्टेंट के मामले में, इंसेंटिव के तौर पर जो आपकी पालिसी रही है वह रिबेट देने की रही है। मेरा तजुर्बा यह है कि रिबेट की पालिसी सस्त नाकिस पालिसी है। हैडलूम पर जो रिबेट आप ने दिया है वह रिबेट वीवर को नहीं मिला है। उसका नब्बे फीसदी हिस्सा मास्टर वीवर और आपकी हकूमत के अमले या प्रदेश की सरकार के अमले न मिलजुल कर हज्म किया है। शायद दस पांच फीसदी रुपया ही वीवर्ज को मिला है। इस वास्ते बेहतर यह होगा कि आप उस रिबेट को खत्म करके कोई ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार करें जिससे डायरेक्टली वीवर्ज को वे चीजें जिनकी उनको जरूरत रहती है, जैसे रा मैटीरियल है, डाइज हैं, यार्न या दूसरी चीजें हैं और ये सस्ते दामों के ऊपर मिल सकें।

बहुत अर्सा हुआ, सन् 1964 में पावरलूम इनक्वायरी कमेटी बनी थी, हैडलूम के वर्किंग ग्रुप बने थे। तब से लं कर अब तक गंगा में बहुत पानी बह गया है। हालात बहुत बदल गए हैं। बहुत से डिबेलेपमेंट्स हो गई हैं। आप से बात भी इस पर हुई है। मोलाना असद मदनी ने भी आप से बात की है। आपने वादा भी किया है कि इन सारी चीजों को आप देखेंगे, अलग अलग संकशज में किन किन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन हों, इनको रिज्यू करने के लिए कमेटी आप बनाएंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म की कमेटी आप बनायें जो पूरी हमारी नेशनल पालिसी को नए सिर से बनाए और सर्वेस्ट करे कि मिल सेक्टर में किन किन चीजों को बनाया जाना चाहिये, पावरलूम सेक्टर में किन किन चीजों को बनाया जाना चाहिये, हैडलूम सेक्टर कौन कौन सी चीजें बननी चाहिए।

अखिर में मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

نفری ذیاء الرحمن انصاری (انارڈ) سے
ادھیشک مہودے۔ میں بیرونی تجارت کا طریقہ
منسٹری کی ڈیسائننگ کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا
ہوں۔ فارغ طریقہ کا حکم انڈیا ویسٹ انڈیا کے اس بخور
سے وقت میں اس کے اوپر لوگ کا حق پورے طور سے
ادا نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ اس لئے میں اس کے ایک
حصے کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ میں
ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں
ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری انڈسٹری کے اعتبار سے
اس ملک کی سب سے بڑی سب سے بڑی چین۔ اور
نیکی صنعت ہے۔ ایک بیک کے لئے اس ملک کی
سب سے بڑی آبادی کو روزی فراہم کرتی ہے۔ آج
اس صنعت میں گہرے برکروں کی حالت خراب
ہے جو لوگ میڈیوم اور یا درلوم کی صنعت میں
لگے ہوئے ہیں ان کی حالت تباہ ہے۔ میں آپ کے
ذریعہ اپنے وزیر صاحب بیرونی تجارت کو یاد
دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ عرصہ پہلے یوپی کے بکروں کا
ایک ڈیسا نرسٹین کو نسل مارا جس لکھنؤ کے ساتھ
ہوا تھا وہاں سے ایک ڈیوٹیشن یہاں آکر فارغ طریقہ
منسٹر صاحب سے ملا۔ میں اس باحصے کے ان کا
شکر یہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انھوں نے بہت سی

کٹا دو لی کے ساتھ ان پریشانیوں اور تکلیفوں
کو محسوس کیا جو بکروں کو تھیں اور ان پر غور کرنے
کا وعدہ بھی فرمایا۔ لیکن اس کے یاد دلانے کے ساتھ
یہی میں ایک فارس کی مثل بھی پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں
(مہندز لعل اول) یعنی آج بھی یہی حالت ہے جو
پہلے تھی۔ آج بھی ان کا وعدہ پورا نہیں ہوا۔

بے وفا کہنے کی شکایت ہے۔

مجھ بھی وعدہ وفا نہیں کرتے

آج وہ دیکھیں کہ کیا حالت ہے ابھی یہاں پر ایک
آزید مل ممبر کچھ کہہ رہے تھے۔ بیڈلوم اور یا درلوم
صنعت کے بکروں کے بارے میں کہ وہ رامپیل
چاہتے ہیں۔ رامپیل کی یعنی سیتہ اور بین میڈ
فائبر وغیرہ کی قیمت جس طرح بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ اور
ان لوگوں کے تیار کردہ بکروں کے دام جس طرح سے

رہتے ہیں اس کے لئے ممکن نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنی اس
صنعت کو چلا کر اپنا پیلا پال سکیں اس صنعت کے
بکروں کی حالت جو اپنے ان ماحقوں کے ذریعہ
کرڈروں روچے کا ناراضا کیسے سمجھ پیدا کر کے دیتے ہیں۔
اور دینے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ وہ
رامپیل کو ترس رہے ہیں آپ کے سامنے ڈیمانڈ
رکھ گئی تھی کہ دسمبر ۱۹۶۹ء پر انشیل ل پکھن اور
میل فائبر کی قیمتیں مقرر کی جائیں اس طرح سے ڈیمنڈ

کی قیمت آپ دیکھیں کہ کس طرح سے بڑھ گئی آپ
کے سامنے ڈیسائن رکھی گئی کہ آئرن قیمتوں کے
بڑھنے کی کوئی انتہا ہونی چاہیے نہ صحیح ہے کہ آپ
نے سینڈلوم اور پاورلوم کی صنعت کو ترقی
دینے کے لئے بہت کچھ کیا ہے

ان جکروں کو آزادی کے بعد ۲۵ سال کے دور
میں سمجھا لایا کہ لے سکیں ہیں اور بے عرضی
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو بھی رعایتیں دی گئی ہیں وہ صحیح
معدوں میں ان دیوار تک نہایت پہنچتی ہیں یہ اس ملک
کی باقسمتی ہے کہ دیوار نہ اور آپ کے بیچ میں اس ملک
کا چالاک طبقہ مل میں کھڑا ہوا ہے اس نے اس ملک
کی بیوروکریسی کے ساتھ ساز باز کر کے اس مادی
دولت کو ہرب لیا ہے جو بنکروں کو مانی چاہیے تھی
میں گذارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس صلی پر علم یہ ہے۔
رامیٹرل کے سلسلہ میں کچھ سمجھا دینا چاہتا
ہوں۔ فوری طور پر اس ملت کی ضرورت ہے کہ وہ سب
سٹیل کے لیول پر پائیس فلکس کی جائیں۔ لیکن
ایسے یہ سٹیل مار آپ کے کنٹرول میں آنیوالی نہیں
ہیں اس لئے آپ کے سامنے سبھا سٹیل ہے
کہ فوری طور پر آپ جو رامیٹرل پاورلوم اور

سینڈلوم میں جو ملکتے ہیں اس کو آپ امپیل کوئیٹر
ایڈک کوئیٹر میں لے سکتے ہیں آپ اس کو بنسٹرن یا کنٹرول
میں کر سکتے ہیں اس کو قابو میں لاسکتے ہیں۔ ورنہ
آپ کبھی بھی قابو نہیں پاسکتے۔ لیکن یہ بھی ایک
دقتی حل ہوگا۔ رامیٹرل کی پروڈکٹس کو دقتی حل
سے کام نہیں چلے گا۔ ایک لاناگ ٹرم بالیسی کے طور
پر یارن (چاہے وہ کاشن یارن ہوں۔ چاہے میڈیاٹر
ہوں) کی سٹینگ انڈسٹریز کو آپ کو نیشنلائز کرنا
ہوگا۔ جتنی ہی جلدی آپ اس کا نیشنلائزیشن کر دیں
اتنی ہی جلدی آپ ان بنکروں کو قابو میں لے سکتے
ہیں۔ آج کیا ہو رہا ہے جہاں پر کمپنیز مل میں
دماں یارن کی سٹینگ بھی تیار ہی ہے اور دیونگ
بھی ہو رہی ہے۔ ایکسپورٹ کے نام پر عہدہ قوم کا کاشن
سہ کمپنیز ملز لیتی ہیں اور اس کو لیکر جو اچھا سون
تیار کرتی ہیں اس کو اپنے یہاں کھپاتی اور جو کسی
بھی طرح اپنے یہاں نہیں کھپا سکتی یا بیکار مال ہوتا
ہے اس کو مارکیٹ میں سینڈلوم اور پاورلوم کیسے
مخصوص بڑھی ہوئی قیمتوں پر بیچ دیتی ہیں۔ اس
طرح سے آپ کے اسٹیل کر سکتے ہیں کہ وہ دیونگ جو ہینڈ
لومز اور ڈیمینڈ پلانڈیا دیونگ سٹیل میں ہوتے ہیں
ان طوائف کے پروڈکٹس سے مہیا کر سکیں۔ اس لئے
میں کہتا ہوں کہ سٹینگ ملز کا نیشنلائزیشن کر دیا جائے
جو کمپنیز مل میں ان کو بھی ختم کیا جائے۔ اگر آپ
ایکسپورٹ کے پروڈکٹس لے دیونگ مارکو فائرم رکھنا چاہتے
ہیں تو ایسی سفاہت آئیٹمز کے لئے رکھیے۔ ہم کو اس

براعرض نہیں ہے لیکن سٹینک ملا ہمارے راشن کے
میترن میں اور حکومت کے میترن میں ہونا چاہیے اور
اس کا نیشنل ڈسٹری بیوٹن ہونا چاہیے۔ یہ بات تو میں نے
را میٹریل کے سلسلہ میں کہی۔ دوسری مانگ جو
یوپی کے دیہاتوں کی طرف سے رکھی گئی تھی وہ یہ ہے
کہ کروڑوں روپے کا ۳۰ یا ۴۰ کروڑ روپوں کا کپڑا جس کو
ڈسٹری بیوٹن پلاننگ باورڈ اور سینٹرل بورڈ کے ذریعہ سے
یوپی کے دیہاتوں کو اپنی ساری پونجی لگا کر تیار کیا آج وہ
پڑا ہوا سردار ہے اس کے لئے مارکیٹ نہیں ہے۔ میں
شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں مانیٹرنگ کمیٹی کا کہ انھوں نے
ہم کو ایک اسوش دیا۔ ہم کو ایک ایسی جگہ مل گئی
اور وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ ۳۰ یا ۴۰ کروڑ کپڑا کپڑا
خرید لیں گے۔ ہم نے ویلڈر کے پیچ میں جا کر کے منتر کی جی
کی بڑی جے جے کار کی۔ لوگوں کو یقین دلایا کہ تمہاری
بروبلر کا حل تو نکل آیا کہ تم نے جو پونجی لگائی تھی
وہ تم کو واپس ملے گی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ اس کیلئے
کو خرید رہی ہے۔ لیکن کیا آپ مذاق کرنا چاہتے ہیں
آج حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ اس کی طرف کوئی ایک
قدم نہیں اٹھا۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ گورنمنٹ ہوتے جا رہے
ہیں اور جو لمیٹڈ اطلاع ملی ہے۔ چار پانچ روز
ہوتے میرے پاس تار رہا ہے وہ دیوڑی ایکشن کمیٹی کے
ذریعہ سے جس کے صدر یوپی کے کانگریس کے ایم پی
سی۔ شری مصطفیٰ احیہ ہیں۔ جو حالات پیدا ہوئے
ہیں ان میں بنگروں کے لئے دس کے صدا کوئی دس
دس نہیں رہ جاتا کہ وہ بجٹ کے مین قسطوں میں

مرنے کے بجائے۔ لگا کر گڑ کر مرنے کے بجائے بجٹیشن
پہناتے ہیں یہ تنازعہ اسے پاس آیا ہے اس کی کاچی
آپ کے پاس بھی آئی ہوگی۔ کل مجھے سینٹرل ہال میں
خود ملی ہے ایک صاحب کی معرفت کہ شاید ۲۵
تا ۳۰ کروڑ اس قسم کا فم اٹھائیں گے۔ میں عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کا کوئی فم کسی ایسے سیکشن
کی طرف سے جو سیکشن یوں ہی رہا ہے وہ بار بار اور
جس کی یہ پرانی تاریخ ہے کہ انگریزوں نے اپنے دیرینہ
کے دور میں اس کے انگوٹھے تراشے تھے آج نیشنل گورنمنٹ
کے دور میں بھی مجبور ہو جاویں گی بجٹیشن کرنے کے لئے
تو اس سے زیادہ شرمناک بات اور کوئی نہیں ہو
سکتی ہے اس لئے اس طرف آپ جلد دھیان دیں
مارکیٹنگ کے سلسلہ میں میں نے کہا ہے کہ تر
پر دیش کا یہ ایک مسئلہ ہے اور وہاں ۳۰ کروڑ کا
بال اٹھا ہوا گیا ہے اب اس مسئلہ کا کوئی دیر مانع
حل بھی ہونا چاہیے آپ نے ایک انسٹی ٹیوشن کو
ڈو بلیپ کیا ہے اس کی مدد کی ہے چاہے کو اپر بیو
ٹیکو ہیں اور چاہے پبلک سیکٹر ہیں۔ آل انڈیا
منیٹرنگ بورڈ مارکیٹنگ سوسائٹی آپ نے قائم کی
لیکن آپ دیکھیں کہ یہ مسئلہ بہت بڑا ہے اس لئے
ایک سے کام نہیں چل سکتا ہے۔ آل انڈیا سٹیم
فیکس کو اپر بیو سوسائٹی کے پاس نہ تو اتنی پرجوش
کیپٹی ہے کہ وہ دیوڑی کے پروڈکشن کو پورے طور

سے خرید سکے اور چیز کے پیسے دے سکے اور یہی اس کے لئے ایسا کرنا ممکن ہے اس لئے میں لانگ رن پالیسی کے طور پر عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کی مارکیٹنگ سوسائٹی اور بدنی چاہیے۔ ملک کے دوسرے حصوں میں جو فائنیشن اسٹیشن دی جاتی ہے اس سلسلہ میں بھی میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ فائنیشن

اسٹیشن کے معاملہ میں انٹینڈ کے طور پر جو آپ کی پالیسی رہی ہے وہ ریپیٹ دیئے کی رہی ہے۔ میرا تجربہ یہ ہے کہ ریپیٹ کی پالیسی سخت ناقص پالیسی ہے ہینڈ لومز پر جو ریپیٹ آپ نے دیا ہے وہ ریپیٹ دیورنہ کو نہیں ملا ہے اس کا 90 فیصد حصہ ماسٹر دیورنہ اور آپ کی حکومت کے عملہ یا پرنٹیشن کی سرکار کے عملہ مل جل کر منہم کیلے۔ شاید دس پانچ فیصد ہی روپیہ ہی

کو ملا ہے اس لئے بہتر یہ ہو گا کہ آپ اس ریپیٹ کو ختم کر کے کوئی ایسا طریقہ اختیار کریں جس سے ڈائریکٹ دیورنہ کو وہ چیزیں مل سکیں جن کی ان کو ضرورت ہوتی ہے جیسے راسٹر میل ہے۔ ڈائیزین ہیں۔ یا رلنڈ ہیں

یاد دوسری چیزیں ہیں اور یہ سب داموں پر مل سکیں بہت عرصہ ہوا سلاٹس میں یاد رلوم۔ انکوائری کمیشن بنی تھی۔ ہینڈ لوم کے ورکنگ گروپ بنے تھے جب سے لیکر اب تک گورنمنٹ بہت پانی بہہ گئی ہے۔ حالات بہت بدل گئے ہیں۔ بہت سے ڈیپلیمنٹ ہو گئے ہیں آپ سے بات کہیں اس پر ہوتی ہیں۔ مولانا اسد علی نے بھی آپ سے بات کی ہے۔ آپ نے وعدہ بھی کیا ہے کہ ان ساری

چیزوں کو آپ دیکھیں گے۔ اگلا سیکشنز میں کن چیزوں کا پروڈکشن ہوا۔ اس کو ریورن کر کے لے آئے۔ ایک ایسی آپ بنائیں گے۔ جب چاہتا ہوں اس قسم کی کمیٹی آپ بنائیں۔ پوری ہمارے نیشنل ایسی کوٹے مہرے سے بنائیں اور سمجھیں کہ سیکرٹری کن چیزوں کو بنایا جانا چاہیے؛ پاور ہم سیکرٹری کن چیزوں کو بنایا جانا چاہیے؛ ہینڈ دم سیکرٹری کن کون سی چیزیں بننی چاہئیں۔ آخر میں میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا۔

*SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Sir, the value of our exports in 1970 was of the order of Rs. 1517 crores. In 1971 we exported goods worth Rs. 1577 crores. As compared to 1970, our exports in 1971 had increased to the tune of Rs. 60 crores. It is a matter of some satisfaction that we could increase our exports in one year by Rs. 60 crores. Though our exports had gone up to this extent in 1971, if we look at the imports, we find that in 1971 the value of our imports had gone up by Rs. 250 crores, as compared to 1970. We have imported more goods than what we have imported in 1971. This has resulted in adverse balance of trade, leading to a deficit of Rs. 190 crores in foreign exchange. The index of the economic well-being of a country, the index of good administration of a country is its flourishing export trade ;

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the exports should be more than its imports. Only when the exports are more than imports, a country is said to have achieved an unassailable economic base for future growth. But the statistics I have given just now go to prove the contrary. The statistics have also gone to show that our country has not yet made any significant progress in building a sound economic structure which will pave the way for a favourable balance of trade.

There are many valid reasons for this sordid state of affairs and I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should examine critically and thoroughly the reasons for the slackening trends in our exports and for the galloping tendencies in our imports, and formulate proposals for altering this undesirable situation.

I will now come to one or two graphic points to prove my contention. We are earning foreign exchange worth Rs. 70 lakhs from the export of our films. You know, Sir, that Indian films are very popular in certain countries abroad and there is great potential in the export of Indian films. Our films are exported to African countries, Israel, Iraq and other Arab countries. I am sorry to say that in the film export trade, there is film conspiracy on a large scale. For example, one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Murosoli Maran is a prominent film producer. He signed an agreement with a certain party in Mauritius giving the exhibition rights of his film *ENGAL THANGAM* in Mauritius for a sum of Rs. 50,000. This agreement was valid for a period of six months. But the buyer did not fulfil his commitment in the contract within the stipulated period of six months. Sir, here I would like to inform you that after a film is exhibited for a period of six months it can be purchased by anyone at a very cheap price of Rs. 2000 or so, though it could have cost the producer Rs. 5 lakhs initially. This particular importer had no compunction in doing such a thing. He purchased an old film, a five year old film,

for Rs. 5000 or Rs. 1000 and arranged to send it *Engal Thangam* to Mauritius under the label of old film. To clarify it further, this old film may be *ALI ARJUNA*, but it is sent abroad to Mauritius keeping *Engal Thangam* film inside in the name of '*Ali Arjuna*'. This kind of film piracy is widely practised by the importers of Indian films and in consequence we lose valuable foreign exchange. I would like to suggest that before the film is exported; there should be arrangement for screening it and after getting the certificate from the producer as also from the authorities, it should be allowed to be sent abroad. If we do this, our present foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 70 lakhs from films can easily be increased to Rs. 7 crores. I request the hon. Minister to give some serious thought to this question.

In the whole world, only in Tirunelveli District we have senna leaves and pods in plenty. There is great demand for this in foreign countries. The producers are in one corner of the country and the authorities promoting exports of our products are sitting in another corner. But, the German importers come over to Tuticorin and buy the senna leaves and pods at a very cheap price directly from the producers. We are earning about a crore of rupees from the export of senna leaves and pods. If the Government fix a minimum price for senna leaves and pods, then the value of our exports would be two crores every year. That means by adopting a proper price fixation policy for these products, we will be able to double our foreign exchange. Similarly, in the export of spices and crude drugs, there is widespread adulteration. If this situation continues, we are bound to lose our export markets for spices. Papaya seeds are mixed with spices and then exported and that is how the prices are also brought down. The same is the experience in the matter of exporting ox-gall, used for producing gallic acid. Even if all the cattle available in the Indian sub-continent is killed, we will not be able to get 5 tonnes of ox-gall. But a party has a contract with an Italian firm for the supply of 5 tonnes of ox-gall. He mixes crude oil with black

cotton soil and sends it as ox-gall. If this kind of adulteration is practised, can you imagine whether Italy will ever import Indian goods? Tortoise shell is used for manufacturing spectacle frames and such other luxurious fashion items. But some waste material is exported in the name of tortoise shell. Kerala and Tamil Nadu abound in rose-wood trees and in foreign countries there is great demand for rose-wood. But, *Karumarudhai*, an ordinary tree, is exported as rose-wood.

3.27 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to warn that unless immediate preventive measures are adopted by the Government, we are going to lose the export markets for many of our items. I would like to suggest that there should be compulsory pre-shipment inspection for all the exportable items. I would also suggest the setting up of a Spices and Crude Drugs Export Corporation.

We are spending crores of rupees on our Trade Commissioners in about 92 countries abroad. As I am an exporter myself I have personal experience about their worth. When we make an enquiry about probable foreign customers for our products, after a delay of one month or two, they dutifully send a list of porbable parties from a 20-year old trade directory. Feeling elated from the list of parties sent by our Trade Commissioners, we send our price list and quotation by affixing Rs. 1.50 worth stamps. After waiting for months, we will have to console ourselves that we have sent our quotations and price lists to non-existent parties abroad. I would request the hon. Minister to issue directives to our Trade Commissioners to act actively and vigorously bearing in view the country's need for increasing its exports.

We have also got Joint Chief Controllers in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. They seem to be more lethargic than our Trade Commissioners abroad. For example, if a trade enquiry for brick clay comes either from Russia or Iraq or Iran and I approach the joint Chief Controller at Madras to find whether brick clay is an exportable item, I have to patiently wait for three months before I get a negative or positive reply. I wonder how we are going to augment our exports with such a team of lethargic officials.

Now, Sir, tea, coffee cardamom, pepper are plantation products. I am not able to appreciate why rose-wood and sandalwood are not treated as plantation products. Now the export of sandalwood has been banned. In southern States, thousands of acres of land have rose-wood and sandalwood. The rosewood and sandalwood should be treated as plantation products and the ban on their export should be lifted immediately. There is demand for rosewood and sandalwood in East Asian countries, particularly in Hong-kong and we will be able to earn every year Rs. 2 crores in foreign exchange.

There is another paradoxical situation here. In Kerala and Mysore, for years the rosewood trees have been cut and exported. We have also earned foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. But the Central Government have not thought it fit to give financial assistance for re-plantation of rosewood and sandalwood trees. At the present rate, within a period of 10 years we may have no rosewood tree at all in the country. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that re-plantation subsidy should be given for rosewood and sandalwood planters.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the most valuable export product *nux vomica*

[Shri M. L. Sivasamy]

bark. As if we are not in need of foreign exchange, a ban has been imposed on the export of nux vomica bark. The worst tragedy is that now the whole trees are cut by the people who have no idea about the worth of the bark, with the result such a precious export commodity gets dried and becomes rotten in course of time. Instead of permitting such atrocious treatment to this exportable product, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade that the ban imposed on the export of nux vomica bark and seeds should be lifted immediately. We can earn the much needed and more valuable foreign exchange and at the same time prevent this product from becoming a part of dust and sand.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDAR GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short and as I do not want that my other friends should fall victims of the guillotine, I will be brief and I will deal with one aspect of the tea industry and that is the fallacy of zonal excise and its deleterious effect on Assam teas which occupy the bulk of the export market. Tea excise has the unusual distinction of having multiplied at rates 15 times over the last 12 years from a maximum of 10 p. per lb. in 1958 to a peak of 150 p. per k. g. in 1970.

I do not want to make any comment about this general rise of the excise duties but it seems to me that the rise in excise duty is not based on a scientific basis. It has been based on geographical considerations, without any rational basis.

The country is divided into a few zones and Assam has been placed in zone-5 category and it is to pay on excise duty of 115 paise per k. g. which is incidentally the Second highest in the country. This level of excise duty has affected adversely the tea industry in Assam in general and its export potential. It should be remembered that the annual average auction price of North Indian tea declined by 25% from 11 shillings per k. g. to 8 shillings 3 pence per k. g. 1970. It should also be taken note of that in spite of an increase of 6% in production of Assam tea, in 1971, compared to corresponding period of 1970; Assam tea

was sold at an average of 41.88 pence per k. g. in 1971 in London Auction, as against 46.04 pence per k. g. in the year before.

These figures show and it is also within the knowledge of the Minister that Indian tea in general is facing stiff competition from other countries in the international market. And, the levy of 115 paise per k. g. as the zonal excise for Assam, has not in any way, helped the prospect of tea industry in Assam or its export potential. There have been various representations from the Government of Assam and tea growers of Assam against this inequitable levy of excise but unfortunately nothing has been done so far. There has been a genuine feeling which is held by responsible quarters that certain tea growers or tea houses are acting against these representations. We know that there are tea lobbies or tea industrialists who have got very high influence in other tea areas and have no interest in Assam. For example let us take the case of Duncan Brothers. Their production in Assam is 21 lacs kg. as against 192 lac in low duty areas of Dooars, Cachar and South India. There are other concerns—Andrew Yule and Company, Jardine Handerson and Company, James Finlay and Company, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, Octavius Steel and Company, Birla Brothers. They have no virtual interest in this zone and there is an apprehension that these houses are taking keen interest and playing a definite part by which they are stalling the support of the Assam Government and also tea growers of Assam in trying to impress the Central Govt. that inequitable levy of excise in Assam should be abolished. What is the impact of it? The impact has been whereas in case of Cachar and Dooars teas the exporters get a subsidy, in the case of Assam Valley teas there is considerable increase in duty upto Rs. 7/— and by this tax mechanism all teas of Assam Valley between the prices range 5.25 and 6.65 is likely to be pushed out of the market by the teas of other areas.

It should be noticed that of the total North Indian production of approximately 304 millions kg.—the statistics of 1968—out of it zone V accounts for approximately 156 millions kg. which is over 50% of the total production. Out of this over 50%

production the teas fetching more than Rs.7—will continue to go for export but teas below that will be pushed out of the market by the teas of other areas.

Sir, these zonal excises has been levied in order to compensate the loss that the Government is suffering by giving up this export duty, because the export duty has been abolished. But I humbly submit before the Government that effort to compensate 7.70 crores loss because of abolition of export duty should not be compensated merely from one region—a region which plays the most important role in the export of tea. I feel that the Government should try to make modification in it and bring uniformity in it.

It should also be borne in mind that because of this high rate of excise duty in Assam tea, the agricultural income tax of Assam has come down from 7 crores to 1.5 crore. I, therefore, feel that the Central Government should reconsider the decision so that the entire profit in zone 5 is not siphoned and Assam Government is not denied of this agricultural income tax.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you have made your point.

SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI: I want a minute about another aspect. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister that present system of export rebate is not giving support stimulus. The refund formula is unnecessarily complicated and unavoidably dilatory. Apart from being difficult to apply, it is also inequitable in impact. As I have got no time to develop this point, I hope the Minister will consider this aspect.

There is another matter of my State which I ought to have referred to, that is, about the potentiality of export of Eri and muga, the golden fibres. There is no parallel of this muga fibre in this country. Sir, as you are not allowing me time, I leave it to Shri Inder Malhotra, who has taken a keen interest in the two fibres to develop this point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If at all Shri Inder Malhotra gets a chance, Shri Virendra Agarwal.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, economic swaraj is the slogan of the day. We are all talking in terms of self-reliance. But we have to find out whether we as a nation are really moving towards building a self-reliant economy in the country. Self-reliance means self-sufficiency in the strategic areas of production, particularly steel, fertilizers, oil and non-ferrous metals and a favourable balance of payment situation. I would simply ask Government to judge whether we are making any progress for acquiring self-reliance. In any case, self-reliance should not be misunderstood to mean self-sufficiency. Recent events in terms of US suspension of aid should reasonably convince us that strings are usually attached to foreign aid, therefore we must increasingly reduce our dependence on foreign aid. It is equally true that foreign aid is vital for meeting the trade gap. The developing countries in the initial stages of development need foreign aid, for one thing or the other. If this is the situation and when the US suspended its aid, naturally the country moves to another country.

In this connection, while we have an atmosphere of confidence in our country, we as a people have to inculcate a sense of swadeshi. On the other hand, I would plead with the Government to initiate immediate steps for developing the concept of internationalisation of aid rather than depending on bilateral aid agreements even with the US or USSR.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing of foreign trade yet.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Aid and trade are interlinked. I am talking of aid first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is very limited.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: That is why I say that if we are keen that our national sovereignty should not be compromised and our national security should remain inviolate, then internationalisation of aid is a must.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

What were the factors responsible for the rupee devaluation in 1966? Largely they were rising prices at home and a growing unfavourable balance of trade gap while having no foreign exchange reserves. We all know that during the last one year our trade gap has gone up from Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 265 crores. Exports have gone up from Rs. 1535 crores to Rs. 1625 crores. These figures include Rs. 110 crores of jute manufactures exported to Bangia Desh. It also has got an impact on other items of exports. There was a sharp decline in our exports of iron and steel, cotton, manganese ore etc.

It is quite obvious that Foreign Trade Ministry has acquired proficiency in cooking up figures which are wholly unreliable. I challenge the figures offered by the Ministry in respect of exports. I see that Government have been trying to mislead the House and hoodwink the whole nation by presenting wrong and unreliable figures. Both the Ministry of Finance and RBI have confirmed it. There is an argument that there was a five per cent increase in export in 1971-72. But now the Ministry has set up a new procedure. A committee had been set up under Dr. Minhas. I would request the Minister to place his report on changing the compilation procedure system on the Table and take the House into confidence as to exactly how exports have gone up during the last two years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may conclude now.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I have got 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got 6 minutes. We are concluding the debate at 3.30 P.M.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I will take one or two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take one more minute. That is what I told you from the very beginning.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I will not take up many other items. I will simply

say that research studies recently conducted for promoting exports in our country and I really feel that the exports can certainly be raised by at least Rs. 150 crores during the next year. But the entire question of exports cannot be looked into in isolation to the entire economic policy. Similarly, our imports can be reduced by Rs. 400 Crores if you really try to look into the shortfall in various industries like steel and fertiliser, oil and non-ferrous metals.

Finally, I feel that the Ministry can certainly weck this trade gap in a period of one year but the way in which the entire economy is being handled clearly indicates that the economy is not in a good shape. Therefore, the Ministry has to think in terms of orienting its policy for promoting exports and also import substitution. That is the only way by which we can reduce the trade gap. If the trade gap is not reduced, that means that we are not moving towards building a self-reliant economy but moving to a situation in which the Indian rupee may get further weakened. If you really want to save the situation from rupee devaluation, I would request the Minister to reduce the trade gap. We have got comfortable foreign exchange reserves of 1000 million dollars. They need to be utilised at a time when our industries are being starved of foreign exchange resources and if they are utilised for meeting the urgent requirements of the industry; I really do not see any reason why our industries should not be able to meet the export obligations.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am really happy to be able to support the demands with a clear conscience. Before I make my comment, I would like to make one request to my friend, the Minister.

This report contains quite a number of figures. The figures are meant to give us a very clear picture of the development on the export side, on the import side and also on the trade balance side. But it so happens that the figures here are for a particular period—i.e. from January to August. This is given for both the years 1970 and 1971. But nobody knows what is happening from August to January. Unless you get a complete

you are able to compare year to year—the picture of the whole year to year and unless 12-month period, these figures will completely mislead us and we would not be able to find out what is what. That is the observation I would like to make. So, when preparing the subsequent reports, in order that we may be correctly guided about the picture of the economy, the full figures may please be given to us at least in future.

Now, there are certain features which are very encouraging on the export side and also on the import side. I take the year 1966 as the base year because that was the devaluation year. In 1966, with 1960 as the base, the index was 122 whereas in 1971 the export index was 145. We have been able to effect the same increase from 1966 to 1971, as 1960 to 1966 and the purpose of devaluation seems to have been accomplished to a considerable extent.

On the import side, in 1960, it was 1408 Crores and it has come down to Rs. 1011 Crores in 1971. There also, substantial sliding has taken place. On the import side, it is a very encouraging development and a very encouraging trend.

But there is a disturbing feature also. We cannot be satisfied with the progress that we are making. What matters is not merely what exactly you are importing or exporting. Quite a lot would depend on what our share in the world's export trade is. When you say that your import is going down, while the world export quantum has gone up, it means the other countries have an exportable quantum in a larger measure. The question is, what is your share in the export? It is so clear that your share is considerably lower.

Going through the figures, in 1960, the percentage was 1.2. In the end of 1965, the percentage was one; in 1966, it was 0.9 per cent; in 1971, continuously it has been sliding down; it was 0.7. The sliding down has been growing from 1969 onwards. It has been going downwards. It means your export is not commensurate with the overall expansion in the economic development all over the world. You have not been able to take your proper share in the whole picture. That is one discouraging feature; that is much more important.

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : You need not be discouraged. All the developing countries are passing through this trend.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : That may be. We have got together a lot of momentum; we have got to pick up. All I am saying is that there is not sufficient ground for complacency merely because our export has gone up. We have to look into it. A refreshing feature in the whole report is that a very scientific analysis is being made. I do not overlook this fact.

Another thing is, we are still in the red as far as the trade balance is concerned. That means we have still to depend on foreign aid, and our debt servicing is going up. Unless we are able to make up this gap, we will be completely in a difficult position in the long run. That is another observation I have to make in the beginning.

The report says at the very beginning that they are conscious of the social objectives. It says that the "country's foreign trade policies are designed to provide an appropriate framework for a sustained expansion of our foreign trade in line with our declared social and economic objectives." That means, it is conceded that it is not enough that you have improved your export and it is not enough if you have decreased your import. It must have a social purpose, and it must be linked with the social and economic objectives which you have accepted as the overall outlook.

Being so, there are two or three points I want to make. One is the self-reliance that has been mentioned. What exactly does it mean? That means we shall not be depending on any body nor on any commodity, and that diversification is the essence of the whole matter. No country should be able to starve us out at any moment, and no shutting out of any particular commodity should be able to strangle us in the export-import trade. To what extent we have achieved it is a question which is very relevant and it has got to be answered. In that respect, I am certainly inclined to compliment the Ministry. I find that diversification has been taking place from the western countries to the other countries. We have laid our eggs in different baskets all over the world, and in respect of different products, but that is

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

not the only thing by which the social objectives could be declared as accepted.

For example] when you say that canalisation of the export trade is taking place, and the canalisation of the import trade also is taking place, and that efforts have been made in certain directions, the question is, what exactly is the guiding consideration for the purpose of fixing the products for canalisation. I have not been able to get any criterion so far, which guides the Government in picking up one product and dropping out another product. Canalisation in the import trade is going on. It is a perfectly good trend. While canalisation of export trade is going on to a limited extent in certain items, when canalisation of certain other items is asked it is being resisted. When this resistance taken place, it has to be explained why certain items are not being taken in.

Here, I want to emphasise the coir industry. Coir, as has been mentioned, is one of our premier Products for the purpose of foreign trade. Coir is an item which, according to me, has got to be canalised. Its export has got to be canalised because it is now facing a real crisis, a crisis, not in the sense that our exports are not being increased, but that with respect to these labour-intensive industries, the test should not be merely by the criterion that our export is increasing. Export may be increasing.

4 hrs.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवायः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is not enough that our export of a particular commodity increases. If the impact of the increase is to be felt in the country, it must pass on to the people who are producing it, particularly in labour-intensive industries like coir. Workers in coir industry are not getting proper wages not because the industry cannot afford it but because the exporters take away a considerable slice of the export price and the labour which produces the goods is not getting

commensurate wages. If the social objectives we have in view have to be reached, here is an area where you have to enter. If you enter, the market is fairly large and certain and the middlemen will not be able to operate. The benefits can be passed on to the workers. There are certain other areas also where canalisation can take place in the export field, but for want of time, I will not mention them. But I want to emphasise that in the matter of evolving export and import policies, we have to bear in mind whether the over-all benefit of it will go on to the masses of the working class. That alone will be able to oil the economy of the country. The middlemen will have to be eliminated. That is the purpose of canalisation. An attempt must be made to eliminate them where the middlemen are exploiting to the maximum extent. At those areas, canalisation must be attempted. Coir is such an area.

Quite a lot of things have been said in the report about the export houses. They are getting a lot of incentives. One product I am interested in so far as my State is concerned is the fishing industry. For export, you give incentives. That incentive can be utilised in a particular manner only by those not belonging to export houses whereas the export houses are free to utilise that incentive in whatever manner they choose. The result is, monopoly houses are coming into the field. They dabble in it not for expanding the trade but for collecting the incentives and selling them as a premium. In this process, the small exporters not belonging to the export houses are being wiped out because they cannot compete with the monopoly houses. So, they are demanding, "We will export, but for heaven's sake, give no incentive." I request that either you put them all on the same par or take away the incentive, so that the small exporter may not be pitted against the mighty ones and be finished.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to participate in this debate, knowing the shortness of the time at my disposal. But I think it is a duty on my part to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that

[Shri N. K. Krishnan]

the emergence of Bangladesh has created a new potentiality for restoration of the broken balance of the economy of the whole eastern region of India. The partition of Bengal has created so much of imbalance in the whole of the economy of the eastern region of the country. Sir, coming from Meghalaya as you do, you know historically how much you depended on trade and business with the eastern region of Bangladesh. One of the major reasons for the economic crisis in Bangladesh and West Bengal was the disruption, dislocation and complete rupture of the age old economy of unified Bengal. I want to draw the attention of the government to the fact that here is a special opportunity and potentiality for tackling the problem, as I said, restoration of the broken economic balance of the eastern region of India.

The Government have made a right beginning by having a trade pact with Bangladesh of Rs. 150 crores. But this is a small beginning, when we look at the whole problem in its entirety, the over all perspective of the possibility of trade and what happened as a result of the partition of the economy of Bengal. As I said, partition caused a disaster on the economy of West Bengal. So far as Bangladesh is concerned, just after the fifties, when passport was introduced and all kinds of restrictions were put on the channel of trade between East Bengal and West Bengal, East Bengal became almost a colony to supply raw materials to the factories in West Pakistan and market for the industrial products of the latter. Both import and export trade of East Bengal were completely disrupted under control of West Pakistan and its economy started stagnating.

In this background I want to say that we have to have an over all perspective of the whole thing and we must evolve a policy to the mutual benefit of the economy of both India and Bangladesh. I should say, particularly to Bangladesh, after all that has happened there. I feel there are a number of possibilities for having some kind of a unified economy that will develop trade between India and Bangladesh on jute, tea, cotton, tobacco, bidi, motion pictures, minerals, metals, railway wagons, engineering goods, handicrafts, handlooms and a number of other items.

I want to draw particular attention to jute. In the Report, the Ministry said that they had made a profit of Rs. 70 crores last year on jute and Rs. 6 crores on tea. I want to caution the Minister that this was due to the collapse of the whole jute trade in Bangladesh. This was some kind of an artificial trade due to the collapse of the trade of Bangladesh last year.

Unless you develop some kind of a common market between Bangladesh and India, particularly in jute and tea trade, there will be a serious threat to the jute trade of India as well as Bangladesh. The jute trade is the mainstay of the economy of Bangladesh and it is the main exchange earner for both Bangladesh and India.

Our biggest market for jute is USA. At present 35 per cent of the jute packing in USA is being replaced by synthetic substitutes. By the year 1975 the figure for jute carpet making will go up to 50 per cent for synthetic substitute. So, in regard to cultivation, production and international market unless we develop some kind of common market, common policy and common understanding, both India and Bangladesh will seriously suffer and the consequences will be very serious.

The same is the case with tea. Therefore I will urge upon the Government to take particular care to develop some kind of a common policy particularly with regard to jute and tea and to evolve a kind of a common market in other respects also.

Then, already the West Bengal Minister has requested the Central Ministers that the offices of the State Trading Corporation and others should be located at Calcutta, Shillong etc. for the benefit of West Bengal, Meghalaya and other eastern States, and that licences should be given in the private sector for the people of this region. Please do not accuse me of taking a parochial stand in the matter, I say this because due to partition the economy of the eastern region was disrupted. Therefore, particular care should be taken to see that the people of the eastern region are benefited by the trade with Bangladesh.

I tried to draw your attention several times through questions etc. to the fact that

[Shri Samar Guha]

there is a possibility of developing the cashew nut industry in the coastal region of Midnapore, in the Contai sub-division and Jhargram. You have paid quite a lot of attention to other States but, unfortunately, you have not paid attention to developing the cashew nut industry in West Bengal. There is also the possibility of developing the coir industry in West Bengal because, you know, we produce large coconuts in West Bengal. That aspect also has not been taken into consideration.

With one last word I want to conclude. Our Foreign Trade Minister has done quite good trading in the foreign market, to the extent of Rs. 1,577 crores. It is reported that he has excelled in internal trade also, that is, in amassing election funds for the Congress. Mixing up of the two will recoil on his honour and, I think, on the concept of the socialist society that they want to build. Therefore, the Minister should be cautious about that aspect also,

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Angole) : Sir, I support the Budget Demands of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I appreciate the earnest effort that the Ministry is making to boost up our exports and their sincere effort to bring down the imbalance or the gap in the import-export trade. But I think that the slight gradual increase in the rate of exports is not enough, as my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, has suggested. When we take into consideration the export trade of the whole world and the fast developing and fast expanding economy in which they are moving, we have to take some more radical and better steps to increase our foreign trade. Our efforts do not justify our foreign exchange needs, when we take into consideration the vast resources which our country is having, specially as raw materials which could be either exported directly or as manufactured goods. That is why I want to stress upon the point that our efforts in the direction of export promotion should be strengthened.

Government has realised the need for strengthening our export promotion organisation and has set up several institutes, specially the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, and several export promotion councils. Though they have done something on these lines, very little has been achieved.

There are reasons for it lack of proper transport or shipping facilities; our not being able to deliver goods in the other countries as per the time schedule or in the kind of packing or delivery that they require. That is why our exporters are not able to get an encouragement from the other countries.

Moreover, I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that most of our foreign trade is going through some other intermediary countries and it is becoming another switch trade. The foreign buyers are not able to reply upon our exporters for quality control, time-schedule, packaging, payments or whatever else we call it. For all these reasons, instead of having a direct link with our country, they are having a link through some intermediary country where much of the profit is taken away by that intermediary country, say, in free ports like Singapore, Hong Kong and some other countries. I think, all these reasons are for that.

Most of our export trade is in the hands of small private exporters. There is no proper world trade study to know their needs. We are not in a position to export goods which they want. We are trying to sell out that we have. Specially, in handlooms, handicrafts, coir products and so many other items, our exporters are just trying somehow or other to push through the goods in foreign markets and get whatever they get. There should be a proper study of world trade, of market conditions, as to what goods they want or in which shape they want or in which designs they want or in which material they want and these things should be supplied to them accordingly. But very little study is being done in that. That is why our exporters are not able to pick up the foreign markets. The State Trading Corporation has entered into some fields and they are having a better organisation and they are trying to find out foreign markets and explore export possibilities. They are doing something in that field. But where the trade is in the hands of private exporters, they are neither big exporters nor they have contacts with foreign firms. They do not send their exports to study world trade and explore foreign markets, to note changes in the world market and try to supply goods to them accordingly.

So, we are not able to come up. Though there is some rise as far as our exports are concerned, compared to the rise in world's exports, we are not able to pick up. That is why, I say, the Government should think of gradually bringing up export-import trade completely in the hands of some Government organisation and should remove the intermediary class, the persons who are trying to amass all the profits between the producers and the buyers and who are becoming a new type of bureaucracy in this country.

Before concluding, I want to bring one thing to the notice of the Government. The tax-structure is also a big handicap. The export-import duties should be rationalised. They are being levied having already some pre-conceived ideas without trying to understand how the world trade is changing. In the case of some items, the tax is very low and these people are making huge profits. In the case of some items, the tax is high and, due to that, we are not able to push through these items in the world market. A rethinking in the rationalisation of tax-structure should be done. There should be a proper study about the world market and the tax-structure based on it. The Government should levy the taxes according to the prevailing conditions and the profits they make, leaving a small margin of, say, 10 per cent to the exporters. The rest of it should go to the Government. In that way, they should think about it. There are some goods which we can manufacture here and export but due to some notions we are not doing it or are not able to do it. Certainly, we came to know and the Government is also aware of it that the wines produced in our country may find a good market in the world market. These good wines can be manufactured here but as we are observing the policy of Prohibition and as most of us are tea-totalisers, we are not producing these wines. Now, we must start export-oriented units to produce these wines and sell them in the world market and get the foreign exchange and other things.

About tobacco there is a lot to say which I cannot for want of time. Unless the Tobacco Development Board comes up and solves the problem of production or of cultivation, this problem will not be solved. All our tobacco export earnings are static

for the past ten years. There is no increase. The Government is earning a lot of foreign exchange and by establishing the Tobacco Board, the Government can earn more foreign exchange. Unless the Tobacco Board comes up and gives a thinking about the production pattern, etc., these problems will not be solved. I request the Minister to take a note of this and see that the Board comes up soon.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This Ministry has come out with a grand and impressive demand of one hundred and forty two crores, sixty nine lakhs and one thousand rupees. If I am worth the salt and if I am asked, the Ministry does not deserve a penny. In fact the entire lock, and barrel of this Ministry should be exported as foreign trade and we should have a new set of people who can do justice to the Government...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Ishaque, if your Party does not give you enough chance to speak, don't try and hamper others...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only if we can export the volume of speeches we generate here!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During the decades 1960-70 we had practically no say at the international policy-making level and our policy was an utter failure. There was an impressive team which went to Santiago for the UNCTAD meeting. It must have cost this country a lot of foreign exchange. I do not know the people are selected. What is their background? Whether they are capable of speaking things, whether they have a grasp over the subject—I do not know. I am not talking about the Minister himself, I am talking about others. It is a very important thing because we belong to a nation of have-nots and we have been deprived since the time this Ministry came into existence of a fair share of the international trade and we have no real say in the international financial decision-making.

Sir, the share of the developing countries in the world trade in 1969-70 was very much low. It continued to decline over the years.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa]

I will show you the performance of India in the world export scene. 1950—2% of the world trade, in 1955—under the Grand Moghul sitting opposite it was brought down to 1.4%. 1958—1.2%, 1961—1%, 1963—1.1%, 1967—0.8%, 1969—0.7%, 1970—0.6%. This is the performance of the Foreign Trade Ministry for which the people of this poor country have to pay Rs. 150 crores in the present Budget. (Interruptions) Doctor, heal thyself.

In 1950, India used to account for 2% of the total world exports. Sir, I am quoting from the report of the Estimates Committee Presided over by Mr. Kamal Nath Tiwari belonging to the Congress Party and this House. This came down to 1.3% in 1966. India registered a further decline in 1965—1% and to 0.7% in 1969. This has happened in spite of some increase that has taken place in our overall exports. The total world export during the period from 1950 to 1969 shot up by 334.2 per cent. India's sales abroad recorded an increase by just 60 per cent. Even in recent years some other exports of other countries have shown a sharp rising trend. India lags far behind. The net increase in world export in 1970 over 1969 was as much as 37000 million dollars. India's export increased by only 193 million dollars, etc. This is what they have pointed out. What a wonderful chit Mr. L. N. Mishra has got! There are improvements in certain other developing countries because they followed a certain pattern. There are countries in Africa, Western and Eastern Asia and also Far Eastern Asian countries which have done that. This includes countries like Taiwan, Hong-Kong; South Korea, etc. which increased the export of manufactured goods. Even Philippines and Singapore increased the expansion and sale of their metal and engineering goods. India had been lagging behind. West Asia rose in the matter of export trade by 8 per cent. Even Chile and Venezuela have done well.

If the Reserve Bank of India's figure is a correct and true figure, it is a minus figure of 225.5 crores. The Estimates Committee has said this in its Fourteenth Report. I quote :

In a written information, furnished to Committee after evidence, the Ministry of

Foreign Trade have stated as follows :—
“The progress of the first two years of the 4th Five year plan has been reviewed. In the light of new developments both at home and abroad, a fresh appraisal of commodity-wise export targets of the Plan is being done. *India's exports showed a significant increase during 1970-71 and trend in the current year is still more encouraging. It is hoped that with intensification of various export promotion measures, it would be possible to achieve the export target of 7 per cent annual growth rate during the 4th Five-year plan.”

And there is a footnote,—

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry of Foreign Trade desired the deletion of the words. . . India's exports showed a significant. . . is still more encouraging.

I would not like to reflect anything on the Estimates Committee. But what sort of thing is this, when you write in the para something, and then in the footnote you say delete this ?

Regarding the controversy on statistics, the Reserve Bank says, the figure for 1970-71 was not more than Rs. 1402.7 crores. The figure of Mr. Mishra's Department is 1535.2 crores. There is a big addition of Rs. 132.5 crores, just to put a pat on their back !

And then, there is the Economic Adviser of Foreign Trade. What exactly is he doing ? The Licensing Committee wrote to him asking him certain information on the latest items of finished products of the traditional items that we export from this country.

They are jute, paper, shellac and many other items. But the reply that they got is next to nothing. They do not have replies. They have denied informations to us. It is a very important matter and the Ministry must set up a cell to go into the details of the finished products that the importing countries, the developed countries do with our traditional items which they buy from us.

There is a plunder about jute. I have been talking for the last five years that process of jute to fibre goods for human garments will bring billions of rupees to the country and to the growers but they have not done anything because jute mills in Calcutta made 10 lakhs of rupees in a month during the last one year. Of course for Congress election they contributed very heavily. But we want to know what are they doing to safeguard the interests of the jute growers.

Now, about Tea Corporation, I have been hearing fairy tales for the last one year. What has happened? I know Brooke Bond has become a very powerful lobby in Delhi. I know they frequent the Ministry. I know they have provided jobs to people close to the Government. But, Sir, we are losing about 75 lakhs of rupees a day in terms of foreign exchange earnings.

Mr. Mishra comes out with an assurance once in three months i.e., in the next two months I will put it. How many times he has done it. Why is he checking the House the right? I want to know to-day clearly and categorically.

Sick mills—raw jute export—they are playing into the hands of foreigners. The Indian Tobacco Company is undermarking the tobacco; the tobacco which is good enough for a certain type of blending the cigarette is being under marked and underinvoiced.

We are losing Rs. 15/- per ton on f. o. b. value of each ton of iron ore that we export and the cost of iron ore is not included. Invoice price only includes mining and transportation costs.

I oppose this demand and it be turned down.

श्री चिरंजीव भा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समय कम रहने के कारण मैं विशेष विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कुछ खास पहलुओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जो इस देश में सब से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है - बिहार का उत्तरी भाग, सहरसा जिला। वह क्षेत्र गत कई बरसों से कोसी के तांडव नृत्य का स्थल रहा है और उस की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास में स्वयं उन का कितना बड़ा हाथ है। उस क्षेत्र को कोसी से मुक्त कराने में उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उस के लिए उस क्षेत्र के और बिहार के लोग उन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हैं। कोसी बांध के निर्माण के बाद उस क्षेत्र में जो थोड़ी खेती होने लगी है, उस में सर्वाधिक उपज पाट की होती है। पाट की उपज में किसानों का बहुत ज्यादा खर्च, परिश्रम और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस तरह जब पाट किसान घर लाता है तो उसे घपले में डाल कर व्यापारी और साहूकार बहुत कम कीमत पर उसे खरीद लेते हैं और इस तरह किसान की पसीने की गांठी कमाई से ये बिचौलिए बहुत अधिक लाभ उठाते हैं। इस तरह अनवरत रूप से किसानों का शोषण होता रहता है क्या करे बेचारा किसान अपने पारिवारिक आवश्यक खर्च के लिए एकमात्र सहारा उस पाट को कम कीमत पर ही बेचने को मजबूर हो जाता है फिर वे उदासीन हो जाते हैं और सोचने लग जाते हैं कि आगे से पाट की खेती नहीं करेंगे - लेकिन जब पाट बौने का समय आता है, तो उस की कीमत चढ़ जाती है और किसान पुनः उत्साहित हो कर पाट बौने का काम शुरू कर देते हैं। उस के बाद फिर वही हालत होती है। अतः मेरी आप्रह है कि हर तरह के पाट की कीमत निर्धारित होनी चाहिए और उस की खरीद तथा बिक्री राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों द्वारा होनी चाहिए, न कि खास खास व्यक्तियों द्वारा, जो बिचौलियें हैं और सारा मुनाफा ले लेते हैं। एतदर्थ सहकारी समितियों को भी हर तरह से सक्षम एवं योग्य बनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

हमारे सहरसा जिले में अभी तक एक भी फ़ैक्टरी नहीं है। जूट वहाँ की सर्व-प्रमुख उपज है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को वहाँ जूट फ़ैक्टरी की स्थापना करनी चाहिए, जिस से उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो और वहाँ के ग़रीब लोगों तथा शिक्षित बेकारों को भी रोज़ी मिले। अगर उस क्षेत्र के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, तो उस में कभी भी उठ कर खड़ा होने की हिम्मत नहीं होगी, उस की स्थिति दयनीय रहेगी और वह हमेशा नीचे दबा रहेगा।

मेरा निवेदन सिर्फ़ इतना है कि सहरसा में जूट को एक आधुनिकतम विकसित फ़ैक्टरी का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए और हर तरह के जूट की कीमत निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किसानों को पाट का उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है या नहीं। तभी किसान संभल पायेंगे और समाजवाद आ सकेगा।

मैं अपनी बात को यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने विदेश व्यापार के काम में जिस तरह की तत्परता दिखाई है, जिस तरह से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया है, जिस तरह से विभिन्न देशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर के हमारे निर्यात को आगे बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिए हम उन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हैं और उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया। उस के लिए मैं आप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) : At the very beginning, while supporting the Demands of the Foreign Trade Ministry, I congratulate the Minister of Foreign Trade on the performance of the Ministry in spite of

buffeting by international developments beyond India's control. Shri Mishra so ably pressed in UNCTAD III for an integrated economic order free from inequality and exploitation of the poor nations by the rich. This cannot continue. To the extent they have cut down aid, it is recoiling back on these advanced economies in the shape of unemployment. The difficulty for not only India but the group of 77 has been that the development in advanced countries, the dollar bloc, EEC and EFTA has been on an exponential curve whereas their growth of technology and science has been pressing and depressing the economies of developing countries including India.

Now, Sir, the United States is committed to see that Indian mica goes the indigo way by 2,000 A. D. They cannot permit India to continue to have monopoly of this strategic mineral. They are developing synthetic substitutes and alternative centres of production abroad, in Brazil. They say that synthetic tea, coffee, cocoa, and a fibre which is four times tougher than steel and not costlier than steel itself, are round the corner. I must suggest that the Trade Development Authority must take note of these depressing developments.

There are so many imponderables. For instance, the share in world export trade by developing countries declined from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17.6 per cent in 1970, and by 1990, it may be only 10 per cent. That is the answer to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's query why our share in the world's trade is going down. Not only our share, but the share of 77 countries as a whole is going down.

To counter this we want dedicated exporters. In view of this background, these 77 group countries have put up a total bill of indebtedness of 60 billion. Only one country, Japan, is collecting a surplus balance of trade; and it may touch 20 billion dollars by the end of this year. In the background of these facts, the USA had a dollar devaluation. West Germany had to float its exchange rate and Japan had to go through a 16.7 per cent revaluation, of the yen and by the end of this year, they may do a lot of exchange manipulations. Against this background, the problem is much more serious than Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu

wants to make out. A dig at the Foreign Trade Ministry would not get us anywhere. There are economic factors which are intractable, and issues may come when we may have to do our very best to protect the rupee itself because so many things are happening round the corner.

Coming down to specifics, we have not only to have short term remedies but we have to make up for affecting a lasting cure. For instance, soya bean, long staple cotton, sunflower—growing these things would lead to import substitution, and at the same time, they will help the implementation of the *Garibi Hatao* slogan. That has not been given the importance it deserves. I suggest Chotanagpur for above.

I plead for a separate Corporation for mica and shellac, with about Rs. 32 crores for the Government of India have collected about Rs. 32 crores as export duty on mica at the rate of 40 per cent export. The small people have been hit in its incidence. The Government have been dragging their feet and in respect of mica, for the last four years, we have been going downhill. Let not canalisation be a weapon at the hand of the big exporters to finish off the small men operating there. Therefore, we must have an organisation based either at Giridih or Kodarma, both in the mica belt, so that the problem can be taken care of.

In general, I must submit that we must go on pressing for reducing the tariff and non-tariff barriers. Secondly, we must do something to ensure the stability in the world monetary system, although we cannot do very much in the matter. There must be a revision of the shipping code, so that the UNCTAD countries can carry their goods in the ships owned by them. Coming down to specifics...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In half a minute, how can you come down to specifics ?

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA : In 10 seconds, I shall finish my speech. I submit that the time has come when our goldsmiths, the finest craftsmen, who have been thrown out because of the Gold Control Order should be harnessed to prepare goods for the

export market and cater to the rich people. Our traditional images like the Trimurthi and things like that can be exported to good effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister. I would request him to keep in mind that at 3.30, the guillotine is to be applied. At 5 minutes to 3.30, I will give you a warning. After you finish, some members might put questions. Some allowance for that also should be given.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISRA) : Yes, Sir. I will bear that in mind.

I am really thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. 14 members have participated in the debate. 12 of them have appreciated the performance of the ministry. 2 of my friends have not been happy with the working of my ministry and it will be our endeavour to see that the working of this ministry comes to their expectations also.

I would like to say a word to my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He is very unhappy and he feels that the percentage of India's share in total world trade is going down. Yes, while this may be going down we should remember that this is the condition not only for India but of all the developing countries. What he has to see is whether the total volume of trade for India is going down or going up. The total trade of India has been going up and it will continue to show a rising tendency. The developed countries have a much faster rate of growth than the developing countries. They have many advantages over us. This is an inequity against which we are fighting against I thought Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will attack those developed countries which are trying to raise tariff walls and where policies are putting the developing countries into difficulties. Instead of attacking those big developed countries, he chose to attack the Government of his own country, the Government of India. These are point on which we are agitating in UNCTAD and GATT. Therefore, to say that Indian's Share is going down does not give true picture. You should try to examine it from this angle, in what condition India and other developing

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

countries are trying to develop. Mr Chapa-lendu Bhattacharyya said, this is the fate of all the 77 developing countries of the world. So, Mr. Bosu should try to help us in this fight against the developed countries but instead of attacking them, he chose to attack us.

Mr. Bosu talked about the figures also. I had made a long statement in this House. They are not cooked up figures. Two systems of calculation were adopted and there has been a difference in calculation. There is no question of any cooked up figures.

So far as tea packaging is concerned, only two days back I had a talk with him and told him that the Tea Packaging Corporation has been set up. The Directors have been appointed and they have started working. The only question is, we have not been able to get a good Managing Director. I have asked the West Bengal Government to give me a Managing Director not today, but even when Mr. Jyoti Basu was in power He did not give me a Managing Director.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We were not in power in West Bengal after 1969. This corporation was set up only last year. What unmixed untruth.

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : We talked of a tea lobby working here. There is no tea lobby working in Udyog Bhavan or in Parliament. He is very much mistaken if he thinks that we are under the influence of any lobby. The Tea Packaging Corporation has come into being. It has started working and it will work more vigorously. He knows my attitude towards it. I want it to succeed, because we have been exploited enough and I don't want any further exploitation.

Some question about handloom was raised by my friend from UP. I have no knowledge that there is a stock of Rs. 30 crores lying there. This information has not been given to me. We are very keen to improve that plight of handloom weavers and we will try to see what can be done to meet their problems. The problem of power-loom and handloom has been agitating our minds. There are some States

which want that coloured saris should be banned and not manufactured by power-looms. Some States are pressing us that the present arrangements should continue.

Further, we have decided to set up a committee comprising the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Planning Commission and Reserve Bank to study the problems of handloom and powerloom sector in depth and suggest remedies. The group will associate representatives of the State Governments in its deliberations and will suggest remedies.

श्री भारलन्डे राय (घोसी) : अगर आप को यह पता नहीं है कि 30 करोड़ का माल हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम के पास पड़ा हुआ है तो भारत सरकार ने किस आधार पर तय किया है कि इतने का माल ले कर...

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : आप बैठिए, मैं आप को बताता हूँ। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं कहा है कि 30 करोड़ रुपए का हैंडलूम का माल पड़ा हुआ है। हमें यह सूचना आप लोगों से और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों से मिली कि हैंडलूम वालों का बहुत सा माल पड़ा हुआ है और उसको उठाना चाहिए। हमने तुरन्त कदम उठाया। और हमें यह भी बताया कि उन्हें थोड़ा सा सूत चाहिए, स्टैपल फाइबर चाहिए। जिस दिन मीटिंग हुई उसी दिन निर्णय लिया और हमारे टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने 10,000 बैल देने के लिये कहा, और वह दी गयी। उन के पास जो माल पड़ा हुआ है उसके लिये हमारा प्रयास होगा कि उनके भार को हल्का करें और उनकी सहायता पहुंचा सकें जिससे वे संकट के बाहर आ सकें, इन में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती।

Now I will come to some of the general points. First I will take up the question of self-reliance. It is almost axiomatic that in the context of uncertainties of foreign aid the goal of self-reliance emphasized by our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, cannot be realised unless the exports continue to rapidly rise for financing the essential imports requirements of an expanding economy.

Before I dwell on the working of the Ministry in detail, I would like to outline some of the external constraints under which we have been working. The past one year has been a sluggish year for world trade and it is not possible to isolate our export performance of the rest of the world. The rate of growth of imports of even developing countries in 1970-71 has been lower by four per cent compared to the increase registered in the previous year. I hope Shri Jyotirmoy Basu will listen to this, though I know he can never be convinced and he has not only a closed mind but a closed ear also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can I keep quiet when he is misleading the House ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : The recessionary tendencies in the economies of a number of countries, in particular of the United States of America and Japan, coupled with the rapid increase in costs and prices, significantly retarded the growth of international trade. The year was also marked by an unprecedented monetary crisis, which continued off and on for a greater part of the year, producing serious constraints with a growing threat of increasing trade restrictions. The re-alignment of the existing rates in December last yielded a temporary easement of the problem, but may not provide a lasting solution. The danger of further monetary instability and the spread of protectionist measures in the field of trade are still with us and will continue to be a significant constraint in our export efforts.

In addition to this, the developing countries continue to adopt discriminatory tariff structure against the developing countries. I was referring to this earlier and I want Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to take note of this. For example, in the United States while the average tariff on manufactured goods from the developed countries is only 7 per cent, it was as high as 12 per cent on the goods from developing countries. Such discriminatory tariff structures are contrary to the basic trading interests of the developing countries has only recently been emphasized by a number of studies published by the UNCTAD Secretariat.

In addition to these external factors, further complications were created by the

shortage of certain essential items like steel. The shortfall in steel production in India adversely affected a large variety of non-traditional items, particularly in a wide range of engineering goods.

Serious interruption in the continuity of overseas supplies was created on account of the Indo-Pak war of last December and the disruption of shipping facilities made the realisation of our export target even more difficult. The shipping conferences continued to increase freight rates in an arbitrary and discriminatory fashion which reduced the competitiveness of our exports abroad.

I have mentioned all these difficulties not to take shelter beneath these problems; I have pointed out these difficulties to provide this House with a better appreciation of the basic framework of the limitation within which we have had to increase our export promotion efforts during the last one year. Our export leg of some commodities like iron ore, iron, and steel, cotton yarn, and cotton piecegoods have declined; on the other hand, in spite of numerous difficulties the export of non-traditional goods continued to rise. The exports of engineering goods is likely to be around Rs. 130 crores during 1971-72 as compared to Rs. 116 crores registered in the previous year. There were also significant increases in the exports of sugar, leather manufactures, leather marine products and handicrafts. The exports of traditional items like jutegoods, tea, oilcakes, spices, tobacco also went up by an appreciable extent.

I would like to say a word on the behaviour of the balance of trade. The House is aware of our perennial adverse balance of trade which during the Third Five-Year Plan period was an average annual deficit of roughly Rs. 433 crores. During 1970-71 it was possible to reduce the gap from Rs. 483 crores a year to Rs. 90 crores. In 1971-72 also our total exports have continued to rise. In spite of this I must admit that during this year the trade deficit has widened to Rs. 249 crores on the basis of figures available up to February. This is because of a very large increase in our import bill necessitated on account of substantial increases in the imports of wool, raw cotton, vegetable oils and other essential raw materials. We had to put by with this kind of a situation for some

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

time to come and every developing country has to do so.

In organising the basic policies of the Ministry of Foreign Trade I have been primarily guided by the programme outlined in the election manifesto of my party which received an overwhelming support of the electorate of the country both last year and this year.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): And in the Darbhanga by-election!

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: An important plank of our policy is to extend the role of the public sector in critical sectors and to pay special attention for improving the working of public sector agencies with increased emphasis on modern management techniques and on indigenous research and development. In pursuance of these objectives we have in the current year added 56 more new commodities to the list of canalised items. As a result of this the canalised items as a whole will now constitute 75 per cent of the country's total exports. We have succeeded in attaining this percentage of 75 in spite of a decline in food imports which was exclusively in the public sector. While expanding the role of the public sector, as I have stated, the Government at present have no intention to take over the entire export trade. The role of the private sector in foreign trade must be one of constructive partnership between the public and private sectors. This is in consonance with my party's belief that our efforts must not stifle the private sector but it should function in a manner which is consistent with our overall social objectives. I would, however, like to reiterate that if national interest demands, we shall not hesitate to canalise the exports or imports of a number of other commodities including traditional items through the public sector agencies.

15 hrs.

It is in this spirit that we have recently decided to take over exports of mica. Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya referred to this problem. The mica trade has for some time been facing a serious crisis leading both to a fall in production and a stagnation in its exports. While our conscious efforts to arrest the decline in mica exports has yielded fruit-

ful results and mica exports during the current year have registered an increase of about 2 crores, the exploitation of smaller producers and exporters by group of large exporters needed a radical remedy. The export of mica was, therefore, canalised through the MMTC from January this year to prevent distress sale by small miners and processors.

We have also decided to set up a separate subsidiary of the MMTC to exclusively handle the exports of mica. A Mica Board will also be set up for the development of mica industry and for a better organisation of R&D for the alternative uses of mica.

Simultaneously, the reduction to *ad valorem* duty from 40 per cent on fabricated mica and the complete abolition of duty on processed mica from 1st May this year will immeasurably benefit the industry for making mica products competitive in the international market against the growing onslaught of synthetics.

There has been a general dissatisfaction with the functioning of the textile industry in the country which constitutes an important segment not only of our foreign trade but of the basic industrial structure of this country. For years, we witnessed the depressing failure on the part of the textile industry to meet its exports obligations by failing to fulfil the textile quotas in a number of important markets like U.K. and the member-countries of the European Economic Community.

We were convinced that any solution short of canalising the exports of textiles through the public sector, there was no other workable remedy. In principle, therefore, we have decided to canalise the exports of textiles through the public sector agencies. A Working Group was set up some time ago for recommending the organisational set-up and the operational mechanism for handling textile exports. The recommendations have since been received and the details of the scheme would be announced shortly. But let there be no illusion on one point that textile exports would not be allowed to continue in the present form.

The hon. Members who have read the Annual Report of my Ministry would have noticed that we have set up a number of public sector corporations during the year. A Tea Trading Corporation for marketing of tea mainly in packets in India and abroad has been recently set up. In course of time, we expect the Corporation to establish its blending units in India and abroad.

Another Corporation known as the Jute Corporation of India was set up in April, 1971 for undertaking purchase and sale of raw jute and jute goods. The Corporation has already commenced its functioning. I may assure Shri Chiranjib Jha that we have a proposal to give a jute mill to Bihar. It is most likely to go to Purnea.

To encourage the exports of engineering industrial and railway equipments, a separate Corporation called the Project and Equipment Corporation was set up as a subsidiary of the S.T.C....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Tobacco Corporation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have decided to set up, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, a Tobacco Board at the moment. If necessary, I will set up a Tobacco Corporation also, but not at the present moment. If the time comes and, if it is found necessary, I shall set up a Tobacco Corporation. (Interruption) I do not know. All this information reach you alone.

As I was saying a major break-through has been achieved in the export of railway wagons and coaches in the midst of stiff international competition. The Corporation is also laying emphasis on undertaking turn-key projects in a number of countries abroad and it is hoped that over the next few years, it will play a pivotal role in developing new markets in non-traditional items.

The State Trading Corporation about which a mention was made has done really commendable job this year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : For 4-1/2% of the total exports.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The exports of STC represented an increase of about 30 per cent over the previous years; its imports went up by 43 per cent and it effected substantial economies in expenditure. It has substantially increased its profits for the public exchequer from Rs. 7 crores last year to Rs. 16 crores this year... (Interruptions) You are not happy, Mr. Bosu ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How much does it represent of the total national exports ? How much is the private sector share and how much is the STC's share ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Similarly, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, in spite of serious recession in the Japanese steel industry, increased its turn-over to Rs. 262 crores in 1971-72 with an anticipated profit of Rs. 8 crores before taxation. The MMTC also launched a massive effort for diversifying its market for iron ore to a number of West European countries so that our exports of ore in the long run are not exclusively dependent on the performance and the uncertainties of the economy of individual countries or even a very limited group of countries.

From time to time doubts have been expressed on the pricing policies being pursued by these public sector corporations. The optimum pricing policy sector corporations has been a matter of age-old controversy among economists. Any pricing policy would have to take into account the varying and often conflicting interests of consumers, producers, as well as the need for using the public sector as a mechanism for additional capital accumulation.

In the pricing of agricultural commodity, there is need to balance the requirements of ensuring exports at reasonable prices and securing fair and remunerative returns to the growers within the overall framework of an optimum inter-se price structure between different types of competing and substitutable agricultural products. While striking this balance, one of the primary objectives of my Ministry has been to guarantee to the growers a fair and equitable return on their investments.

In the case of jute, the Jute Corporation of India through its operations has tried to ensure that the benefits in the rise

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

of wholesale prices of jute are at least partially transmitted to the growers. The Corporation is no doubt in its rudimentary stage and over the coming months is expected to establish a suitable machinery in almost all the jute-growing States. The price will be fixed for the raw jute not only for Calcutta but also for the primary and secondary markets and also for the different varieties which have not been done so far.

Then I come to the cotton-growers. We have set up a Cotton Corporation of India in 1970 which has also played a very useful role in the cotton trade. During 1970-71 the Cotton Corporation handled transactions covering about 11,000 bales valued at Rs. 1 crore. These transactions were mostly on behalf of mills under the charge of the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations. Some private sector textile mills also chose to make purchases through the Cotton Corporation.

Conditions during the cotton season 1971-72 have placed a heavier responsibility on the Cotton Corporation as the marketing conditions were seriously disturbed particularly in the regions of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Due to over-production, there was a slackening in the demand for cotton leading to sale at distress prices. In this situation the cotton Corporation came on the scene and made a heavy purchase. The purchaser effected so far are valued at Rs. 18.25 crores and the downward tendency of cotton prices has been arrested.

In the import of cotton also, the Cotton Corporation has played a very important role. During the current year, the Cotton Corporation will import almost two-thirds of the total imports.

I would like to add a word more about the Cotton Corporation. This Corporation has to play an important role in the textile industry, and if necessary, there has to be a statutory compulsion. It is my intention that, in the years to come, the bulk of the domestic trade in cotton will be taken over by the Corporation. In implementing these explicit directions, if the Corporation sustains any losses, it would need to be indemnified. However, we are clear in our mind that if the grower contributes his mite and cotton shortages disappear, he must get proper remuneration for his crop.

In the present situation, I intend abolishing the stock limits for the mill sector. If need be, the credit curbs in operation would have to be further relaxed. I am also considering whether sizeable surpluses in short staple cottons should not be exported.

Similarly in the case of Rubber, in order to bring relief to the small rubber growers, the STC entered the rubber market and was entrusted to purchase 10,000 tonnes of rubber. The operation of the STC in the rubber market substantially helped in stabilising the rubber prices which have now picked up to around Rs. 491 per quintal. The price of natural rubber has also registered an upward tendency and this has helped small rubber growers and cooperative societies in getting remunerative prices.

In the case of tobacco also, the STC made substantial purchases in various centres in Andhra Pradesh, which arrested the downward tendency of the tobacco prices bringing relief to thousands of tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh. We have decided to set up Tobacco Board in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Apart from the evolution of a pricing policy which adequately takes into account the interests of the producers another important plank of our policy is the creation of additional employment facilities and, at any rate, to prevent the creation of additional unemployment.

This house is fully seized of the problems of sick textile mills. The situation is no doubt serious. Government have so far taken over the management of 45 textile mills...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Out of how many ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have taken over the management of 45 textile mills so far. Cases relating to taking over of 10 more textile mills are under advanced stage of consideration by the Government. These 55 mills offer employment to over 1,10,000 workers. As a result of these measures the workers have been assured continuous employment and the consumers of uninterrupted supply of essential textile products.

The Government-managed mills annually produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth which exceeds their quota obligations and their marketing is primarily through their own retail shops located predominantly in the rural sector.

This House will also be happy to know that of the sick textile mills which have been under the management of the Government for a period of one year or more, as many as 23 mills have registered profits.

The need for progressive import substitution is an important step forward on our march towards self-reliance. In framing this year's import policy, special care was taken to ensure that imports of indigenously produced items must not be permitted.

There is one more point only and I will finish.

It has also been our concerted endeavour to expand and intensify our trading links with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. I take some satisfaction in the Treaty of Trade and Transit which was signed between India and Nepal in August, 1971 and which has worked to the full satisfaction of both the people of India and Nepal.

New trade agreements were also signed with Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan, while our efforts are continuing for the early conclusion of trade understandings with a large number of African countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and Madagascar.

The Latin American continent is today in a state of restlessness in an effort to break-away the shackles of its past economic relationship. We have only recently concluded trade agreements with Peru and Chile. I visualise a fruitful period of expanding flow of trade between India and the Latin American Continent. Thank you.

श्री कृष्णराव राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलावेंगे कि सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 40 लाख बुनकरों की संघर्ष समिति ने भारत सरकार को इस बात

की नोटिस दी है कि चूंकि उनके साथ किया गया समझौता पूरा नहीं हुआ, जो वादे किए गए थे उनका पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसलिए ग्राने वाली 25 मई को वह डाइरेक्ट एक्शन-सीधी कार्यवाही अर्थात् सत्याग्रह छेड़ने जा रहे हैं ? ऐसी दशा में भारत सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या करने जा रही है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the Members will put questions. You note them and give reply at one time.

Order please.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikamagalur) : I have sent questions by writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a new Member. You may learn the procedure. If you want to put any questions you put them, by addressing the Chair. Take your seat please.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I would like to put a question to the Minister. Smuggling is going on in the case of nylon fibre yarn. What steps are you taking to prevent this, where our money is involved, prestige is involved ? So, please enlighten the House about the steps you are going to take.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Hon'ble Minister just now announced that in consultation with the Ministry he proposed to set up a Tobacco Board. I would like to know how soon he is going to set it up because in Andhra, Mysore and everywhere they are being fleeced by the foreign monopolists. The entire population of these places is at the mercy of foreign monopolists. Very soon, we cannot solve this problem. I would like to know how soon we can solve it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Exorbitant profits are being earned by the magnates. Jute prices are going down. Does the Government propose to take any steps to guarantee remunerative price for the actual jute growers ?

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

My next question is, it has been demanded from all quarters that jute mills should be nationalised. What is the policy of the Government in regard to that matter ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I would like to put the same question, almost the same question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you put the same question ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : There is a Press Report. Big controversy is going on between the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Hon'ble Minister of Foreign trade. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has already sent a letter to declare minimum support price for jute. Unless this is done, a large number of jute growers will suffer. Will Hon'ble Minister declare the minimum support price ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Has the Ministry estimated the import content of the increased investment outlay during the current year ? Secondly, is there any intention to review this system of incentives and concessions so far as export is concerned ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : The Minister said that the S. T. C. has purchased 10,000 tonnes of rubber. But the truth is that the Kerala Government could not get the order for rubber which they purchased with the financial assistance of the Central Government. Order for about 1,000 tonnes has been placed by S. T. C. and the rest of the rubber is lying idle. I would like to know from the Minister from where did STC purchase the rubber and what is the action that is being taken so that the Kerala Government continue to purchase the rubber.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : The Minister very rightly announced that the Committee will look into the difficulties of yarn handlooms and power handlooms. May I point out that for fibre staple and nylon they do not stick to the agreement and they do not deliver the yarn required by the actual consumers. Secondly, the cotton mills deliver yarn to looms and

handlooms which is not required and they create an artificial insufficiency.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is aware that the minimum wage or the wage increase given to the jute workers in Calcutta (West Bengal) has not been implemented or accepted by the jute mill employers in U. P. and Bihar, and if so, what steps have been taken by him or the Labour Ministry through him to implement the same.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) : The Minister has been pleased to say that additional jute manufacturing capacity would be established in this country. I wish to draw his attention in this connection that in a previous session when the issue was raised, the Minister was pleased to say that a Committee is going into the question of locating jute mills in Andhra Pradesh and other jute producing areas. Will you please tell us whether places have been located and whether a jute mill is being put up in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : I would like to draw attention regarding the declining situation of cardamom. Will the Minister look for its being regulated internationally under an agreement. And secondly, a delegation should be sent immediately to Middle East countries touching Italy to have export publicity and to improve the market. Thirdly, cardamom must be pooled and should be auctioned in public and in the fourth place I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that the Cardamom Board be linked with the Rubber Board as the Board cannot work properly. Therefore, there must be a separate Chairman of the Cardomom Board for its effective functioning.

श्री एस. एल. सक्सेना (महाराज गंज) : बीबीज का जो करोड़ों रुपये का माल पड़ा हुआ है उसको खरीदने का क्या गवर्नमेंट प्रबन्ध कर रही है ताकि उनकी हालत सुधर सके ?

श्री जयलाल सिंह (भागलपुर) : एस टी सी क्या इन्डिपेंडेंट बाडी है या उसके ऊपर आपका कंट्रोल है ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I made two points about coir and about the discrimination in export incentives as between the export houses and actual exporters.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Will the scope of the Mica Corporation be widened to include shellac also?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: About the UP Handloom situation, though I have not formally heard about it that they are going on strike from the 25th May, we are asking the Textile Commissioner to look into it. So as to arrange lifting of the stock in consultation with the State Government. In regard to this handloom matter, a solution will be found and there should be no reason for their going on strike.

As regards smuggling of nylon yarn, this and so many other items are being smuggled. The question is of production and also of price. So far as price is concerned, we are coming out with an announcement fixing the Price of nylon yarn as recommended by the Tariff Commission. The paper is ready and after the Cabinet approves of it, we shall announce it. This might reduce the smuggling to some extent at least.

As for the Tobacco Board, I have already announced that in consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, we have decided to set up such a Board. It might take 15 days or a month, not beyond that.

As for remunerative price for jute, the Chief Minister of Bengal has written to us. The price of jute is the minimum recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. They have made their recommendations for this year also. It is something like Rs. 46 per maund. Calcutta mill gate. We are trying to see that the prices in the secondary and primary markets are also fixed and also for all varieties of jute which has been lacking so far.

As for nationalisation of the jute industry, we have no such proposal at present.

Shri Mishra asked about increase in import. In a developing country, exports

increase but import also increases because of the necessity of so many raw materials. We have got a plan before us and protections on what we need to import.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is going to be the import bill with the increased investment outlay? Has he estimated it? That is the precise question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have calculations before us as to what is to be imported during the next three years. We have a five year plan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For this year?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This year also there would be some increase in the imports. The trade gap might widen. I must confess this before the House. We might not be able to reduce this gap; it might widen. We would, however, try to reduce the gap as much as possible by increasing our exports substantially.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What would he order of increase in the gap?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I cannot give it off hand.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can he give a broad idea?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That too I cannot give. It will not be beyond 10—15 per cent.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you propose to review this system?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: In every Advisory Committee meeting, we do review the situation. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is also there. We sit together and discuss and review the situation and take step. The Chief Controller of Exports and Economic Adviser may sit together if you feel that some incentive has to be provided for export of certain items in consultation with the Ministry of Finance

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

and the Economic Adviser. At present, we have not decided on any new items to be given incentives.

About rubber, it is being purchased by the STC in Kerala and there is no problem about that. If there is any, I shall ask the STC to increase its purchasing capacity. They have to purchase 10,000 tonnes of rubber and still today no complaint has been received.

About yarns, I have explained the position already.

Then Shri S. M. Banerjee asked me about the minimum wages to be paid to the workers in U. P. and Bihar. This has been done. It is for the Bihar and U. P. Governments to come to an understanding with their workers. But if it is meant for all-India and if it is to be on all-India basis, then, I will try to look into this and pass it on to the Governments of Bihar and U. P. I will be only too happy if the wages of the workers in U. P. and Bihar are in line with the wages of the workers in West Bengal.

About jute mills to Andhra, I have said a number of times that we have a proposal to give a jute mill to Andhra.

About cardamom, there is no proposal to set up an export board for cardamom.

Shri Achal Singh asked about the STC. It is a statutory organisation and we have control over it, but this Ministry does not interfere with their day-to-day functioning.

About coir, I may say that we have a proposal to channelise the export of coir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of cut motions—moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri C. K. Chandrappan and Shri Manoranjan Hazra. I will put all of them together to the vote of the House,

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the president to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade".

The motion was adopted

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are Reproduced Below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 33 : MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 33 : FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,70,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 34 : EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,34,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Export Oriented Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 116 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
TRADE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

15.30 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY
OF PLANNING, DEPARTMENT
OF ATOMIC ENERGY,
DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS ETC,**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demands Nos. 11 to 24 and 107 to 113 relating to the Ministry of Finance ;
- (2) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Planning ;
- (3) Demands Nos. 85, 86 and 135 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;
- (4) Demand No. 92 relating to the Department of Electronics ;
- (5) Demand No. 95 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ;
- (6) Demands Nos. 99 and 100 relating to the Department of Supply ;
- (7) Demand No. 101 relating to Lok Sabha ;

(8) Demand No. 102 relating to Rajya Sabha ;

(9) Demand No. 103 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.

The motion was adopted.

[The Motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF
FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,48,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 12—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,21,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Customs'."

**DEMAND NO. 13—UNION EXCISE
DUTIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,42,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION
TAX. ETC.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,79,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 15—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,30,97,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1973, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 16—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,16,69,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 17—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,98,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 18—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 19—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,48,24,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 20—OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,82,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,21,88,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,27,85,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 23—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,18,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of

'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

**DEMAND NO. 24—PRE-PARTITION
PAYMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

**DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON THE SECURITY PRESS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,16,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

**DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,05,45,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31 day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

**DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MINTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,88,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**DEMAND NO. 110—COMMUTED
VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,39,37,000 be granted to the President

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of march, 1973, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,58,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON GRANTS TO STATE GOVERN-
MENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,74,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments of Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 113—LOANS AND
ADVNCES BY THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,78,63,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF
PLANNING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

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during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Planning'."

**DEMAND NO. 68—PLANNING
COMMISSION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,70,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

**DEMAND NO. 85—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,50,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 86—ATOMIC ENERGY
RESEARCH AND NUCLEAR
POWER SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,75,63,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes'."

**DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,98,06,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 92—DEPARTMENT
OF ELECTRONICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,24,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

**DEMAND NO. 95—DEPARTMENT
OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,28,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 99—DEPART-
MENT OF SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 100—SUPPLIES
AND DISPOSALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,23,75,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 101—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,97,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I introduce† the Bill.

DEMAND NO. 102—RAJYA SABHA

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73, be taken into consideration."

DEMAND NO. 103—SECRETARIAT
OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With regard to this Appropriation Bill, I have received two letters from two hon. Member—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri S. M. Banerjee. I would like to read the relevant rules relating to the discussion on this Bill. The rule says :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

15.32 hrs.

APPOORCATIN (NO. 3) BILL* 1972

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has sent as many as 15 points relating to the many ministries. I have examined them and I found that most of the points relating to most of the ministries have already been raised—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I cannot even say that you are misleading the House. That is the difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, all those points relating to those Ministries which have been raised are barred. There is one Ministry which has not been discussed, and you can raise the points for discussion on that, and that is the Ministry of Finance. Your discussion would be confined only to points relating to the Ministry of Finance.

The motion was adopted

The same thing applies with relation to Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 12-5-72.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I submitted those points to be highlighted, not very long ago. It was only a couple of hours ago, when your man came here for a second copy. I am unable to accept your contention that the Secretariat had the skill and the talent to go through the entire debate which has lasted for the last so many days. *(Interruption)* I would like to have a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only the Finance Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will cite one example. You will agree with me—you must have that much of confidence in us—that the question of land ceiling has not been covered. Has it been covered? I want to ask you. Has that been covered in the Agriculture Minister's reply? It has not been covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Most of the points have been covered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am giving a concrete example. *(Interruption)* I protest. This question came on the 4th August last on the floor of the House and the Minister had made a statement based on the Land Reforms Committee report. But today—*(Interruption)*—do not shut out the Opposition, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not shutting you out. But kindly listen to me also. This has been raised in one form or another, and I understand that some kind of discussion on this also has been agreed to, and that is coming up. You are an old and tried parliamentarian. Kindly accept the ruling of the Chair. Kindly go on with your points on the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am trying to grow more grey hair so that I do not have much to speak in this House. In any case, I shall abide by the Chair although the Opposition expects a little more from the Deputy-Speaker whose representative you are in the Chair!

In any case, about the Finance Ministry, I start by saying that the Ministry has totally and utterly failed in tapping the real as well

as the potential economic surpluses of productive investments. That is my complaint. There had been a real decline in *per-capita* growth as well as *per-capita* income. There has been enormous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. They have also totally and utterly failed to stop the malpractices of over-invoicing and under-invoicing which have been robbing the country to the tune of not less than Rs. 400 crores in foreign exchange every year. Perhaps they are not anxious to do it. As far as smuggling, evasion, collection of tax arrears etc. are concerned, they have miserably failed. The role of nationalised banks in the matter of granting overdrafts and advances to the weaker sections of society, the small agriculturists, small-scale industries and others, the deprived section of the society, has really been more than miserable, because there had been a substantial decline, as per their own figures, in the matter of investment in these sectors.

The Minister has not said why they are not bringing a Bill for the nationalisation of general insurance instead of this management-take over trick, because through that they are paying per month, I am told, about Rs. 33 lakhs to these, tycoons. We know this is a government of the monopolists, by the monopolists and for the monopolists. Otherwise, they should have brought a Bill for nationalisation of general insurance and stopped payment of this compensation.

Regarding Wanchoo Committee's interim report, I charge this Government of conniving with those who are sitting over mountains of black money. Wanchoo Committee's interim report had revealed that the annual generation of black money is not less than Rs. 3500 crores; it could be Rs. 5000 crores, but that is the minimum. They have given a report that currency notes of Rs. 10 and above be demonetised in December, 1970. Then they said, impose a ceiling on possession of cash and jewellery, subject to a clearance given by the income-tax officer and also a levy on the capital. This Government, those who are hand in glove with tax-evaders and black-money generators, stealthily shelved that interim report. Not only that. Three senior executives of the Finance Ministry, including the Reserve Bank Governor and two Secretaries went to the stalwarts of the

Wanchoo Committee and told them, "Don't submit this interim report". They were good enough to refuse to do so, but they agreed that in the final report, they will not make any indications of any recommendations that were given in the interim report.

In view of these few things you have allowed me to say, Sir, I oppose this Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would confine myself to only one point which unfortunately has not been covered during the discussion on the various Demands. You are aware that in this House an announcement was made two years back about the appointment of a Pay Commission for Central Government employees. This was done after a great agitation on 19th September, 1968, in which 12 employees lost their lives and 54,000 lost their jobs, though they were taken back later on. The Central Government employees waited very patiently for two years thinking that the final report will be submitted by the Pay Commission.

The minimum pay of Central Government employees is less than what an employee of the public undertakings gets. A Central Government employee gets Rs. 141 minimum to which Rs. 15 and Rs. 7 have been added; it is Rs. 163 now. But an HSL employee gets Rs. 240; HEC employee gets Rs. 195 to 200; HEL employee gets Rs. 185 to Rs. 195 and even in the private sector, the Jute Mills' Association has paid a minimum wage of Rs. 235 to the employees. But the Central Government employees in defence, railways and posts and telegraphs have been paid less than the employees in the public sector undertakings.

Though we have been told that the report will be submitted in July, we came to know that the report is not likely to be submitted by that time. Although the Finance Minister and his Minister of State, Shri K.R. Ganesh, have assured us that efforts will be made to see that the report is submitted at the earliest opportunity, we know that it will take time.

The Central Government employees have already started a *dharna* of 24 hours and 48 hours before the Pay Commission. I am told, and I speak without imputing any motives, that unless the Pay Commission members are assured an alternative job they are not going to submit the report. It is extremely true. I would request the Prime Minister to assure them a job so that they will submit the report at the earliest opportunity. Otherwise, they will not submit it because it is a question of retrenchment for them.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to contact the Pay Commission, get their report and give an assurance to this House that it will be received soon. If the report is going to be delayed, there should be an interim report at least to cover the pensioners, the people who are going to retire this year. Even if the age of retirement is not going to be reduced from 58 to 55, still in 1972 there will be more than 43,000 government employees who will be retiring and they will not get any benefit unless the report is submitted earlier. Now that the hon. Prime Minister here, the Finance Minister is here and, Sir, you are in the chair, I would request in all humility and earnestness that the report should be submitted without delay, at the latest by July 1972.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised half a dozen points which, though they were not technically raised during the debate on the different demands, he himself has raised the same points when he spoke on the budget discussion and I had answered all the points. But he managed to remain absent at that time. Now he has managed to be present and raise those points, and I am glad he is present.

On the question of prices he brings in his own ideological approach in this matter. We have taken some positive steps and the strength of the economy has been amply demonstrated by the test to which it was put last year. As a matter of fact that shows the strength of the economy. Of course, there are certain things which have to be achieved. We will work for achieving those things.

As far as the Wanchoo Committee Report is concerned, there was an interim report which we have admitted, not only now but a year ago.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why don't you publish it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We decided not to published it in the public interest. But we did supply a summary. There was a recommendation for demonetisation which the government have not accepted. There is nothing to conceal in it. Certainly, some officials did discuss this matter with the Commission. There is nothing wrong with it. Since the Commission has prepared a report Government wanted this matter to be discussed. So, some officers went and discussed it. It is very wrong to say that they were persuaded not to make any recommendation. Shri Wanchoo is an ex-Chief Justice and he is not a person to be pressurized by anybody. He is a dignified person and I do not think one can question the *bona fides* or the integrity of a person of that stature. I know that whatever I say I am not going to convince Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. When he does not want to be convinced, what can I do ?

So far as the point raised by Shri S.M. Banerjee is concerned, we have already assured him that we will make efforts to to see that the report of the Pay Commission comes as early as possible. We have started this effort. To say that the Pay Commission will not submit the final report until the members of the Pay Commission have been found alternative job, the least I can say is that it is most uncharitable.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I said "without imputing any motives".

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is another technique of pressurising the members of the Pay Commission, possibly; may be; I do not know. But, that apart, I can only say that since we appointed the Pay Commission, we are equally interested to see we get the report, as soon as possible, because we do not want to delay it.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The First Pay Commission submitted its report after one year, the Second Pay Commission after two years and the Third Pay Commission may do it after three years. At this rate, if we appoint the Tenth Pay Commission, it will be after ten years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the mean time the cost of living goes up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments and therefore I shall put all the clauses and the schedule together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill,"

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTARAO CHAVAN : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the Private Members' business. We

are 15 minutes ahead of time and, therefore, the House will adjourn today at 6.15. Bills to be introduced.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 20-A)

15.46 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eight Schedule)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore :)
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B.S. Bhaura...Absent.

15.47 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule) by
Shri S.C. Samanta.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Article 168 and omission of article 169, etc.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Samanta further to amend the Constitution of India. 2 hours were allotted for it. 1 hour and 2 minutes have already been taken and 58 minutes is the balance. Shri Bhandare is to continue his speech. He is not there. Shri Chandra Gowda...Absent. Shri S.B. Patil...Absent. Nobody is there. Shri R.R. Sharma.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) :
Sir, I had written a letter to the Speaker and had sent a copy of that letter to the Prime Minister also. The Prime Minister is here at the moment. I want to know what the Government has decided about including it in the Ninth Schedule. It will be better if I know it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker is coming himself. You can take it up with him.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Sir, I had written a letter to you and a reply was sent by the Joint Secretary saying that *dharana* inside the Parliament or outside the premises would not be allowed. I know that.

As far as the contents of the letter are concerned, I sent a copy of that letter to the Prime Minister also. It is not a *tamasha*. I had approached other Members of Parliament belonging to other parties the other day. The Prime Minister had said, "Tomorrow a decision will be taken". After that, two days are over. Yesterday I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. We are every day talking of ceiling on land holdings and protection to the tenants. It is only to give protection to the tenants that I am wanting to include it in the Ninth Schedule. I understand—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that there is some difference between the State Governments and the Central Government. Whatever it is, I want to know whether before this session is over a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, putting it in the Ninth Schedule, will be introduced or not. Lakhs of tenants will lose their lands and about two lakh hutment dwellers will lose their lands. I do not want to go into the details of it because the discussion is coming up. The Prime Minister is present here. I want to know, before this Parliament session is over, whether it will be included in the Ninth Schedule and a Constitutional amendment will be passed.

In June, the courts will open and, before the next session of Parliament begins, lakhs of people for whom the Act was intended will lose their land. Not only that. The Prime Minister had said that this was a model Act, as far as the Kerala Act was concerned. After a draft Bill was sent, the Central Government verified the draft and sent it back to the Kerala

Government and the Kerala Assembly passed it, and the President gave his assent. Now, after the President's assent, is the Central Government going to make some changes in it? The High Court and the Supreme Court have also not made any changes in it. I do not know what is the difficulty. There is absolutely no difficulty if the Government wants to put it in the Ninth Schedule. If that is not done, I know what will be the consequences.

The question is that the Government can do it and I hope the Government will give an assurance that the Bill which is coming up will be accepted and, on that basis of that, it will included in the Ninth Schedule.

I have been writing to the Prime Minister. A deputation also had met the Prime Minister and she said that within two days something will be done. I want to know what is the decision taken and, if not taken, what is the difficulty in taking a decision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, if I may just add a point to what Mr. Gopalan has said, we are told that the Land Revenue Minister of the Kerala Government who was in Delhi for the last few days, having discussions with the Central Government precisely on this question of inclusion of this Act in the Ninth Schedule, has had to return to Kerala disappointed and convinced that the Central Government, the people with whom he had discussions, were trying in some way or the other that protection is not given to this Act in the form in which it has been passed by the Kerala Assembly. We are told that certain proposals were made to him that, if certain changes were introduced in the Act, only then the Central Government would consider giving a Constitutional protection to it. To this, we are told, the Land Revenue Minister has emphatically replied that no such change can be supported by the Kerala Government under any circumstances.

Sir, we are facing a very serious crisis. Let it be made quite clear. It is not a matter affecting one State. It is a very serious crisis which is pregnant with all sorts of consequences to the whole question of pro-

gressive land reforms in the country. As Mr. Gopalan pointed out, this piece of legislation has been held as a model for the entire country. Even the Prime Minister has gone on record saying that. The Planning Commission had at one time insisted that State Governments which enact this type of reform must include in it a clause for giving a retrospective effect to cover the transfers of land which may have taken place earlier on. It was on the insistence of the Centre that it was done. Now, when that is incorporated in the State Act, we are told the Centre is pressurising the State to remove precisely that from the State Act that it must not have retrospective effect. How can they except any self-respecting State to accede to such a thing?

Sir, a Bill happens to be coming as a Private Member's Bill and, I hope, it will not be just a matter of routine discussion. What is required is that the Government should make it clear on the floor of the House, in the course of this debate, as to whether they are prepared to give this Act a Constitutional protection or not. If they refuse to give this Constitutional protection, dire consequences will follow. Let it be made quite clear. Political consequences, economic consequences and the whole question of relationship between the Centre and the States is at stake, if I may say so. It should be taken very seriously.

There is nothing legal in it. The question of retrospective effect, I think, has got nothing to do with any legal argument. It is purely a political question. There may be some people in the Government here who think that it will create a precedent and they want to protect land-owners in other State from having a similar thing put on to them. That is why Kerala has been made the scapegoat for it. This will not be supported by anybody. It cannot be supported by anybody in Kerala, including the Members of the Congress Party who are their in the coalition Government and who are a party to having passed this Act.

I would beg of the Government not to precipitate a crisis. There will be a major crisis. It is better they come forward and take this opportunity to make it clear that this Act will be given a Constitutional protection before the courts open in Kerala on the

1st of June. Otherwise, lakhs of people will be evicted. Homeless dwellers will be driven out of their homes. Landlords will rush to the courts and the Act will be absolutely negatived and nullified and chaos will follow, nothing else. I do not know what political consequences it will have.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I am a senior Member of Parliament from Kerala. I want to appeal to you and the Prime Minister that the demands of the UP landlords should not stand in the way of the people of Kerala. That is what my friend, Mr. Pant, in spite of his good intentions, is trying to do. In that case, naturally, the whole State of Kerala will blow up and along with that, all the *Garibi Hatao* and the slogans of socialism will go into blaze.

Therefore, I would humbly request you and through you the Prime Minister that this question must be considered very seriously and a common man like Mr. Pant should not take up that attitude of negation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Law Minister will answer the question, but, since, I think, he mentioned my name—...(*Interruptions*) The fact of the matter is that we are more concerned and not less concerned than the hon. friends opposite about seeing that the tenants of Kerala are protected and, in fact, even before this measure came here, an Ordinance came sometime back under which for the next six months, the tenants are protected against eviction. This fact may not be known to my hon. friends. The Kerala Government has taken this precaution and we have of course agreed to it, most readily. Now, as far as...

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be done before the High Court re-opens.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I don't think you should treat your High Courts or Ordinances so lightly.

The way Shri Gopalan put it, it seemed as though the Centre had agreed to something which the State had proposed and, thereafter, the President's assent was given and then the Centre has suddenly had a second thought and is going back on all that

[Shri K. C. Pant]

has been done. That is not the position. In between came the Supreme Court judgment and the High Court judgment. The High Court struck down certain measures. The Supreme Court considered it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : This Act was passed by Kerala. The draft was sent to the Centre. The Centre scrutinised it for one month. It sent it back saying, 'OK, you pass the legislation'. After passing the legislation, it was sent to the Centre and the President gave his assent...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : What happened? What happened after that? After that came the High Court.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) : Mr. Pant's Ministry was dealing with it from 1970 onwards. Your predecessor, Mr. Chavan, had promised that you were ready to include it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. I do not know what prevented them all these years. The Supreme Court verdict came much later.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I realise that you want to make some political capital...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Sir, he may not know the fact...*(Interruptions)* This is a funny way of arguing it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : We can do what we want.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I respect the resolution adopted by the KPCC of which my friends across there also will stand by.

SARI K. C. PANT : I am trying to give the facts.

Now, as I said, after, as Shri Gopalan said that it was passed, the High Court struck down these three Acts or certain provisions in these three Acts and then it came to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave its judgment only recently. Now, thereafter, it was studied in some depth here

and as a result of this study, we came to certain tentative conclusions. It is very difficult for me to go into details because the Cabinet has not finally decided as yet and I am not really authorised to speak on behalf of the Government in this matter till a final decision is taken. The Home Ministry performs a very peculiar task with regard to these legislations that come from the States. We are a kind of post-mortem generally . .

16 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : This legislation was sent to the Home Ministry 3 years ago. They were sitting over it. The Kerala Government pointed out that the Court will strike down certain clauses, they asked the Central Government : Please look into this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The opinions of the different Ministries are communicated through us and the Bills are received through the Home Ministry. And therefore, we represent the views of the Government to the different States, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

When we had considered this matter, the Revenue Minister of Kerala was good enough to come here. I discussed with him. My senior colleague, the Law Minister, who is far more competent in these matters than I am, discussed this matter with the Kerala Minister. I was with him. Of the three Bills there was no difficulty at all about one. One of the Bills has been heard by the Supreme Court and the judgment now makes it necessary to include it in the Ninth Schedule. This was a view to which the Kerala Government agreed. On the others, there were certain points which arose and these points refer to various aspects. I cannot go into the details at this stage. My friends know the whole story. Certain loopholes had also crept into this, and perhaps they will be thanking the Central Government for having gone into this matter in depth at this stage. Secondly, there were certain inequities. This was also discussed with the Minister of Kerala and his official colleagues. There were certain points which

did not quite fit in with the Central view of the matter. All these things were pointed out. I am glad to say, of all the points except one, there has been full agreement between us. The matter was sorted out to the satisfaction of both the Governments.

On that single point also, apart from the fact that a Kerala Minister and we have understood each other, he has gone to explain it to his Chief Minister and there were communications from the Chief Minister yesterday and day before and in fact, he is consulting his colleague, and if necessary, he may himself come here to explain matters.

In a complex matter like this, I think it is good ...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You cannot say you are different from the Prime Minister. You cannot say Revenue Minister of Kerala is different from the Chief Minister of Kerala. You can't say they hold different views.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I never said that they hold different views. (*Interruption*) A little less excitement will make for better understanding, Sir. As I said, we are very much concerned about the fact that tenants get full protection. In fact, if I may point out, I did explain this to Shri Gopalan when he was good enough to telephone me and I said, this is our broad attitude in the matter. I am quite certain that the inclusion of them in the Ninth Schedule will be something which the cabinet will approve and I am quite certain that even the little difference of opinion that remains there will be thrashed out.

Sir, a problem is sought to be created where there is no problem. Excitement is sought to be created where there is no need, no ground, for excitement at all. I am surprised that even a person like Shri Indrajit Gupta ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I wanted to know one thing specifically, whether or not the Centre had proposed that the Act should be changed in respect of the 'retrospective effect'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No, no, it is not. You have misunderstood the whole thing. I am not in a position to explain when negotiations are going on. You get information, some times you are misinformed and therefore, I would not blame you for reaching wrong conclusions. But you must understand that. I am not now in a position to go into the whole matter. When the time comes, I am sure the Agriculture Minister who is directly concerned with the matter will come before the House with the whole thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Bill is coming up.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have explained to you that we are in touch with the State Government. The State Government are looking into it. The Chief Minister can come here if he can so that matters can be sorted out. Very quickly we can go ahead. We want that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Whatever our differences are, before the 30th of this month, will we be able to have the Constitutional amendment by which it can be put in the Ninth Schedule? If you want really to give some protection to the tenants and hutment dwellers, you must put it in the Ninth Schedule. Will the Government be able to put it in the Ninth Schedule? Whatever other things are to be, it is not my business.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already explained, evictions will be protected.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAH : He is very deliberately misleading this House. There are two opinions—very high opinions of expertise. The Kerala Government approached this Government three years before for seeking Constitutional protection for the Acts and pointed out dangers and Mr. Pant and his Ministry advised they know nothing is going to happen. To-day everything has happened and he is saying there is an ordinance. No ordinance is going to protect any one. I am very certain about it. It is going to affect lakhs and lakhs of hutment dwellers and there is going

to be blood bath in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him explain the position.

SHRI K.C. PANT: This kind of language! I have explained at great length. I have also said that there is already an ordinance which protects the eviction. Nothing has happened so far. Nobody has been evicted. This was under challenge in the High Court and the Supreme Court. It is only recently that the Supreme Court has given its final view. In a complex and complicated matter where the Supreme Court has struck down certain provision, only it is right that the Central Government should look into the provisions carefully. Otherwise the Central Government...*(Inter-ruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you sit down? Do not interrupt at every stage Please sit down.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: It is a critical situation in which we are put.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt.

SHRI K.C. PANT: To bring in this Constitutional Amendment Bill in this session is subject to Kerala Government's studying the matter and coming to us quickly enough.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it had been necessary for the Chief Minister to come to Delhi, then at least common sense tells us that differences cannot be unimportant or a minor one. Then he is already visualising for probably the possibility of bringing the Chief Minister here for consultation.

SHRI K.C. PANT: For speed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should not advocate for speed. You have been sleeping for three years. You do not bother about speed. Now at the eleventh hour you talk about it when Parliament is about to adjourn. They cannot give protection by Ordinance. This is what should have been understood. Once the courts are open on the 1st June, there will be

absolute chaos unless this protection is given.

MR. SPEAKER: What I propose is that on Monday we sit together...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question is of the particular Bill which has been introduced by Shri Chandrappan on which practically all parties are unanimous. As a matter of fact, he expected such a Bill from the Government side seeking to amend the Constitution. Now that the Bill has been brought forward by a private member, Government can take up their mind. Are they going to accept it today?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I can understand and appreciate the observations made by my friend, Shri Pant, that a commitment here and now would be difficult. His difficulty is that he has to consider certain aspects of this matter. At the same time, I have to emphasise one thing that this is not a party matter at all; it is above a party issue, it is far beyond a party issue.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Quite right.

SHRI C.M. STEPHAN: This is an issue on which all the people of Kerala are unitedly of one view including what is known as the Swatantra party and others. All are unanimously demanding that constitutional protection should be given to this legislation; it has already become an Act and the Act has been working. Commitments have been made. Protection was being given. Evictions were stalled. In a matter which is a state subject, where the Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a law, and all parties unanimously come up for the protection hand of the Centre, whatever be the opinion of the Centre, when it is a matter of giving protection concerning a subject of vital importance in which also there is a commitment of the party in power, what should be done? That is the basis question. I do not want go into details.

As far as the Congress in Kerala is concerned, in a State Convention they passed a resolution requesting the Central Govern-

ment to put this in the Schedule. Therefore, I want Government very seriously to consider it and take steps to give it constitutional protection before Parliament goes into recess. A commitment here and now may be difficult, consultations may have to take place; but let there be no misunderstanding, that unless protection is given, a very difficult situation will arise in Kerala which may be an encouraging precedent reactionaries throughout the country for the purpose of scuttling land legislation now in the offing. This warning must be taken note of. This is the voice of the Congress in Kerala.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I would urge only one point. If this is not given protection immediately, in June courts reopen and evictions start, there will be a civil war. I want to draw Government's attention to consider this seriously.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : This is problem agitating 20 million people of Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : Why is he so much agitated ?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : In a matter of this urgency and importance, I cannot just remain disciplined like that. The explanation given by Shri Pant is not satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER : His name is there. The Bill is in his name. He will get ample opportunity.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Now the Prime Minister is here. She should make a statement.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, silence may be golden, but the Prime Minister's silence at this hour is not very golden.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में शिक्षा राज्यों के हाथ में है और उसे के कारण से अलग अलग राज्यों में शिक्षा का स्तर अलग अलग है। यही कारण है। यही कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के छात्र, मध्य

प्रदेश के छात्र अध्ययन के सिलसिले में दिल्ली छात्रों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। वास्तव में विद्यार्थी राष्ट्र की निधि हैं और अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश उन्नति करता रहे, हम को अच्छे नवयुवक मिलते रहे तो हमें शिक्षा को ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और शिक्षा का एक स्तर बनाना पड़ेगा। पूरे देश में एक तरह की शिक्षा हो और शिक्षा का माध्यम भी करीब करीब एक हो। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सब जगह शिक्षा समान हो तो हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा केन्द्र के हाथ में भी हो और राज्यों के हाथ में भी हो। ऐसी स्थिति में श्री सामन्त का बिल वास्तव में समर्थन करने योग्य है और में उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

16-17 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair.]

हर राज्य में, यू. पी. और मध्य प्रदेश का मुझे अनुभव है, शिक्षकों की बड़ी होन दशा है। खास तौर से माध्यमिक स्कूलों और प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की दशा तो बिल्कुल दीन है। मध्य प्रदेश में चूक सम्पूर्ण शिक्षण संस्थाएँ राज्य सरकार के हाथ में हैं, इस लिये वहाँ की दशा कुछ अच्छी है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ पर शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ अलग अलग प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के हाथों में हैं, मैनेजर के हाथ में हैं, पब्लिक के हाथ में हैं, वहाँ पर उन की दशा निम्न से निम्नतर है। मैं बतलाता हूँ कि शिक्षकों को चार-चार, छः छः महीनों तक वेतन नहीं मिलता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ किया है और एक एनैक्टमेंट इस तरह का उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार लाई है जिस से उन को तुरन्त पेमेंट हो, लेकिन इस पर भी शिक्षकों के ऊपर इतना दबाव, इतना आतंक कमेटी वालों का रहता है कि वह हर बात को शासन तक नहीं पहुँचा सकते, और इसी लिये सफर करते हैं तथा

उन की दशा गिरती चली जा रही है। समय पर उन्हें वेतन नहीं मिलता, रहने की उचित सुविधायें नहीं हैं, छुट्टियों में भी उन को परेशानी होती है और काम अधिक करना पड़ता है तथा समान काम के लिये समान वेतन वाली सुविधायें भी उन के लिये नहीं हैं।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे प्रान्त में छात्रों को भी सुविधायें नहीं हैं। छोटे बच्चों को मिड-डे मील नहीं मिलता और दूसरी छोटी छोटी सुविधायें, जैसे छात्रवृत्ति की सुविधा शासन के हाथ में शिक्षा होने पर मिलती हैं, वह छात्रों को नहीं मिल पाती। शिक्षा के स्तर के बारे में मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया। शिक्षा के स्तर को देखते हुए, अध्यापकों के स्तर को देखते हुए, और यह देखते हुए कि शिक्षा काफी अच्छी हो वह आगे बढ़े, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के द्वारा शिक्षा को केवल कांकरेंट लिस्ट में रखा गया है ताकि स्टेट और सेंटर दोनों इस विषय के ऊपर लेजिस्लेट कर सकें। इस के लिये कहा गया है कि इस को स्टेट लिस्ट से हटा कर कांकरेंट लिस्ट में डाल दिया जाये।

मैं इस बिल को लाने वाले श्री सामन्त को बधाई देता हूँ और इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ, तथा चाहता हूँ कि इस को इसी रूप में पास किया जाये।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा (पाली) : जो बिल सामन्त जी ने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पर अभी ध्यान न दिया और इस पर और ज्यादा सोचने के लिए समय माँगा तो यह एक मूल होगी। आखिरकी दुनिया इस बात को नहीं सोचती है कि उनको अपने ही देश की फिक्र है। हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोग एशिया के स्तर पर सोचना चाहते हैं और एशिया के रहने वाले लोग विश्व के स्तर पर सोचना चाहते

हैं। जो विद्यार्थी है वह जिस क्षेत्र में रह कर पढ़ाई करता है उसी क्षेत्र की बात नहीं सोचता है। बिहार का विद्यार्थी बिहार की बात सोच कर अगर शिक्षा ग्रहण करेगा तो वह शिक्षित हो गया है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जाएगा। बिहार के विद्यार्थी को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को सामने रख कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी होगी। डा० राधाकृष्णन ने एक बार कहा था नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के बारे में:

"National integration cannot be built by brick and mortar or chistle and hammer. It has to grow silently in the minds and hearts of men. The only process is the process of education. This may be a slow process, but it is a steady and permanent one."

चौदह जुलाई, 1971 को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भी यह कहा था कि इस विषय को हमें कन्करेंट लिस्ट में लेना चाहिये। 1967 में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था। उस समय उन्होंने भी यह राय दी थी कि इसको कन्करेंट लिस्ट में ले लेना चाहिये। एशियाई देशों की भी एक मीटिंग हुई थी। जूनीस एशियाई देशों ने उस में भाग लिया था। सात जून, 1971 को यह हुई थी। उन्होंने भी यह कहा था:

"What is needed is no less than a global re-thinking on the education system of Asia in order to adopt them to the present function of education in today's world and the varied conditions prevailing in many countries in the region."

मैं यह कह चुका हूँ कि शिक्षा को सीमित दायरे में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। आज का युग वैज्ञानिक युग है। साइंस और टेक्नालाजी बहुत तरक्की कर चुकी है। इस युग में अगर आप विद्यार्थी को एक संकुचित दायरे में रख कर उसको शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी।

मंत्री लोग देने को तो बड़े खूबसूरत भाषण दे देते हैं और बड़ी सफाई से कह देते हैं कि शिक्षा का विषय स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई मजबूत कदम नहीं उठा सकती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि वो चाहती नहीं है कोई मजबूत कदम उठाना इस वास्ते वह यह बहाना तलाश कर लेती है। वह सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट पर डाल देती है। आपने बंगला देश बनाया। उससे हमारे देश की शक्ति और और हमारा स्वाभिमान बढ़ा। हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया के नक्शे में स्थान मिला। हम शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आपके जो आंकड़े हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उतनी उन्नति नहीं हो सकी है जितनी हम चाहते थे कि हो। जो रिपोर्ट है उस में आपने लिखा है:

"1971 census shows only 29 per cent literacy. Because of growth of population the absolute number of illiterates has actually been growing."

यह सारी गलती किसकी है। आपने कह दिया कि स्टेट वालों ने अपना काम ठीक से नहीं किया।

"Elementary education and teacher education have behind schedule. The main shortfall has been in the State sector."

जो बिल आया है इसको स्वीकार किया जाए और इस विषय की राज्य की सीमा में न रख कर केन्द्र भी इस में जिम्मेदार हो, यह मैं चाहता हूँ। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री तो अपने भाषणों में कई बार कर चुके हैं कि लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए, डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखने के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना होगा।

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री बुलबुल दावा: मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि

कि यदि लोकतंत्र को अपने देश के अन्दर हम को अक्षुण्ण रखना है, हमको एकता को बनाए रखना है, जो लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं, उनको तथा देश को हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो शिक्षा के मामले में हमको गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा। राष्ट्र किस तरह से बनता है? भूमि, भूमि पर रहने वाले लोग और उस देश की सारी संस्कृति, ये तीनों जब मिल जाते हैं और तब जो रूप सामने आता है, उसको राष्ट्र कहते हैं। हमको अलग अलग यूनिवर्सिटियों की बात नहीं सोचनी होगी, इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, पटना आदि की बात नहीं सोचनी होगी बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को आगे रख कर हम को सोचना होगा। हमारे देश के अच्छे पढ़े लिखे लोग बाहर क्यों जाते हैं? इस वास्ते हैं क्योंकि हमारा अभी तक जो दायरा रहा है वह बड़ा सीमित रहा है, स्टेट्स तक ही सीमित रहा है। इस वास्ते लोगों को हमें बाहर भेजना पड़ता है। स्टेट्स के पास पैसा न होने की वजह से शिक्षा का ते पुरी तरह से विस्तार नहीं कर पाई हैं। शिक्षा के स्तर को भी कुछ स्टेट्स हैं जो अच्छा कर पाई हैं और कुछ ऐसी भी हैं जो नहीं कर पाई हैं। इसी वास्ते यह कहा जाता है कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी अच्छी है, उस यूनिवर्सिटी से अच्छे लड़के बाहर निकलते हैं। यह जो चीज है इस पर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बिल को मान लेना चाहिये। हमें चाहिये कि हम इसको एक राय से पास कर दें। अगर आपने कोई छोटी बात कह दी तो यही कहा जाएगा कि संकुचित दायरे में ही आप रहना चाहते हैं और इसको आप टालना चाहते हैं।

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सामन्तजी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, इसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत से काम हो रहे हैं, देश तरक्की कर रहा है, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ भी न हो इसकी हमें परवाह नहीं है। लेकिन दुःख की बात तो यह है कि

उलटा हो रहा है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एक भाषा यहां चलती थी और वह थी अंग्रेजी। वह देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक बोली और समझी जाती थी। इसको हम पसन्द करें या न करें लेकिन यह एक वास्तविकता है कि एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक यह चलती थी और तब पूरा हिन्दुस्तान एक था। आजादी के बाद हमने देखा कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को हमने बहुत अहमियत दी लेकिन हिन्दी पर हमने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज थी। जर्मनी, फ्रांस, इंग्लैंड से लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं तो अपने साथ वे इंटरप्रेटर ले जाते हैं, तर्जुमा करने वाले ले जाते हैं इस बास्ते कि उनको वहां की भाषा नहीं आती है। आज यही हालत यहां भी भारत में हो गई है। तमिलनाडु का कोई आदमी आता है इधर तो उसको भी अपने साथ इंटरप्रेटर लाना पड़ता है। यह बहुत दुख की बात है।

मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा की पूरी पूरी जिम्मेदारी अगर सेंटर ले ले तो भी कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। सेंटर की तरफ से यह कहा जा सकता है कि इतना बड़ा इंतजाम हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि किया जा सकता है। मैं कन्कर्टेड लिस्ट में इसको रखा जाए, इसका केवल हामी नहीं हूं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इसको सेंट्रल लाइज किया जाना चाहिये और सब जगह एक ही तरह की तालीम दी जानी चाहिये।

आज क्या हो रहा है। एकता की भावना है वह समाप्त होती जा रही है। तमिलनाडु में आप जाएं तो वे अपनी ही बात सोचते हैं। आंध्र वाले अपनी ही बात सोचते हैं। आंध्र में तीन रिजन हैं और तीनों रिजन अलग अलग तरह से सोचते हैं। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र आदि सब बगद हो रहा है। एकता की जो भावना होती चाहिये वह भावना कम होती जा

रही है। इस बास्ते मेरी आप से पुरजोर अपील है कि इसको आप अपने हाथ में ले लें।

यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट्स इसको नहीं मानेंगी। जब चागला साहब एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे उस वक्त स्टेट्स से उनकी बातचीत हुई थी। उस वक्त कुछ स्टेट्स थीं जो इसके लिए राजी नहीं हुईं। लेकिन अब आप देखें कि तकरीबन सभी स्टेट्स में कांग्रेस का शासन है। इस बास्ते वे इसको न मानें, इसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। आपके परपज के लिए अगर आधी स्टेट्स मंजूरी दे देती हैं तो काफी है। थोड़े से लोगों का खयाल करके जो अच्छा कदम है, वह आप नहीं उठाएंगे तो आने वाले समय में भारतवासियों को बहुत बड़ा नुबसान होगा।

समय रहते देश को बचाया जाना चाहिये। हर जगह क्षेत्रीय भाषा को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनाया जा रहा है। तेलुगु, तमिल आदि जितनी भी भाषायें हैं इनको राज्यों द्वारा राजकाज की भाषा बना दिया गया। अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के जो साइन बोर्ड थे उनकी जगह इन भाषाओं के साइन बोर्ड लगा दिए गए हैं। बाहर वाले लोग जब जाते हैं तो उनको पता ही नहीं लगता है कि इन पर क्या लिखा है। जो माइल स्टोन पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखा रहता था उसकी जगह अब क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लिखा जाने लग गया है। इससे पता ही नहीं चलता है कि किधर जा रहे हैं और कोई स्थान कितनी दूर है। हर एक स्टेट हमारे देश में एक कंट्री हो रही है। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस सिलसिले में आपके दिल में कोई बर्द है या नहीं। कोई इसको देखता ही नहीं है। रुटीन मामले की तरह यह सब चीज चल रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिये कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी है और हमको देश के दूसरे भागों में रहने वालों के साथ हिन्दी में बात करनी

चाहिये, हम सब भारतीय हैं, भारतीयता के पुत्र हैं। इस तरह की भावना आप उनके दिलों में पैदा नहीं हो रही है। संपेरेटिस्ट टैंडेंसीज़ बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। रिजनल इम्बेलेंसिस हैं, गरीब आदमी हैं, अमीर आदमी हैं, इनको आप छोटा करें या बड़ा करें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा और अगर इस बारे में कुछ न भी करें तो ज्यादा बिगड़ने वाला नहीं हैं। लेकिन शिक्षा के बारे में आपने कुछ गफलत बरती, इंडिकेंट आप हुए तो यह खतरनाक होगा। सामन्त जी पुराने फीडम फाइटर हैं। उन्होंने जो बिल पेश किया है, इसको नान-आफिशल बिल न समझकर, आफिशल बिल आप समझें और इसको कबूल करें। इसकी मैं आपसे पुर-जोर सिफारिश करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Sir, I think, my name is also there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, your name is not there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : On the last occasion I was told that my name was there on the list. You had give me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Had your name been there, I would have called you. Now I have called the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I have been waiting. On the last occasion I did not make any observation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; when I have called the hon. Minister, I cannot call you now.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : The Minister is willing to allow him.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : It is

entirely up to you. You are in the Chair. Whatever be your orders, I will carry them out.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I just now asked Shri Salve, who was in the Chair on the last occasion, and he said, "I think, your name is there."

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will not take much time.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill moved by one of our senior colleagues, Shri Samanta. The Bill apparently seems to be so simple, but it has a very very wider concept. To cut short and coming to the technicalities, it might be well said that this Bill, if accepted by this House, will lead to a sort of confrontation between the States and the Centre, because the very purpose of this Bill, as it seems, is to take out certain rights now being enjoyed by the States. Entry 11 of List II of the Seventh Schedule is sought to be taken out and added to the Concurrent List as No. 25A—everything that is there in entry 11 of List II of the Seventh Schedule.

What are the concepts, what are the ideas behind that? The only idea is that if the State Governments are not in a position to cope with this voluminous problem of adult education and removal of illiteracy, it is urgently required that the Centre should come forward with such a measure so that it may give special incentives and in course of time we may remove illiteracy altogether for our betterment. We know, illiteracy and imperialism are the same thing. While we are determined, while our objective has already been fixed that we must give a go-by to all forms of imperialism, we are sure that it is not possible so long as illiteracy has not been removed from our country. Therefore, is it not the duty of the Government of India to take certain special measures?

Simply to cite one instance, as my hon. friend said, there is hardly 28 or 29 per cent literacy in our country. Out of 560 million people in this country, hardly 140 million people can be termed as really literate, leaving a balance of about 420

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

million. Nowhere else, in no country in this world, such a large number of people are still remaining illiterate. That is a disgrace on us. If we are to move at the rate of progress with which we are moving today, it will take another 150 years to make all our people literate, to know the letters and not to speak of very big scientists.

How to meet this problem? It is not that we are thinking of this today. It was first discussed by the specialists of education. It is embedded in the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education. It says—this is the recommendation exactly on this score :—

"We think that while entry 66 of List I gives exclusive authority to the Union Government to coordinate and maintain standards, it needs to be supplemented by an arrangement which could enable the Union Government to review the work and purposes achieved by the University enactments and bring them, where necessary, into conformity with national requirements."

"We, therefore, recommend that university and higher education should be transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List retaining in tact Entry 66 in the Union List. Under this arrangement, the State Governments will continue as at present to be responsible for the maintenance of universities. We have explained in the Chapter on the Gujarat University case the exact import of Entry 66 according to the view taken by the Supreme Court."

So, in view of this, what is the import of this one? It is that though it is tried or recommended to be transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List, the State Government will certainly enjoy the powers as they are enjoying now. What is more? The burden of the powers of the Union Government is that if the Central Government so desire that certain special schemes are to be taken up for not only higher education but also for education at the lower level, even at the primary stage, at least to make a sort of task force to remove the illiteracy, to move massively for adult educa-

tion, it will mean that the State Governments and the Central Government or the Union Government will have the pleasure to do so.

In the alternative, if we leave everything to the State Governments, we find, even without quoting the figures and statistics, that in some States, the percentage of literacy is about 40 or 50 or 60, and in some States, it has come down to, say, 20. If we leave this matter to the State Governments alone, there will be a wide disparity in the matter of literacy in the country. In one part of the country, we may have 80 to 90 per cent literacy and in another part of the country, we may have 30 to 35 per cent of literacy, not more than that, even in the coming 20-25 years.

What is to be done? Is the Central Government in a position to give some more finances to the State Governments to remove all such disparities under article 275 which devises ways and means—the Finance Commission's recommendations—to give certain finances to State Governments? It is possible only when it is transferred to the Concurrent List, that is, the Central Government may be also in a position to take certain massive programmes.

I would like to give here two examples. Land is a State subject. Even today, we are thinking so that we may have a sort of uniform land legislation or at least to have certain measures to satisfy our peasants and the landless people. Then, irrigation and power is also a State subject. Today, we are thinking whether it is possible even to bring irrigation and power projects under the Central authority for effective machinery. Is it not possible on the part of the Government of India to come forward with a measure so that they take up primary education wherever necessary?

With these words, I support the Bill and I request the Government to consider at least the importance and the meaning of the Bill which has been presented by Mr. Samanta.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Mr. Chair-

man, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the sentiments which have been expressed by the hon. mover of the Bill and which have been shared by many other hon. Members that we have to make a massive effort to remove illiteracy and to take primary education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14, as has been laid in our Constitution, to ensure a uniform pattern of education and to see to it that the objectives of national integration are fostered. These sentiments are unexceptionable and the Government shares these sentiments. Broadly speaking, this debate has shown that every section of the House feels the need to have a uniform policy. But there has been a difference of opinion in this House as in the rest of the country on how to bring that about.

The first is that category to which the hon. Member who has brought forward this Bill belongs saying that this responsibility which the Government has to the people of the country cannot be discharged unless legal and constitutional authority is vested and for this purpose it is essential that all education should be brought on the Concurrent List whereby both the Centre and the State Governments will have responsibility and that this responsibility can be shared both by them in a co-ordinated and unified manner.

There have been other hon. Members who have expressed the view which was expressed by the Committee of Members of Parliament under the Ghairmanship of the late Shri P. N. Saprú which said that education should be divided into two distinct parts, higher education and secondary and primary education, and that primary and secondary education should be left in the State List while higher education in respect of which the Centre already has a special responsibility under Art. 66 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to which my hon. friend, Shri Daschowdhury just made a reference. This is basically a compromise position that higher education be included in the concurrent List and the other education be left in the State List.

The third is the category of those hon. Members here—this opinion is also shared rather widely outside the House—which says that in a country like ours which has

so much diversity it would be best to leave education to the State Governments. They take the view that education may be national a concern but it is and should continue to be a State subject. But, even these hon. Members feel that leadership must be provided by the Central Government primarily through ideas, through experiments and various types of pilot programmes which can then be adopted or adapted by the State Governments. My information is that the Education Commission was also divided in much the same manner when it began to consider this particular problem.

In view of this extremely deep-rooted division of opinion, we welcome a discussion of the Bill as a part of a national debate. Let this matter be considered in all the various forums, among intellectuals, among educationists, among political leaders by State Governments, by students and by everyone and it is only at that stage that it would be appropriate for the Government to express its own wishes. I have therefore, no hesitation in agreeing with the amendment which has been moved by Shri Hansda that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are accepting the amendment ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I accept the amendment of Shri Hansda.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I am thankful to the Members, especially those who participated in the discussion on the Bill I have brought for acceptance of the House. The facts that have been placed before us by the hon. Education Minister are really disturbing the minds of educated people in the country. After 20 years of independence we are not still able to follow that sort of educational system which we wanted to follow. The difficulty is there, But time has passed. In the Constitution we provided that the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of our Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete age of 14 years. We pledged ourselves to uphold the Constitution and that provision of that Constitution. We accepted it. 20 years have passed and we have not been able to move forward

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

in that direction. Why? It was mainly want of money. The States could not ask the Central Government to bear the expenses for the education to the children, for free and compulsory education to the children. They could not do so, I do not know whether any State came forward to the Centre for help in order to implement the pledge which we took when we passed the Constitution.

The Centre feels that it is a State subject. But the State Government could not do its duty for want of money, for want of endeavour or something else. They could not do anything. It has not been implemented. It is a fact. I wanted to bring in the Central Government in the field of Education. Primary education, elementary education, social education, adult education everything, cannot be done by the Centre unless the States also come in. It is not my intention that these things should be separated, and the Education Minister cannot say, no, to my plea. Even educationists in the country cannot say yes or no, because they have some doubts to say, yes, they have some doubts to say, no. So, the course now suggested will, I think, be beneficial for the country.

Let this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon from educationists, members of the public in different walks of life and so on. With those opinions we may press Government to accept the amendment I have moved for bringing Education on the Concurrent List.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for agreeing to the motion moved by Shri Hansda. I accept it and request the House to do likewise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members namely; Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Subodh Hansda, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Rajaram Shastri, Shri B. R. Shukla and Shri Ram Chandra Vikal with instructions to report by the 1st August 1972". (1)

The Motion was Negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd October 1972". (2)

The motion was adopted.

16.52 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*Amendment of Ninth Schedule) by Shri
C. K. Chandrapan*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration"

While speaking about this Bill, I am sure that the entire population in my State, irrespective of their political views or opinion, is fully looking to this House and the decision we might take. Before this discussion, there was a prelude in which from the government side certain opinions were expressed. At the very outset, I would like to speak about certain opinions expressed by the hon. Minister regarding the so-called protection available to the Kerala Land Reforms Bill by way of certain Ordinances which are said to be there. There is a certain Ordinance. But there is a very strong view expressed by legal experts that ordinance may not protect the interests of the poor when it is challenged in courts. Now, what is this Land Reforms Bill in Kerala. Before going to the need for including it in the Ninth Schedule, I would like to say briefly the importance of this land legislation. It has also a political relevance.

In this country today, the question of land reforms is very much debated. Sometimes heated discussions are taking place in a very academic manner whether the ceiling should be decided on the basis of perennially irrigated lands at the cost of the Government or whether privately irrigated lands should be exempted and all that. But in our State,

that is not the situation. There is no difference of opinion among any section, among any political party or among the Members of the State Legislature. Everybody is unanimous that the Kerala land legislation should be implemented and accordingly the land legislation has been implemented in that State some time ago. So, we are not discussing about how the land legislation should be. We are discussing about the situation in which the State has been put today by certain verdict given by the Supreme Court after the land legislation has been implemented. There was a time when the land-less poor people never had even the right to own their hut dwellings. Now, several lakhs of people had been made the owners of the hut dwellings they had in the past. It is not a question of one or two or a few hundreds. Some two lakhs of people in the State had been given the right to own hut dwellings. They are called kudikidapukar. The Supreme Court judgement which had been given the other day, in a big way, will go against the interests of the hut dwellers. This is the same case with regard to any other Supreme Court judgement, or for that matter, any other judgement. With that judgement, if you go and evict the hut dwellers, I think a situation might arise in my State where people will not lie low and accept that position. This will be resisted. Victorious land-lords may go with the help of the police and try to evict the poor people. That will create conditions of law and order. That would very well create a civil war situation, as my friend Shri Vayalar Ravi from the other side has described. We want to avoid that. That is why, primarily, we want that this Bill should be included in the Ninth Schedule so that we will give constitutional protection to that, from the interference of the Courts.

Secondly, this land legislation has been described by no less a person than the Prime Minister, as a model legislation. She said that this is a model legislation which the other States should accept. She stated this in a letter written to the Chief Ministers in 1970. I do not know whether the Minister in the Centre were under the impression that this is something which came from the blue and they were taken by surprise so that they had no time to discuss this in the

Cabinet. But that was not so. In 1970 when Mr. Chavan was the Home Minister, the Kerala Government communicated this matter to the Central Government and wanted that this Bill should be given constitutional protection and it was at that time the Prime Minister advised the Chief Ministers in the States that this Bill should be considered as a model so that they may also implement effective land reforms. Now, the model Bill has been challenged by the Supreme Court.

17 hrs.

Why has this been challenged? Is it something which came unexpectedly? No. The Kerala Government insisted on the Centre to bring about the legislation to give constitutional protection to these Acts. At one stage, as I said earlier, the then Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, agreed that this would be included in the Ninth Schedule, and that in principle the Government had to objection. They only said that. At that time, they had a doubt whether it is possible in the light of the verdict given by the Supreme Court on the Golaknath case, and now, we have adopted a constitutional amendment by which we can overcome that objection which was raised by Mr. Chavan. After that, months have passed. My complaint is that the Government at the Centre, the Cabinet, never took into account the seriousness of the matter. This demand was put forward by the Kerala Legislature unanimously. There was not a single voice of dissent. There were syndicate members; even the Marxist members supported it, and there are people who try to create some political situation in the State and everybody supported the Bill with the demand that it should be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why "even the Marxists"? (Interruptions).

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : Let us not enter into that controversy. They will understand why I said that even they supported it. Now, the question is, when the court has come out with a judgment, whether at this moment the Government is ready to do what is expected of the Government. Why are we demanding this now? On the 1st June the courts will be reo-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Pened after the vacation and the landlords are waiting to go to the court. The flood-gate of litigation will be opened in the State of Kerala. Several thousands, tens of thousands, of hut-dwellers, people who got the right to own the land, tenants who got the benefit of this Bill, will be asked by the court to come and stand in the dock for the repayment of the so-called rent which was due, and to the hut-dwellers they will put the question, "What right have you got to stay on the land?" We do not want that situation to be created. Those who are sitting and looking after the affairs at the Centre should understand that this legislation has been adopted in the State of Kerala not because of the mercy of some one. There is a history behind it. It was written by the poor people with their blood and sweat. Hundreds of people gave their lives and several thousands shed their blood to bring about this radical legislation. There was a time when the old Congress came out in opposition to all these land laws—

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Question.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : There was a time—do not forget about it.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This Bill was piloted by us.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am speaking of the old Congress. I do not think Mr. Stephen belongs to the old Congress (*Interruption*). At that time they opposed this land legislation. However, in the State, the people who have that tradition to fight, to demand and to impress upon the authorities, gathered the entire force under their command to bring about this legislation, and they succeeded. Those who opposed this legislation were all thrown to the dustbin of history. That has happened in Kerala.

In my State, we all remember as milestones, the martyrs of Kayyur. In those olden days, they raised the banner of revolt against landlordism, and they were hanged and killed, but that could not kill the sentiments and passions of the people for a meaningful land reform. Kayyur was followed by a determined people, determined

landers, the downtrodden. They came with the red flag in their hands and fought in many other places.

I remember how in many places they were butchered by the police. But those martyrs again inspired the people. The masses, roused by the memories of these martyrs, came forward for the cause they always upheld. As a result of it, in 1957, for the first time in Kerala when a communist ministry was in power, a meaningful land reform Bill was brought forward. How did the Centre treat it in those days? Instead of the President giving his assent to it, the President sent it to the Supreme Court. That was how the old Congress treated it. In the Supreme Court we fought. Whatever suggestions they put forward, to accepted and the Bill was modified. Then we had to face the opposition from the reactionaries. Those who temporarily succeeded in defeating the implementation of land reform were defeated miserably in 1967 and again the land reform Bill was more radicalised. When that Bill was at the stage of implementation, again certain new political developments took place and a new correlation of forces came into being. The Congress Party which once opposed the land Bill came forward in support of it. Paradoxically enough, the Marxist Party which was supporting the Bill came to oppose it in the name of the so-called struggle of the people to liberate the land.

Anyway, Kerala people got the benefit under the present UF regime. Several lakhs of people who were tilling the land were made the owners of land. The resolution adopted by the Congress many decades before but which could not be implemented in any other State was implemented by the UF regime in Kerala. When we were giving this benefit to several lakhs of people, the landlords went to the court. But not a single political party, including the Swatantra Party in that State, dared to oppose it, not because they become progressive but because anybody opposing the land reform will be thrown out by the people. That everybody realised and that is why everybody supported. When the Prime Minister was recently in Kerala to attend the meeting of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee to which Mr. Stephen and Mr. Vayalar Ravi belong, the KPCC unanimously adopted a resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can you know that ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It was a public thing, not so secret. It was put forward before the Government that this Bill should be given the protection of the Constitution. Now all sorts of legalistic arguments are put forward. I do not think there is any ground for legal argument. What you have to decide is whether you are for radical land reform legislation to be implemented. I know everybody is a good speaker. You can have a wonderful academic discussion in posh clubs or you can write wonderful articles with all sorts of legalistic arguments. You can raise a thousand slogans like *garibi hatao*. But the question is, when in Kerala *garibs* are made owners of land, and when they are going to be kicked out of the land which we have given to them, are you ready to give them constitutional protection ? That is the crux of the matter. We do not want the legal experts on the other side coming and saying that there is an Ordinance. I know that there is the Ordinance. When the Kerala Land Act was questioned in the Kerala High Court, as an interim measure in order to protect that Act during the pendency of the case in the High Court and the Supreme Court, this Ordinance was brought forward. So, there are no two opinions about it. I do not have much respect for their wonderful legalistic expertise; excuse me, for saying so.

The Law Ministry and the Home Ministry were asked by the Kerala Government to express what they think about it. They said that they have no objection, in principle, to its inclusion in the Ninth Schedule but the Golaknath case was standing in the way. Now that the Golaknath case has been removed from the way, what is standing in their way ?

Then they say that the new article inserted in the Constitution, namely, Article 31C is wonderful enough to protect this Bill. Then the Kerala Government pointed out to the gentlemen sitting in the Law Ministry that this is not enough because in Kerala we have a peculiar situation. There are religious institutions in our State which are

the biggest landlords. Since the Kerala Land Reforms Act touches the lands of religious institutions, article 31C is not sufficient to protect the Kutikidapukars, or the tenants, because their landlord is God or somebody else. To this question of the Chief Minister and Law Minister of Kerala there is no reply from the Centre.

Now the question before the Government and before the House is very clear. We want a categorical assurance, not dilly-dallying sort of argument, not an interpretation which can be stretched this far or that far, nor a legalistic explanation, but a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that the Law Ministry is going to bring about a legislation in this session of Parliament itself, to amend the Constitution so that these Acts are included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. We do not want them to say "we may do it"; we want them to say "we will do it".

I am saying this because this is a question which is agitating the mind of the people in Kerala. If you want to make the Kerala Land Reforms Act a scapegoat, then of course it is different. I know that the ruling party in the Centre is confronted with a peculiar situation. Here the landlord lobby, the Kulak lobby is active and the party is very much divided on this question. So, my only request is that the Kerala Land Reforms Bill should not be made a scapegoat at the altar of the kulaks of North India. In my party there are no kulaks, like the ones inside the Congress. I am interested in the welfare of the country. This is not something which is affecting Kerala alone. We are not looking at it in that narrow fashion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for his Bill is two hours. He has taken 20 minutes. Of course, if he likes I can give him two hours. But then there will be no other speakers. I leave it to him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : When two hours have been allotted for this Bill, is 20 minutes something excessive for the mover ? I do not understand it. Why are you irritated ? This kind of remark is not warranted at all. You can ask him to

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

conclude if he has taken more time. But you need not say that he can take the whole two hours. That irritation on your part is not warranted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The poor people of Kerala have shed their blood in order to bring about this change. Now if the Centre is not satisfied with the present position and it wants more blood to be shed to protect this Bill, the people of Kerala are prepared for that also. It is not a question of merely protecting a Bill. It is a question of the rights given to the people being implemented. If the land is taken back by the landlords and the vested interests, no body in Kerala is going to swallow it in adocile fashion. If it requires a militant struggle, more *morchas* and more bloodshed, yes, the people of my State will do that to quench the thirst of anybody who is sitting here and protecting the interests of the *kulaks*. We are ready to do that.

You have not got much time to make up your mind. You have to make up your mind immediately; I do not say, today. The discussion on this Bill will be concluded on the 26th, but we are not going to wait up to the 26th to hear your wonderful legalistic arguments. On the 26th you can scuttle the whole thing. The Government can come and say, "We are sorry; we are examining it; the Cabinet could not meet or that could not meet; the legal opinion is divided; so, we will take some time." On 31st we will all go home. Nothing like that will happen. The Government will have to make up their mind and tell us very clearly in unequivocal terms, as early as possible. I put it like that. Do not be under the impression that we will wait up to the 26th. You have to give a reply is due from you. Do not be under the impression that we will go home just like that.

We came here with a mandate of the people—not only I but those, who are sitting on that side also, from Kerala. That is why they are supporting it. We came with a very definite mandate from the people. We are here to protect the radical thinking of the people which has been expressed in terms of law in Kerala. By protecting that we feel that we are one with the fighting people all over the country. When we fight for the interests of the Kerala

Land Act to be protected constitutionally, we are fighting against that attitude of the Centre which has not given the sanction to so many other radical reforms in the past.

I remember, what the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry have done in relation to the Bihar Bill on the Tata zamindari abolition. It is not an accidental thing. From Kerala we have sent 18 months ago another ordinance. The Minister sitting there said, "My Ministry has cleared it" I do not know what for their Ministry is clearing all these things in this way. We categorically ask this Government, you speak of self-reliance, you speak of *garibi hatao*, we have sent you a Bill, an Ordinance, to nationalise the foreign-owned, British plantations in Kerala. I do not know who is shivering here, who prevented it, which Ministry played the role of the villain. The villain was sitting on that side. The Minister told us the other day in an innocent way. "My Ministry has cleared it". The Home Minister, a respectable one, said "My Ministry is just like a post office." Then, who is responsible? We want to know from the responsible people from that side, not from the post office and the pretender of innocence. You have to come out and say whether you are ready to bring forward this Constitutional Amendment. I not think there is any other way by which you can bring this Constitutional Amendment.

I accept the amendment moved by my Kerala colleagues, Shri Janardhanan and Shri Balakrishna Pillai, to include the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1969, which is the basic Act. Will you include this and bring forward a Bill? The simple question is that. It will not take more than half an hour to adopt it here because there is a consensus of opinion. That party is agreed. My hon. friends from Kerala on that said will agree. On this side there is hardly any difference. I said, "My friends from Kerala". I am trying to demarcate them from bad company. I will not put them in that bad company. My friends from Kerala who are here are very progressive. When we implemented land reforms, it was with their help that we did it when our friends from that side the Marxists were occupying the land to scuttle the implementation of the land Act. So, we respect them, we understand their feelings. But that

company, on that side, I cannot understand.

I am concluding now. My only request is that the Constitutional amendment should be brought forward as early as possible. Otherwise, we are not going to leave this place. Unless such an assurance is categorically made, we will not go from this place. We are sent here with a purpose and that purpose will be served.

The time is running out against you people, on that side of the House. Don't miss the bus. You have once missed it and terribly suffered. It was that section of the Congress, young people, who gave the Congress a new radical image. (*Interruption*). You may not agree. But they have done that. They have brought the Congress in my State to that level that they supported the land reforms. So, don't spoil the image of that section which gave a new image to the Congress in the interest of some *kulaks* who are sitting on that side.

With these words, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion Moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into Consideration."

SHRI M.C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—(1) Shri Arvind Netam (2) Shri S.M. Banerjee (3) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat (4) Shri Chandulal Chandrakar (5) Shri A.S. Kader (6) Shri Vikram Mahajan (7) Shri Shrikishan Modi (8) Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh; and (9) Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session. (2)

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I do not want to go at length into the question of the decision

of the Supreme Court and how the decision of the Supreme Court will affect hutment dwellers, tenants and other sections of people in Kerala because it has been very elaborately discussed by the author of the Bill, Shri Chandrappan.

I want only to say that this is not only concerning Kerala. Today, it may be Kerala; tomorrow, it may be some other State. So, you should not take this discussion as one relating to Kerala only. This is an all-India thing. Whenever a radical legislation is passed, the Supreme Court and the High Courts for the last so many years have struck down the most important provisions of it. We are now talking about ceiling on land holdings and all that the Chief Ministers' Conference is also there. Some States have passed a radical legislation. After the Supreme Court and the High Courts have struck it down, to come to Parliament saying that it must be put in the Ninth Schedule should not happen hereafter. Whenever a legislation is passed, it must be put in the Ninth Schedule so that, after that, the Supreme Court or the High Court may not strike it down, and then, you come to Parliament saying, "Please see that it is put in the Ninth Schedule." That is one point as far as that aspect is concerned.

Now, today it may be Kerala; tomorrow it may be some other States which may pass certain radical legislations. Unless protection is given to those legislations, those Acts will not survive. This must be taken as a warning by the Central Government. Today, they are feeling helpless. We had a discussion; everybody was there. The Prime Minister was not taking anything; the Home Minister was saying, "I am alone. I am agreed to it. But the Cabinet must be there." I do not know why they did not discuss about it.

Shri Chandrappan spoke very strongly about it. According to my age, I cannot speak so strongly. In action, I will be strong but, in speech, I will not be. I do not know why they say that they want some time. I say that some months ago they had been approached by the Kerala Government before the Supreme Court judgment came and also before the Bill was passed, the

draft was sent to the Central Government saying, 'Please look into the draft and see whether there is anything wrong.' So, the Law Ministry, other Ministries and everybody went and looked into it and said, 'OK, you pass this legislation.' It was after the draft was okayed, the legislation was passed and when the legislation was unanimously passed, then also it was sent to the President and the President also was asked for a second time to go into these things. Then also they found that there was nothing wrong. Then, it was sent to the President who gave his assent and people were told that now the President's assent has come, you can implement it. Now, some loopholes are found. I say those officers or others who did not find these loopholes then, should be sacked. They should not be allowed to play with the lives of the people. Twice it was sent to the Centre. Here, the Law Officers did not find anything wrong in it. The Law Ministry did not question it. Then, after so many years, they scrutinised it and now the Home Ministry says that there is some loophole. Did it go underground when it was sent. The loophole was there when it was sent initially. Why did they not return it and tell us, 'There is loophole, and change it'? I can understand that first time they might have forgotten. But after sending it to the President, the President could have returned it saying, 'These are the loopholes, you correct it. Correct and send it.' Why did not they say that? They did not find it. Not only that even the Supreme Court did not find any loophole. The Supreme Court does not look into the loopholes. So, the Supreme Court struck away two sections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : They have shown the loopholes to the Supreme Court now.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : They have shown the loopholes to the Supreme Court now.

Sir, I was seeing to-day the position in which the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister and others and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister were all there discussing what to do, like that. On the 9th, all the

Members of Parliament belonging to Kerala irrespective of political differences, all approached and said that this must be included in the Ninth Schedule. The Revenue Minister was here with his Secretary and others going to the Law Ministry and others and asking them, 'Please do something'. Even then, nothing was done. To-day I sent a letter to the Speaker saying that unless to-day when the Bill is discussed, we get an assurance that in this Parliament session itself, it will be included in the Ninth Schedule, I will sit in *Dharna* inside the Parliament. Parliament is not a place for struggle—I know that. But what can be done? When the Ministers.....(*Interruptions*) Whether we believe or not, that is another question. There are so many things. Let us not discuss belief or other things now. Now, we are discussing in the Ninth Schedule. Belief—we can take another time and discuss it. What can be done just to bring the attention of the Government? If the Supreme Court has struck down so many sections and these sections that are struck down, as far as lakhs of people are concerned, they will lose their lands. These are some of the sections. Protection is necessary for many reasons. There are still many appeals before the Supreme Court. Not only this.....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I request Mr Gopalan to kindly bear with me for a minute. I appreciate the fact that he is not anxious for a *Dharna* and *Dharna*, of course, should not be there on a matter which essentially does not concern the Chair and the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Let us not discuss about it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would beg of you to kindly consider that *Dharna* is not necessary. The Government, as you know, is earnestly and fully seized of the matter. We are not trying to waste time. I may also say that necessary action will be taken before the conclusion of this session of the House.....(*Interruptions*) I hope on that he will give up his idea of *Dharna*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, much heat had to be generated to extract that assurance.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am glad that a reply has come. Now the question is that the *Dharna* is only postponed. I can postpone it, but the question is there.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are at one. Let us not vie with each other in proclaiming loudly that we are the foremost for the defence and protection of the tenant's rights. We are all equally concerned today. Therefore, we shall not allow anything to happen that really endangers or in any way harms their rights. We are equally anxious. The hon. Member will understand that different stages have to be passed through.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : If the Government is sincere in doing it, we believe your words, we don't want to do it, but we want equally the protection of the tenants only. That must have to be done within this session.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The Speaker's house is in front of mine. Tomorrow if at all you think of staging a *dharna* before my house, I will give you the choicest Rajasthani food.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Don't invite me for that; it will not be *dharna* but something else; you and I will suffer. *Dharna* is inside the House. Outside it is not *Dharna*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Outside it is *gherao*.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am glad that this assurance has come. But I want only to say this, that if protection is not given, if Constitutional amendment is not included in the Ninth Schedule, what will happen is this. There are so many cases pending in the courts. There are so many sections. Against the other sections also cases are pending. That is one thing. As far as land tribunal is concerned, the section relating to the jurisdiction of land tribunal

has been struck down and the provisions in the Act prevents those different categories in taking disputes to the courts unless the land tribunal gives a decision. This is as far as Land Tribunals are concerned. Difficulty will be there and the tenants will be driven from one court to another court. There is another thing. The Supreme Court said, you can have it as far as urban places are concerned. But as far as municipalities are concerned, the Supreme Court has struck it down. I don't want to say more because the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given an assurance that it will be done. I hope it will be done. So far as *dharna* is concerned, I will not have it today, but I say it will be there,—in what form and things like that will have to decide because, as my friend has rightly said, if it is not include in the Ninth Schedule in this Session itself there will be trouble. There will be too much trouble in Kerala, from the tenants, from the hutment dwellers and others, that I say now, the whole responsibility will have to be taken by the Central Government, and as my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, there will be difficulty in the relationship between the Centre and the States and I hope the Government will not go to such a step.

So far as I am concerned, I want to bring home to them about the seriousness of the situation and what will happen if this is not done. I am glad to have the assurance that it will be done. If it is not done, there are other methods which may be taken to outside, because struggle is not only inside the House. There is a big scope for that. People will understand what to do and they will do it. I hope and trust that so far as the Central Government is concerned, they will see to it that in this session itself it is included. As I said earlier, I repeat it, *dharna* will not be there today, and I assure him that if this is done, certainly all people in Kerala, including the Government, will be very glad. Thank you.

SHRI C.H. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I rise to support the Bill. Not only that, I also congratulate and thank Mr. Chandrapan for bringing this Private Member's Bill.

Sir, the political aspects covering the Bill have been very clearly spelt out by my

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

friend and I do not want to traverse the same ground again.

I want to place two important questions before the House. It is universally accepted in the country that land reform is a must if we are to carry out the socio-economic transformation by democratic process. The party to which I belong stands completely committed to that transformation and without any ambiguity this commitment has been given to the electorate in our manifesto, on the basis of which we have been returned here and in the Legislative Assemblies. But India being a vast country, with different segments comprising the population, with different interests and standards of development from area to area, it is inevitable that when propositions come forth, and doubt crop up, discussions become necessary, discussions threaten to appear and to block the way to further progress. But the guarantee that this is coming and that the social transformation will take place lies in the fact that the Congress as a party stands pledged and committed to this and that it is going ahead with the requisite steps to bring to about.

Shri Chandrappan attempted to make out that the Congress members coming from Kerala are different from the Congress members coming from other States in that the former are more progressive. While I thank him for the compliment given to us, I would humbly tell him that for our progressiveness, no special chit is necessary from anybody. We from Kerala are completely loyal to this Party. We in our experience know that the friends belonging to the Congress from whichever corner of India they come are motivated by the same desire for social transformation and social change in this country. When he comes to know our colleagues from other States more closely, I am sure he will change his opinion and acclaim our whole party as a revolutionary progressive party without any exception. The sort of observation he made is, I humbly submit, not necessary. The Congress is an all-India party. The Indian National Congress is from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is one party, has got only one character and that is its democratic, revolutionary character. If at all any revolutionary change is to take place in this country, it is through the instrumentality of this party. Any attempt made by anybody to say that some-

body in the party is more progressive than the rest is just to indulge in a luxurious exercise which is dangerous to the country, and, if I may say so, will prove ultimately suicidal to those who are making such a charge.

That apart, I was on another point. Inevitably conditions vary from State to State, peculiarities are there in each State, conventions and tenancy patterns vary from State to State, that being so there will be certain differences in the degree of opposition to or concurrence with proposals that may come forward. The point is: what is the lead given from the Centre? No doubt is left on this. The lead given by the Prime Minister, the Working Committee and the Party is without any ambiguity; go ahead as fast as possible. Taking up this lead, steps are being taken from State to State.

The Kerala land reforms have got a history. My friend Shri Chandrappan has spelt it out. I do not want to dilate further on that. But I was sorry when I heard him say that the Indian National Congress—there was nothing like old and new then—which was in Kerala had at some stage opposed this land reform. That is a factual inexactitude. That is factually an incorrect statement. In fact, we have got before us the Kerala Land Reform Act, 1963. In 1963, the Revenue Minister in Kerala was the late Mr. P. T. Chacko, the Congress leader and the ministry in saddle then was the Congress ministry. It was that ministry which piloted this Bill. Subsequently, amendments were brought in. In 1957, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad was in power; when Mrs. K. R. Gowri, now Marxist, was in power, they piloted the Bill, in 1958. That was amended further. Improvement was effected in 1963. In 1969, when my friends came back again, they amended it further and improved it further. Necessarily, every amendment is an improvement. That improvement is not a reflection on a particular party. That amendment is the result or the reflection of the march of time, the change in thinking and the change in society. Let nobody take credit for it. That amendment was adopted. My party which had a strength of only nine in the Kerala Legislative Assembly—I must say with pride—solidly supported that Bill and there was no dissenting voice from the opposition to which I belonged.

Therefore, the history of it is that the Indian National Congress in Kerala not as though it had a rebirth the day before yesterday—has been keeping pace with the aspirations of the people for the reform that was in the offing. I say this in order that I might put the record straight.

The question is this. Supposing a particular State legislates, and legislation is not being allowed to be implemented because of the pinpricks administered by the courts, the democratic process comes in the people feel that some sort of legislation must come and the law takes shape. The interested parties necessarily go to court, and the courts looking from particular legal point of view, put in pinpricks, and the whole thing is being halted. If the Act as passed by the Legislative Assembly is accepted, the product of the urges of the people, if we are prepared to accept it as the will and verdict of the people, the question is whether any impediment must be allowed to come in the way of its implementation so that the grace may be taken away and difficulties might be created and the transformation may be halted. That is the question. What is the remedy? You cannot prevent the challenge to the law coming up; you cannot prevent a court of law intervening; you can not prevent interpretations coming in, and appeals going on. Physically it is not possible. The only way you can prevent it is to put it in the Ninth Schedule. When it comes to the Centre, according to me, the only question that can be asked by the Centre is, "Is it progressive enough?" If it is not progressive enough, you can say, "Make it more progressive, and bring it forward." Committed as we are to land reform, committed as we are to transformation, it will be a bad day for this country if anybody says, "We shall not put it in the Ninth Schedule because it is too progressive." That will be a tragic thing. I am sure that is not the way it is being considered at the Centre.

I am only saying that when this is a State subject, essentially, when the State Legislative Assembly passes a Bill unanimously, all the parties together coming up and saying that this is good for us, may I ask, Who are you to say that this is not good for us? It is good for us when we

say it is good for us. And when we complain to you that the law courts stand in the way, for Heaven's sake, remove that obstacle and let us have it through and give us protection.

I am appealing to the people of India, to the 55 crores of people, to the entire conscience of India, "Give me protection so that I may go ahead as I want to go ahead." That is the spirit in which the Bill must be put in the Ninth Schedule. Let nobody scrutinise anything more. Let nobody object. The only question is, whether the people of Kerala want it. If the people of Kerala want it, if not even one has raised his voice against this, my humble submission is, put it in the Ninth Schedule. Allow us to March forward, so that the other States may take the cue and march forward in pace with us. That is the spirit in which it has to be looked at. That is why I rise to support this Bill completely. You can have scrutiny. On any matter, there can be difference of opinion. Certain sections have been struck down. We from Kerala feel sorry and surprised at the intrigues, when controversies are being aired about equations saying thousand is equal to two thousand, irrigation means non-irrigation and so on. We look at it as a measure of social transformation. Coming to ceilings, is it a very difficult proposition? The time is over when anybody could claim as a fundamental right the right to hire human labour. So, the ceiling is that area which a family can by itself cultivate without hiring labour. That is the ceiling and nothing more. If anything more is given, that is by concession, by compromise, as an interim arrangement. If somebody comes and says, "My wife and children will work with me and we can cultivate 100 acres", you can consider that as the ceiling. But is anybody able to do it? So, all these arguments about the ceiling are off the point according to me. That is besides the question.

There are certain fundamental provisions hit by the Supreme Court judgment. I understand that with regard to most of them, there is no difference of opinion at the Centre. A lot of things were said here about the Centre and its reaction to this Bill. I am afraid most of those statements were misplaced. It is only a week since

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the judgment has come. Within that week, quite a lot has been done. The Revenue Minister from Kerala was here and discussions have taken place. The differences of opinion have been narrowed down. It comes to one single point only. Therefore, let us acknowledge the earnestness of the Central Government. Let us accept the spirit in which this commitment has been made that action will be taken. Let us accept that the revolutionary urge is here to see that the fabric of society in India changes and land reforms are enacted. Knowing that, it will be intolerable to call anybody names. I would have been extremely happy if my friend, Mr. Chandrappan, with all his sincerity, could have avoided those observations. Without those observations, his speech would have been superb. Without those observations, his speech would have been a form on which we can stand united.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : We are united.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : But you say my party is reactionary, that there are kulaks in this party, that the Central Government is standing in the way. Let us not commit the blunder of saying such things. Let us say just what is necessary and no more. But let us say everything that is necessary to be told in this context. It is in that context that I say, we are standing united. The whole of India must feel inspired, the Indian National Congress must feel inspired, persons who want land reforms to be implemented throughout must feel inspired, by this initiative from Kerala, where irrespective of party affiliations, irrespective of anybody being revolutionary, mild revolutionary or reactionary, everybody standing together, without one man demurring, the whole Assembly, all the political parties, stand together and say, "This is what we want. Please implement it."

When the other States are demurring, here is a State coming and knocking at the doors of the Central Government "we are not demurring; we want this; please put it in the Ninth Schedule and give us protection from pronouncements by law courts". Knowing the heart of the Indian National Congress and knowing the Prime Minister who is presiding over the destinies of this country, I for one have absolutely no doubt

in my mind that this Act will be accepted and put in the Ninth Schedule. Otherwise, there will be many difficulties.

One more word and I have done. I am asking for the inclusion of this legislation in the Ninth Schedule not merely for what has been struck down by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has struck down only certain provisions. But if it is not put on the Ninth Schedule, the effect would be catastrophic and disastrous, and I will tell you why. There is one observation in the judgment which shows, if I may say so, that Golaknath spirit is still somewhere there in certain quarters. The Supreme Court have given an *obiter dicta*—they were not asked to decide on it—wherein they say:

"Although no specific argument was advanced for the plaint, it appears to us that the provisions contained in section 80A of the Act...less than market value of the land when the same was below the ceiling fixed under the Act...for personal cultivation of the landlords would be hit by the second proviso to article 31A of the Constitution."

The term Kutikidapukaran my not be familiar to my friends here. Suppose I have no hutment of mine. I go to a landloed and say "may I have a small hutment?". He allows me to have a small hutment. I build my own hutment at my expense and live there. I own no land and I am a poor labourer. If am evicted from there, I will be on the road. The essential part of the Act is this; wherever there is a Kutikidapukaran, give him 10 cents of land. He has the right to purchase it, not at the market value but at some concessional rate. The State creates a fund for payment of that value. The kutikidapukaran pays a part of the concessional price of the land gets it as soon as he can do so. But the landlords are not waiting for that price. They are in fact parceling out the lands and giving them to these people. The landlords are not asking for the market value.

The mischief has been done by the judgment. The judgement says that if the question is raised that the price given is less than the market value permissible, it

is likely to be hit by article 31A of the Constitution. It is an open and standing invitation to every landlord to come with a writ petition before the court. What was closed is now kept open. This open invitation will be disastrous. The only way to stop it is to put it under the Ninth Schedule. I say with all sense of responsibility that no landlord feels aggrieved about it, because he knows the trend of the time. The landlords have parcelled their lands and distributed them to thousands and thousands of landless people. They did not ask for the market value. All the hutments have been built only that way. But here is an attempt made to reopen the whole thing, asking or inviting them to institute suit to get the market value. That is why I say that the only way we can save the legislation is by putting it under the Ninth Schedule.

The 1963 Land Reform Act was put under the Ninth Schedule. Subsequently it was amended. The particular provision about which there is difference of opinion now, it is reported, is a provision which was there in this Act when it was put in the Ninth Schedule. The difference of opinion is only on one point. Section 84 of the old Act contained a retrospective provision saying that any transfer which took place earlier would be deemed to be invalid. The only thing is that under the new Act it is slightly pre-dated; that is to say, invalidation takes place from 1957. According to me, it is absolutely valid because people were given notice that if any transfer takes place that would be invalid and anybody who does it would be doing it at his own risk. This invalidation is not to the disadvantage of the transferee. It is only for the purpose of fixing the ceiling. I do not want to go into the details about it.

Anyhow, the question is whether the urge, the motivation and the anxiety for land reform is there in the Congress Party. Knowing as I do that the only predominant motivation in the Congress Party is the urge for change in the Indian society, as I am convinced that is the governing emotion and motivation in this party, I have absolutely no doubt that no *dharana* is necessary, no mimicry is necessary, no adventure is

necessary, no farical show is necessary to get it. Democracy will function and democracy will get through.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : Only your demagogy is necessary !

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May be. He who thinks that by one man sitting in Parliament for two hours, the entire attitude of the Indian National Congress will be changed or transformed...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why one man ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Let it be 100 people sitting in Parliament for a few hours after the Parliament session is over, he who thinks that that will create a transformation in the Congress, permit me to say, his place will rather be in the lunatic asylum and nowhere else.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. It is a very uncharitable remark made against my leader. The whole thing should be expunged.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I did not mention anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has no sense of proportion...(*Interruption*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : It should be expunged...(*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We know your background...(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into the record and if there is anything unparliamentary, I will remove it...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Through you I am appealing to Shri Raj Bahadur.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I did not mention anybody. I did not mention any name, any party—nothing...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : When Shri Raj Bahadur made that appeal, Shri Gopalan accepted it. Now he may have a different opinion. Whether one man can do it or 100 persons do it, to say that his place is in the lunatic asylum...*(Interruption)*. I am appealing to Shri Raj Bahadur, through you, whether he is accepting such a statement to be made on the floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not for the Minister to accept any statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am sure, he never meant any offence. I can assure Members that he never meant that any Member of this House could have a place in that hospital—I will not even use that word...*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Gopalan has spent a greater part of his life in politics...*(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have said that I will look into the record and if there is anything unparliamentary...*(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It may be parliamentary but...*(Interruption)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : If that observation "lunatic asylum" is taken as insinuation—I have never meant it but if it has got that meaning—I do withdraw it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has used the word "mimicry" and has tried to defame my leader, the Leader of the Opposition. The rules are very clear on the subject.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I never mentioned anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you will kindly read rule 380, it says very clearly :—

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He has withdrawn it. What more do you want? No ruling are required now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It clearly says :—

"If the Speaker is of the opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent".

We say, it was defamatory and indecent, both. Therefore, they should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already withdrawn it. So far as the question of the leader is concerned, it has become a practice in the House that nobody cares for any leader and in passing remarks against one another.

18 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am finishing up. I do want....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have read the Annual Report of the Agriculture Ministry. We have seen the class character of this Government. We have known the class character of the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you are committing another mistake. You are contradicting yourself by making that remark. That is not proper.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If he makes any offensive remark against our leader, we also take exception to it. He should withdraw it. If you spit in this style, the spit comes on you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What did I say?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I don't know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He does not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The question about the class character is not to be decided by a discredited party and its

Member. It has been decided and decreed by the people of India and that is a final word about it. I withdrew that particular remark not because I felt it indecent, not because I felt it an aspiration on anybody, but I wanted to maintain a cordiality and a united approach on the basic question that is before us. I have done it in that spirit and, I hope, it will be taken in that spirit.

In conclusion, I say, it is absolutely essential that we be given this protection. I hope, this action is taken in a particular State where there is no difference of opinion, dissensions and all that. Of course, agonies will be there for some people who are dispossessed; agonies will be there for some people who give over land. But by a consensus, by a real democratic process, this land reform is being implemented in my State and that will remain a model for the rest of the country and, I hope, it will be an inspiration for my colleagues to act so that this essential transformation process may take momentum and reach the harbour of our goal.

With this hope, I do support the Bill and I am absolutely sure that by the time this Bill comes up for final consideration, a final decision will have been made and that it will be an okay for the purpose of inclusion in the Ninth Schedule.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my voice with that of Mr. Stephen. In doing that, I find, all the sections of the House unanimously supporting the demand that this enactment should be included in the Ninth Schedule. But I cannot fully agree with him in saying that everything in his party is white. If there is a day, there must be a night. There are black sheep in every fold. There are some people who oppose this land reform. As you all know, there is a certain strong section of opinion in this country which wants to fight against radical land reforms. You also know that there are certain vested interests who can set up innocent people. This morning, you saw, in the name of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, somebody creating a hell of noise and disturbing the House. There is some reflection of it in this particular enactment that we are

discussing. Will you not say that the depressed class people who are socially backward and who are economically down-trodden should be liberated even if they are not Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? When the Congress gave a slogan of "Garibi Hatao", it cannot be "Garibi Hatao" for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people alone. *Garibi* is in every community.

There may be some salient features in this enactment which may irritate some communal or religious sentiments here and there. There may be some section in the Act which may go against some vested interests or religious sentiments. These communal elements, these religious fanatics cannot hold us back. We have seen that they have no place at all in our country. Now is the time to strike the iron while it is hot and this is the time when we have to implement our land reforms.

I do concede throughout India you cannot have the same pattern because, as my friend, Mr. Stephen, pointed out, the approach, the concept and the past traditions are entirely different and the density of population is also different. So far as Kerala is concerned, they have got such a high density of population that land is very precious and we naturally go in for a smaller ceiling. That does not deter a State from having a higher ceiling. Allow each State to have its own type of land ceiling but include each legislation in the Ninth Schedule so that each will be an entity on its own so that each State can have a land legislation adopted to its needs which is protected by law.

Therefore, the fear that if these amendments are accepted and if this concept is accepted, it would put other States in jeopardy, that, Sir, I cannot understand.

Secondly, an attempt has been made to show that there has been a difference of opinion between the Revenue Minister and the Chief Minister of Kerala. There is no difference at all. As has been pointed out, we all stand together. There is no question of bargaining and bringing us down. We are prepared to concede whether there is something which legitimately is likely to be misinterpreted. For example, if it is wound-

[Shri N. Sreekanta Nair]

ing anybody's sentiments or anybody's religious approach, we are prepared to modify it but we cannot give up the substance. Therefore, in this particular legislation, the amendment proposed by it must be taken as moved by Mr. Janardanan, because it refers to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will come at the appropriate time. That has not been allowed to be moved.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : That is why I say, it is proposed by Mr. Janardanan. That is very significant because Mr. Chandrappan does not bring out very clearly what legislation has to be protected. It is the land legislation of 1969. That is the amendment of Mr. Janardanan, a concise method of putting it. Naturally, if that amendment is accepted, that legislation is protected. Of course, the question of private forest is there. But let us not lose sight of the fundamental issue and nobody, I think, will oppose it, on the other side or from any section of the people. Therefore, these two amendments are very necessary for our people and I hope that the Government will come forward very willingly to include them in the Ninth Schedule.

I cannot understand also why the Home Minister was pleading 'The Cabinet could not decide.' Are three years not sufficient for a cabinet? That too for the present day Cabinet? This Ministry and the Congress Party claim to be the most progressive Party the only Party that can do good to the people. This Cabinet could not decide for three years whether this should be included in the Ninth Schedule or not. When it came to the High Court, we were told, 'Let the High Court decide it'. High Court decided. We supplicated to the Central Government. Then they said, 'It is before the Supreme Court. Why did you take it to the Supreme Court? Let us more give the Supreme Court a chance to undo the mischief of that the Golak Nath case. But we gave a chance to the Supreme Court once again. When the Supreme Court also struck down certain vital sections we came to the Centre and we supplicated again, 'Please do atleast something now. The peaceful existence of the entire State will be blown up if something is not done to undo the mischief.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that without any delay it should be included in the Ninth Schedule. I also do not agree with Mr. Stephen on his side comments. In spite of the fact that we have been colleagues in many fronts including the labour field, I disagree with him on the weight of the protest of some leaders of the people. Even if one man, a poor man, who has no representative character, if he stands for a right cause, I think the entire might of right is with him. Therefore, the force of protest, righteous protest is supreme and I think that protest will not be ignored in this case. I don't want the Government to do it. I have pointed out to the Prime Minister in time several times that they are heading towards a crisis and I hope that crisis will be averted.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री आर. बी. बड़े (खरगोन): सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र श्री चन्द्रप्पन को बधाई देता हूँ और इस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने के कारण हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार अभी तक उसका रास्ता क्यों देखती रही। इस का तो साफ मतलब यह है कि उन को कुछ करना ही नहीं था।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि यह विधेयक बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव नहीं है। अभी इस के ऊपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर कुछ नहीं बोलीं हालांकि वह यहां पर भोजपूरी भी पन्त भी जब बोले तो उन्होंने भी यह नहीं कहा कि यह चूँकि प्रोग्रेसिव नहीं है इस लिये मंजूर नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस पर कैंबिन्ट का निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। सरकार हमेशा कहा करती है कि उस को लैंड रिफार्म करना है। लेकिन उस के कयनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है। इस बिल के आने के पहले से सारे भारत में हरिगेटेड लैंड का झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ है। उस की डेफिनिशन अभी तक तब नहीं हो पाई है। इस का कारण यह है कि वेस्टिंग इंटरेस्ट रहते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन के रास्ते में कोई खास डिफिकल्टी

नहीं है, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि शासन के पास विभाग नहीं है जिस के कारण वह निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वास्तव में वेस्टेड इस में फंसा होगा जो बड़ा वजनदार होगा। इस वास्ते शासन इस विधेयक को मंजूर नहीं कर रहा है।

आप देखें कि 9 वें शेड्यूल में कम से कम 64 ऐक्ट हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भी लैंड रेवेन्यू ऐक्ट उस में है, जागीरदारी ऐवा-लिशन ऐक्ट भी है। जितने भी प्रोप्रेसिव ऐक्ट हैं उन को कोर्ट से बचाने के लिए 9 वें शेड्यूल में डाल दिया जाता है। इस लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में इस के जाने की बात का कोई महत्व नहीं है। केवल काल-हरण के लिये शासन ने इतना रास्ता देखा।

जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं या जिन के पास भोपड़ी भी होती है मध्य प्रदेश में उन को जमीन दी जाती है, लेकिन साल दो साल बाद उन को वहां से हटा देते हैं। इसी तरह से सब जगह कोशिश की जाती है लोगों से जमीन छीनने की। लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 60 लाख आदिवासी होते हुये भी केवल 30 लाख आदिवासियों के पास

जमीन है। उन को 1 लाख 30 हजार एकड़ भूमि दिलवा दी गई। इस का मतलब यह होता है कि जितने वेस्टेड हैं जो स्वयम् लालची होते हैं वह चाहते हैं कि कानून न बने। वह लोग सरकार को अपनी तरफ मोड़ लेते हैं। नहीं तो मैं कोई कारण नहीं देखता कि इस विधेयक को तुरन्त मान्यता न दे दी जाती। रास्ते में कौन सी डिफिकल्टीज आई यह हम को पता नहीं है। न तो प्रधान मंत्री ही इस के बारे में बोनीं ओर न श्री पन्त ने ही इस का कुछ जवाब दिया।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो कानून है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी 9 वें शेड्यूल में सम्मिलित कर लेना चाहिये, तभी जितने लैंड रिफार्म्स हैं उन के अनुसार प्रोप्रेस हो सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue on the next day. As announced by Mr. Deputy Speaker, since it is 6-15 P.M. I am adjourning the House. We will meet on Monday, the 15th May at 11 A.M.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 15, 1972/ Vaisakha 25, 1894 (Saka).