

Fifth Series, No. 49

Thursday, May 3, 1973

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Vaisakha 13, 1895 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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*No. 49, Thursday, May 3, 1973/Vaisakha 13, 1895 (Saka).*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 3, 1973 | Vaisakha 13,  
1895 (Saka)

#### Rule

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting between representatives of India  
and Pakistan

1944 SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether representatives of India and Pakistan are likely to meet in New Delhi shortly with the aim of defreezing the situation in the sub-continent; and

(b) if so, the subjects to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No decision has yet been taken on the meeting of representatives of India and Pakistan. Government are in touch with the

Bangladesh Government to evolve a joint response to Pakistan Government's Statement of 20th April, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister please explain whether the Government of India considers it necessary to take an initiative in this matter to break the stalemate which we have undoubtedly reached?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, the Government of India has already taken a number of initiatives in this regard and the House has been kept fully informed of the various developments from time to time. And now, after having made out joint statement, the Pakistan Government's response to it has to be seen, and their response so far has not been very encouraging. But we do hope that ultimately better sense will prevail and there will be a constructive approach from Pakistan. So, there is no question of our taking an initiative in the matter, initiative has already been taken.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : May I take it from the Minister's statement that now we will wait indefinitely until Pakistan chooses to take the initiative or at some point of time they will consider it necessary to break the stalemate?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already said in the main reply that after having received Pakistan Government's statement of the 20th April, we are already in touch with Bangladesh Government, and in consultation with them, we are to evolve what joint response there should be from

India and Bangladesh side. It is something which we are still discussing and consulting with the Bangladesh Government.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I know from the hon. Minister that in spite of the fact that our Government and the Bangladesh Government have given a package deal or proposal, the lukewarm and sometimes the hostile attitude of Pakistan is making it very difficult for our Government and the Government of Bangladesh to come to any grips with the problems with the Government of Pakistan. In that case will the Government inform Pakistan categorically that if there is no favourable response our proposals will be withdrawn forthwith?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** According to our assessment the package proposal made by Bangladesh and India are very generous and we hope Pakistan would see that it is in its own interest to accept our proposal. At the moment however we are not very much encouraged or happy with their response. But there is no reason why we should give up our approach. It is too early to say whether we should go to the extent of saying that we shall withdraw our proposals. It will not be in our interest to do so, or in the interest of peace in the region.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** The proposals of the Government are undoubtedly generous and they are also sincere. It is a sensitive matter. Some hostile countries mobilise public opinion against Indian proposals. That is one of the reasons why Pakistan is not reacting favourably. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is considered desirable to set up proper propaganda machinery in respect of India's stand towards Pakistan for informing world opinion about developments here in the correct perspective?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** It is an important and pertinent question. We are ourselves conscious of the fact that our

proposals should be given the widest possible publicity abroad and suitable steps be taken to inform world opinion about the steps taken by the Government of India...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** May I know whether the Government is aware that President Bhutto from time to time goes on publicly saying that he wants to meet the Prime Minister of India and whether she would like to meet him wherever she likes and on whatever subjects she agrees to? How is it that we say on the one hand we do not oppose summit meeting and on the other, the External Affairs Minister who has, happily, come now, sometime back had said that we did not see the desirability or usefulness of having another summit meeting? In the meantime I want to know; how is it on the one hand Pakistani President goes on propagating his statement and on the other hand no response comes from Pakistan? What is the Government doing with regard to taking further initiative by persuading foreign powers interested in the sub-continent to see to it that the stalemate is resolved and there is full discussion about these matters?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** To my knowledge the Foreign Minister has never made a statement that we are against a summit meeting. We are not against a summit meeting; but before a summit meeting takes place there has to be discussion with the Pakistani authorities at different levels, and proper preparations have to be made. If a summit takes place without proper preparation, it may come to nothing. I have said that we have taken a number of initiatives we are now in consultation with Bangladesh as to what should be our common attitude in regard to the response of Pakistan. I have already said that we have taken adequate steps to inform world opinion of developments in the sub-continent. Sufficient steps are taken by us in that regard.

श्री अंकर लाल शर्मा : वास्तव में, सिमला सम्मेलन के समय अफ़्ग़ानिस्तान का जो रुख रहा है वह कोई बहुत ही चौहरपैर नहीं रहा है ।

पाकिस्तान रेडियो से जो बातें होती हैं तथा जो न्यूज के हमारे इंडिया हाउस में उनका जो कारनामा हुआ और कल जो काबुल में हुआ वह भी बड़ा ही निन्दनीय है, इस परिस्थिति में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से जब भारत के प्रति हम तरह का एक है तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या किसी तरह को बात करना सम्भव होगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस सवाल का जवाब पहले कई बफे दिया जा चुका है । यह बात नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो मित्रता सम्बन्धी हुआ है उस पर वह पूरे तरीके से गैरिग्रर नहीं कर रहा है । यह बात भी नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो में बकन फबकन इंडिया के खिलाफ प्रोपागन्डा होता रहता है । लेकिन इसके यह माने नहीं हैं कि उन से कोई बान-बीन नहीं करनी चाहिये । बात चीन जागी रहना जरूरी है । इन बान-बीन का चलना रहना हमारे हित में भी है और पाकिस्तान के हित में भी है । हमने कई बफे कहा है कि इस क्विस्म का प्रोपागन्डा बन्द होना चाहिये । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बश हमारे कहने सुनने पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा । प्रेसिडेंटजी यह दोनों देशों के हित में होगा कि हम एक नाच बँट कर फैला कर में । इस मिलजुल में हमारी कोसिशें जारी रहनी जरूरी है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि प्रस्ताव बापम नेने की कोई बात नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पाकिस्तान हमारे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं करता तो हम कितने दिनों तक उन को बापम नेने के निचे इन्तजार करेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव हमने कितने समय पूर्व दिये थे । अगर वह हमारे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो क्या हम कोई कदम इस कारंबाई के खिलाफ उठावेंगे ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा नहीं मानते कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार न कर के वह एक प्रकार से छिपे रूप से उन को ठुकरा रहे हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इन्टरनेशनल मामलों में ऐसा नजरिया नहीं बनाना चाहिये कि हम कोई

प्रस्ताव देते हैं और हमारा उनको फोरन गेक्सेप्ट न करे तो हम उस को बिडडा कर दें । हमने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं, उन के कुछ सुझाव माये हैं, वह और बान-बीन करना चाहते हैं इस मिलजुल में कोई टाइम लिमिट रखने की बात नहीं है । हम कह चुके हैं कि बयला देश नवनेमैट में हम कन्मन्टेशन कर रहे हैं । जब हमारी बातें खरम हो जायेंगी तब हम पाकिस्तान को जवाब दे देंगे । ऐसे मामलान में कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं रखनी चाहिये । प्राखिर तक बान-बीन बनती रहनी चाहिये ।

#### Action on petition sent by a member of Cantonment Board, Jullundur

\*945 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an elected member of the Cantonment Board, Jullundur, Punjab had sent a petition to the G.O.C-in-Chief, Headquarter Western Command, Simla for setting aside certain Resolutions of the Board which went against the Education Rules;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the G.O.C-in-Chief Western Command on the Petition; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) It is a fact that an elected member of the Cantonment Board, Jullundur, submitted a petition to the G.O.C-in-C Western Command for setting aside a decision of the Cantonment Board where in the Board rejected his motion for the abolition of the post of 3rd Punjabi teacher in the Higher Secondary School maintained by the Board. The Board decided to re-designate the 3rd Punjabi teacher as Classical and vernacular Teacher and did not consider him surplus to the requirements of the School.

(b) and (c) The matter is pending with the G.O.C-in-C, Western Command.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I am glad that the matter is being investigated. They are trying to find a way out. But, I would like to ask one question. When an elected Member, in the interest of democratic functioning, had demanded that certain documents like educational code, workload etc. should be made available to him so that a proper discussion can take place, why was this document not made available to the person concerned?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** I do not have the information required by the hon. Member in this regard. So, I won't be able to reply to this question.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Minister has not carefully gone through the material that is required to answer the question. I think he can go through it and can answer afterwards. On the face of it, he has not looked into the matter.

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** He has only questioned the retention of a third Punjabi teacher on the ground that it would be surplus to the requirements of the Board. That has been considered by the Board at a subsequent meeting. It was found that a third Punjabi teacher will not be surplus to the requirements of the Board. He was re-designated as vernacular teacher as has been said earlier. So, all the information that is required in this case is available.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** That was not my question. My question was that before arriving at a decision, certain documents had to be looked into. The elected member wanted to look into the document which was denied to him. I want to know why the document was denied to him when demanded?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** No such complaint was made in this regard. If there is any such complaint, I shall look into it.

**विदेशों द्वारा भारतीय वीट विमानों की खरीद**

\* 947. श्री विजयसि मिश्र : क्या क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशों ने भारतीय "वीट" विमान खरीदने के लिए समझौते किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक देश ने कितनी-कितनी सख्या में ऐसे विमान मांगे हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जो नहीं सीमित ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केवल कुछ प्रारम्भिक पूछा नाछ की गई है । ऐसे देशों के नाम बताना अनहिन में नहीं होगा ।

श्री विजयसि मिश्र : सरका की दृष्टि में मंत्री जी ने देशों के नाम नहीं बतलाये इसके लिये उनको धन्यवाद । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकने हैं कि उन देशों की तादाद कितनी है जहाँ ने "वीट" विमानों की मांग छाई है और क्या "वीट" बसान के लिये उन देशों ने हमारे देश के वासकों की भी मांग की है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इन देशों ने प्रारम्भिक पूछनाछ की थी, लेकिन उन में उन्होंने उस मादर का कोई मकन नहीं किया था कि कितनी माधयकता होगी जब तक प्रारम्भिक बात चीन में बाकी चीजे तब न हो जाये तब तक मादाद का सवाल नहीं उठाया जाता । यदि इसके बारे में मामला और घागे बड़ा और हमने उन को अपने हवाई जहाज देने का फैसला किया तब वायक इत्यादि और प्रशिक्षण देने की बात माध-माध तप की जायेगी ।

श्री विजयसि मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश में जितने वीट विमान तैयार होते हैं क्या वह हमारे देश के लिये काफी हैं ? यदि काफी है तो क्या हम इस योजना में हैं कि

जवाब तैयार कर के दूसरे देशों को दे सकें ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी हां, जितने मेट विमान हम अपने यहां तैयार करते हैं वह हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ठीक हैं, और यह बात भी ठीक है कि हमारे पास इतनी सामग्री है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक बना कर दूसरे देशों को दे सकें।

**SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:** I do not want to know the names of the countries if it is a defence secret. But may I know whether we are going to give the improved model of Gnats incorporating the changes made recently or the old version?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We have not yet come to the stage where we can say whether we are going to give anything or not. Some preliminary enquiries have been made and we have answered them. This is the present stage of the matter.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Why is it considered necessary to keep secret the names of the countries who have made enquiries? Our policy is that of non-alignment and it makes no difference to whom you sell arms. It is only a matter of availability.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Mr. Patel should have been the last person to ask this question, having been in this business for a long time. He should know what are the ramifications and implications of it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now he is in a different business.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I do not think it is in public interest to go into the details of it.

**Creation of second-line of defence communication by linking Nangal Dam with Talwara and Mukerian by Rail**

\*948. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND**

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

(a) whether any retired senior Army Officer has suggested to the Government the creation of a Secondline of defence communication by linking Nangal-Dam with Talwara and Mukerian by rail; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has been examined. There is no objection, from the Defence angle, to the construction of these Railway lines on other considerations.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** We are thankful for this 'No objection' certificate, but may I know whether it would also be helpful for the defence purposes as suggested by the senior army officer referred to in this question?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I have already said in reply to part (b) that the suggestion has been examined and there is no objection from our side to this railway line being undertaken on other considerations. It is implied that from defence point of view, we do not think there is much use of this line.

**Third Wage Board for newspaper Industry**

\*949. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not as yet taken any decision on the setting up of a new Wage Board for the newspaper industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY) :** (a) and (b). The entire matter is under consideration.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Is he aware of the fact that during the last 'one' year there were so many strikes and agitations? In Punjab, for instance, the strike lasted for 50 days. One of their demands was the setting up of a Wage Board. In view of all that, by what time will Government decide the whole matter?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I am aware of the agitation. The Government would take a decision as early as possible.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** By what time?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As early as possible.

श्री शक्तिशूषण धर्मज महोदय, मैं थम मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक थम मंत्रालय की मीनोपॉलिस्ट ग्रेम के डिप्यूनन के मिलाने में कोई पालिसी नहीं बन पाई उनके लिये यह बिज बोर्ड बनाने का प्रश्न पूछा गया है, मैं भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक बनेगा और साथ-साथ इसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या थापको पता है कि श्री ग्रेम जर्नल में लाक बाऊट हो चुका है, कई प्रकाशनों में लाक बाऊट हो चुका है और वेन के पत्रकारों ने कई बार स्ट्राइक किया है इन मिलाने में थाप क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? कैमला लेने जा रहे हैं?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** Since I have already made a statement once and also answered this question previously and also on the reply to the Demands for Grants, I thought I might shorten my answers. But, still, since the hon. Member is raising this question again, I might state with great respect that we have been receiving demands from various organisations and working federations. The demand is for the setting up of a Wage Board under the Working Journalists Act. Under the Working Journalists Act, it is only with regard to working journalists there is a statutory requirement of constituting a wage board. We have invited the representatives of the working journalists, non-journalists employees and employers. We have held discussions and we have received towards the end of March replies

from the employers. All these matters are being considered and I hope that within the shortest possible time a decision is going to be taken. The lock-out in The Free Press Journal has been brought to my notice. In what manner that has to be looked into is being examined.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The hon. Minister in a very cryptic reply says that the matter is under consideration. What is the agency? Is it at the ministerial or Secretarial level and is any task force being appointed or cell being set up to consider the whole matter? May I know whether any time limit has been set to define the shortest possible time?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The matter will have to be considered at the governmental level. The shortest possible time that can be taken will be taken by the Government to decide it, having regard to all the circumstances.

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI :** May I have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether he agrees that the demands of the working journalists are absolutely genuine?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is about the setting up of a wage board.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** This is a leading question. The matter is under consideration.

#### जर्नलीस्टिक का मुद्दा बढ़ाना

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\* 953. डा० लक्ष्मी कर्माकर सहेय :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा :

क्या इन्फान और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्नलीस्टिक का मुद्दा न बढ़ाने से यह उद्योग सफ़र में पड़ जायेगा, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b), The present controlled prices of aluminium are based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Aluminium, who examined the cost structure of the aluminium industry during the period April-November, 1970. On account of increase in the prices of various raw materials and wages etc., the aluminium producers have been representing that the control prices should be increased. The matter is under consideration of Government.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बाडेव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने प्रश्न में स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा था कि क्या एल्युमिनियम उद्योग मूल्य न बढ़ाने से नुक़्त में पड़ जायगा बल्कि उन के सामने नुक़्त की स्थिति है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न को टाला है, इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि 1970 के दौरान कीमतों के बारे में तय किया गया था कि बरा कीमत दी जाय। लेकिन इन दो वर्षों में उत्पादन में लागत कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और उन के अनुपात में कीमतें बढ़ानी चाहिए। उन के लिए सरकार को स्वीक़्रण देना चाहिए। इस के बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है बल्कि फिर से इस प्रकार का कोई कार्यक्रम बन बनाया है या बनाने में रही है जो इस बात का निश्चय करे कि कीमतें कितनी बढ़ाई जायें ?

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:** Usually, the price is fixed on the basis of the return on the capital investment, that is, 12 per cent return on the capital investment of producers. This price had been fixed in 1971. There are four companies which are producing aluminium out of which two are already running at a loss. They are, therefore, selling their product at a little bit higher price to cover up their various extra charges on account of increase in prices.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बाडेव :** मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 1971 में कुछ कीमतें तब की थीं और दो कंपनियां नाल में चल रही हैं जबकि उद्योग संकट में है। दूसरे,

उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि कच्चे सामान की कीमत घटी मात्रा में बढ़ रही है और यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचारार्थ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक निर्णय ले लेगी ताकि इस उद्योग को नुक़्त में बचाया जा सके और बाज़र में सामान ठीक समय पर और ठीक मूल्य पर मिल सके ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM):** Discussions are going on with the aluminium producers and we expect to be able to decide the matter within a very short time.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** In view of the increased price of aluminium, the private owners sell aluminium at higher price in open market with the result that small entrepreneurs do not get aluminium for manufacture of goods. May I know whether the Government will consider or come up with a proposal to nationalise the aluminium industry?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM:** We have not received any complaints that aluminium is being sold at higher prices than controlled price in the open market.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वर्मा :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चार कंपनियों में दो घाटे में हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एल्युमिनियम कंपनियां उत्पादन कर रही हैं उन के मजदूरों में सरकार की नीति क्या है और जो घाटा हो रहा है उस की वजह क्या है और उस को घाटे में निकालने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM:** The difficulty so far as the Aluminium Corporation of India is concerned whose factory, as the hon. Member knows, is in J. K. Nagar in West Bengal, is high cost of power. The power that is being sold to the Aluminium Corporation is substantially at a higher rate than in the case of other three companies. We are looking into the matter as to what



can be done to see that there is a certain equalisation. Regarding the two major companies, the Indian Aluminium and the Hindustan Aluminium, by and large, the prices even at present seem to afford them a fair margin of profit. So far as the Madras Aluminium is concerned, while it is true that it has not earned a return upto 12 per cent of the employed capital, by and large, it has been a profitable concern in the past and, therefore, it is not facing any difficulty at present.

**Proposal to open Steel Factories in Maharashtra and Goa**

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\*954. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT.

SHRI S. L. PEJE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to open steel factories either in the private or public sectors in the regions of Maharashtra and Goa, where considerable iron ore is available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): There is no proposal at present for setting up an integrated steel plant in Maharashtra or Goa. The locational advantages of suitable sites in the country including those in Maharashtra and Goa would, however, be kept in view while drawing up the programme for techno-economic studies to be taken up in connection with the long-term plan for steel development.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know whether the Government is aware that considerable iron ore is being exported from Maharashtra and Goa and that it is necessary to utilise this iron ore for converting into steel? Secondly, what are the reasons for neglecting this region so long? Thirdly, when would concrete steps in the direction of starting a plant be taken up? Fourthly, would at least a mini-steel plant be started immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): Naturally Government is aware that there is a fair amount of iron ore that is exported from Goa, as a traditional export, out of which a substantial amount of foreign exchange has been earned. Undoubtedly, if we could transform the ore that we are exporting into steel and export steel, we would be better off. But there is a limitation in terms of the resources that can be devoted to putting up new steel plants, and that is really the limitation so far as putting up steel plants in this area is also concerned.

As has been mentioned in the main answer, we are studying the suitability of various sites for construction of plants in the Sixth and Seventh Plans. And that is where we are.

So far as the question of mini-steel plants is concerned, that is to say, electric furnace-cum-continuous casting, there are plants also in that area. At present, apart from Mukund, I am not able to bring to memory any other, but the hon. Member knows the facts as well as I.

SHRI S. L. PEJE: Are we to understand that a steel plant in Maharashtra or in Goa will be taken up in the Sixth or Seventh Plan?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM: I did not state that. I said that the locational advantages for suitable sites in the country, including those in Maharashtra and Goa would be kept in view while drawing up the plans for the future. But it is unlikely that, even in relation to those places which we are studying at the moment, there will be any decision before the Sixth or Seventh Plan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: While considering the location of steel plants in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, will the Government bear in mind the fact that the Chanda region of Vidarbha in Maharashtra is rich in iron ore deposits and is

ideally suited—it is centrally located from transport and other points of view. Would the Government, therefore, at least consider the question of starting a pig iron plant earlier, even before the Sixth or Seventh Plan?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** There is nothing very much to be gained by trying to put up pig iron plants, whether in Maharashtra or elsewhere in our country because we are not really deficit in pig iron at the moment; we are running surplus. Naturally, all the advantages which the hon. Member has mentioned will be taken into account in coming to a decision.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** May I know whether there are any proposals pending with the Central Government from the private sector, from Maharashtra, to start a mini-steel plant and if so, whether Government will expedite then?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** I am not in a position to give a categorical reply at the moment. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will answer that.

दिल्ली स्थित तिब्बती शरणार्थी शिविरों में  
क्षय लगना

\* 958 श्री कुशोक बाकुला :

डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या क्षय और बुखार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के निकट विभाग 14 मार्च, 1973 को तिब्बती शरणार्थी शिविरों में क्षय लगने से लगभग 79 शिविर जम कर स्वाह हो गये ,

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप अनुमानित . लगभग 4 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई . और

(ग) इन प्रतिकार से प्रभावित तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की स्थिति का नही धन से अनुमान लगा कर उन्हें राहत प्रदान करने के लिए और

इन तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के लिए स्थायी निवास, धन तथा वस्त्र उपलब्ध करके प्रत्येक परिवार को बसाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) 79 jhuggies were destroyed.

(b) No authoritative estimate of the loss has been made.

(c) An ex-gratia relief of Rs. 250/- per family has been given by the Government. The Central Relief Committee (India), a voluntary agency, has also given a grant of Rs. 60/- per family in addition to a total grant of Rs. 5,260/- for utensils. Clothings and milk powder have also been supplied by this Committee.

The question of giving rehabilitation assistance to these refugees, most of whom are reported to have some means of livelihood, will be considered in due course in the light of the priorities fixed and after taking into account their present means of livelihood.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : अध्यक्ष महोदय इन लोगों की चार लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है—यै जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उनको कोई सहायता देंगे ? यदि सहायता देंगे तो क्या सहायता देंगे ?

हुमरा प्रश्न—ये लोग इन समय जहाँ रहने हैं वहाँ न पानी है न बिजली है, धमो भी शिविरों में रहते हैं जहाँ धमो भी प्रायः लगने का खतरा बना हुआ है । क्या आप उनके लिये कोई स्थायी निवास का प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The Ladakh Buddha Vihar of which Shri Kushak Bakula Member of Parliament is the President, had estimated the losses at about Rs. 4.30 lakhs. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has reported that the losses had been greatly exaggerated. According to him, most of the property was removed by the jhuggi-dwellers at the time

of the fire and the claims put in are much higher than what was indicated to them on the spot.

On the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, an *ex-gratia* relief of Rs. 250 per jhuggi affected by the fire was sanctioned by the Department of Rehabilitation and a sum of Rs. 19,750 was disbursed to 79 jhuggi dwellers on 28th March 1973 by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. If further relief is found necessary, certainly it would be viewed with great sympathy and consideration.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** One of the agencies assisting the Tibetan refugees has been the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. But, of late, this agency has been under attack by China and not only China has insisted that the Chinese refugees and the Tibetan refugees camps be terminated but they have also asked for the closing down of the New Delhi office of this High Commissioner. In view of this would the Government inform this House whether the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is still functioning in this country and what has been their response to this loss?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I do not have immediate information. A separate question may be placed.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** This is an agency for rehabilitation and helping the refugees. I have asked as to what has been their response.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I will find out the position.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that he has no information about it. He will find out.

**SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:** May I know from the Minister how long you will have to bear the responsibility of these refugees?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** We are a very sympathetic people. We look at the problem with sympathy.

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाव :** मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि 9 हजार रुपये की सहायता दी है, जब कि उन का मुकसान 4 लाख रुपये से ऊपर का हुआ है। क्या धाय इन में ऐसा अनुमान करने हैं कि जो मरद उन्हें दी गई है, वह पर्याप्त है? धाय लगने से उन के व्यापार तथा घंघे के जो साधन थे, वे भी जल गये, ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार उन्हें धन से व्यापार-घन्घा करने के लिये कोई सहायता देने का विचार रखती है?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I never agreed that the loss is about Rs. 4.20 lakhs. The relief so far given is Rs. 19,750. Normally, in this matter, the general policy is that no compensation is paid for loss in respect of national calamities. Only *ex-gratia* assistance is given in such cases. Therefore, in this matter, *ex-gratia* assistance has been given. Still, I would ask the Department to consider this matter and treat the matter with a lot of sympathy.

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि इन धाय के लगने से उनके जो व्यापार घन्घा करने के जो साधन थे, वे भी जल कर स्वाहा हो गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन्हें व्यापार करने के लिये धन से कोई सहायता करने का विचार सरकार रखती है?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that he has put a specific question as to what compensation you are going to give for the losses suffered there?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** Sir, I have already made a submission that the general policy is that no compensation is paid for losses in respect of natural calamities. Only *ex gratia* payment is given. Similarly, *ex-gratia* grant has been disbursed. Still we will look into the matter further and view this matter with great sympathy.

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाव :** उनके सब साधन नष्ट हो गये हैं। क्या सरकार उनकी सहायता

देने का विचार कर रही है ? मंत्री महोदय बड़े ब्यापु और उदार हैं । क्या वह उन लोगों को सहायता देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कुछ कहना था, वह कह दिया है ।

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi was asked to assess the claims of the losses suffered. May I know what was the difficulty before the Rehabilitation Ministry to send its own officer to make on the spot study and write a report?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Administration who is the officer incharge was asked to look into the matter. We will ask the Rehabilitation Department also to look into the matter.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** In this context with a view to finding some basic solution of the refugee problem whether it has been attempted to find or going to be found if the Peoples Republic of China would accept them or whether the refugees are prepared to go back on their own or not?

**MR. SPFAKER:** The question was regarding some houses having got burnt and the amount of compensation which the Government has given. Now, you are asking a question of broad policy. I think you should put a separate question on it.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Claims worth Rs. 4 lakh as assessed by the people themselves have all of a sudden been reduced to less than Rs. 20,000. I think that there is a large socialist gap in the thinking of the assessing authorities, by which a damage of Rs. 4 lakhs could be reduced to Rs. 20,000. Then, the hon. Minister claims that he is of charitable heart and he is big-hearted and warm-hearted and what not. I ask you, if there is a fire which is serious enough to warrant the attention of the Lok Sabha, whether

the damage or the compensation paid for it can be as little as less than Rs. 20,000. I think that there has been definite lapse on the part of the Ministry to pay this compensation. By calling a fire a natural calamity, he is also changing the content of the language. But that apart, by paying this Rs. 250/- *ex-gratia* payment what rehabilitation does he expect that these refugees will enjoy?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** This matter which has been raised by Shri Piloo Mody will further be looked into.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Let him put his hand in his pocket also a little.

#### **Visit by Senior U. S. Officials**

\*957. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH+ :**  
**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two senior U. S. Officials visited India for talks for improving relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, the nature of subjects discussed; and

(c) the results achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :**

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The discussions were informal and exploratory in nature and were designed to get a better understanding of each other's position on bilateral and international issues. Both sides expressed a desire for better Indo-American relations. We explained our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement. I also took the opportunity of pointing out the reasons why India continues to oppose U. S. supply of arms to Pakistan. It is our hope that the U. S. Government would take note of our serious concern. In the process of reconciliation and normalisation in the sub-continent, the U. S. Government accepts the position that the countries of the

sub-continent should continue their efforts by mutual discussion and agreement amongst themselves.

**SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have agreed to stop giving military aid to Pakistan ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** No, Sir.

बी अरब बिहारी बाइबेयी : अमरीकी अधिकारियों ने जो बातचीत हुई, क्या उसमें यह प्रश्न भी उठा कि अमरीका द्वारा ईरान को जो इस्त्रियार बिबे जा रहे हैं, वे अविष्य में पाकिस्तान में न जाने जाए ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका ने कोई आश्वासन दिया है और उन आश्वासन के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? क्या सरकार यह मानने के लिये तैयार है कि अगर ऐसा आश्वासन दिया गया, तो उनका सम्बन्ध में पालन किया जाएगा ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** To a certain extent, the question itself, if I may say so, is hypothetical. The United States is itself supplying arms to Pakistan. So, why should they prevent others from supplying arms to Pakistan? That is something which I cannot understand. But this question was raised, and we did express our apprehension that the arms supplied by the United States and other NATO countries to Iran may find their way to Pakistan. In this respect, the United States was not able to give any assurance.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** It is quite clear from the answer given by the hon. Minister that these two officials came here to see whether there could be any change in the present relations. He also said that it was made clear to them that the Government of India had taken a very serious view of the question of arms supply to Pakistan by the United States Government. So I want to know whether there was any change in their attitude and whether they gave an assurance that this sentiment would be conveyed to their Government. If so, what was the specific matter discussed and what was the atti-

tude of the India Government in this particular discussion to the unfriendly act of the Government of USA?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I thought I had replied to this question. I have said they were unable to give any assurance...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Then why did they come at all?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I have already said that they were unable to give any assurance that no further supplies of military equipment by US to Pakistan would be made. They did not give any such assurance.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Was it made clear to the officials that this was an unfriendly act? If so, what was their reaction?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** We have expressed our total opposition to this policy of the US Government and we have discussed this on the floor of the House. The US Government knows our position and we reiterated our opposition in no uncertain terms to the US Government.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** Was it made clear to the officials that so long as the US continued to supply arms to Pakistan, any attempt at restoration of friendly relationship between India and the US would be a futile and meaningless exercise?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** The House would, no doubt, recall that our position in this respect has been made clear and categorical. We fear that continued US supplies of arms to Pakistan will be a negative factor in the Indian sub-continental situation and will be a major obstacle to the establishment of durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. We have also said that this will remain a factor in the process of normalisation of relations between India and the USA.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :** Did the American representatives raise the question of India getting arms from the USSR to meet our objection to Pakistan getting arms from the US?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** That has been their attitude, that India also is getting arms from other countries including the USSR. But what is forgotten in this connection is that whereas the bulk of the supplies that Pakistan got from the US were gifts and that the US did not charge any price for supplying the major quantity of military equipment starting from 1955-56. In fact, the armament structure of the armed forces of Pakistan is based primarily on the foundation of this huge quantity of military equipment given free to Pakistan, whereas we have purchased and given full price for any equipment we have got from the Soviet Union, the West European countries or any other country.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :** May I know whether the disposal of the PL-480 rupee funds that have accumulated and their future utilisation were one of the subjects discussed with the visiting American officials and, if so, what is the position?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** This matter also was mentioned in a preliminary way and further discussion may take place, but I cannot give any more precise information at the present moment. (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order please. So many questions have been asked. I am sorry. I have something else in mind; that is, let me see if we can reach the end of the list today. That is in my mind.

Mr. Arjun Sethi—absent, Mr. Rajdeo Singh, absent; Mr. Purushottam Kakodkar and Mr. Prasannabhai Mehta—absent. None of them here. I think this is the first time that we have gone through the list till the end during this session.

Now, we come to the second round. Mr. Lalji Bhai, absent; Mr. Sidho Prasad Verma, absent; Mr. Ramavatar Shastri and Mr. K. M. Madhukar—absent; Mr. M. Ram Gopal Reddy, absent; Mr. Ram Bhagat Paswan—absent; Mr. Devinder Singh Garcha—absent; Mr. Hemendra Singh—absent. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

#### Supply of Coal to North Bihar

**1955. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6210 on the 5th April, 1973 and state :

(a) the specific arrangements made or to be made for supply of coal to North Bihar,

(b) whether it is proposed to set up any dump at Smastipur or some other place in North Bihar; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :** (a) Movement of coal is undertaken by the Railways on the basis of sponsoring done and the priority desired by the concerned State Government.

(b) and (c) The Government of Bihar have proposals to set up dumps at Barauni, Samastipur and Katihar in North Bihar. These are, however, yet to be finalised by them in consultation with the Railways and other concerned authorities.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is very unsatisfactory and unfortunate also. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that because of the conspiracy between some officers of the nationalised collieries, and the excontractors and ex-owners, there has been a great scarcity or famine of coal, and that coal is being sold in north Bihar at Rs. 12, Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 per mound, and in some places riots have taken place and big collieries have

been surrounded and then they sold the coal at Rs. 5 per maund. In view of the negative reply, and in view of the fact that no attempt has yet been made to supply coal to the largest number or individual consumers, and in view of the fact that Bihar is the State which is producing the maximum amount of coal. I want to know what steps are being taken by the nationalised collieries themselves to have their dumps of coal-selling centres in various parts of the country and particularly in North Bihar and other parts of Bihar and sell the coal at fixed rates, and whether it is going to be done immediately or not.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) :** It may not be quite appropriate for the taken-over collieries to try to set up a separate distribution organisation in north Bihar. The Bihar Government has undertaken this and at present the scheme is to open and operate dumps for soft coke through the north Bihar marketing union and to introduce similar dumps in all towns with a population of more than 50,000. I am aware of the difficulties the hon. Member has mentioned and he will also appreciate that to a large extent these matters are really within the purview of the State Government, and it may become too much of a burden for the taken-over coalmines organisation to bear this burden of arranging distribution of it in a mass scale.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** If the multi-purpose co-operative societies, gram panchayats and other public agencies go directly to the pitheads, will the Ministry ensure that they get coal at the fixed price at the pitheads? I know that they are being charged exorbitant price.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM :** I have no doubt that where coal is available, in some collieries there are substantial stocks of coal at the pitheads, it will be made available to those who wish to purchase at the price which the

Coal Mine Authority had already declared. If there are cases where people are put to hardship as a result of any party trying to take undue advantage of the situation, the hon. Member may bring them to my notice and I shall certainly look into them.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Arrangements for Looking after Refugees who came from Pakistan after Indo-Pak War

\*941. **SHRI LALJI BHAI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether no satisfactory arrangements exist for looking after the refugees who crossed over to India from Pakistan after the last war and are staying on; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) There are satisfactory arrangements to look after the refugees who crossed over to India from Pakistan and are staying on.

(b) Does not arise.

### Deterioration in Production in HMT I and II at HMT Ltd., Bangalore

\*942. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in HMT I and II at Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Bangalore deteriorated during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the net loss suffered in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) :** (a) Yes, sir.

(b) This was mainly due to the persistent go-slow tactics and two lock-outs the

management had to declare due to the unsatisfactory labour situation. The 25 per cent power cut imposed by the Government of Mysore also contributed to the declining production. The losses due to these reasons have been estimated at Rs. 321 lakhs.

**Criminal cases filed under E. P. F. Act against M/s. Rupak Cinema, Patna**

\*943. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several criminal cases were filed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar under the Employees Provident Fund Act against M/s. Rupak Cinema, Patna, if so, the number of cases, period of default and the date of filing;

(b) whether all the cases filed were dismissed by the court on account of lapses on the part of the officer conducting the cases on behalf of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) 29 cases were filed in May, 68 for default relating to the periods from July, 1964 to March, 1965; May, 65 to June, 1965; November, 65 to February, 66 and April, 1966 to May, 1967.

(b) Out of 29 cases, 27 had ended in acquittal as the Provident Fund Inspector did not attend the Court on the dates of hearing. The remaining two criminal cases ended in conviction.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the Provident Fund Inspector for default on his part and the enquiry is being made by the Enquiry Officer.

12 LSS/73-2.

**Statement by Former Defence Secretary regarding urgency and priority of Defence Policy**

\*946. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Shri P. V. R. Rao, a former Defence Secretary, as published in Delhi Newspapers on 30th March 1973, especially the one "Defence Policy lacked urgency and priorities"; and

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

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

(b) Shri P. V. R. Rao's remarks reflect his personal opinions. His assessment is in Government's view inaccurate.

**Termination of services of Indian Employees by U.S.I.S.**

\*950. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Information Service has terminated the services of several Indian employees; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The persons whose services have been terminated were the employees of an Indian contractor engaged by the United States Information Service for custodial and other work in its premises in New Delhi.

(b) The reasons given by the Embassy of the United States of America for the termination of the contract are that the United States Information Service is converting its mailing operations to a computer-fed system, is moving to a new building, is planning to



improve its security arrangements and is "changing and reducing other requirements."

**Allotment of Gas Agencies and free land to War Widows and disabled Soldiers**

\*951. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received in regard to rehabilitation of war-widows and disabled soldiers by way of granting gas agencies and allotment of free land; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to see that justice is done to the deserving persons?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) and (b). The main rehabilitation benefit extended to war widows and disabled soldiers is the liberalised pension. Under the liberalised pension scheme, the next of kin of a Jawan/JCO is entitled for life to an amount equal to the last pay drawn by the deceased Servicemen. In the case of officers' widows they are eligible to a pension equal to three fourths of the pay drawn, immediately before death till the deemed date of retirement or seven years whichever is later and thereafter the normal retiring pension of the rank held at the time of death. Allotment of Gas agencies and of land is a supplementary assistance.

Availability of Gas agencies is based on the economic viability of running such agencies in any particular location. Therefore it is not always possible for the Indian Oil Corporation to allot such agencies to all applicants in locations of their choice. A large number of war widows/disabled who had applied for agencies were those who were interested in allotment in the North. Since Indian Oil Corporation could offer only a limited number of such agencies, it has not been possible to accommodate all of them and in locations of their choice. Care is being taken to ensure that as far

as possible agencies are allotted in locations of their choice but where this has not been possible, their names have been noted for future consideration when the Indian Oil Corporation is able to make more outlets available.

Allotment of land to war widows and disabled soldiers is made by State Governments. They keep in view the desirability of provision of land near familiar environments. However, such land is not always available. State Governments have thus to take into account such factors as property already owned by the allottees and subject to these, the State Governments make all possible efforts to allot land to these categories of persons. Having sanctioned liberalised pensions, it can not be ensured that satisfaction will be given to all persons wanting to secure gas agencies or allotments of land.

**Recruitment of Scheduled Tribes of Jahazpur Area (Rajasthan) in Indian Army**

\*952. **SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Minas (Scheduled Tribes) of the Jahazpur area in Bhilwara are recruited in the Indian Army;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a Centre of their regiment at Deoli; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) During the last three years, 59 recruits belonging to Minas tribe were recruited into the Army as against a total number of 305 recruits in the whole of the Bhilwara District over the same period; while the number of Minas recruited is not large in itself, it is proportionately large as it constitutes about 19 per cent of the recruitment from the District.

(b) and (c) No Sir. The present policy of the Government is not to create any new regiment of the type of some

existing Regiments recruitment to which is reserved for members of one caste or community.

### Decision on Sukinda Nickel Project Origin

\*958. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1449 on the 1st March, 1973 and state when Sukinda Nickel Project, Orissa would be worked out for implementation during the Fifth Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) :** The pilot plant tests related to the processing of nickel ore are likely to be completed by the middle of 1974. The preparation of a Detailed Project Report can then be taken up followed by its implementation for commercial exploitation.

### Production of Aircraft quality steel by steel plant at Bhadravati

\*959 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on evaluation of varieties of steel production by the Government-owned Mysore Iron and Steel Plant, Bhadravati Government are going to give 'A' type certificate for the production of aircraft quality steel;

(b) if so, whether the capacity of production of the said plant can be had to the volume of aircraft quality production steel to meet the requirement of aircraft plant; and

(c) if so, the amount of savings of the foreign-exchange?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) HAL had obtained samples of three types of steel from the Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravati. Their suitability for use in aircraft production is being evaluated by the concerned agencies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise at this state.

**Verdict given by International Committee  
on Red cross Re. clash between two groups  
of Pak POWs**

\*960. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKOD-  
KAR :  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the International Committee on Red Cross have given its verdict regarding a clash between two groups of Pakistan Prisoner of War in April, 1973 in POWs camp and have certified that India has not done anything wrong as Pakistan claims?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** No communication has been received either from Pakistan or from the International Committee of Red Cross regarding the incident which occurred on 15th April, 1973, in a POW Camp in Madhya Pradesh. The International Committee of Red Cross is a purely humanitarian agency and its functions do not include investigations into incidents.

आयुक्त कारखानों और ज्वेलरी आईडनेन्स कोर के कर्म-  
चारियों की दरिद्रता के बारे में प्रेवभाव किस मात्रा

८९४० श्री धनराज प्रसाद क्या रखा यही यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के भी काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी वगैरे में अर्थात् आयुध बारूकानों के कर्मचारियों और अर्मी ऑर्गेनिस कोर के कर्मचारियों के कम हैं, जिन पर एक ही प्रकार के सिविल सेवा विनियम लागू होते हैं और जो एक ही प्रकार के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने हैं तथा एक ही प्रकार के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और एक ही प्रकार के वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं बिना किसी अन्तर के क्या कारण है ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (पी. जे. श्री. पटेल) :**  
 बृहत् मन्त्रालय में मन् 1949 में प्रत्यक्ष कार्य  
 किए बगैर एक सेड में परिवर्तित उस सेड में या  
 समकक्ष हट में की गई सेवा की सम्बन्धों के अनु-  
 सार निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। कतर्बर्त सीमा

जिन्हें सिविल पदों पर खपाया गया है तथा खाली सिविलियन जिन्हें रक्षा संस्थानों में, वैकल्पिक विमुक्ति-को पर अधिकतम तथा कभी समन्वित योजना के अन्तर्गत खपाया गया था वे सिविल पदों पर ऐसी सेवाओं के लिए बरिष्ठता के लिए हकदार हैं।

1959 में गृह मंत्रालय ने बरिष्ठता के लिए परिशिष्टित सिद्धांत जारी किए, जिनमें सब स्थायी कर्मचारी अस्थायी कर्मचारियों से बरिष्ठ होने की व्यवस्था थी। ये अनुदेश श्रेणी-1 तथा श्रेणी-2 के रक्षा सम्मानों के अधिकारियों पर जिनमें आईएन बारबाने तथा आईएन कोर के अधिकारी शामिल हैं लागू किए गए थे। इन अनुदेशों का रक्षा पक्ष के तृतीय तथा अनुश्रवणी के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि इनका अनु-पूर्व मैनिफेस्टो नया छद्मों किए गए सिविलियन कर्म-चारियों को जिन्हें वैकल्पिक पदों पर खपाया गया है उनके हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव होता। यह समस्या छोट मध्य में आईएन कारखानों के अनाया और कहीं विद्यमान नहीं है क्योंकि कारखानों में इस वर्ग के कार्यरत कर्मचारी अधिक नहीं हैं। अतः इन आईएन को आईएन कारखानों के तृतीय श्रेणी तथा अनुश्रवणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए 22 मई, 1972 से लागू कर दिया गया था। यह प्रश्न कि क्या इन आईएन का अन्य निम्नतर विरचनाया पर, आर्मी आईएन कोर के अन्तर्गत लागू कर दिया जाय विचाराधीन है।

**Harassment to ex-servicemen allotted land in Ganga Khadar scheme (Uttar Pradesh) by Dhimers**

8941 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-  
WAR Will the MINISTER OF DE-  
FENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ex-servicemen who had been allotted land under the Ganga Khadar Scheme (Uttar Pradesh) are facing infinite harassment at the hands of the Dhimers by occupying their land, cutting the crops forcibly and threatening them with dire consequences; and

(b) whether the local authorities have not been able to protect the Ex-servicemen and what steps Government propose to take to save the Ex-servicemen from harass-  
ment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B.  
PATNAIK) : (a) and (b) As allotment  
of land is done by the State Governments  
under their own arrangements, information  
is not readily available regarding land al-  
lotted to ex-servicemen under the Ganga  
Khadar Scheme. No representation regard-  
ing harassment has been received from ex-  
servicemen who may have been allotted  
land under the scheme.

**Roads Constructed in Ladakh**

8942 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will  
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to  
state the following particulars in respect  
of the following roads, separately being  
constructed or already constructed by the  
various authorities in Ladakh with terminus  
stations,

- (i) the total length of the roads jeep-  
able or motorable,
- (ii) metalled;
- (iii) unmetalled;
- (iv) mule-track road;
- (v) length of roads not metalled so  
far and under construction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
JAGJIVAN RAM) : It will not be in  
public interest to disclose detailed infor-  
mation regarding the state of road commu-  
nications in this sensitive area

**Bengalees working in Engineering Projects  
(India) Limited**

8943 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM  
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY  
be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of Bengalees and non-  
Bengalees working with the Engineering  
Projects (India) Limited; and

(b) the number of officers recruited through the employment exchange in each cadre working in all offices including branch offices of the company?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) Compilation of statistics of employment on the basis of place of birth/residence or language groups is not being made by the undertakings.

(b) Only one officer has been recruited from names sent by the employment exchange and he is working as Technical Assistant.

**Retrenchment in offices set up in 1948 and benefits enjoying by Juniors in new departments**

**8944 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Subordinate officers like, Regional Settlement Commissioner Offices, Construction of Evacuee Property Offices, Government Built Property Offices etc set up in the year 1948 have started to retrench their employees and the retrenched employees have been subsequently absorbed in other Government Departments,

(b) whether the Juniors have become seniors in the new departments since they have been absorbed first and enjoy all the benefits while the senior-most employees are worst sufferers in matters like confirmation and seniority within the department; and

(c) whether Government propose to look into the matters and solve their grievances?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The process of retrenchment (as well as their absorption in other offices) started in 1961-62.

(b) Yes Sir, only in the case of those surplus staff who have been redeployed in offices where their juniors had been absorbed earlier.

(c) As soon as the grievance was brought to the notice of the Department the rules for redeployment were got changed in April 1970. Senior persons are now allowed the option of being declared surplus in preference to their juniors if they so desire whenever any reduction takes place.

**Agreement between M/s. Jessops Limited and M/s. Belloit of Britain for manufacture of Paper Machinery.**

**8945 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for collaboration has been signed between the Jessops Limited and M/s Belloit of Britain for manufacture of paper machinery in India,

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

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the agreement and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The agreement covers manufacture of integrated paper, paper pulp and board plants upto 200 tons per day capacity and transmission of complete technology and documentation relating to it.

(c) Recently, Jessops have received an order for supplying a 100-tons per day paper plant for which the necessary assistance is being rendered by the collaborator.

विस्थापित महिलाओं की प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए  
पश्चिम बंगाल में औद्योगिक संस्थान

8946 श्री एम० एल० बुरली क्या कम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में 1490 लाख रुपये की लागत पर दो औद्योगिक संस्थानों का स्थापन का निर्णय लिया है, जहाँ पर विस्थापित महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा और

(ख) क्या ऐसे संस्थान देश के दूसरे नगरों में भी खोल जायेंगे, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य स्पष्टता क्या है ?

कम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी)  
(क) अपने विचारार्थ विषयों के अनुसार पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुनर्वास कार्य की समीक्षा समिति ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आई विस्थापित महिलाओं के लिए दो औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है। सरकार ने विकसित करने का मान लिया है और 448 विस्थापित महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 14.97 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर कर दी है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Supply of Tin Plates to Tin Can manufacturing units

8947 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5128 on the 29th March, 1973 regarding supply of tin plates to tin can manufacturing units and lay on the Table whatever information has since been collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) The assurance in respect of Unstarred Question No 5250 answered on December 21, 1972 has since been fulfilled. A copy of the statement in fulfillment of the assurance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No IT-4950/73]

#### Steps to prevent Large-Scale mis-use of and un-Authorised disposal of Steel allotment

8948. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5217 on the 29th March, 1973, regarding mis-use of steel quotas and state

(a) whether any prosecutions have been launched against the parties referred to therein responsible for the mis-use of the steel allotted to them, if not, the reasons therefor,

(b) whether any action has been taken to black-list the contractors referred to at Sl No 22 of the statement laid on the Table for unauthorised disposal of hundreds of tonnes of steel in consultation with the Ministry or Ministries concerned and if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) what further punitive action has been taken or is being proposed to be taken to prevent such large-scale mis-use and unauthorised disposal of steel allotments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Prosecutions are launched after the investigations are complete. So far charge sheets have been filed in ten cases.

(b) CBI's report in this regard has been received and it is under examination.

(c) Utilisation of steel for purposes other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is now an offence under the Essential Commodities Act. Regional offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been established at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Kanpur and one of their functions is to check mis-utilisation of steel. Cases are investigated, with the help of CBI, where necessary, and prosecutions launched where justified.

अवध जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में कास्ट-इरॉन के निर्यात

8949 श्री जगदीश चंद

श्री जगदीश चंद

क्या इस्पात और खनिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के झुबुवा जिले में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ फास्फेट के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं और सरकार उनको निर्यात के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ,

(ख) वहाँ फास्फेट के अतिरिक्त अन्य कौन से खनिज पाये गये हैं और उनके विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ग) इस समय किन खनिजों का निर्यात जा रहा है तथा खनिज-भार, उनकी मात्रा कितनी है ?

इसका और ज्ञान संशोधन में उप-संज्ञा (डी लुबोड हल्लर) (क) और (ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक संवर्धन द्वारा मार्च, 1973 में किए गए सुबुबस्विन भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश के झुबुवा जिले में समालमन, केलुकुआ, खाटम्बा और रसोरी ग्रामों में फास्फेट युक्त चट्टानों के महत्वपूर्ण संकेत अवस्थापित हुए हैं। उक्त जिले में स्टीटाइट और टाल्क के व्यवहार्य निक्षेप, लौह और मैंगनीज अयस्क के लघु निक्षेप तथा एम्बेस्टाम और बर्मीकुबाराट के गौण प्राग्निस्वन भी अवस्थापित किए गए हैं। फास्फेट के संकेतों का विस्तृत बर्फ पैमाने पर मानचित्रण, गणन, खार्ड खोदने, खाद्या-प्रतिचयन (सूक्ष्म-निर्माण) इत्यादि द्वारा अनुवर्तन करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ग) 1971 वर्ष के दौरान झुबुवा जिले में खनिज उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है —

(i) मैंगनीज अयस्क	4,470 टन
(ii) डोलोमाइट	4,775 टन
(iii) स्टीटाइट	1,875 टन
(iv) एम्बेस्टाम	23 टन

#### Reduction of over-head cost of I.I.S.C.O.

8950. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have proposed to reduce the over-head cost of the HSCO and bring it at par with the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) the salient features of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). This presumably relates to the cost incurred by IISCO on salaries at high levels. The steps that are being taken to reduce this cost are as under :—

(i) Quicker termination of contracts of expatriates. In July, 1972, there were four persons. At present, there are only two of whom one is shared with the company's subsidiary. By April, 1974, there will be none

(ii) From April, 1973, there is a general reduction of officers' emoluments as a result of:

(a) reduction of top salaries to below Rs. 4000/-;

(b) merging a part of current production bonus earnings of officers with their salaries eliminating the production bonus scheme;

(c) introduction of general budgetary control from 1973-74 on all expenses contributing to over-heads;

(d) enforcement of retirement age. This was loosely applied hitherto.

It will, however, not be possible to bring the salaries and other perquisites to the same level as Hindustan Steel straight-away but steps are being taken to narrow the gap.

#### Posting of Teachers in Dandakaranya Project

8951. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the education of the Children of employees and settlers in Dandakaranya Project is suffering because of non-posting

of required number of teachers in the students throughout Pakistan territory; High School in Umerkote Zone of the and project; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken? (b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) Some posts of teachers are vacant in the Umerkote High School. Nevertheless, the High School has maintained a high standard of education.

(b) Steps are being taken to fill up the vacant posts.

#### **Teachers' scales of pay in Dandakaranya Project**

8952. **SHRI R. V. BADE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one scale of pay is not being given to the teachers of High School in Koraput and Bastar portion of the Dandakaranya Project and the scales of pay are not identical to the scales of pay in vogue in Central and Railway Schools;

(b) if so, the reasons for the disparity in the scales of pay; and

(c) whether Government are considering to bring the teachers scales at par with Central pay scales; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Compulsory Military Education for College Students in Pakistan**

8953. **SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have launched a massive programme of compulsory military education for college

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports that the Pakistan Government is launching a massive programme of compulsory military education for students throughout the country. According to the reports, the programme will begin under a pilot project in Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Quetta. The programme would later cover all the villages and cities of Pakistan. A careful watch is kept on developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security.

#### **Expenditure on Annual rent and maintenance of building for Housing Indian High Commission in U.K.**

8954. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rent of residential accommodation of the High Commissioner and the High Commission building of India in U.K. at present, and

(b) the expenditure incurred on maintenance of the building during the financial years, 1970-71 and 1971-72?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The residence of the High Commissioner in London is owned by the Government of India. However, ground rent of Rs. 11,090 is payable annually.

India House, the main office of the High Commission in London also is Government-owned. A ground rent of Rs. 1,13,806 per annum is payable in this case. Total expenditure on the rent of the remaining offices in London and the offices of the Assistant High Commissioners in Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow is Rs. 6,36,347 per annum.



(b) The expenditure incurred on maintenance of the buildings during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72 was as follows:—

	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.
High Commissioner's Residence	96,925	1,60,315
High Commission buildings	3,40,584	3,23,856

### Strikes and Stoppage of work in Jute Industry

8955. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent strikes and stoppage of work in the jute industry in the country during the past two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of loss suffered by the industry as a result of the strikes; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid such strikes and stoppage of work in the industry to save it from loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

### Removal of Artificial Barrier between Special Correspondents and Staff Reporters

8956. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Press Reporters' Association has urged the Government to remove the existing artificial barriers between special correspondents and staff reporters;

(b) whether the Association has pointed out that the nature of work performed by the special correspondents and staff reporters was the same, but there was a big difference in emoluments; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The Delhi Press Reporters' Association has requested Government to grant certain professional and other facilities to its members who are accredited to the Delhi Administration. No representation has been received about the removal of the artificial barriers or about the difference in emoluments.

### Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped.

8957. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vocational rehabilitation centres for physically handicapped in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of such persons getting training in those centres; and

(c) the number of such centres likely to be set up during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) At present there are four Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped, namely, Bombay (Maharashtra), Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh), Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh) and Delhi. (Union Territory).

(b) The Centres have no facility for Vocational Training as such. They evaluate the physical, psychological and vocational needs of the Physically Handicapped persons with the help of Psychological tests and job try-outs in different



trades of the Centre's workshop. A statement, showing the number of persons admitted by the centres during the period from inception till February 1973 and the number under evaluation at the end of February, 1973 is appended.

(c) Two such centres are likely to be set up during 1973-74—one each at Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Ludhiana (Punjab).

#### Statement

Statement showing the number of persons admitted by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped during the period from inception till February 1973 and the number under evaluation at the end of February 1973

Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	Date of inception	No of persons admitted	No under evaluation at the end of February, 1973
1 Bombay	July, 1968	1,164	1
2 Hyderabad	July, 1968	1,385	20
3 Delhi	May, 1972	117	15
4 Jabalpur	March, 1972	116	16
Total		2,802	82

Asian Seminar on Development and Research by N. C. A. E. R. in New Delhi

8958 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO  
SHRI S N MISRA

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research held an Asian Seminar in New Delhi recently on Development and Research,

(b) if so, the names of delegates who participated in the Seminar; and

(c) whether any invitees were refused visas by Government and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) . (a)

Yes, Sir

(b) A list of delegates who participated in the Seminar, based on information available, is attached

(c) Two representatives from an Institution in Taiwan which was invited, were refused visas. As India does not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and in view of the fact that the Seminar was being organised by a Government-aided institution, it was deemed inappropriate to permit the Taiwanese delegation to attend

#### Statement

List of participants for the Asian Workshop on Research Methodology in Employment & Unemployment Studies—October 31—November 3, 1972, New Delhi

S. No	Country	Name of the delegate
1	Bangladesh	1 Dr A Samad
		2 Dr Raquibur Zaman
2	India	1 Mr M S Prakasa Rao
		2 Mr M P Srivastava
		3 Mr K.R. Sivarama Krishnan
		4 Mr B M Mahajan
		5 Mr Raghav Gaiha
		6 Dr Bhagwan Prasad
		7 Mr S Bhoothalingam
		8 Mr I Z Bhatly
		9 Mr T K Roy
3	Indonesia	1 Mr Han Rochandi Redmana
		2 Dr William Hendrik Makahwe
4	Iran	1 Dr Ferouz Tofigh
		2 Dr Afshar Naderi
5	Japan	1 Mr Toshiaki Hayashi
6	Malaysia	1 Dr Arudsothy
7	Nepal	1 Shri Pashupathi Shumshere J.B Rana
		2 Dr Mohan Man Samju

- 8 Philippines 1. Mr. Armando Armas, Jr.  
2. Dr. Felisa D. Fernandez
9. Sri Lanka 1. Mr. E.J. de Silva
10. Thailand 1. Mr. Supote Chunanuntathum  
2. Mr. Sukum Attavavutichai  
3. Dr. N. K. Sarkar.

**Help to Government of Iraq for the Development of Steel and other Engineering Industries**

8959. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India propose to help Government of Iraq in the development of steel and other engineering industries ;

(b) if so, the nature of help proposed to be given ; and

(c) whether any agreement on the subject has been concluded, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Delegation, led by the Minister of Oil and Minerals, Government of the Republic of Iraq, visited India from March 25 to April 9, 1973, and held discussions with the Government of India.

As a result of the discussions, an economic and technical cooperation agreement, which aims at developing, extending and consolidating economic, technical and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, was signed. The agreement envisages commercial exchanges including supply of crude oil, commodities and services and the establishment of projects between the two countries, on balanced basis, to the extent possible.

India will assist Iraq in implementing certain projects like railway lines, steel rolling mills, textile mills, sugar plants, power transmission and distribution systems, soda ash plant, sugar plants, manufacture of water pumps and light engineering industries, fertilizer project, aluminium project, power will expansion, etc. The agreement also provides for assistance to be given to the Government of Iraq in the development of its agricultural and allied activities.

एक ही दिन के लिए समझौता जमा तथा  
वैश्विक क्षेत्रों का पैसा लेना

8960 श्री हुसैन बन्धु कटुबंदी क्या रखा  
मंत्रों यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कानपुर स्थित आई० जी० एम० मैटल इन्डिया में प्रॉक्सी में निम्न कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी कितनी है जिन्होंने वन एक वर्ष के दौरान समझौता कार्य किया था, उस के साथ ही सरकार में उन्हीं दिनों (मेडिकल क्लेम) का पैसा भी प्राप्त किया ,

(ख) क्या वह कर्मचारियों की छावनी मजदूरी के घनत्व था है , और

(ग) हम मजदूरी में सरकार का क्या वायदाही करने का विचार है ?

रखा मकालम (रखा उत्पादन) में राज्य संबंधी  
(बो विद्या चरण सुबल) (क) लगभग पैसीम ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों को जो बिक्रिया उपहार के घनत्व है उन्हें समझौता कार्य करने के लिए कोई बचन नहीं है जब तक कि वे अपनी सामान्य इच्छा करने के लिए बिक्रिया के आधार पर उपयोग न हो जावे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्पन्न ।

**Export of Iron Ore from Kudremukh**

8961. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have dropped the idea of exporting iron ore from Kudremukh in the form of slurry with the

partnership assistance of American and Japanese commercial concerns; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal to export this ore in the form of pellets making use of the nearby Mangalore major port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The original concept of the Kudremukh project was to export 7.3 million tonnes per annum of Kudremukh concentrate for pelletisation abroad. However, due to change in market trends recently arising out of emphasis on anti-pollution measures, it has become necessary for the National Mineral Development Corporation to undertake additional test work in association with Marcona Corporation of USA and MON Group of Japan to ship Kudremukh concentrate in the form of both sinter feed and pellet feed.

There is no change for the present in the basic concept of the project, that is, utilising pipe line transportation for inland transportation and shipping through an off-shore terminal. If pellets are manufactured with Kudremukh ore, the port facility at Mangalore may be utilised after suitable modification and expansion of these facilities.

**कुछ रेलवे बैगन निर्माण कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण**

8962. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचार कुछ रेलवे निर्माण कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारखानों की वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम हुए ?

**भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :**

(क) और (ख) : सरकार ने बैगन बनाने वाले कुछ एककों का प्रबंध अपने हाथ में ले लिया

है और निकट भविष्य में कुछ और एककों को अधिकार में ले सकती है ।

(ग) अनेक कदम उठाये गये हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है :-

(1) पूर्वाप्त तथा सक्षम प्रबंध,

(2) कार्य संचालन निधि तथा पूंजीगत आब-श्यकताओं के लिये आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता,

(3) सामान तथा हिस्सों को समय पर प्राप्त करना ।

(4) आर्डरों को समय पर और नियमित रूप से देना ।

(5) बैगन बनाने वाले एक कोकी आवश्यकताओं के प्रबोधन के लिए एक संगठन बनाना ।

**L.P.G. cylinder manufacturers facing closure**

8963. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG cylinder manufacturers are facing closure owing to the inadequate supply raw material; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Government has not received any intimation about any LPG cylinder manufacturer facing closure due to inadequate supply of steel sheets.

**Loaning of services of Indian Technicians to Foreign Countries**

8964. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of Indian technicians are lent to any foreign country; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the total number of Indian technicians sent to each of these countries and the types of industries in which they are working ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of Indian technicians are lent by the Government to foreign countries under the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme, the Colombo Plan and the

Commonwealth Foundation for Technical Co-operation. A statement giving the names of the countries and the total number of technicians lent to each of them, as on 1-4-1973, with an indication of the field/industry in which they are working is attached hereto. The figures given therein do not include the number of Indian technicians who may have been recruited directly by foreign Governments under personal contracts.

*Statement*

Name of the country	Number technicians working as on 1-4-73	Field Industry in which they are working
1. Afghanistan	74	Medicine, Mining, Engineering, Teaching, Agriculture, Hydro-electricity, Civil Aviation, Planning, Insurance and Finance (Accounts)
2. Cyprus	1	Weights and Measures
3. Ethiopia	4	Finance, Economics, Medicine and Handlooms
4. Fiji	3	Economics, Coconut Research and Development of Co-operatives
5. Ghana	2	Export promotion, store-keeping
6. Indonesia	2	Teaching
7. Kenya	1	Insurance
8. Malawi	2	Photogrammetry and Irrigation
9. Malaysia	11	Small scale industries, Tea, culture, Industrial Relations, Shipping, Vocational Instruction
10. Mauritius	20	Civil aviation, Agriculture, Industrial Finance, Development of Agricultural Co-operatives, Teaching, Theatre craft & Folklore, Engineering, Carpentry & Woodwork
11. Morocco	3	Teaching
12. Oman	2	Entomology and Agriculture
13. Philippines	3	Railways & Microbiology
14. South Yemen (Aden)	11	Medicine, teaching
15. Senegal	2	Small scale Industries and Cashew nut culture
16. Singapore	5	Horticulture, Hydrographic survey, Shipping, Engineering & Industrial Relations
17. Somalia	16	Medicine, Law, Stenography, teaching
18. Sri Lanka	1	Steel processing
19. Tanzania	3	Carpentry, Metal vaying and Insurance
20. Upper Volta	1	Budgetary & Financial Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	

### Training Places for Apprentices During Fifth Plan

8965. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create about 2,00,000 training places for apprentices to meet the need of skilled manpower during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether Government have also chalked out a scheme to train 2,000 workers in 25 Industrial Units; and

(c) the number of persons imparted training for apprenticeship during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, training places are located in designated trades by means of surveys in the establishment covered under the Act. The target of training places to be located during the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been fixed.

(b) No

(c) The number of apprentices undergoing training during 1971 and 1972 was 45,582 and 52,454 respectively.

### Production of Avro

8966. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of Avro aircraft;

(b) the present production thereof and the extent to which the production is behind the target;

(c) the special efforts being made to increase the production thereof; and

(d) whether recently some improvements have been suggested and implemented in the Avro aircraft to make it more safe for travel and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The present installed capacity is for production of 9 aircraft per annum on single shift basis. But it is proposed to progressively increase the production to 14 aircraft per annum with the existing facilities.

(b) 9 aircraft were produced in 1972-73

(c) Special efforts have been directed to increase production by improved methods and increase efficiency of labour.

(d) The aircraft is safe for travel and no improvements have been suggested or implemented to make it more safe. However, some modifications in the engine were suggested by HAL to IAC to marginally improve the engine power. As this would have affected the operating economic of the aircraft, IAC suggested some consequential changes to be incorporated at HAL's own cost. The decision on this has been deferred till results of investigations that are being carried out, are known.

युद्ध अवरोधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के विषय

पाकिस्तान द्वारा रेडियो पर प्रसार

8967 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय

श्री एल० सी० मोसल

क्या बिदेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 27 मार्च, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' दैनिक में छपे इस प्रश्न के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने यह दावा किया है कि बिदेशी सरकारों ने भारत का युद्ध बंदियों पर मुकदमा न चलाने की सलाह दी है, और

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

बिदेस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ सिंह)

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बिदेशी सरकारों का भारत को यह सलाह दिए जाने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता कि युद्ध

बराबरी पर इसलिए मुकदमे न चलाए जाएं कि अपराधी युद्धबंदियों के मुकदमे बंगलादेश में होते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने बंगलादेश की भूमि पर अपराध किए हैं ?

**Mine Labourers Killed in Accident near Sandur in Bellary**

8968. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :  
(a) whether eight mine labourers were killed and 15 injured when a lorry carrying them fell into a ditch near Sandur in Bellary ;

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been given to these workers ; and

(c) whether the mine workers have to work in a very dangerous situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :

(a) Yes.

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

(c) It has been reported that the accident did not occur due to mine working ; but due to a loaded truck falling over the side of the hill as a result of the driver losing control of the vehicle. Loaders who met with the accident were returning after completion of work and reportedly riding the truck unauthorisedly.

**Orders issued by Adjutant General of Army Headquarters for writing letters in Hindi**

8969. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether orders have been issued by the Adjutant-General of Army Headquarters to the effect that no letters for

outside Branch of Adjutant General be written in Hindi ;

(b) if so, whether it is a clear violation of the declared policy of Government of India of an official language ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Certain instructions were issued by Adjutant-General's Branch of Army Headquarters in 1969 restricting the use of Hindi for communication with authorities outside, which were at variance with the existing administrative orders on the subject. These have since been cancelled and instructions on the lines of the orders of the Ministry of Defence issued.

**Defence Personnel State-wise on basis of Population**

8970 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to increase the ratio of percentage with regard to population of States where defence personnel from a very negligible section, and

(b) if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Recruitment of Defence personnel against the recruitment demands is made roughly in proportion to the recruitable male population of the various States/Districts, to the extent practicable.

Where, at present, the actual recruitment falls short of the recruitment based on this proportion, steps to intensify the recruitment programme are being taken. A proposal is also under consideration for reorganising the recruiting organisation so that the coverage of recruitment in the areas in which it is now sparse can be improved upon.

**Proposals for Test Track for Locally Produced Cars**

8971. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concerned about the low quality of Indian cars produced;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have a test track built for all the locally produced cars and trucks, as a sort of proving grounds to test the quality of automobiles manufactured; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c). It is proposed to make use of the facilities available at Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar, to test the Indian made cars. The Automobile Research Association of India proposes to construct a test track as a part of the Research Centre to be established at Poona

**Activities Undertaken by Canteen Store Department**

8972. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of canteens run and other activities undertaken by the Canteen Stores Department, and

(b) the broad outlines of the financial position of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Canteen Stores Department (India) at present runs 2 Retail Canteens, 24 wholesale Depots and 27 cinemas.

(b) In 1971-72 the Department had a turn-over of Rs. 32,97,32,597 and as on 3-3-1972 had achieved a net surplus of Rs. 1,43,04,343.

The Department's Cinema Division had a general reserve of Rs. 34,47,626 as on 31st March 1972 and achieved a net surplus of Rs. 2,22,172 for the year ending 31st March 1972.

**Utilization of Funds Allotted for Rehabilitation of War Widows**

8973. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of war widows assisted and rehabilitated during the years between 1964—72. State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for 1969—72, and the quantum of funds utilized and unutilized;

(c) the reasons for failure to utilise the sanctioned amounts, and

(d) the scheme for the above purpose for the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J.B. PATNAIK) (a) to (d) The most significant measure in the Scheme for Rehabilitation of War Widows and next of kin of Armed Forces personnel killed in action is the liberalised pensionary awards. Under this scheme, a widow of an officer is being paid 3 4ths of the basic pay of the rank held by the deceased at the time of death till the deemed date of retirement, or 7 years whichever is later, followed by the normal retiring pension of that rank. The next of kin of jawans/JCOs are receiving for life, monthly pensions equal to their pay last drawn by the deceased War Widows and next of kin of Armed forces personnel killed in war from 1948 onwards, are entitled to liberalise pensions payable from 1-2-1972. All eligible persons are in the receipt of the pensions.

In case of war widows and next of kin of those killed in 1971 war, a package of concessions have been extended by Central and State Governments, supplementary to the pensionary benefits. This includes assistance in the matter of employment and self-employment, vocational training, accommodation and land as near their homes as possible. Education has also been made free for children of those killed in the 1971 operations including cost of boarding, lodging, books and uniforms. 1396 entitlement cards have been issued to all entitled children on the presentation of which they would become entitled to the educational concessions.

As this is a continuous process, and more than one agency is involved, it is not feasible to indicate the actual expenditure over the various measures of rehabilitation assistance rendered.

#### **Living conditions of Repatriates from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu**

8974. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the living conditions of the repatriates from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu are very bad and no water and no suitable housing facilities are available for them;

(b) whether the State Government has shown its inability to provide good housing to them due to the shortage of resources;

(c) if so, whether Union Government will take in their own hands or at least control the improvement of their living conditions; and

(d) whether any amount has been given to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Department of Rehabilitation. According to the approved pattern, Sri Lanka repatriates are

given housing loans as follows:—

	Urban Area	Rural area
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) Cost of plot	600.00	200.00
(ii) Cost of construction of the house	2000.00	1250.00
(iii) Development of land	1500.00	600.00 (Grant)
TOTAL	4100.00	2050.00

The entire funds are made available by the Central Government to the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An amount of Rs. 31 lakhs has been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu upto 31st March, 1973 for grant of housing loans to the repatriates from Sri Lanka.

#### **Allotment of Scooters to Social Workers by Delhi Administration**

8975. SHRI AMBESH: Will be Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vespas and Lambrettas, separately allotted to the Social Workers by the Delhi Administration during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of Vespas and Lambrettas, separately allotted to the Social Workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications pending with the Delhi Administration for the allotment in these categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a) The number of Vespa (Bajaj) and Lambretta Scooters allotted to non-officials, including



Social Workers, by the Delhi Administration during the last three years is given below:—

Make of Scooter	1970	1971	1972
Vespa (Bajaj)	128	219	337
Lambretta	31	14	30

(b) and (c). According to the form of application prescribed by the Delhi Administration, the applicant is not required to indicate his religion and caste. Therefore, the information relating to the number of vehicles allotted to Social Workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not separately maintained.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल द्वारा नई किस्म के  
ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण

8976 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा क्या जारी  
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल ने कोई नई  
किस्म का ट्रेक्टर बनाया है.

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कितने ट्रेक्टर बनाए  
गए हैं, और

(ग) उक्त ट्रेक्टर कितनी प्रशंसा जिताने का है ?

जारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री  
सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल  
वेटर 2011/2511 का निर्माण कर रही है।

(ख) सन्तुष्ट 1972 में उत्पादन शुरू हो  
गया था और 31-3-73 तक लगभग 12500  
ट्रेक्टर बनाये गये थे।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल का प्रनिर्वाह  
12,000 ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए लाइ-  
सेंस दिया गया है। धारणा है कि यह क्षमता वर्ष  
1976-77 तक प्राप्त की जा सकेगी।

#### **Allotment of Scooter/Cars to Officers of Central Government**

8977. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL :  
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUS-  
TRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quarterly quotas fixed for vari-  
ous categories of officers as on the 1st May,  
1973 on the waiting lists of the Central  
Government for allotment of Scooters  
(Bajaj and Lambretta) and Cars (Fiat,  
Ambassador and Standard);

(b) the number of persons registered in  
each of the various categories (List Nos.  
I to VII) mentioned above in the years  
1970, 1971 and 1972 separately;

(c) the priority dates as well as priority  
numbers upto which scooters and cars have  
been allotted from Central Govern-  
ment quota, category-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be  
taken for speedy allotment of scooters and  
cars to the Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY  
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a)  
to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of  
the House. [Placed in Library See No.  
IT-4951/73]

(d) Speed in allotment is contingent on  
greater availability. All steps have been  
taken to improve availability.

#### **Manufacture of Equipments required for Scooter Plant at Lucknow**

8978 SHRIINDERJIT GUPTA: Will  
the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine  
Tools Limited has made a representation to  
the Prime Minister that the Indian  
Machine tool industry had the ability to  
make a number of equipments which Gov-  
ernment propose to purchase from Inno-  
centi of Italy for the proposed joint sector  
scooter plant at Lucknow;

(b) if so, what are the equipments that  
could be made in India; and

(c) whether Government would exclude  
these equipments from the list of items to  
be purchased from Innocenti?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a) to (c). A representation was received from the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., in the Ministry of Industrial Development that they could design and manufacture some of the plant and equipment for the Scooter Project. In view, however, of the large pending demand for scooters and the need to set up the factory in the quickest possible time, it was decided that it would be advantageous to have the complete plant and machinery from Italy.

**Rights to manufacture one of H.M.T. Products given to Cooperative Undertaking in Kerala**

8979. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools has given the exclusive right to manufacture one of its products to a Cooperative Undertaking in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, HMT has concluded a technical collaboration agreement with the Quilon District Engineering Technicians' Industrial (Workshop) Cooperative Society Ltd., Quilon, Kerala (QEZCOS) for the licence for manufacture of Centre lathes LT 20. This Lathe was developed by HMT IV, Kalamassery during the recession to cater to the demand for simple low-priced centre lathes. As HMT must graduate to higher levels of technology and production, it is logical that such items should be off-loaded.

**Scheme for expansion of Public Sector Machine Tool Industry in Fifth Plan**

8980. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to expand the public sector machine tool industry during the Fifth Plan has been finalised; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Enquiry against Praja Sahakari Udyog Bharatpur**

8981. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the Directors of the bogus firm 'Praja Sahakari Udyog' Bharatpur Ltd. (Regn. No. 2079) who had advertised in *Indian Express* in December, 1971 that they will assemble 'Apolo Scooter' and had collected lakhs of rupees as share money from Delhi Public; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the refund of the share money to the share holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Chairman and two Directors of the firm have been arrested. The investigations are continuing and the criminal case is pending in the Court. A Liquidator has been appointed.

(b) The question of refund of the share money will be considered after the investigations are completed and the Court issues orders in the matter.

**Increase in prices of H.M.T. Watches**

8982. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether retail prices of all types of watches manufactured at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore have recently been increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of handwinding type of wrist watches.

(b) The reasons broadly are :

- (i) increase in labour and material costs.
- (ii) Increase in customs duty on imported components.
- (iii) Increase in prices of components in rupee terms due to fluctuation in exchange rates.

**Minimum wages of workers in mica mines in Bihar**

8983. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have been urged to revise the minimum wages of workers in the mica mines; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) Yes

(b) A reply from the State Government is awaited.

**Tests for recruitment of Stenographers in E.P.F. Organisation**

8984. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the persons selected as Junior Stenographers and Senior Stenographers after passing the requisite test are forced for re-appearing in the test while making regular appointment in the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ;

(b) whether such tests are being conducted by the Departmental Officer ignoring the recommendation of the Sub-Committee set up by the Central Board of Trustees of the P.F. Organisation which recommended that the tests should be conducted by out-side agencies ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why two tests are there and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee are being dishonoured ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Pending amendment of the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962 on the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, recruitment to the post of Stenographers Junior or Senior is being made on the basis of result of one initial examination conducted by the Commissioner, as before.

**Rules for recruitment of Special Assistant in E.P.F.O.**

8985 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Special Assistant was created in the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the Scale of Rs 350-475 ;

(b) whether the rules for recruitment to that post have not yet been finalised; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the post was filled up on an *ad hoc* basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Yes

(b) The Rules are expected to be issued shortly.

(c) Pending issue of Recruitment Rules for the said post, in the interest of work, it was considered desirable to fill up the post on an *ad hoc* basis without prejudice to the claim of anyone for regular appointment, in accordance with Rules to be issued.

**Tours by Deputy R. P. F. C.,  
West Bengal**

8986. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal who was Regional Commissioner, Bombay earlier is frequently visiting Delhi as also other Regional Commissioners without valid reasons;

(b) whether the said Regional Commissioner submitted false T.A. Bill when he had travelled on the Railway pass arranged by his wife who is a Railway Doctor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) and (c). The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation and their report is awaited.

मिनिस्ट्रो अस्समान में जाव कुर्नो वाली लइको

8987. श्री बिभूति मिश्र. क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) में प्रकाशित होने वाले 21 मार्च 1973 के हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "अशोक स्तम्भ" के पृष्ठ 1 क कालम 3 तथा 1 में "मिनिस्ट्रो अस्समान में जाव कुर्नो वाली लइको कौन" शीर्षक में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिया गया है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन लइको अस्समान के इन्वेस्टिगेशन चक्र पर लगा रहो है तथा मिनिस्ट्रो अस्समान करने का प्रयास कर रहो है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहन राम) (क) में (ग) हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "अशोक स्तम्भ"

जिसका प्रश्न में उद्धृत है दिल्ली में उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) में उसकी एक प्रति प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उद्धृत सामग्री की जांच की जायेगी तथा एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

**Allocation in Defence Budget for New Programmes**

8988. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a small proportion of the Defence Budget is available for new programmes and projects and that the greater part of the outlay on Defence is taken up by fixed commitments such as pay and allowances;

(b) the ratio of the expenditure on new programmes and projects to the expenditure on fixed items like pay and allowances; and

(c) whether Government would think it desirable to give greater encouragement to the new programmes and projects in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Expenditure on fixed commitments e.g. pay and allowances, purchase of consumable stores including provisions, training ammunition, transportation and maintenance of existing assets etc., has necessarily to be provided. It consumes a greater part of the outlay on Defence.

(b) Any attempt to identify and furnish information in regard to the new programmes and projects will be prejudicial to public interest.

(c) Provision for all new programmes and projects which are duly approved is invariably included in the Defence Estimates, and funds made available.

**Regional Languages for Recruits in Armed Forces**

8989. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of languages regarded as regional in the Armed Forces for the recruits and other Active Servicemen hailing from the Northern and North-Western States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any facilities are made available to the Army Personnel belonging to these areas for acquiring proficiency in these languages; and

(c) if so, the nature of these facilities?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) The medium of instruction and the recognised language in the Army is Hindi. No other regional language as such is recognised.

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

**Chairman and managing director in Bharat Earth Movers Limited**

**8990. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited is having both a part time Chairman and full time Managing Director, even though the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Committee on Public Undertakings have disapproved of this practice;

(b) whether the Committee on Public Undertakings has not found it possible to justify the maintenance of these two Principal Functionaries; and

(c) if so, the period by which the Government would implement this recommendation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited at present, has a part-time Chairman and also a full-time Managing Director. The Government have considered the observations of the Committee on Public

Undertakings but it is not proposed to make any change in the present arrangement in the case of this Company for the time being.

**Delay in execution of project, Bharat Earth Movers Limited**

**8991. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Public Undertakings has not been satisfied with reply furnished by the Ministry of Defence regarding the delay of two years in the execution of the Project B.E.M.L. (vide 26th Report concerning the Bharat Earth Movers Limited);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to avoid such situations in future; and

(c) the reasons for which the Government waited for two years for the availability of Foreign Exchange from U.S. Sources, even after their inability had become definitely known?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). Government has in its reply to the Committee on Public Undertakings already fully explained the circumstances resulting in the delay of two years (from 1965 to 1967) in the implementation of the Heavy Earthmoving equipment project of Bharat Earth Movers Limited.

2. It will always be Government's endeavour to avoid delays in the execution of projects. In this particular case, it was decided to wait for the availability of foreign exchange from US Sources until the middle of 1967, for the following reasons:

(i) the USA was considered to be a suitable source in respect of the capital equipment required for the project;

(ii) the foreign exchange involved was large and there were difficulties of covering it from other sources.

(iii) the trend of discussions held by officials of the Indian Embassy in Washington with officials of the US EXIM Bank during the intervening period had held out hopes of the foreign exchange requirement being met from US sources; and

(iv) it was only towards the middle of 1967 that it became clear that US EXIM loan was not likely to be available for this project.

**Officers and Jawans of Indian Armed Forces of District Bhilwara killed in 1971**

8992. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers and Jawans of the Indian Armed Forces were killed during the 1971 Indo-Pak war who were from District Bhilwara in Rajasthan with their names; and

(b) what kind of relief has been given to their families with particulars of each family?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Shri J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A statement showing the requisite details is attached.

**Geological Surveys of India in Banera, District Bhilwara, Rajasthan**

8993. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India are working in Banera, District Bhilwara in Rajasthan;

(b) the report of this area if submitted by the Geological Survey of India; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to start the project with its broad lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Preliminary drilling carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Banera area had indicated copper mineralisation in the hill adjacent to Banera and near Manpura village. An ore shoot intersected in the former area is about 2m. in width containing 0.59 to 1.72 per cent copper; while the one intersected in Manpura contains 1 per cent to 2 per cent copper. The strike extension, depth and width of the mineralised zones are being explored. The stage for reserve estimation is not yet reached.

Airborne Mineral Surveys & Exploration a wing of Geological Survey of India now, have also carried out detailed investigation for copper, as a follow up of aerial surveys, in an area about 4 kms. from Banera. So far, 25 drill-holes have been completed aggregating a total drilling of 4490.33 metres. The drilling investigations, carried out so far, have confirmed the presence of a copper mineralised zone of 9 metre thickness over a strike length of 600 metres with assay value ranging from 0.8 to 1.2 per cent copper. Tentatively, the reserves have been estimated at 4 million tonnes of ore.

(b) The work is still in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

**Procedure of Granting Mining Concessions.**

8994. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the procedure and time involved in finalising the grant of mining concession to an individual from the day of the application?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Application for grant of mining concession is made to the State Government in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

These rules, *inter alia*, lay down that an application for grant of a prospecting licence or mining lease should be disposed.

## Statement

## List of casualties from Distt. Bhilwara (Rajasthan) and details of rehabilitation benefits made available to them

Sl No	No. Rank & Name of the deceased	Name of the next of kin	Pension for life	Spl Family Gratuity	Death-cum Retirement Gratuity	Contributions from Regimental Funds	Ex-gratia grants by Govt of Rajasthan	Land allotted	Employment Assistance
1	2652096 LNK BHAIKUN	Smt MOHANE (Wife)	Rs 152	Rs 2000 -	Rs 1824 -	Rs 900 -	Rs 1000 -(Cash) Rs 1000 -(NSC)	25 Bighas	—
2	2645828 QMH TIJ SINGH	Smt Sujan Kanwar (wife) (one minor child)	Rs 181	Rs 2000	Rs 2172 -	Rs 1080	Rs 1000 -(cash) Rs 1000 -(NSC)	25 Bighas	Sh Manohar Singh, Brother employed as LDC in Municipal Council Bhilwara
3.	2864503 Rfn GIRDHAR SINGH	Smt Bhanwar Kanwar (Wife) (one child and Entitlement card for awards of free education upto first degree level issued)	Rs 127	Rs 2000 -	Rs 254 (Had only 6 months service to his credit at the time of death)	Rs 1150 - (including Rs 800 in process of being paid The delay in payment is due to his having being on missing list earlier	Rs 1000 -(cash) Rs 1000 -(NSC)	25 Bighas	—

of within 12 months of the date of its receipt, and that the application which is not so disposed of within 12 months, shall be deemed to have been refused. The aggrieved party may apply to the Central Government in the prescribed form for setting aside the deemed rejection.

The aforesaid rules apply to major minerals only. For minor minerals the procedure and the time for finalising the grant of mining concessions are laid down by the State Governments in the Minor Mineral Rules framed by the respective State Governments.

All the formalities leading to the finalisation of application are to be completed within the prescribed time; but the prescribed time is exceeded in cases:—

- (i) the applicant does not furnish the complete documents;
- (ii) the suitability of area is to be examined in consultation with the Central Government Organisation like Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, etc.

#### Commissioning of Korba Aluminium Plant

8995. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BARNWA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have commissioned the Korba Aluminium Plant in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) which are the foreign countries with whose collaboration the said plant is being constructed with outline of their construction; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the entire commissioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c). The Korba Aluminium Plant is being set up in two phases viz., (i) Alumina Plant and (ii) Smelter with fabrication units. The first steam of the 200,000 tonnes per annum

Alumina plant, constructed with the technical assistance of M/s. Chemokomplex of Hungary, was commissioned on the 21st April, 1973.

The 2nd phase of the Korba Aluminium Complex viz. Smelter, with an ultimate production capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium metal is being set up with the Russian collaboration and is scheduled to be commissioned in phases starting from the last quarter of 1974. There was delay in the commissioning of the Alumina Plant mainly due to difficulties in the procurement of construction material, etc.

#### Economic Co-operation between India and Sri Lanka

8996. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India and Sri Lanka are moving towards closer economic cooperation between the two countries,
- (b) whether there is a marked improvement in the relations between them and if so, the extent thereof; and
- (c) the proposed joint ventures that both countries have agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURIENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several proposals of economic cooperation in the fields of Industrial Development, Irrigation and Power, Communications and Trade have been considered and discussed in the second meeting of the Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation held in April, 1972. These proposals include discussion of joint ventures, feasibility studies for Irrigation and Power Projects in Sri Lanka, setting up of a microwave link between the two countries, larger imports of certain Sri Lanka commodities by India, and other subjects such as development of further contacts in tourism, broadcasting and film industry. Closer economic co-operation will be further discussed by the



Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee on Economic Cooperation in Colombo in the second week of May.

(c) The statement enclosed indicates the details of the joint ventures to be set up

in Sri Lanka between private parties with the approval of the respective Governments.

The list includes projects in production as well as those which are under implementation.

#### *Statement*

**Details of the Effective Industrial Joint Ventures approved to be set up in Sri Lanka with Indian Collaboration upto 31-1-1973**

S. No.	Field of Collaboration	Indian Collaborator	Date of Sanction	Remarks
1.	Sewing machines	M/s Jay Fngg. Works, Calcutta.	6-11-61	Started production in February, 1962.
2.	Glass Factory	M/s Swastik Glass Works, Chandrapur.	28-1-67	Started production on 6th August, 1969.
3.	PVC Leather cloth	M/s Chor Industries, Bombay.	5-10-67	In production since 6-3-69.
4.	Mica Mining	M/s. Krishna Mining Co., Gudur.	7-2-69	Under implementation.
5.	Pharmaceuticals	M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.	5-2-69	Under implementation.
6.	Electric motors & pumps	M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co., Bangalore.	11-9-70	Under implementation.
7.	Auto Electrical parts	M/s. Sahaney Steel Press Works, Bombay.	30-8-72	Approved in principal.

#### **Solving of unemployment problem by stopping overtime allowance**

8997. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the figures of unemployment tabulated by the Labour Ministry are growing at an alarming rate that is 41 lakhs at the end of 1970, 51 lakhs at the end of 1971 and 69 lakhs by the close of the year 1972;

(b) whether these figures speak for only those who have got themselves registered in different employment exchanges and the actual number of unemployed is many times more; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to recommend stopping of overtime working henceforth and with the overtime allowances disbursement stopped, the same amount can be gainfully employed to ease the unemployment problem to some extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b). No reliable estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country is available. The figures referred to in part (a) of the question relate to the number of job-seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchanges Registration being voluntary, all the unemployed persons do not get registered with the Employment Exchanges. Further, the live register of Employment Exchanges does not give a correct picture of unemployment as a fair proportion of those registered with Employment Exchanges are employed persons.

(c) The Government have no such proposal under consideration as overtime work is occasional in character and of limited duration; such work would not, therefore, justify a standing addition to the regular staff

**National Wage Policy**

8998. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3456 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding National Wage Policy and state the time by which Government are going to complete the formulation of the National Wage Policy thereby keeping room for incentives and differentials for higher skills and also compensation for rise in the cost of living and occupational hazards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : The recommendations of the Committee on Wage Policy are under consideration and it will take some time to come to final decisions.

**Firing on Indian Post by Pak Forces**

8999. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pak troops have been brought close to the Indian border in April, 1973 and have made firing on the Indian posts; and

(b) if so, at how many places such firing took place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Pakistani troops have not been brought close to international border, they, however, continue to remain close to the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir. Apart from some instances of firing on our posts in Poonch Sector across the line of control there has been no firing by Pakistanis on our posts during April 1973.

**Modern Long Range Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft for Defence**

9000. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need has been felt that our Defence needs require a modern Long Range Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft;

(b) if so, what have been Government's reactions in acquiring a suitable aircraft; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The matter regarding procurement of the aircraft from abroad or producing the same indigenously is under consideration.

**Need to Acquire Modern Naval Aircraft Suitable to Operate from INS 'Vikram'**

9001. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that there is urgent need to acquire modern Naval aircraft suitable to operate from the INS 'Vikram'; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the steps they have taken or are proposing to take towards this?

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

(b) The SEAKING anti-submarine helicopters have already been acquired for operation from INS 'VIKRANT'. Acquisition of some other aircrafts is also under examination.

**Bus Service on Leh-Manali Road**

9002. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a bus service on the Leh-Manali Road; and

(b) if so, whether any permits are needed for Indians and Foreigners in order to travel on this road?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) There is no proposal, at present, to start a bus service from Manali to Leh.

(b) Permits are required for Indians and Foreigners who intend to visit Ladakh by this route.

#### **Mines found in Koraput District of Orissa**

**9003. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines found in Koraput district of Orissa upto 1972;

(b) whether Government of Orissa and the Mining Corporation of Orissa had done commendable job for the implementation of these discovered mines; and

(c) if so, what is the stage of production of such mines ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Casual Leave to Industrial Workers of Defence Establishments**

**9004. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to grant 12 days' casual leave to the industrial workers in Defence establishments ;

(b) whether Workshop workers under Railways are already getting it; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) :** (a). The matter is under consideration of the Departmental Council (JCM) where the demand was raised by the employees' representatives.

(b) and (c). Workshop workers under the Railways can be granted casual leave upto a maximum of 12 days in a year. This concession has been made admissible to them as a result of an award given by a Board of Arbitration. Casual leave of industrial workers in Defence establishments is regulated in accordance with the orders applicable to the industrial workers under Central Government Departments.

#### **Reduction in working on over-time in Ordnance Factories**

**9005. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether working on the over-time has been reduced in almost all the Ordnance Factories;

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

(c) whether this has affected production seriously; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) and (b). Overtime working in the Ordnance Factories has either been completely stopped or reduced, partly on account of reduction in Service demands and partly on account of reduction in Pay & Allowances Budget (Over-time), and partly because of power cut imposed on some of the factories.

(c) and (d). Reduction in overtime working could entail some reduction in the quantum of production. However, the working hours of a factory can be regulated depending on the workload and availability of resources.

#### **Statement by former Defence Secretary regarding Divided Counsel and Misplaced Loyalties**

**9006. SHRI H. M. PATEL :**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the observations made by the former Defence Secretary, Mr. P.V.R. Rao, recently (published in the Statesman of March 31, 1973) that the scheme to manufacture HS-748 aircraft under licence in this country as "a clear illustration of divided counsel and misplaced loyalties, and a classic example of how not to handle a vital defence project"; and

(b) whether Government of India has studied his observation; and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations stated to have been made by Mr. P.V.R. Rao have been studied by the Government. The manufacture of this aircraft was decided upon after Government considered all the offers on their merits in 1959 based on the recommendations of a Committee of experts. There was no question of any divided counsel and misplaced loyalties in this matter. Regarding his alleged observation about the lapses in handling this project, it may be stated that this project was a subject matter of detailed examination by the Public Accounts Committee (vide their 37th Report 1964-65) and the Committee on Public Undertakings (Eighth Report 1967-68). Their observations had been noted by the Government for guidance.

#### Extradition of an Ex-Indian Navy Officer for Embezzlement in New York

9007. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ex-Indian Navy Officer has recently been extradited for embezzlement in New York; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Extradition proceedings were initiated

against Shri E. E. Jhirad, former Judge Advocate General, (Navy), with a view to bringing him up for trial in India on a charge of embezzlement in India of Rs. 8,42,457.50 from the Naval Prize Fund between 1959 and 1961. The New York Magistrate ordered extradition, but allowed Shri Jhirad to obtain order for continuance of bail from the court before which Shri Jhirad has filed a writ of *habeas corpus*. Orders of the court on the writ of *habeas corpus* are awaited.

#### Cases of Fraudulent Transactions in Steel Referred to CBI

9008. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of fraudulent transaction in steel have been recently referred to the CBI;

(b) if so the particulars thereof; and

(c) how many transactions took place in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The latest position in this regard is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Integrated plan for production and pricing of coal

9009. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn any integrated plan relating to the demand, production and pricing of coal in the country, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Task Force on Coal and Lignite

set up in the context of formulation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan has submitted an integrated plan to the Planning Commission relating to the demand and production of coal. This Task Force after a detailed examination of the programmes of development of the coal consuming industries, has estimated that the coal demand in 1978-79 would be 143 million tonnes and has recommended a comprehensive programme for the Fifth Plan for the expansion of production to meet the increasing demand.

There is no control over the price of coal at present. With the recent takeover of the management of all coal mines by the Government, pending nationalisation, it will be possible to ensure that prices are fixed at a level, which is fair to the consumers and the producers.

#### **Improvement in Industrial Relations**

9010 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been some improvement in industrial relations during the last two years in the country, if so, the extent thereof, and

(b) whether some steps are being taken to further improve the industrial relations, if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) According to available information, the number of industrial disputes and the number of mandays lost due to these, during 1970, 1971 and 1972 were as follows:

Year	No of disputes (strikes and lock-outs)	No of mandays lost
1970	2,889	20,563,381
1971	2,752	16,545,636
1972*	2,912	17,921,344

\*(Provisional)

(b) It has been Government's aim to minimise work-stoppages due to industrial disputes through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary, under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

#### **Increase in Price of B.P. Coking Coke**

9011 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINLS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the price of the BP coking coke,

(b) if so, whether such an increase is causing great hardship to the engineering and other units and hampering production, and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of coke to increase the production in the industrial units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) There is at present no statutory control on the prices of coal and coke. It is now entirely for the producers and consumers to settle the prices between themselves. It has, however, come to the notice of the Government that some of the producers had increased the price of hard coke recently but the exact impact of the price rise on the production of engineering units is not known. Government is, however, keeping a watch over the situation.

#### **Delegations from Russia and East European Countries**

9012 SHRI H. M. PATIL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Russian and other East European countries' official delegations which visited India in 1971-72 and till today,

(b) the purpose for which the various delegations visited India; and

(c) whether some trade agreements or agreements of commercial nature were signed with these delegations and if so, a brief account thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Irregularities in Settlement of Claims of Employees in a Jute Mill in Katihar, Bihar**

9013. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether very serious irregularities in regard to settlement of claims of the employees of a Jute Mill in Katihar, Bihar have been detected and several employees including the Head Clerk and the Accounts Officer are involved ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such irregularities in the settlement of claim, amount involved, persons responsible for the same and the action proposed to be taken against the erring persons?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :** (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere and we have no information on the subject. Complaints regarding alleged irregularities could be taken to the State Industrial Relations Machinery for appropriate action.

**Proposal to Open Passport Offices in each State**

9014. **SHRI DHARAMRAO : SHARANAPPA AFZALPURKAR :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for opening

a Passport Office in each State in order to expedite issue of passports;

(b) whether Government are aware that people intending to go abroad from the Southern States are required to apply for issue of passport to the Regional passport Officer, Madras at present; and

(c) if so, whether Government also propose to open Sub-Regional Passport Offices in each State to help quicken the work and lessen the burden on the Regional Passport Office?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) No. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present seven Regional Passport Offices are functioning in different parts of India—at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad—and each of these offices has specified areas within its jurisdiction. In general, every effort is made to ensure that requests for passports, etc., are dealt with by the concerned Regional Passport Office with the utmost expedition. Proposals for opening of additional passport offices are considered from time to time on the basis of the volume of passport work and other relevant factors. In view of the increasing need for economy in non-Plan expenditure and the current ban on the creation of new posts, such proposals have now to be examined particularly carefully and thoroughly. Taking into account the various factors involved, Government, at present, have under consideration only one proposal, regarding the opening of a Regional Passport Office in Kerala. It is expected that a decision in the matter will be forthcoming in the near future.

**Expenditure Incurred on Purchase of Machinery and Development of Ramkheria mines project**

9015. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the purchase of machinery and development of Ramkheria mines project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that the management intends to close the said project;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made to give employment to the employees of the project after its closure?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :** (a) Rs. 127.79 lakhs.

(b) to (d) The performance of Ramkheria has been consistently poor since its inception because of low incidence of diamonds and the resultant high cost of production. In an appraisal recently made by the National Mineral Development Corporation, it has recommended the closure of the mine because of the non-availability of adequate reserves to continue mining operations economically and the losses being incurred as a result of it. The proposal to close Ramkheria mine is currently under examination, taking into account its repercussions, including possible retrenchment of the staff employed there.

**Summer Uniforms for Central Class IV Staff in Madras**

**9017. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether summer uniforms have been supplied to Class IV servants of Union Government Offices in Madras city including the Central Training Institute;

(b) if so, whether the uniforms were supplied to peons, workers, attendants and other Class IV servants; and

(c) if so, the period from which such supply is made?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :** (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Confirmation of trainees and personnel of Assistant training offices in C.T.I., Madras**

**9018. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to confirm the trainees and personnel of the Assistant Training Offices in C. T. I. in various categories at Madras and other Offices during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of the officials in various categories who have been confirmed during the last three years; and

(c) whether there is any Staff Association in the above offices; if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :** (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued to the local authorities to confirm the eligible officers. As, however, the Central Staff Association of the Directorate General of Employment and Training and some of the officers have represented about their seniority, confirmation will be done as soon as their seniority is settled.

(c) There is an Association known as 'The Central Staff Association' of the Directorate General of Employment & Training, which has its Headquarters at Calcutta with Branch Units in the other

offices. This Association represents, among others, the interests of the Assistant Training Officers as well.

**Take over of coal mines with an asset of Rs. one lakh**

9019. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mine producing about 6,000 tonnes of coal a month showed a balance of only 12 paise in its cash book at the time of its take over by the Government;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against the coal mine owners; and

(c) the number and names of coal mines taken over with an asset of rupees one lakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) & (b) Cash book of Churi Colliery (Bihar) which produces about 9,000 tonnes of coal per month showed a balance of 12 paise only at the time of take-over by the Government. It is not possible to take any action against the owners of the mine only for the reason of having such a nominal cash balance.

(c) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Ultimatum by Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant**

9020. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various employees unions of the Bhilai steel plant have given a seven-day ultimatum to solve their various demands; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

12LSS/73-4.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) & (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **INTUC for change in Bonus Act**

9021. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an INTUC leader has asked for a change in the Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's decision on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):

(a) The Indian National Trade Union Congress is understood to have submitted a detailed memorandum on the question of bonus to the Bonus Review Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Financial Assistance to All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation**

9022. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended financial aid to All India Peace Council and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference—now merged together to form All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation;

(b) if so, the purpose for giving aid to such organisations and the amount so far paid to them;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation requested Government for a grant of Rs. 50,000 in a letter addressed to the Minister of External Affairs on the 13th November, 1964;



(d) whether during the last three years, these Organisations held 7 or 8 International Seminars and Conferences in India, the last one being in September, 1972 at Calcutta and if so, the amount paid by Government for the purpose; and

(e) whether Government received any audited accounts regarding spending of Government funds given as assistance to these Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been possible to verify from the records presently available whether such a letter was received.

(d) Some International Seminars and Conferences are reported to have been organised by All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation in India during this period, but there was no financial assistance from the Government for the purpose.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the Question.

#### **Proposals to bring remains of Bahadur Shah to Red Fort**

9023. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4181 on the 22nd March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have verified the fact about Netaji's pledge for bringing back Bahadur Shah's remains to the Red Fort, from the printed speeches of Netaji and the living high ranking Officers of I.N.A.;

(b) the names of Ulemas organisations whom Government have consulted to ascertain opinion regarding repatriation of Bahadur Shah's burial;

(c) whether repatriation of Bahadur Shah's burial is not possible for religious reasons and opposition from the Ulemas;

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Government for preservation of his burial ground in Burma with honour; and

(e) whether a portion of the earth from his burial ground is proposed to be ceremonially brought back and symbolically placed in the Red Fort as a token of national tribute to the leader of the First War of Independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have not so far been able to verify from available writings and printed speeches of Netaji that Netaji made a pledge for bringing back Bahadur Shah's remains to the Red Fort. Government have however consulted some living high ranking officials of the I.N.A. from whom it is understood that it was Netaji's desire to bring back the remains of Bahadur Shah to India.

(b) The late Maulana Azad consulted some Ulemas on this point. The names of such Ulemas are, however, not known to the Government.

(c) The repatriation of Bahadur Shah's remains is not feasible for a number of reasons. The transfer of the remains will not be proper on religious grounds since an Amanat was not made at the time of the original burial.

(d) The burial ground of Bahadur Shah in Rangoon is looked after by Bahadur Shah Durgah Trust, a local organisation in Rangoon.

(e) Government have not yet considered any proposal for bringing back to India some earth from the grave as a symbolic gesture.

#### **Effect of Indo-Pak on Hilly Areas of West Dinajpur, West Bengal and Compensation to the People**

9024. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 20,000 people of the hilly area of West Dinajpur, West Bengal,

suffered seriously during the 1971 Indo-Pak war ;

(b) whether the whole population of hilly towns had to vacate and large amount of their properties were looted or destroyed ;

(c) whether due to shelling by Pakistani Army as also due to compulsory vacation of their houses ordered by the Indian Army, the people of this area had to face innumerable financial and other difficulties ;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken measures for paying compensation to them for loss of their properties, trade, business and other avocations of life; and

(e) the measures of rehabilitation and payment of compensation undertaken by Government for the people of this hilly area?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

**बेकोसोबाकिया-स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम कर रहे भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिक**

9025. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय बेकोसोबाकिया-स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम कर रहे भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या क्या है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेंद्र बाल सिंह) :** भारतीय राजदूतावास, बेकोसोबाकिया में इस समय अठ्ठाई भारतीय और चार विदेशी राष्ट्रिक काम कर रहे हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अभिक संघ को मान्यता दिया जाना**

9026. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः वर्षों से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अभिक संघ, कानपुर को मान्यता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या संघ को मान्यता न दिए जाने के कारणों से संबंधित रुक को सूचित किया गया है ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० डी० पटनायक) :**

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मसौ के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### **Enforcement of Employees Provident Funds Act in Public Undertakings**

9027. **SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Public Undertakings covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act are not regularly complying with the provisions of the said Act ;

(b) whether public transport undertakings practically in all the Regions are not regularly complying and investing the Provident Fund accumulation into the prescribed securities inasmuch as some of the transport undertakings have not invested at all the entire Provident Fund accumulation since the very date of coverage and it is being misused and the Provident Fund money has not been transferred to the Board of Trustee at all ; and

(c) whether in view of the recurring default on the part of the Public Undertakings, Government propose to issue directives to all the Regional Commissioners to personally visit all such units ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities.

It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Promotions in E.P.F. Organisation

9028. SHRI Md JAMILURRAHMAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the norms fixed for promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioners Grade-I from Assistant Commissioners Grade-II, Provident Fund Inspector Grade-I, and Accounts Officer, in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

According to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (Commissioner) Recruitment, Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time, promotion to the post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr I) [Headquarters and Regional]/Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. IV) is to be made from three lower grades of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade-II), Accounts Officer and Provident Fund Inspector (Gr I) possessing two years' service in the respective grades by selection through the Departmental Promotion Committee in accordance with a rotational principle as indicated below:—

Point	Grade to which allotted
1	2
(1)	Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade II).
(2)	Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I)
(3)	Accounts Officer
(4)	Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-I)
(5)	Accounts Officer
(6)	Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-I)
(7)	Accounts Officer.
(8)	Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-I)

1	2
(9)	Accounts Officer.
(10)	Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-I)
(11)	Accounts Officer, and so on.

If at any time an Officer belonging to a particular grade is not considered suitable for promotion, selection may be made from other grades.

#### Production of Jute Machinery

9029 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to start the production of jute machinery in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHILSHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There are at present 14 licensed/registered units engaged in manufacture of various types of finished jute mill machinery with a licensed/registered capacity of Rs 222.6 million per annum. Barring some precision machinery and modern fully-automatic equipments, they manufacture between themselves practically the entire range of machinery needed by jute mills. Government are trying to sponsor manufacture of such items of jute machinery which are being imported now through a series of discussions with existing jute machinery manufacturers and also other machinery manufacturers who can diversify to jute machinery.

#### Setting up of a High Level Fuel Policy Committee

9030 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Fuel Policy Committee was set up by Government in 1971;

(b) if so, whether their report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, the suggestions accepted by Government ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) The Fuel Policy Committee was appointed by the Government in October, 1970.

(b) and (c). The Fuel Policy Committee had submitted Part I of its report in May, 1972 to enable the Government to have the benefit of the Committee's views in formulating decisions relating to the energy sector for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The views of the Committee will be taken into account while framing the Fifth Plan programme for the energy sector.

**Bonus to workers of B.H.E.L. Plants at Hyderabad and Hardwar**

**9031. DR. LAXMINARAIAN PANDEYA :** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., comprising the three plants, one each at Hardwar, Tiruchirappally and Hyderabad, is registered as one concern, and that combined audit certificate and combined Balance Sheet are being published;

(b) if so, whether in 1970-71 the Tiruchirappally unit earned a profit of Rs. 4 crores but due to losses in the other two plants, the aggregate profit was reduced to Rs. 65 lakhs and bonus were paid as chargeable on Rs. 65 lakhs only; and

(c) if so, why bonus was not paid to the workers of Hardwar and Hyderabad plants for the year 1970-71?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The payment of bonus in the Tiruchy Unit for the year 1970-71 was not

based on the aggregate profit of BHEL but was based on the results of that unit.

(c) Hyderabad and Hardwar Units of BHEL did not make any profit during the year 1970-71. No bonus, either profit-sharing or minimum bonus, was due to the workers of these units for the year 1970-71 under the provisions of the Bonus Act, 1965.

**इस्पात उद्योग के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी का उपयोग**

**9032. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात उद्योग के लिये भारत द्वारा विदेशों से मंगाई गई प्राथमिक तकनीकी जानकारी भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं पायी गयी है और भारत में ही उपलब्ध जानकारी का पूरी तरह से देश में उपयोग नहीं हो पाया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार स्पष्ट नीति की प्रक्रिया में, विदेशों में इसकी प्रक्रिया के विकास को देखते हुए, कुछ परिवर्तन करने की स्थिति में है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या ध्यान दिया है और क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :** (क) जी, नहीं। देश का इस्पात उद्योग अन्य देशों से प्राप्त की गई तकनीकी जानकारी का सफलतापूर्वक इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। इसमें देश को अपनी जानकारी बनाने में भी सहायता मिली है। जिसमें अन्य देशों पर निर्भरता को कम किया जा सकेगा।

(ख) और (ग) स्पष्ट ध्यान के उत्पादन की दो मूल प्रक्रियाओं का, जिनमें ठोस अपचायक तथा गैस अपचायक का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इस समय मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर में एक बड़ा प्रायोगिक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें ठोस अपचायक के इस्तेमाल से स्पष्ट धावरण का उत्पादन किया जायगा। प्रायोगिक संयंत्र में इस बात का अनुभव हो आएगा कि

क्या स्वयं आवरण की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता होगी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा संयुक्त राज्य विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से ठोस अपवायक का इस्तेमाल करने वाली स्वयं आवरण प्रवर्धन प्रयोजना की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर भी आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**Pay Scales of Hindi Staff in the Ministry of Heavy Industry**

9033. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants etc. in his Ministry, Department-wise and category-wise separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately; and

(c) the number of such Translators, Hindi Assistants etc. who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Heavy Industry came into being with effect from 7-2-1973. The following temporary posts of Hindi Staff were transferred to this Ministry by the Ministry of Industrial Development on 1-4-1973.

	Pay Scales	No of post
Senior Hindi Investigation	(Rs. 325—575)	1
Junior Hindi Translators	(Rs 210—425)	2

None of the incumbents of these posts who are temporary hands has completed 3 years of Service.

**Shifting of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.**

9034. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any firm decision to shift Bharat Earth Movers Limited Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The registered office of Bharat Earth Movers Limited is at Bangalore. The undertaking has, however, a Zonal Office at Calcutta. There is no proposal to shift the Zonal Office of the Company from Calcutta. However, in pursuance of a decision taken by the Company to centralise the accounting and distribution of the spares for the Earthmoving equipment at its Kolar Gold Fields Factory, in the interest of better efficiency, the workload in the warehouse attached to the Zonal Office at Calcutta, which has been maintaining stocks of the crawler tractor spares, will progressively decrease as this warehouse will hereafter be holding stocks of only spares for the older model equipment, besides some of the fast moving items of spares for the current models. This arrangement is intended to be implemented in a phased manner and all efforts will be made to find alternative employment in and around the Calcutta region as far as possible, for the staff which may become surplus in this warehouse. Such of the surplus staff as are willing to move to Kolar Gold Fields will be accommodated in the Company's employment at that place.

**Payment of wages to Tea Garden Labour**

9035. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of the tea garden labourers are not paid to them due to the creation of artificial Tea Associations; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) :** (a) and (b). The subject of payment of wages of the tea garden labourers falls in the State sphere.

Since the introduction of this scheme in May, 1964 loans aggregating Rs. 22.12 crores have been remitted. The State-wise break-up of the amount remitted is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4952/73]

#### **Assistance to Bangladesh Refugees**

**9036. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :**

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan offered to the displaced persons of erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh, State-wise;

(b) the amount of loan along with interest repaid by those displaced persons, State-wise;

(c) the directions by Central Government to State Government concerned to realise the amount of loans due from the displaced persons; and

(d) the amount of loan given to those displaced persons for house building and other purposes?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amount of loan given to the States for relending to the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan and amount of loan with interest thereon repaid State-wise, is attached.

(c) A Remission Scheme was sanctioned in May, 1964 in respect of loans advanced by the State Governments from funds placed at their disposal by the Central Government to old migrants from former East Pakistan upto 31-3-1964. The Scheme excluded a few categories of loans advanced to comparatively well-to-do persons. Under this Scheme, the first Rs. 1,000 of the total loan burden of a migrant family are remitted in each case and out of the balance, if any, the amount in excess of Rs. 2,000 is also remitted. The liability of a migrant family thus does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

As regards recovery of loans, the State Governments have been advised to ensure that while no efforts are spared in recovery of loans from loanees who are in a position to repay, a procedure has been prescribed to avoid coercive measures which may render the loanees destitute.

(d) Loans are disbursed by the State Governments under the Schemes approved by the Government of India and they are responsible for the maintenance of the detailed accounts of the loans. Information in respect of loans given for House Building and other purposes has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Target of Steel Production during 1973-74**

**9037. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :**

**SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise targets of production of steel plants during 1973-74 under the Steel Authority of India;

(b) whether the prices of steel will decrease consequent upon the rise in production in steel plants; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :** (a) The following table shows the targets of production for 1973-74 in terms of steel ingots of the integrated mild steel plants under the Steel Authority of India.

Plant	( <sup>000 tonnes</sup> ) Steel Ingots
Bhilai Steel Plant—Madhya Pradesh	2,250
Durgapur Steel Plant—West Bengal	1,000
Rourkela Steel Plant—Orissa	1,300
Bokaro Steel Plant—Bihar	340

(b) and (c). The prices of steel produced by these plants are regulated and there is no question therefore of an automatic decrease or increase in prices

#### झुझु विस्ता (राजस्थान) का भू-गर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

9038 श्री तिक्ताच सिंह क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के झुझु जिले के नवेली ग्राम में भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग का कैम्प खड से चम रहा है और जब तक इस कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उच मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसरा) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण न 1969-70 के क्षेत्र खड के दौरान नाधोरी-पीथ क्षेत्र में भू-वैज्ञानिक धन्वेक्षण धारम्भ किए। तत्पश्चात्, क्षेत्र में परीक्षण ब्ययन सितम्बर, 1970 के दौरान धारम्भ हुए। क्षेत्र में किए गए कार्य की कुल प्रमाणा में 1 1000 मापमान पर 1 00 वर्ग किलो मीटर 650 भूरासायनिक नमन का सकलन, 0 68 वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र पर भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण और मात और छिद्रों में 1389 43 मीटर का परीक्षण ब्ययन सम्मिलित है। अभी तक किए गए कार्य में उपरलिखित किया है कि संभाव्य खनिजीकृत क्षेत्र की सीमा नाधोरी खड में 2 8 कि० मीटर और पीथ खड में 0 5 कि० मीटर की अनुदैर्घ्य लम्बाई है। नाधोरी खड में परीक्षण ब्ययन ने ब्ययन छिद्रों की धोर 80 00 मीटर और 83 00 मीटर के बीच तीन मीटर की लम्बाई में लम्बी पट्टियों और बिकीर्णों के रूप में स्थानीय ताम्र की

विद्यमानता उद्घाटित की है। इस क्षेत्र के रासायनिक विश्लेषण के परिणाम अपेक्षित हैं। तत्पश्चात्, स्थानीय ताम्र की विद्यमानता गहराई में प्रारम्भिक सल्फाइड क्षेत्र की उपस्थिति उपरलिखित करती है जिसके लिए गहन ब्ययन प्रवृत्ति में है। पीथ खड में ब्ययन ने 200 मीटर की अधिक गहराई में आक्सीकृत क्षेत्र की विद्यमानता उपरलिखित की है जो गहराई में प्रारम्भिक सल्फाइड क्षेत्र में समापन के लिए गहन ब्ययन को प्रगतिवादिन करती है।

#### कल्याण धारोष्य सदन, राजस्थान को मोटर गाड़ियाँ देना

9039 श्री तिक्ताच सिंह क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सीकर जिले के कल्याण धारोष्य सदन (टी० बी० धम्पनान) को मार्च, 1973 तक कितनी मोटर गाड़िया 'डिफेंस डिपोजल' से दी गई हैं और वे गाड़िया किन शर्तों पर दी गई हैं, और

(ख) क्या किमी निश्चित धराजि से पूर्व डक धारोष्य सदन इन गाड़िया को नहीं ले सकता था और यदि हा, तो क्या इस शर्त का पालन किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इन धारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री धनवीरधर राव) (क) और (ख) राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में बस्याध धारोष्य सदन को मार्च, 1973 तक सेवन धाठ मोटर गाड़िया 'डिफेंस डिपोजल स्टॉक' से दी गई हैं। इन मोटर गाड़ियों के लेने के लिए वे शर्तों की कि इन्हें खरीदने की तारीख से पांच वर्षों के धन्दर पुन बेचा नहीं जायगा और यह मोटर गाड़िया सगठन के अपने वास्तविक उपयोग के लिए चाहिए और इसके अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के उपयोग के लिए नहीं। तत्पश्चात्, सगठन को एक मोटर गाड़ी, एक बिलेय मानले के रूप में धराजि की समाप्ति से पूर्व बेचने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी क्योंकि इनका रक्ष-रक्षाध विकासवती नहीं था।

हाल ही में एक लिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि संयुक्त ने निर्धारित बतों का उत्सर्जन करते हुए मोटर वाहनों को बेच दिया है। इस लिकायत की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

#### **News Item 'INTUC Flays Index Fraud'**

9040. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Economic Times*, dated the 9th April, 1973, page 4 under the caption 'INTUC FLAYS INDEX FRAUD'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Such a news item has appeared in the *Economic Times* of 9th April, 1973 on page 4.

(b) It is proposed to release shortly the new series of indices for Bombay centre on base 1971—100 after discussion with the State Government and representatives of employers and employees.

**Writing off loan money advanced by centre to refugee from erstwhile East Pakistan**

9041. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 703 on the 12th April, 1973 and state whether Government have considered to write off the loan money advanced from the Central allocation to the refugees who came from the erstwhile East Pakistan towards House-building and Small Scale trade and business in consideration of the present hardships they are suffering from?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : In respect of the displaced persons from former East Pakistan who had migrated to India up to

31-3-1958, the Government of India have sanctioned a remission scheme under which a certain portion of the loans disbursed to the Displaced Persons by the State Governments out of the funds made available by the Central Government, was remitted. The Orders of remission are applicable to the following types of loans :—

	Prescribed Ceiling (In Rs.)
(i) Rural House Building Loan	500
(ii) Rural Homestead Land Purchase Loan	75
(iii) Rural Small Trade Loan	750
(iv) Agricultural loan/Horticultural loan/Barujibi loan	600 to 905
(v) Agricultural Land Purchase Loan	900
(vi) Urban House Building Loan (non-contributory)	1250
(vii) Urban Homestead Land Purchase Loan	600 to 1000
(viii) Urban Small Trade Loan	2500

The Scheme provides that, after determining the total loan burden of a family, remission may be effected to the extent of the first Rs. 1000 in each case and out of the balance any amount in excess of Rs. 2000 is also remitted. No interest is also charged on the amounts so remitted. Since the introduction of the Scheme in May, 1964, loans aggregating to Rs. 22.12 crores have been remitted upto 31-3-1973.

#### **Closure of non-coking coal mines in West Bengal**

9042. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the closure of 5 non-coking coal mines in Birbhum, West Bengal; if so, the circumstances



leading to closure of these mines with the names of the mines closed;

(b) whether they are in Private Sector; if so, the names of their owners and the location of the Mines;

(c) the number of workers thrown out of employment and the concrete measures Government have taken or propose to take to reopen them;

(d) the action being taken to meet the worker's demand, and

(e) whether they went on strike for reopening the mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY) (a) Yes The following five non-coking coal mines have been closed. The circumstances leading to their closure has been shown against each.

1 Russa	} These are closed for a long time and reason for their closure is not known
2 Aurang	
3 Bastapur	
4 Bhadulia	Closed under section 22(1) (A) of the Mines Act
5 Kasta Bengal	The Colliery has no raising

(b) All these collieries are in the private sector. They are owned by :—

(i) M/s Selected Raniganj Collieries (P) Ltd, Calcutta.

(ii) and (iii) not known

(iv) M/s Dulajpur Coal Co.

(v) M/s Tewari & Friends

(c) Since Russa, Aurang and Bastapur Collieries are closed for a long time, the number of employees thrown out of employment is not available. In Bhadulia and Kasta Bengal Collieries, 10 workmen in each colliery are idle. On account of order

under section 22(1)(A) of the Mines Act in respect of Bhadulia Colliery and there being no raising in Kasta Bengal Colliery, the question of getting these mines opened does not arise.

(d) and (e). The workers have neither raised any dispute before the Central Industrial Relation Machinery nor gone on strike in any of these collieries.

#### Technical Assistants in Joint Cipher Bureau

9043 SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the general frustration among the class II Non-gazetted Technical Assistants of Joint Cipher Bureau, recruited through UPSC on the basis of minimum qualification as Masters' degree in Maths/Statistics as they are doing the same job as other matriculate Technical UDCs,

(b) what steps are being taken to put to better use the highly qualified Technical Assistants recruited through UPSC;

(c) whether an attempt is also being made by the Works Study Team constituted by his Ministry to lower the minimum qualifications of Technical Assistants to Bachelor's degree, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what will be the position of Technical Assistants with Master's degree *vis-a-vis* technical assistants with lower qualification?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Class II non-Gazetted Technical Assistants of the Joint Cipher Bureau, recruited through the UPSC on the basis of the minimum qualification of a Master's degree in Mathematics/Statistics, are employed on the job for which they were recruited. They are not required to do the same job as Technical UDCs. Therefore, there is no reason for the Technical Assistants to feel frustrated on account of the work assigned to them. None of them has made any complaint on this score. They have ample

chances of advancement, as the higher posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau are filled by promotion.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination by a Study Group whose recommendation will be considered by Government.

**प्रविष्य निधि परीक्षण वर्ग-2 का वेतनमान**

9044. श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा : क्या कम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) उनके महालय ने प्रविष्य निधि परीक्षण वर्ग-2 के वेतनमान को कर्मचारी प्रविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के अधीक्षक के वेतनमान के समान कर देने की स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) उपरोक्त निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाई है, और

(ग) इन को क्रियान्वित करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

**कम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (बी बी० बेंकटस्वामी) :** (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार होने तक इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

**Memorandum submitted by Sugar Mill Workers**

9045. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of sugar mill workers called on the Prime Minister to present a memorandum on 26th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the specific improvements in their working conditions demanded by them; and

(c) the contents of the memorandum and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The demands made in the Memorandum are as follows:—

(i) Nationalisation of Sugar Industry;

(ii) Amendment to Second proviso to Sub-section 2 of Section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act;

(iii) Retaining Allowance;

(iv) Need-based Minimum Wage,

(v) Modification in the method of compilation of Living Index; and

(vi) Appointment of a Third General Wage Board for Sugar Industry.

(c) The demands are being examined.

**Take over of Rich Deposit of Coal in Santhal Paraganas of Bihar**

9046. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rich deposit of coal in the district of Santhal Paraganas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether these coal mines in the district have been taken over by Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) There are some deposits containing coal in Santhal Paraganas (Bihar).

(b) Under the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973, the management of all coal mines except the captive mines of steel plants has vested in the Central Government.

**Demands of Employees of Hindustan Construction Company Limited**

9047. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that the employees of the Hindustan Construction Company Limited plan to launch a country-wide movement to Press their demands;

(b) whether very recently the Fourth Annual Conference of the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers Union was held at New Delhi;

(c) if so, the particulars of the resolution passed, decision taken therein and the salient features of their demands; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fulfil their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY)

(a) to (d). Information is being collected.

#### **Demands Day by Municipal Employees**

9048. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the executive of the All India Local Bodies Employees Federation which met in the last week of March, 1973 at Delhi has decided to observe a Demands day for municipal employees all over the country;

(b) whether it has also taken some other decisions and passed resolution in connection with their demands, if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to concede their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):

(a) and (b). This Ministry has not received the Resolutions passed by the executive of the All India Local Bodies Employees Federation which reportedly met in the last week of March, 1973 at Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Proposal for sanctions against Israel and its Expulsion from U.N.**

9049. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news that Soviet Union has called recently for sanctions against Israel and its expulsion from the United Nations;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the stand to be taken by the Indian Government in the Security Council or the United Nations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Security Council met from the 12th to the 21st of April 1973, to consider the complaint by Lebanon against Israel. In the course of his statement during the debate, the Representative of the USSR said that his delegation was prepared to support in the Security Council effective sanctions against Israel upto and including its expulsion from the U.N. However, no formal proposal to this effect was made before the Council.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Representative of India lent his full support to Lebanon during the discussions in the Council. He also urged that effective action should be taken by the Council to see that assistance to Israel which encourages such military attacks by it is ended.

#### **Proposal to provide Indian Publicity Literature to Members of Parliament**

9050 SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some literature is being distributed by the Indian Missions in various

foreign countries in order to spot-light and project the point of view and policies of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to make available some of the literature to the Members of Parliament for first-hand information in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement of the books and periodicals brought out in 1972 by the Ministry of External Affairs or the Indian Missions abroad for distribution overseas is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4953/73*]. Apart from this, the Ministry of External Affairs also distributes abroad a large number of books and periodicals brought out by the Government agencies and commercial publishers

(b) Copies of each book and pamphlet published by the External Publicity Division are sent to the library of the Lok Sabha. Government have not wished to burden Members of Parliament with unnecessary and avoidable reading material, but when the occasion demands important and significant documents and publications are supplied to them. A recent example of this was copies of the two volumes of Bangla Desh Documents which were supplied to the Members of Parliament on the Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry. Supplying copies of all publicity books, pamphlets and periodicals to all Members of Parliament, in a routine manner would put avoidable and additional strain on them, and would also result in additional expenditure.

#### Housing Loans to Burma Repatriates in Orissa

9051. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any loan to Government of Orissa

for giving housing loans to Burma repatriates in Orissa in 1972-73 and for 1973-74;

(b) if so, the amount advanced; and

(c) the number of Burma repatriates in Orissa who have received these loans district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) During 1972-73, the Government of Orissa did not ask for any funds for grant of housing loans to the Burma repatriates in that State. No request for release of funds for 1973-74 has been received so far from that Government.

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

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्धियों की बदला बदली के लिये  
भारत-बंगला देश संयुक्त प्रस्ताव

4052 श्री हुसैन खान कछवाह :

श्री आर० जी० बहे :

क्या बिरोध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश की सरकारों ने स्वयं दूतावास के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान सरकार से पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्धियों की बदला बदली का कोई प्रस्ताव किया है, और

(ख) इस पर पाकिस्तान की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिरोध मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हा। अपनी 17 अप्रैल, 1973 की संयुक्त घोषणा में भारत और बंगला देश की सरकारों ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्धियों तथा असीनिक नजरबंदों, पाकिस्तान में जबरदस्ती रोक रखे गये बंगालियों और बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान के प्रति लिप्ता व्यक्त कर उन देश को लौटने की मांग की है, साथ-साथ देश-प्रत्यावर्तन किया जाये।

(ख) 17 अप्रैल, 1973 की भारत बंगला देश संयुक्त घोषणा के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान

का 20 जून, 1973 को बकतबख्त सदन की बैठक पर रखा जाता है।

#### विचार

दिल्ली में 17 तारीख को जारी किये गए बकतबख्त पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने साबधानी पूर्वक विचार किया है। इस बकतबख्त में जैसे तो यह कहा गया है कि इस उपमहाद्वीप में स्थायी शांति के विचार से प्रेरित होकर यह किया गया है किन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार को यह देखकर खेद हुआ है कि हमने बहुत से आरोप लगाए गए हैं जो निराधार भी हैं और अनुचित भी। इन मामलों को लेकर विवाद में पड़कर एक-दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाने के झमेले में न पड़ने की इच्छा से पाकिस्तान निर्णय अपना यह संकल्प ही दुहराना चाहता है कि शिमला समझौते पर अक्षरशः ध्यान करेगा और उसकी निहित भावनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कार्य करेगा जिससे तनाव कम हो, विवाद निपटें और इस उपमहाद्वीप में न्याय तथा ममानता के आधार पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सबंध विकसित हों। इन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने जो अनेक प्रस्ताव किए हैं, कार्य किए हैं और कई बार जो पहल की है उसे बहा दुहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं।

2 यह तथ्य निर्विवाद है कि उपमहाद्वीप की स्थिति को सामान्य करने की दिशा में हम लिए बाधा उपस्थित हुई है कि भारत ने युद्ध के सोनह महीने पहले बंद हो जाने पर भी 90,000 से अधिक पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों तथा अतैत्तिक नजरबन्दों को अवैध रूप से कैद कर रखा है। युद्धबन्दियों के प्रति व्यवहार से संबंधित 1949 के जेनेवा अधिसमय के अनुसार—जिस पर भारत ने भी हस्ताक्षर किया था—कैद में रखने वाले देश का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह "युद्ध-समाप्ति पर अधिलम्ब", युद्धबन्दियों को रिहा कर प्रत्यावर्तित कर दे। यह दायित्व एकपक्षीय तथा बिना शर्त का है। इसमें जो निहित सिद्धांत है वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के लिए आधारभूत है और इसमें किसी प्रकार से बाह्य प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से समझौता करना अनैतिक और नैतिक कानून का उल्लंघन करना है। मानवीय विचारों के अलावा इन से जेनेवा

अधिसमय के वे सभी दायित्व निष्प्रभावी हो जायेंगे जिनके विकास तथा सभी देशों के लिए बाध्यकारी बनाये के लिए सध्य देशों ने सैकड़ों वर्षों से ऊपर प्रयास किया है। पाकिस्तान सरकार की इससे विन्ता है कि दिल्ली में जारी किये गये बकतबख्त में जो 'पहले' प्रस्तुत की गई है उसका अर्थ है कि पाकिस्तान उन बातों को मान ले या चीन स्वीकृति दे दे जिनका युद्धबन्दियों के प्रत्यावर्तन से न कोई संबंध है और न उनकी कोई संगति ही है और इन प्रकार वह सिद्धांत से समझौता करे। यहां तक कि अपनी जान की कीमत पर उन्हें विकल्प भी मिल सकता है, अपने निवास स्थानों से उन्हें मनमाने ढंग से निष्कासित किया जा सकता है और इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान को अपने लोगों को वापस लेने के लिए मजबूर किया जा सकता है। पाकिस्तान सरकार इस पक्षपात और धमकावट के शिकार व्यक्तियों के उत्पीड़न में अत्यधिक दुःखी है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय से अनुरोध करती है कि वह डाका के प्राधिकारियों की इन धमकाने व्यक्तियों के मुलभूत मानवीय अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये जिसके वे अधिकारी हैं, राजी करे। मानवीय समस्या का, जो अब भी उत्पन्न हो सकती है, समाधान मानवता की विन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए। इस मानवीय कष्ट को कम करने के प्रयत्न में पूरी तरह हिम्मा लेने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार प्रस्तुत है।

3 दिल्ली बकतबख्त की शर्तों में निहित इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, पाकिस्तान सरकार सहजसुख करती है कि हमें पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच भावी शान्ति के लिए पाकिस्तान के अनुरोध का जवाब शामिल है। बकतबख्त की वैधानिकियों के आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए और शांति की ओर कदम उठाने की भावना से, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने चर्चा करने और शिमला समझौते के क्रियान्वयन के विषय में और सम्भावनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए, भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की इस्लामाबाद बुलावा है। भारत द्वारा जेनेवा अधिसमय के अंशों बिना शर्त दायित्वों की सुरक्षा निधान पर ही उपमहाद्वीप

(श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ सिंह)

की स्थिति के सामान्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाई जा सकती है।

**Pilferage of Motor and Motorcycle parts from Vehicle Depot in Delhi Cantonment**

9053. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Pilferage of motor and motor-cycle parts from the Vehicle Depot in the Delhi Cantonment are rampant;

(b) the amount of spares including types of automobiles found removed or replaced by junk material from the said Vehicle Depot during the past three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively prevent such pilferage?

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

(b) During the last three years, one case of theft and eight cases of attempted theft of motor parts from vehicles held in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantonment, have been detected. In the theft case, 15 propeller shafts valued at about Rs. 12,200 were found removed from TATA 3-ton lorries. In all the cases suitable disciplinary action has been taken against the individuals involved. No instance of replacement of parts from the vehicles by junk material has come to light.

(c) The following steps, *inter-alia* have been taken to prevent pilferage:—

(i) Before opening Groups, Branches, etc., the individuals in-charge inspect all buildings to ensure that there is no tampering.

(ii) At the closing hour, the individuals in-charge ensure personally that all doors and windows of the buildings are properly closed, that the premises are reasonably se-

cured against illegal entry and pilfering, and that all stores in the open are properly covered and secured.

(iii) All means of access to the buildings are secured.

(iv) All storehouses/sheds are visited as frequently as possible daily, by the Storeholder and Sub Depot Comdr/Group Officer.

(v) No admission to storehouses/sheds/buildings/areas is permitted except on authorised duty.

(vi) No stores are permitted to leave the Depot unless accompanied by a store's gate pass.

(vii) No private car/scooter can be brought inside the Depot by officers after working hours.

(viii) Vehicles included Staff Car/Jeep/1-ton leaving the Depot for duty after working hours are searched.

(ix) Junk dealers are not permitted entry into the depot premises.

मोटर ट्रान्स्पोर्ट वर्कर्स ऐक्ट, 1961 के अन्वीक्ष्य आन्धान किये गये कारखानों के मालिक

9054. श्री मुख नन्द शर्मा : क्या मन्त्र और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) मत्त तीन वर्षों में मोटर ट्रान्स्पोर्ट वर्कर्स ऐक्ट, 1961 के अन्वीक्ष्य मोटर कारखानों के, राज्यवार किये गये मालिकों का आन्धान किया गया; और

(ख) उनका आन्धान उपरोक्त अधिनियम के किस प्रकार के उत्पन्न के कारण किया गया और उनमें से प्रत्येक को क्या दंड दिया गया ?

मन्त्र और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्री० बेंकटलाली) : (क) और (ख) प्रश्न की विषय-वस्तु राज्य के औद्योगिकार में आती है।

**Uniform pattern for Cash Awards to  
P. V. C. winners**

12.00 hrs.

9055. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no uniform pattern to give cash awards to the winners of Param Vir Chakra medal by the various State Governments; and

(b) whether Government propose making uniform pattern to exist in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There are variations in the cash awards prescribed by various State Governments.

(b) Since the cash rewards are *ex-gratia* payments sanctioned by the State Governments out of their own revenues, it would not be practicable to lay down any uniform scale of cash rewards to be adopted by all the state Governments.

**Presence of Gold-Bearing Rocks in  
Amarkote Area of Koraput  
District in Orissa**

9056. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Mining Directorate of Orissa during regional survey has come across some rocks which are to be gold-bearing in Amarkote area of Koraput District in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of Orissa and the Government of India so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area is still under investigation. Laboratory analysis is in progress and samples are under study.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported strike by Textile Workers of  
Delhi**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविमर्शनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की शीघ्र भ्रम शीघ्र पुनर्जाति संवेदी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बतव्य दे ।—

“दिल्ली के लगभग 27,000 कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की हड़ताल और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई लूट, धागजनी तथा हिंसा की घटनाओं के समाचार ।”

अध्यक्ष जी, इस बारे में हमें पहले कोई बतव्य नहीं मिला है ।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : Sir, the employees in the five textile mills in Delhi, namely, (i) Delhi Cloth Mills, (ii) Swatantra Bharat Mills, (iii) D.C.M. Silk Mills, (iv) Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, and (v) Ajudhia Textile Mills are on strike from April 11, 1973. The unions had put forward several demands, but the main demand relates to the enhancement of dearness allowance, and pending settlement of this issue, payment of an interim relief of Rs. 50.00 per month. The dispute regarding the adequacy of dearness allowance had earlier been referred by the Delhi Administration for adjudication, on the basis of a settlement signed on 26th February, 1970 by the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, Textile Mazdoor Sangh and Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the managements of the textile mills. Later on, however, the unions raised objections about the maintainability of the industrial dispute regarding dearness allowance before the Tribunal. The Tribunal

over-ruled the objections and held that the Tribunal had jurisdiction to deal with the dispute. The unions then filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi Administration has stated that the matter is still pending as the stay granted by the High Court continues.

Following the strike notices by the unions, the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration held discussions with the parties. Shri Bahl, Executive Councillor for Labour also held several discussions with the workers' and employers' representatives in an effort to promote an amicable settlement. A proposal put forward by the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration provided for (a) 5 per cent increase in emoluments by way of an interim relief, and (b) arbitration on the dispute by Shri Hidayatullah retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The proposal was, however, not acceptable to the workers who wanted a minimum interim relief of Rs. 30.00 per month, which the employers did not agree to.

While efforts to promote a reasonable settlement were continuing, the striking workers are reported to have held demonstrations. Acts of violence, arson etc. on April 30, 1973 in certain parts of Delhi have been reported. The Government deplores such acts of violence and arson and feel deeply concerned about the continued strike by the textile workers. There were no reports of incidents on May 2, 1973 and the situation is reported to be peaceful.

The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has been helping the Delhi Administration to promote an amicable settlement. Deputy Labour Minister and the Union Labour Minister have also held several rounds of discussions with the workers' and employers' representatives in an effort to bring about a reasonable settlement. The Minister of State for Home Affairs and the Union Minister for Home Affairs have also been holding discussions with the re-

presentatives of the workers and the management to resolve the dispute. No settlement has been possible so far. Government are continuing their efforts to bring about a reasonable settlement to secure the end of the strike as early as possible.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली के 27,000 कपड़ा मजदूर हड़ताल पर हैं। उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि यह हड़ताल 11 अप्रैल से चले रही है। स्पष्ट है कि मजदूरों का मजरी नहीं मिल रहा है। वे और उन का परिवार इस समय मुश्किलों के द्वार पर खड़ा है। अध्यक्ष जी, हड़ताल के कारण मजदूर प्रति दिन तीन लाख रुपये की मजरी खो रहे हैं, सरकार का भी नुसखा २० का ऐक्साइज्ड यूटी कानूनीकरण हो रहा है। अगर उत्पादन का हिस्सा नवाया जाय तो प्रति दिन 15 लाख २० के उत्पादन की क्षति हो रही है। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मिन मालिकों पर दबाव डाल कर 30 २० प्रति मास अनारिम सहायता के रूप में दिया जाय यह बात उन से मनवाने के लिए अभी तक नैपार क्यों नहीं हुई है? सरकार मानती है कि मजदूरों की मांग उचित है, सरकार यह भी मानती है कि दिल्ली के कपड़ा मजदूरों का कानपुर और बम्बई की तुलना में बहुत कम वेतन और मजरी मिलती है। फिर सरकार के मांग में कौन सी बाधा है जिस से वह मजदूरों की उचित मांग को नहीं मनवा पा रहा है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन से से एक मिल अयोध्या टेक्सटाइल मिन स्वयं सरकार के कब्जे में है। सरकार स्वयं ही कर उस मिल के मजदूरों का 30 २० प्रति मास की इंटरिम रिलीफ क्यों नहीं दे देती? क्या यह प्राइवेट मिल मालिकों के सामने एक आदर्श रखना नहीं होगा? और अगर सरकार स्वयं अपनी मिन की मजदूरों को 30 २० प्रति मास अनारिम सहायता दे देगी तो बाकी के मिन मालिकों का भी सहायता देना नोकमा असम्भव



[जी शदल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

हो जायेगा। मैं पुछना चाहता हूँ कि इन मामलों में सरकार के कब्जे में जो बिजनेस है और जो बिजनेस प्राइवेट प्रोपर्टी वाला रहे है, उन में कोई अन्तर होगा कि नहीं होगा ?

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) : This is a sick mill.

जी शदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय बीमार है तो जरा इन्वेस्टमेंट दीजिए। लेकिन मजदूरों को भी इन्वेस्टमेंट दीजिए।

नीमरी बाल में यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष मजदूर संघटनों में जान कर रहे हैं। क्या कारण है कि नारी मजदूर संघटनों का अभी तक कोई राउण्ड टेबिल सम्मेलन नहीं किया गया ? मजदूर संघटनों में यह भावना व्याप्त है, कपड़ा मजदूर भी वह अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि सरकार ईमानदारी से भावना हल कराना नहीं चाहती। वह केवल आई०एल०टी०यू०सी० के संघटन का धामे बढ़ाना चाहती है। इस मध्य से कोई उभार नहीं कर सकना कि पहले मजदूर संघटनों ने गय किया था कि 18 अप्रैल से हड़ताल होगी। लेकिन बाद में आई०एल०टी०यू०सी० की सलटन में 11 अप्रैल से हड़ताल करने का फैसला कर लिया। मजदूरों में यह धारणा पैदा की गई कि अगर हड़ताल कर दोने तो केन्द्रीय सरकार मजदूरों का साथ देगी, उन की मांग तुरन्त मान ली जायेगी। और अगर मांग मानी नहीं गयी तो केन्द्रीय सरकार मिला को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी। अब मजदूर पूछ रहे हैं कि उन धारणाओं का क्या हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मिलों के मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन की प्रतिनिधियों में डालकर अपना राजनीतिक उद्देश्य पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिक्रिया उत्पन्न है या मजदूरों की उचित मांगों को विल-माइनकों से स्वीकृति कराने के लिए प्रतिक्रिया प्रयत्नशील है ?

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने बक्तव्य में 30 अप्रैल घटनाओं का भी उल्लेख किया है। 30 अप्रैल की रात्रि दिल्ली में जो कुछ हुआ वह

केन्द्रीय सरकार के माते पर एक कलक का ठीका है। बलिया दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की दृष्टिसे उठाई गई। ठीकाने लूटी गई, प्रेसों में धाव लगाई गई, वहाँ तक कि महिला कर्मचारियों को भी बेइयासी करने की कोशिश की गई। पुलिस बड़ी देखती रही। पुलिस को टेलिफोन किया गया तो पुलिस प्रेसों में धाव लगाने से रोकने के लिए, प्रेसों को बचाने के लिए नहीं आई। डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने कहा कि हमें धावेस दिया गया था कि हम मिशनरिय को डिफेंड करे। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि हर नागरिक के जान मान की रक्षा करने के प्रारम्भिक कर्तव्य का सरकार पालन नहीं करेगी ?

मेरा धारणा है कि 30 अप्रैल को जो भी हुआ वह पूर्व-निर्धारित था, पूर्व-संघटित था। उन में मजदूरों का हाथ नहीं था बाहर से गुंडे लाये गये थे जिन्होंने ठीकाने लूटी और सरकार (व्यवधान) अभी तक मैंने किसी पार्टी के ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगाया है लेकिन अगर मल्लाहारी इस के मध्यम मुझे मजदूर बनेंगे तो मुझे सही बतते कज़मी पड़ेगी। उस दिन मजदूरों की टोली का नेता दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन में कांग्रेस के लीडर की बिहार कर रहे 4।

कुछ मामलीय सत्य : चलत है। (व्यवधान)

जी शदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : धाप मनना भी नहीं चाहते। हा टुको में घर का मीर-मजदूर फैक्ट्री के सामने लाये गये। (व्यवधान)

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब सरकार इस हड़ताल को खत्म करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है ? क्या यह सच है कि मिल मालिक 20 रुपये की दायरिश सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं ? अब, यह सच है कि कम भी मिल-मालिकों और भी रजुमाव जेडजी में बर्बाद हुई थी ? अगर बर्बाद हुयी थी तो इस बचपन में उस या हुआ क्या नहीं है ? जो कलाम राउण्ड सला में किया गया था वही सौक सला में बिदा गया है। बीबीन बटे बीन गये हैं। हड़तारी मजदूर हड़ताल पर हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की रही है, दिल्ली का अशासन खरोंटे

ने रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हड़ताल को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म कराने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मजदूरों की एक राउण्ड टेबल कॉन्फरेंस भी बुलाने जा रही है जहाँ मालिकों के साथ बैठ कर उन से बातचीत की जायेगी और उन्हें मजदूरों को उचित मांगे मानने के लिए तैयार किया जायेगा ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में दिल्ली के किन्हीं भी भाग में दूकानें बंद होने की घटनाएँ न हों, समाज-विरोधी तत्व नागरिकों का जीवन असहाय बनायें और पुलिस अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करे, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है ? क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मिल-मालिकों से कहा था कि अगर 29 अप्रैल तक समझौता नहीं किया गया तो 30 अप्रैल को जो परिस्थिति पैदा होगी उस के लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे, और इस लिए 30 अप्रैल को जानबूझ कर गड़बड़ करायी गई ? यह बात अलग है कि वह गड़बड़ करने वालों की खिलाफ गई, उस से मजदूरों का भला नहीं हुआ । नागरिक मजदूरों के खिलाफ हो गये, लेकिन पुलिस का काम है शांति और व्यवस्था की रक्षा करना। उस व्यवस्था की रक्षा के दायित्व में पुलिस विफल रही। इस की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा ?

आखिरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अयोध्या मिल के मजदूरों को तत्काल 30 रुपये की अन्तरिम राहत देने में कौन सी कठिनाई है ? इस बात को भी श्रम मंत्री स्पष्ट करने को कृपा करें।

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** It is true that the INTUC union has taken the lead and I think Shri Vajpayee should congratulate the INTUC for having taken the cause of the workers much in advance of others. There cannot be any cause for complaint about it. Now the situation is this. All the unions are demanding Rs. 30 as interim relief. There-

fore, as far as the demands of the unions are concerned, there is no difference and all the unions are united in making this move.

I do not want to go into the controversial questions because Shri Vajpayee knows my views.

Shri Vajpayee had mentioned that I did not mention about the negotiations that were taking place with the representatives of workers and employers.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** I did not say that. I asked why you could not have a round table conference.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** In the statement I have mentioned :

"Deputy Labour Minister and the Union Labour Minister have also held several rounds of discussions with the workers' and employers' representatives in an effort to bring about a reasonable settlement".

Therefore, it is not as if no negotiations are being held. Discussions were held with the representatives of trade unions and also employers.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Only severally; not jointly.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** At the proper time we may consider the possibility of bringing the representatives of all the employees and employers together at the table for discussion to settle the problem. We are not ruling out that thinking. We are considering how to do it as early as possible, if the situation permits.

With reference to the law and order situation, of which the hon. Member has made a mention, I do not want to go into the details of this question because it is a matter which pertains to the domain of the Home Ministry. However, as far as this question is concerned, it is not ruled out that unsocial elements and some other elements, inspired by some other persons interested in it, have indulged in this kind of

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

violence. It cannot be said that the textile workers are responsible for this. I want this to be made clear.

In regard to the action that has been taken for dealing with the situation in Naraina and Mayapuri, the police have made some arrests. According to the information available, 154 persons have been arrested on the same day from this area. 34 cases have been registered and are under investigation. Where they thought it necessary, they always resorted to fire arms and tear gas. As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I am informed that the situation is very peaceful. Nevertheless, the Delhi Administration officers are very vigilant about it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** What about the Ayodhya Mills ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As far as the Ayodhya Mills is concerned, it has been taken over as a relief operation. It was a sick mill which was about to go into liquidation. For the purpose of ensuring employment by bringing it back to health the Government thought it necessary to take over. This matter stands on a different footing. Anyway, I will discuss this matter also with the Minister of Industrial Development.

**श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अयोध्या मिल के संबंध में जो अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे, उस के बारे में मैं चाहूंगा कि जो फैसला सब मिलों के मासिक और मिल के मजदूर करें वह अयोध्या मिल पर भी लागू हो।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा पीएमकुल स्ट्राइक दिल्ली में हुआ वैसा हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं नहीं हुआ। 11 अप्रैल को हड़ताल का नारा तकरीबन सभी मजदूरों ने दिया। कुछ लोग 18 तारीख को चाहते थे। उन में कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव थे। लेकिन 11 तारीख को हुई और बहुत मकसदकुल स्ट्राइक हुआ। सभी लोग मिल कर एक साथ 30 रुपये की डिमांड कर रहे हैं और

आरबिडेशन की बात कर रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि समझौता जल्दी होगा, लेकिन मिल-मालिक जो हैं वह अभी समझौते के लिये तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने उन से कई बार बात की है, श्रम मंत्री जी ने बात की है, उप-श्रम मंत्री ने बात की है। बड़े प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं लेकिन वह एडजस्ट हैं। उन का क्याल है कि एक जगह घाट महीने से हड़ताल चल रही है, दूसरी जगह कई-कई महीनों से चल रही है, इस लिये वह भी इसकी परवाह क्यों करें। डी सी एम केमिकल्स में एक दिन की हड़ताल हुई। वहां के 4,000 मजदूर भी 27,000 मजदूरों के हमदर्द हैं। 30 तारीख की हड़ताल का नारा जो था वह सी पी एम के लीडरों ने किया था। वह बहुत पीसफुल्ली मोतीनगर की तरफ जा रहे थे। वहां पहले से ही कुछ लोग तैयार थे। एक सोडावाटर की दुकान पर झगड़ा शुरू हुआ। वहां कहा गया कि अगर हड़ताल की जायेगी, या हड़ताल करने के लिए कहा जायेगा, तो हम चाकुओं से उस का मुकाबला करेंगे। मायापुरी में एक प्रेम के भंदर से किसी ने गलती में गोली चला दी, जिस से दो मजदूर घायल हो गये। लक्ष्मण-मिनवेनिया में हड़ताल चल रही थी। कुछ लोग एप बना कर वहां गये और उन्होंने मजदूरों को बोल साफ़कले जला दो और बीरपाल सिंह को चाकू से मारा। कई दूसरे लीडरों को भी मारा गया और मजदूरों को प्रोवांच करने की कोशिश की गई।

30 अप्रैल को जो जलूम घा रहा था, उस को आड़तियों और उन के बेमदारों ने हीज काडी, जी० बी० रोड और साहीरी गेट पर रोका। खुद पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इन बात की स्वीकार किया है कि मजदूर बिस्कुल जाल्ल थे और जब झगड़ा होने लगा, तो उन्होंने रास्ता बदल दिया। कुछ क्रिचके के लोग, प्रोफेशनल लोग, बराबर मजदूरों की बरसवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मोतीनगर में एक मीटिंग हुई, जिस में कुछ प्रवर्तित-शील लोग भी बोले और कुछ रोएफमनरी भी बोले। वहां कहा गया कि व्यापारियों को संमति होना चाहिये और लाठियों और चाकुओं से मजदूरों का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। सरकार

ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। जिन लोगों ने वीरपाल सिंह को मारा, सरकार उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है, जब कि 127 मजदूर गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने मजदूरों को भड़काया और प्रोवोक किया, उन को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

1 मई को आड़तियों, व्यापारियों और मुनाफा-खोरों ने शहर में हड़ताल की। उस दिन इस किस्म की अफवाहें फैलाई गई कि हठीज काजी, चांदनी चौक और मोतीनगर में गोली चली है। कुछ लोग, और कुछ संगठित संस्थायें, अफवाहें फैलाने में माहिर हैं। उन्होंने दिल्ली में केब्रोल पैदा करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन मजदूर फिर भी शान्त रहे। अगर आईन्दा व्यापारियों द्वारा मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई, तो मजदूर उसका जबाब देंगे। मजदूर अब तक शान्त रहें हैं, लेकिन वे हमेशा शान्त नहीं रह सकते हैं। जो लोग मोतीनगर में हड़ताल का बिल्ला लगा कर निकले, उन को छुरा मारा गया। फिर भी मजदूर शान्त रहे।

आज पैंतीस हजार मजदूर स्ट्राइक पर हैं और दिल्ली में एक लाख मजदूर उन की पांगों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात पर कोई इतराज नहीं है कि सब कनसन्ड पार्टीज आपस में मिल कर इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर लें। लेकिन अगर मालिक नहीं मानते हैं, तो सरकार को उनके कारखानों को ले लेना चाहिए और कोई तरीका नहीं है। आज मालिकान बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक भले ही आठ महीने तक चले। या तो सरकार इस बारे में फ़ैसला करायें और या उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले ले।

पाँच हजार मजदूर भरतराम के घर पर डिमॉस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए गये। पुलिस के सैकड़ों आदमी वहाँ मौजूद थे। कोई भी नहीं कह सकता है कि भरतराम के घर पर पत्थर फेंके गये। इस के बावजूद पुलिस मिल-मालिकों की रक्षा करे,

सरकार टैक्स-पेयर्ज के पैसे से मुनाफाखोरों की रक्षा करे और मजदूरों पर छुरों से हमला किया जाय, यह उचित नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने मजदूरों पर हमले किये हैं उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। जो लोग मजदूरों को प्रोवोक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और इस सारे मामले की जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में श्री किशोरीलाल का जिक्र किया गया है। वह तो 30 अप्रैल को वहाँ थे ही नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी इस सारे मामले की जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। अगर श्री विजयकुमार मलहोत्रा दोषी पाए जाते हैं, तो उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए और अगर श्री किशोरीलाल का दोष साबित होता है, तो उनको भी सजा दी जानी चाहिए। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस सारे कांड की, मजदूरों पर हमला किये जाने को, जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिए।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I would make a humble submission that all citizens are entitled to protection, to which ever class they may belong.

With regard to the role of the unsocial elements, to which the hon. Member has drawn our attention, it is just possible that, in a situation like this, unsocial elements could have been brought into action in order to break the morale of the strikers. This is a matter that has to be looked into by the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry. I will bring these matters—mentioned by Shri Shashi Bhushan—to the notice of the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry for appropriate action.

श्री भान सिंह भोरा (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाईस दिन से यह हड़ताल चल रही है और सब यूनियनों उस का समर्थन कर रही है। उन की एक ही मांग है कि उन को 30 रुपया इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ दिया जाये। सब लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि यह स्ट्राइक पोसफुल रही है। श्री बाजपयी ने भी इस बात को माना है और श्री शशि भूषण ने भी माना है। मगर कुछ लोग इससे पोलिटिकल फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश

कर रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सरदारजी और सरदारजी और बिबला की मिला में स्ट्राइक हो रही है। बहुत से लोग—वे उन के एजेन्ड भी हो सकते हैं—इन के पोलिटिकल फ्रायण्ड 321 की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस मिससिने में तमाम यूनियनों से मिल कर बात करने और मिल-मालिकों को उन की मांगें मंजूर करने के लिए मजबूर करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है। हमारा यकीन है कि अगर मजबूर हकटो हो कर चलेंगे जैसा कि बवाल की अट मिला और इजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज में हुआ तो मिल-मालिकों का उन की मांग माननी पड़ेगी और दुनिया की कोई ताकत इस में रुकावट नहीं डाल सकती है। मजदूरों की मध्यस्थता जरूरत है और उनकी मांगों का मानना पड़ेगा। सरकार को चाहिए था कि वह मिल-मालिकों का मजदूरों का मांगों का मानने के लिए मजबूर करती।

मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि 11 अप्रैल का जो बड़ा हुआ हम में मजदूरों का कोई हाथ नहीं है। बाहर से गये मांगे दिवसों की जनता में मजदूरों का इनाम किया जाय और उन का जनता में प्रचार-प्रसार कर दिया जाय। मिनिस्टर माहब ने कहा है कि वह ना एड घाउर के बारे में हम मिनिस्ट्री में बात करेंगे। उन की तरफ से ही ऐसा करना चाहिए था। इस बात की बुद्धिमत्ता एनक्वायरी जैनी बार्गा कि हम मानते हैं कि लोग का हाथ है और चाँद काई भी हाँ बाँट लाय हो जिन का डिक थो बाजपेयी और श्री बाशि बाण ने किया है, उन को मजरा मिलनी चाहिए। हर जगह और हर सम्भावना के पास कुछ प्रोफेशनल बड़े हाते हैं, जिन का हथकण्डा का फल करवाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। मिल-मालिकों के जिन एजेन्डों ने हम से हिम्मा लिया है, हाउस को उन के नाम बनाये जाने चाहिए।

मैं श्री बाशि बाण की इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि हमारी बाईन जिन से वह स्ट्राइक चल रही

है, लेकिन मिल-मालिक एडवांस्ड हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। सरकार उन मिलों को टेक-ओवर करे। इनके बलाबा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। मजदूरों की मांग को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर माहब ने कहा कि वह एक मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं। इस बारे में बहुत देर नहीं करनी चाहिए। सरकार को मिल-मालिकों को मजदूरों की जायज मांग को मानने के लिए मजबूर करना चाहिए, वरना वह उनकी मिला को टेक-ओवर करने का फैसला करे।

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY** . It is rather unfortunate that the hon. Member has mentioned name. He could have avoided mentioning names because mentioning names is uncalled for without an opportunity being afforded .

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore) . He is asking you to mention the names.

**SHRI S M BINERJEE** (Kanpur) . Charat Ram, Bharat Ram and Birla are the owners.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY** . As far as negotiations are concerned I have already submitted that several rounds of discussions were held with the representatives of the trade unions and also the employers. The trade union representatives have presented their case with the force of logic and also with a considerable sense of social justice that Rs. 30 would be their minimum demand.

But equally, the employers are putting forward their case on questions of law . (Interruption) . Therefore, we have been trying to discuss with the representatives of both the employers and the employees to find out a common ground so that we can settle the issue .

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** . You are a silent spectator.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY** . At least the representatives of the trade unions belonging to the persuasion of my

hon. friend will not agree that we have been a silent spectator.

We have been trying to take every step possible to resolve this matter. Still it is our effort and it may be necessary and we are trying our best to bring about a settlement and the suggestion made that all the employers and the employees must be brought to a common table for discussion is also under our consideration. As I said, at the appropriate time, this will be acted upon.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत पुरानी प्रैक्टिस है कि अगर मजदूर अपनी स्ट्राइक न तोड़ें और उन में कोई फट न पड़े तो मिल मालिक कुछ खपने करावे के धावमी ला कर उन स्ट्राइक का नोदने के लिए कोई छाटी माटी कार्यवाही जरूर करें। इसी तरह दिन्धी में हुआ। धमी भाई अटल बिहारी माहब ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के म्युनिसिपल कमिशन के सीडर किमोर माहब का नाम दिया। मैं उन को बनाना चाहता हूँ नया बाजार में जब बर्कर जलम में जा रहे थे तो किम की दुकान से लाटिया निकली? याच भी लाटिया किमने तकसीम की? वह किम पार्टी के बर्कर थे? माया पुरी में त्रिम कैन्ट्री से गामिया खलाई गई और सोडा वाटर को बोतलमें पैकी गई वह किम पार्टी के बर्कर थे? (बबबल्ल) मोनोनगर में खेडा रेस्टोरेण्ट किम का है?

श्री हुकम लाल कच्छवाह (मुरैना) कांग्रेस का।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कांग्रेस का तो लाघो हमें चार्ज दो।

खेडा रेस्टोरेण्ट अवमच के बर्करस का है। वहा से सोडा वाटर की बोतलमें पैकी गई और अवमच के म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर निकदानपुरी मच से जाने प्राय मददाने से थे? निवधानिया कैन्ट्री के बाहर मजदुरों का कैम्प किम ने खुलवाया? निवधान पुरी ने जो अवमच के म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर हैं और मजदुराव मिहू को मुरे किम ने मरवाये? ... (बबबल्ल) ... इन नयाम बातों की

एम्बायरी होनी चाहिए। मैंने नाम लिए हैं सब के। ... (बबबल्ल) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भांडर, भांडर। देखिए जब उन तरफ से मुक होता है तो घाय मच में ज्यादा खिल्लाते हैं। घाय बैटिंग और उन को बोतलमें डीजिंग।

श्री शक्ति लूथन : जब अटल बिहारी जी किमोर माहब का नाम ले रहे थे तब इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा (बबबल्ल)

अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत कुछ कहा गया उधर से तो बड़े मजे से मून रहे थे और अब बोतलमें नहीं देन है। और प्राय देखिए जरा मुननवर कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नाम ले नहीं रहा था तो इन्होंने कहा कि नाम लो, तब मैंने नाम निवा।

श्री सतपाल कपूर अवमचारी में विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा का बयान धाया है। उन्होंने माफ तोर से कहा है कि हम हर तरीके में मुकाबला करेंगे। तो यह किम का मुकाबला करने और किम को प्रोटेक्ट करने? मजदुरों का मुकाबला करने और मिल मालिकों को प्रोटेक्ट करने? यह इन की पार्टी का पालिटिकल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार दूबानदारी को मरखण नहीं देगी तो दूकानदार धाव-रखा करेंगे। (बबबल्ल)

श्री सतपाल कपूर : गो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिनिस्टर माहब ने यह पूछना चाहुवा कि सेकेड बेड बोर्ड का जो डिस्चिजन है उस को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया और फ्री ली ऐंखी पार्टी है, मैंने जमेट है, बर्कर है, सरकार है, जो उस को धावने के लिए तैयार नहीं है?

दूसरा मकाल यह है कि क्या यह ठीक है कि कानपुर के टैक्सटाइल बर्करस को इंडेरिम रिमीक के 26 रुपये दिए गए और दिल्ली बानों को वह अभी तक नहीं मिला?

तीसरी बात अगर सैनेजमेंट या विलो की कपड़ा मिलों के मालिक घाप के लड़ाई को न मानें, घाप की रेकमेंडेशन न मानें, घाप की हिदायत न मानें तो क्या सरकार ऐसी किसी नबबीब पर गौर कर सकती है कि विलो की इन तमाम मिलों के सैनेजमेंट को अपने हाथ में ले न ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** With regard to the matters mentioned by the hon. Member, regarding the law and order situation, he may perhaps put a question to the Home Minister who may be in a position to answer all these questions. Anyway I will bring them to the notice of the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry.

With regard to the second wage board which the hon. Member has mentioned, in 1969, the unions had raised a dispute for increase in wages and dearness allowance. Immediately thereafter, the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Textile Industry were announced and the Government of India (*vide* their resolution No. WB/8(15) 68 dated 17-5-69) accepted these recommendations and directed the industry to implement them *in toto*. As a result of negotiations held between the parties before the Labour Department of Delhi Administration in the matter of the dispute raised by the unions, a settlement was arrived at on 26-2-70 wherein the parties agreed to implement the majority recommendations of the Second Wage Board as accepted by the Government and to allow to the workers three advance increments in addition to the two increments due on 1-1-69 and 1-1-70. The parties also agreed that the question of adequacy of dearness allowance should be referred by the Delhi Administration to a Tribunal in the following words:—

- (i) What should be the minimum wage at Delhi in comparison to Rs. 30 at Bombay for the year 1939 for the purpose of calculating the grant of D.A. payable to the textile workers at Delhi;
- (ii) What should be the rate of dearness allowance admissible to the

textile workers of Delhi to provide 90 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living since 1939 to the lowest paid workers on the basis of the consumer price index prepared by the Labour Bureau, Simla."

As a result of the above said settlement, the Delhi Administration referred the abovesaid dispute to a Special Tribunal presided over by Shri S. B. Kapur, a retired Judge of the High Court. During the proceedings of the Tribunal, the unions raised a number of technical objections regarding the maintainability of the reference regarding DA. The Tribunal overruled the objections and held the reference to be competent. The unions went in a writ to the Delhi High Court who ordered a stay on 16.3.71. The stay order is still in force and the matter is pending in the High Court. Since the Special Tribunal was appointed for a specific period, the dispute has since been transferred to Shri R. K. Baweja, Industrial Tribunal. That is the position as far as the Second Wage Board recommendations are concerned.

As far as Kanpur is concerned, as a result of what is popularly known as Tripathi formula, the DA of Kanpur workers has been raised by Rs. 26. It is true that Kanpur workers now get better wages than the Delhi workers.

However, the suggestion of the hon. Member has been noted.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash) : The workers' strike is now more than three weeks old. Even though the hon. Minister concedes that the demands of the workers are just, no effective steps have been taken so far. The Delhi Administration was not able to bring about a settlement. The hon. Minister has said in his statement that the Labour Minister had also held several rounds of discussions with the workers' and employers' representatives in an effort to bring about a reasonable settlement.



I would like to know what offers have been made from the side of the millowners, and whether they have offered to pay Rs. 20 as interim relief, and if so, the reaction of the workers' representatives.

Government assured protection to mill-owners from labour and get money and the same Government promise protection to the workers against exploitation by the mill-owners and get their votes, but fulfilling none of the promises. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to give an assurance that he would bring about a solution within a few days so that all this loot, violence and arson which is going on in one part of Delhi will be put an end to.

Coming to the question of law and order, it is a miserable and dismal failure on the part of the Delhi police that they were not able to maintain law and order. Once the Khosla Commission gave an indictment of the Delhi police and said that :

"Delhi police is lacking in personality, integrity and leadership. The average constable was distrusted by the law and disliked by the people."

Again, when there was police excess on the SSP demonstration, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said:

"The Delhi Police is unfit to be the guardians of law and order and protectors of the rights of the citizens."

This has been going on for a long time, whether it be the Shahdara incident or the violence which was there when the Harijan girl was murdered. So far, Government have not come to the grip of the problem, and the police has not been able to tackle this looting, arson and violence.

Very recently, the president of the All India Women's Conference, Mrs. Lakshmi Reghuramalah expressed her opinion and made a statement that there was no protection for ladies in the capital of India. I

want to ask Government whether in the capital of India which is ruled by a lady there should be no protection to ladies. I do not want to produce any more prosecution witness against this Government. My one witness is enough, namely Mrs. Lakshmi Raghuramaiah, to prove that Government have failed to maintain law and order.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be some other Lakshmi Raghuramaiah.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Ladies are also weaker sections.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to reply to this namely whether Government will reorganise the Delhi Police, which has been the demand for a long time. There is not even a commissioner for Delhi. In other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, there is a regular Commissioner of Police, and there is an effective control room. In Madras, I have seen the police control room, and within five minutes, the police van will reach the disturbed spot. But there is no such arrangement here. I want that the Delhi police should be modernised and rationalised, and Government should do it immediately.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I deny the allegations made that Government make false promises to the millowners or the workers. That is not a correct statement of fact. As far as the offer of Rs. 20 is concerned, I do not know where from the hon. Member has got this news. So, far, I have not heard it, and nobody has told me, not the millowners; nobody has told me about the Rs. 20 offer so far. The offers made might be very much below, but nobody has told me about Rs. 20 offer.

As for the rest of the matters which the Hon. Member has mentioned with great eloquence, they are matters which he could have used for making a good speech on the Home Ministry's demands, instead of using this occasion for that purpose. Never-



[SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY]

theless, some of the allegations which he sought to make are strongly denied.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is he denying Shrimati Lakshmi Raghu Ramaiah ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him consult her first and then say.

12.45 hrs.

# RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) : What about my motion of privilege, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I wish you could see this letter from Shri Madhu Limaye that I have received in response to your privilege motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have not been given a copy

MR. SPEAKER : That was in Hindi and I got it translated into English.

श्री मधु लिमये (बोका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम इन्होंने कहा था कि हम इनका उठावेंगे। इस विषये मुझे पढ़ने की इजाजत दे, मैं अपने जवाब को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप सदन में पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो वह भी बहलेंगे। आप ने मुझे कहा था कि आप मुझे लिख कर भेज देंगे, मेरे पास अभी 10 मिनट हुआ थाया था, मैं तबउस में बैठा था, इस विषये उस पर कार्य नहीं कर सकता था। इस का बंगला बहुत रसिय देखते हैं, आप ने भी इस को इधर उधर डाला है।

श्री मधु लिमये अगर यह सदन के मामलों में आना नहीं बनाना चाहते तो।

MR. SPEAKER : He does not understand Hindi. So I got it translated into English.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash) : He must be given a copy of it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने सदन में क्यों उठाया, इस विषये अब मैं सदन में बोलूंगा।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : A clear-cut charge has been made. He has to say whether it is correct or not. He should not be allowed to use this forum for any other purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to see the reply in advance ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not necessary; it is for you to decide

श्री मधु लिमये यह मामला सदन के सामने उठा है, अध्यक्षजी ने उठा है, इस विषये मुझे भी जवाब देने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कम आपको मैंने कुछ कहने कहा दिया। आप ने कहा था कि मैं जवाब भेजना। अगर उन्नीक्रिश्नन जी अभी उठना चाहते हैं तो उठायें।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur) : On a point of order. When a member has been requested to confirm whether a report is correct or not, is he entitled to give a long explanation before saying 'yes' or 'no'?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Who are you to prevent me ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We only want to know whether the statement is correct or not. That is the only question. There is no need for a long explanatory statement.

श्री सदन बिहारी बालमैत्री (मालियार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस के दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। एक तरीका तो यह है कि आप दोनों सदस्यों को मौका दे कि वे अपनी बात सदन में कहें। दूसरा तरीका यह हो सकता है चूंकि श्री मधु लिमये जी का

जवाब सभी सभी दिया है, इस लिये आप इस जवाब का उन के पास भेज दें और फिर आप निर्णय करें कि यह सचमुच प्रिविलेज का मामला है या नहीं है। यदि है तो मदन में नार्ने दें, अन्यथा रद्द कर दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुँकि सबन में यह जान आ गई है, मारे बख्तारों में घर चुकी है कि मेरे बिनाक विमोचकिकार का मवान है, इस लिये मुझे मफाई देने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) :** May I make a submission?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) :** On a point of order on a procedural matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will take your advice later. Shri Madhu Limaye has sent this reply about ten minutes ago.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** I have to place before you evidence also. There is a campaign of calumny that he is carrying on outside this House. We cannot permit this to go on.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** What is wrong in that?

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** It is a systematic campaign. If he wants to reply, he can.

श्री मधु लिमये : Who are you to say 'I won't permit you'?

अभी आपने किफ़ न्यायालय को खत्म किया है, मविधान को खत्म नहीं किया है।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** Sir, the *Indian Express*, Bombay edition, dated 30th April, 1973, reports a speech in which new Member from Banka constituency, Shri Madhu Limaye, is purported to have made a speech in Chowpathy, Bombay, on 29-4-1973. Besides asking the people to loot grain shops, he is reported as having said that the Prime Minister had a ring of goondas among the Members of Parlia-

ment who shouted down the Opposition Members whenever they rose to speak. This happens even when the Prime Minister herself remains present in the House; that is, the Leader of the House.

Here is a *prima facie* case of gross contempt of the House and breach of privilege of the House and its Members. Here is an attempt to bring the House into ridicule, to bring Parliamentary institutions into ridicule, and an attempt to intimidate the Members including the Leader of the House. Hence it is an attempt to undermine the power and prestige of Parliament which constitutes a very grave contempt.

That is why, I along with four other Members of this House, approached you under rule 222, and you were kind enough to allow me to raise it. I am waiting for the reply, but I must also, since I have got the opportunity today, tell you that this is not the only opportunity that he has used to carry on the campaign of calumny against the House. Yesterday, in his reply to you, he had the audacity to ask you to make us withdraw the question. You see this is the manner and the method of functioning which he has been systematically carrying on in the last House and now he has brought it again to this House. Otherwise, he has threatened to come out with Maruti. We are not afraid of it.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** I did not know that the hon. Member was involved in Maruti. How are you concerned with it?

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** You know I am referring to the reply you have given yesterday.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** How are you concerned with Maruti?

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** So, Sir, it is an insult to you and to the House to suggest that you can act as a post-office. That it was deliberate is clear from the subsequent statement in the House. Yesterday he said, ठीक है, जवाब मिल जायेगा। केवल इतना ही नहीं कहेंगे बल्कि मारी जान कहेंगे।

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Whom is he trying to threaten ? वह मारी कानें क्या है ?

We will see now. Now, in an interview to the press in Poona on 29-4-1973, he is reported to have said—I quote from *Tarun Bharat*, Poona, dated 30-4-1973, page 8, column 7,—that Parliament is in the hands of goondas. I have a certified extract of the translation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who has certified ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Two Members; Mr. Sathe and Barrister Gadgil of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I shall read it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BBHATTACHARYYA (Setrampore) : It is not permissible. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is in Marathi, and I am only assisting him in reading the Marathi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, on a point of order. In a letter that has been addressed to the hon. Member he has raised a privilege issue relating to a specific speech delivered in Bombay. Now, he is referring to an interview at Poona. He is not permitted to do it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am giving additional evidence, which is permissible.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is this a criminal court or what ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं प्रोसीजर का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विरोधी दलों को गद्दार कहा था और हमने यह भावना सदन में उठाने की कोशिश की थी तो आपने कहा था कि जो भाषण सदन के बाहर दिए जाते हैं उनके बारे में प्रिविलेज मोशन नहीं लाया जा सकता।

(व्यवधान) क्या अपोजीशन पार्टीव पार्लियामेंट में नहीं बैठती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्टीवां सभासद में बाहर जो कहती है वह बाहर कहे लेकिन जब नाम लेकर सदन के मेम्बर को कहा जाता है तो फिर वह हाउस में आता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने नाम नहीं लिया था। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह पता नहीं लगता कि कौन अपोजीशन में है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of one against the other; it is not a question like that. He has mentioned the word 'goonda'.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गद्दार तो गुटे में भी उपादा खराब है। गद्दार कहना तो ट्रेंडर कहना हुआ।

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever has happened outside without bringing in Members of Parliament or this House, but only parties, you use the language on the platform, not specifically mentioning this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कौन या प्रोसीजर है ? आप मुझे कहने दीजिए पहले। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order. I would like to tell Mr. Madhu Limaye that it is not a question of one against the other. Sometimes after the elections, the heat does not go for many weeks. I have personal experience of it; I had it in 1962. Do not try to interpret this word in a meeting in a particular manner. It is the word; the meaning is the same. If in the heat of the moment it was said, I would be happy if you say, well, it was said in the heat of the moment.

PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: I had raised a point of order; you have not given your ruling. The hon. Member had raised a privilege issue which is related to a specific speech delivered in Bombay but is now bringing in additional press interviews given at Poona. He is mixing up issues; it is an extraneous matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said further also; he is entitled to mention in his speech.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point of order is this. When some hon. Members wanted to raise the question of privilege against the Prime Minister on the basis of some of her utterances outside the House, you did not allow those Members to make the complaint fully.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They were not related to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can abuse our party. Don't refer that in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please hear me. In the same way, anybody can say that you are traitors.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a point of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the same which he has raised.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point is that on previous occasions you were not pleased to allow the Members to make the complaint fully. Otherwise, it could have been established that the utterances of the Prime Minister were a clear breach of privilege. It is a right of the Members to make a complaint, and the breach of privilege has to be heard by the House and then a decision taken. You did not allow that on earlier occasions though the Members wanted to establish that the utterances of the Prime Minister were against the Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Prime Minister uttered that on the platform, the reference was made to this House or the Members of the House. It was a party

meeting. In that no specific mention was made about the Members of this House. You must make this distinction. I am not prepared to give my ruling on it. You may say what you want to say on what is said outside. If anybody goes on saying like this in any language against a member on a platform outside, you have an ample opportunity to reply to each other. If that is about this House or its Members, then, of course, it must come inside the House. You may say what you want to say within two minutes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I quote the translated version from the Poona edition of *Tarun Bharati*? It says:

'Parliament of today has literally become a Parliament of goondas and therefore, the Opposition Parties who are in minority are even denied their rights.'

The Parliament of India has literally become parliament of goondas, this is what was said on the morning of 29th at a place separated by time and distance, that is, the city of Poona. I have every reason to believe that what he said is factually reported. But, still, it is an open question. This systematic campaign against the Members and bringing the House to ridicule has to be stopped. If that is not stopped even if it is committed by a Member of the House or super-Member, as he styles himself, that would be a very sad day for the Parliamentary institutions and the future of the country. Nevertheless, there have been such deliberate attempts to bring the House into ridicule.

So, I would appeal to the House to take due notice of these words. Personally speaking I am very sorry to raise this because here is a man on whom I had pinned great hopes and for a very long time, I was associated with him in the Socialist Party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are a turn-coat.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Therefore, I would appeal to him—what he said

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan].

need not be made a matter of privilege—to apologise before the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Never.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am taking your permission to move this Resolution and want leave of the House. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

श्री लक्ष्मण कर्कर (पटियाला): मोशन तो पूरे पढ़ेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष जी अगर इजाजत देंगे तो प्रस्ताव लावेगा।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Against the Editor of the *Indian Express*.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear Shri Limaye. Let me listen to him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I shall reserve my right to move the motion after he says something.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I raised a point of Order that the privilege motion is about the factual statement in the papers. He should confirm whether it is properly reported or not, that is all.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I asked yesterday. He said, he wanted to give some explanation. रात कुछ न कुछ कहा जाता है। हम जानते हैं कि आज का दिन ज्ञानि से गुजरेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय जब मेरे भूतपूर्व माफी थी उन्नीकृष्णन् माहब अपना बयान दे रहे थे तो उन की मैं ने एक वक्ता भी नहीं टीका। इसलिए मैं आज्ञा करना है कि वह और उन के साथी भी मुझ को नहीं टांकेगे और पूरी बात मेरी ओर से सुन लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्नीकृष्णन् माहब ने कहा मेरे साथी थे। मेरी समझ से वही जाना वह छोट कर क्या मदे? माहब मेरे साथ रहने के लिए जाना बदला, लाडियां पानी पकड़ी, इसलिये काफ़ी छोड़ कर बसे हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है।

समयवर, मेरे विचारक विशेषाधिकार लभ की जी मॉटिव कुछ कांसेस सदस्यों के द्वारा दी गई है उन को मैंने कम सरतरी तौर पर देख लिया था और आप से कहा था कि यह मॉटिव बिल्कुल हीम्बेल्स है और इस को उन सदस्यों को बायन देना चाहिये। लेकिन चूंकि वे सदस्य हम को उठाना ही चाहते हैं, मैं अपना बयान आप के पास लेज रहा हूं। इन को सबन के सामने रखने की मुझे इजाजत दी जाये।

इन सदस्यों का कहना है कि मैंने उन को "गुन्डा" कहा और हम ने उनकी और सबन की मान हानि हुई है। एक क्षण के लिये मान भी नीजिये कि मैं ने उन को "गुन्डा" कहा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन ने विशेषाधिकार का ममान कहा उत्पन्न हुआ है? इन लोगों की नेत्री और भाग्य की प्रधान सभी दिन रीत विरोधी दलों को और सदस्यों को गानी दिया करती है, उन को राष्ट्र विरोधी बहती है, कुछ दला और सदस्यों का विदेशी एजेंट भी कहती है, और हम गानी-गानी को प्रमाणित करने के लिये आवाजवाणी, विदवाणी आदि का इस्तेमाल करती है। क्या उन ने सबन की मानहानि नहीं होती है? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता मंचाम में राष्ट्र की रीत गो ऐसी बड़ी सेवा की है कि जिन से उन को दूसरी पर माछन लगाने का अधिकार प्राप्त होता है। (अव्यवधान)

श्री ललित भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली): स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में प्रधान मंत्री, उन के पिता और दादा मारे जायिन थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बात सीधी यह थी कि वह कहते हैं ने कहा है, या नहीं कहा है। उन के साथ मम्मा बीदा आचल कर कभी प्रधान मंत्री का ला रहे हैं, कभी किसी को ला रहे हैं। मैंने उन को इजाजत दी है। इसलिए मुन मेने हीनिये।

श्री मधु लिमये:—प्रधान मंत्री का नाम मेरे ही हलना। (अव्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर एक को ऐसीय नहीं करिष।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक एक कैंपिटिन्ट का मामला मैं बोलना हूँ।

क्या हम मदन में प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लेने पर कोई रोक है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता संधाम में राष्ट्र की कौन-सी ऐसी बड़ी सेवा की है कि—(अध्यक्ष) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को जो लिख कर दिया है, मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक बाध भी बाहर से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना लम्बा-बीड़ा स्टेटमेंट कर रहे हैं। आप प्रधान मंत्री को बीच में ले जायें हैं। आप इर्रिजेंट बाने कह रहे हैं। आप ने यह नेटर मुझे अभी-अभी भेजा है। आप ने मुझे उन का देखने का मौका भी नहीं दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या हम मदन में प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लेना ज़रूरी हो गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं—अगर रेलिबेंट हो, तो।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is purely a procedural matter. The stage at which we are, I suppose the consideration is whether you have given consent.

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening to Shri Limaye. But I am only requesting him that he should confine himself only to the points.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे बार-बार क्यों कह रहे हैं? आप मुझे ही हथेला कहते हैं। मैं बिल्कुल रेलिबेंट बाने कह रहा हूँ। अगर आप ने मुझे मदन में निकालना है, तो निकाल दीजिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं बोलूँ, तो साफ़ कह दीजिए। जिन दिन मैंने यहां कबल रखा है, सब से आप मुझे क्या रहे हैं। (अध्यक्ष)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We cannot be intimated like that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard the point of order of Shri Stephen. It was already mentioned by another hon. Member and I had given my ruling on that point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मजनीय सदस्यों को मामूँ नहीं है कि पिछली लोक सभा में यह अध्यक्ष बनें, इन के लिए हमने भी प्रयास किया था। इसलिए मजनीय सदस्य उन को न रबायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आईंग आईंग। आप मंग विन न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं अपने जघ्दां को बायिन लेना हूँ। हम भी आप से महयांग करना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have known Shri Madhu Limaye since the last Lok Sabha. He never interrupted other hon. Members then. He always based his observations on certain facts of procedure. So, kindly listen to what he says. If he is wrong, it can be raised later. One thing about him is that he will never interrupt others. When he gets up, he gets up on solid ground. When he gets up, I am also sometimes put to some difficulty. But we have been tolerating each other and appreciating each other. Where he goes wrong, I tell him. Here the question is about an observation he made where he is supposed to have used the term "goonda". Instead of going into other reasons, this and that, it would be much better if he deals with this particular point.

If in a moment of heat you say like this—taking the cue from you, everywhere we will be mentioned like this outside. If my ruling goes, it is all right. I simply made a request. Kindly accept my request. You may speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बाध भी फाफ़ू नहीं बोलूँगा। मैंने आप को जो लिख भेजा है, उस को सुन लीजिए।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता संधाम में राष्ट्र की कौन सी बड़ी सेवा की है कि जिस से उन को हमारे घर बाँटन

[श्री मधु सिमरी]

लगाने का अधिकार प्राप्त होता है। हम से उम्पेठ होते हुए भी इनकी सेवाएं हम से किसी भी हालत में ज्यादा नहीं हैं। मेरे जैसे लोग न कई गुना ज्यादा दिन असेजो की जेलों में काटे हैं, योधा की पुरवाला सामन से मुक्त करने के लिए यातनायें सही हैं, उन की छोटी अदायत से बारह-बारह साल सजा पाई है। फिर भी ये हम लोगों को वाली देनी है और आप इन को नहीं राहने हैं।

पूना और बम्बई में मेरी जो आम सभाएं हुईं, उन में मैं देर तक बाना और वह असेजो में नहीं, मराठी और हिन्दी में। मराठी के अखबार में देखे हैं। मैं पांच अखबार लेकर आया हूँ। अगर आप कहें तो मैं उनसे से पढ़ कर मुनाऊ यह प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न मेरी बम्बई की म्पीच के बारे में है। अगर तबल भारत का लेकर बाई नया प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न है, तो उस का बाद में लिया जा सकता है।

उन अखबारों में जो मुमला जो उद्धरण असेजो का इन सदस्या न दिया है उस आनय का कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं न जाना वह नीचे मंजूर में दे रहा हूँ -

'यह साक नभा में प्रवेश करने की कुछ बाधेमी सदस्या न हुल्लडवाजी, गडई और पुडई शुरू कर दी है। उन्होंने क्रीमला किया है कि वे मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे। कुछ लोग यह अखेबाजी प्रश्न मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए कर रहे हैं और कुछ लोग तो यह काम उनकी क इमारत पर कर रहे हैं। इन्दिरा जो मन रही हैं कि वे केवल अपने मन की ही नेत्री नहीं, मन की भी नेत्री हैं। मन की नेत्री के माने व्यक्तित्व बहुत बनन देना, बिराही सदस्या क अधिकांश की रक्षा करना, यह अध्यक्ष क बाद उनकी का दायित्व होता है। उनका मैं पूरा नहीं कर रही है। बात उनकी इन पद में स्थापित देना चाहिए।

मुझे बांका-देवघर की जनता ने अक्षय सरकार पर बहुत लगाने के लिए भेजा है और वह काम मैं मुल्सीही के साथ करूंगा। मैं इस हुल्लडवाजी पुडई और पुडई (गुडो से नहीं) बनने वाला नहीं सतद् अपने कर्तव्य को तभी पूरा कर सकेंगी, जब वह जनता के दुख और दर्द का तथा आत्मा और आकांक्षाओं का दर्पण बनेगी। जब जनता की बातों का समझ में कहने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा, तो भावना मझको पर औराहो पर कारनामों में, खेतों में और विश्व-विद्यालयों में नय होगा और हिमा अनिवाय रूप में बढ़ेगी।"

अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं यह जानूँ कि आप ने कहा कि जैसे ही मैं आप की आशा से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ जैसे ही हुल्लडवाजी शुरू हो गई। बीच-बीच में टाकना, कुछ मवात करना, इन्फ-विनाद करना उनका मैं पसंद करना हूँ। लेकिन हुल्लडवाजी कर क किसी का बालन ही न देना इसका क्या मतलब है ?

किस के धन आचरण से कांयसी सदस्या न कि एक बार माहित किया है कि अब उनके पास कोई नश नहीं है, न कोई ठोस मुद्दा है। अपने पालवी बहुमत से बिग्राधिया का दबाना यह अब उनका एकमात्र मध्य रह गया है।

अध्यक्ष महाशय मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इनकी महारानी से मन में नहीं आया हूँ। मैं अपने मनमाना की इच्छा में यहाँ आया हूँ और उनके आदेशों का मैं पालन करूँगा। अध्यक्ष महाशय, इन लोगों में जरा भी लगन होती तो वे लोग धनमुक्ती बन कर साबित कि दो ताव बढ़ने जिन्होंने इनको वह भारी बहुमत दिया वही लोग आज इनको क्या ठुकरा रहे हैं ? लेकिन आत्म-विश्लेषण करना क बजाय में लोग मुझको और आप की दगने समझने के अवसर दें हैं।

इन्होंने "इंडियन एक्स्प्रेस" के सम्पादक और सभापति के खिलाफ भी मोटिल दे दिया है। इन लोग का हर दिन मन में जो आचरण है

उसको देखते हुए मुझे लगता है कि हुल्लड़बाजी और मुर्दों की जगह पर यदि इन प्रखबार के संवाचना में "हुल्लड़बाजी" या "मुर्दा" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है तो कोई बहुत बुरा काम नहीं किया है। बिल राष्ट्रोद्घोषण का प्रधान मंत्री इन्तेजान करती है वह तो इससे भी बराबर है। मराठी में "मुर्दा" शब्द का अर्थ इतना बुरा नहीं है, एक कवि कहते हैं :

"पुल धवावा ऐसा मुर्दा,  
ज्याचा तिन्ही लोकी जंडा ।"

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मेरे लड़के को भी गज कहा करने थे। इसलिए इन कार्रियों की मुर्दा कह कर "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" ने सम्मान के उनका सम्मान ही किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब देखिये, मैंने यह हम कबाल से कहा कि उन्होंने जो कहा है उसी बान पर रहेंगे। लेकिन वह सम्मी-बोर्ड बातों में चले गए कि मराठी में इसका क्या मतलब होता है (अवधान) — बात सुनिये। हम तो यहाँ बैठे हुए थे, हम समझने थे हम मन्त्री शरीफ आदमी है। जिस दिन मे आप भाए है हमें पना लगा है कि नहीं, हम शरीफ आदमी नहीं है। यह बड़ी गलत बान है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम आपको इन्नीर करें तो कम से कम यहाँ से छोड़ कर चला आऊँ। यह बान ठीक नहीं है। . . (अवधान) . . यह कहलवाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। बल कोई इधर से बाहर उठेगा, वह उधर बानों का कह देगा। उधर बाला इधर बालों को कह देगा। यह बान बड़ी गलत है पार्लियामेंट की डिगनिटी के लिए। इसमें कोई ज़िद की बात नहीं है और हमसे और कोई बात नहीं है पार्टी की या और कोई बात नहीं है। बाहर आपस में पार्टी के प्लेटफार्म है। लेकिन जब मेम्बर का, हाउस का प्रश्न आता है तो हमसे आप बोझ सा संकोच करे। मेरी आप से बड़ी जाती रिस्पेक्ट है, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने अगर कह दिया है तो इसको कहिए कि . . (अवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमाये : मैंने मुर्दों और हुल्लड़बाजी कहा है। . . . (अवधान) . . . . .

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए बड़ी मुश्किल है। अगर कोई हाउस में तकरीर होती, हाउस में स्पीच होती तो मे उसको डिस्मिट (भी कर सकता था, एकपक्ष कर सकता था। कहा आप ने बख़्तर, कैमला प्रवर हो रहा है। क्योंकि हाउस के बारे में डिस्मिट करने की बात हाउस के रेकार्ड में आती है। आपने प्रखबारों में बात कही। अब आप उसको दोहरा रहे हैं यहाँ। उसके साथ और भी बीस बातें आपने जोड़ दी . . (अवधान) . . . .

श्री बल्लभ साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुर्दों का मतलब ग़बरी, लुटेरापन। यह मुर्दों कह करके और बर्न कर रहे हैं उसको।

श्री बहेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 29 मरीच को मैं भी जाम्ने में था और बीपाटी में था। जो इन्होंने यहाँ यह बयान दिया बिस्कुम गलन दिया है और यह सब कुछ उन्होंने यहाँ जलमे में कहा है कि मुर्दों का विरोध है (अवधान) . . . पार्लियामेंट में अपोजीशन बानों को बोलने नहीं देते और कांसेसी मुर्द एम पी आप है पार्लियामेंट में, यह सब कहा है और इतने ज़ोर मे इन्होंने वह तकरीर की, इतनी जलमी से की . . (अवधान) . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I make one submission? After having heard the hon. Member. Shri Madhu Limaye, it is clear that he had used it in the Marathi sense of the word; thereby, he has tried to convey to the House that there was no intention on his part to use it in the non-Marathi sense. To repeat, it is very clear that he wants to convey the impression to the House that he did not use it in the non-Marathi sense of the word. If he had used it in the non-Marathi sense, then there could be serious objection. (Interruptions) In the case of question of privilege, 'intention' should be there. The hon. Member says that he had no intention to use it in the non-Marathi sense of the word. Therefore, there was no intention on his part, and we can take his words that he wanted to convey.



MR. SPEAKER : Let him say that. Ask him to made it clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a distinction between liar and lie. Similarly, in Marathi, there is a distinction between Goonda and Goondai.

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह किम गलत बात को डिफेंड करने में आप लगे हुए हैं ?

श्री शंकर बबाल सिंह (चनरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, बबलाल माहब भी महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, वह भी मराठी शब्द के अर्थ जानते हैं, उनसे पूछा जाय ... (बबलाल)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : The common meaning of the word 'goonda' in this country is 'goonda'. We do not go by Maharashtrian interpretation. (Interruptions) देखिये, हम तो जो इस बात को समझते हैं, गुडा शब्द का वह यह है कि जैसा यह समझा गया है और जैसा यह समझा गया है गुडा शब्द, वह गलत है बिल्कुल ।

श्री मधु लिमये : गुडा में बाला नहीं है ।

आप उस के ऊपर कलिय नहीं दे सकत है ।

आप इसके ऊपर एन्वयरी कमीशन बैठाइए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Whether it is in Marathi, whether it is in Hindi, whether it is in English or Gurmukhi, what language would you use to describe this scene?

MR. SPEAKER : If you like this work, I can use that for you. But, all are gentlemen. I do not think you approve of this word.

SHRI PILOO MODI : I do not approve of it at all. I told you even yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : I am leaving it to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Some language has to be found to describe this sort of barracking.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Committee interpret what is Goonda and what is Goondai. I am not here for interpreting the meaning of it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The word attributed to Mr. Madhu Limaye has not been said. There cannot be any Privilege Motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शब्द के अर्थ में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा है कि उन्होंने गुडा शब्द का उपयोग नहीं किया । जो प्रिविलेज मोशन उनके खिलाफ लाया गया है उसमें यही शिकायत है कि उन्होंने गुडा कहा । लिमये जी कहते हैं कि उन्होंने गुडा नहीं कहा । मामला खत्म हो गया ।

MR. SPEAKER जहाँ तक लपन गुडा का मसाला है . (बबलाल)

You say he said it. But the facts are denied. So far as 'goonda' is concerned the facts are denied He denies it I am not allowing this Privilege Motion (Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN He has not denied it.

MR. SPEAKER : He says he did not say and it is wrongly reported How can I say he is wrong? This is also supported by Mr. Mishra, Mr. Vajpayee and others They say he did not say so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As far as as 'goondai' is concerned, I shall see what the meaning is just for my information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He said that he did not say it. He has completely denied it. He says that he did not use the word 'goonda'.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Are we to understand that you have given the ruling that he said

that he had not used the word goonda but 'goondai'. Is it your ruling now that 'goondai' is a parliamentary word?

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the word 'goonda' is concerned, Shri Madhu Limaye has denied it. So far as the word 'goondai' is concerned, I shall have some research work done into it in Marathi and let the hon. Members know what the meaning is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He had said that he had not used that word. If he had said that he had said it and he had not withdrawn it, then I would certainly have allowed it.

श्री बल्लभ साठे : 'पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य लोक सभा में बदमाशी करने हैं' यदि ऐसा कहा जाय तो क्या आप उसको ठीक समझेंगे। बदमाश और बदमाशी शब्द में क्या फर्क है। इसी तरह में गुण्डा और गुण्डई में क्या फर्क है? आप सदन की गरिमा की रक्षा कर रहे हैं—उसको कोई तोड़ना हो जाय तो क्या आप उसको अच्छा समझेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप न कैमला दे दिया है, इस निम्ने अब इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने कहा ही नहीं है, तो फिर इस का क्या इलाज है।

श्री बल्लभ साठे : मांगी पार्लियामेंट गुण्डई करने वाले लोगों से भरी है इसका क्या मतलब है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री भागवत झा आकाश : जो गल श्री मधु लिमये की ने पड़ा है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है—“मैंने गुण्डा नहीं कहा है, गुण्डई कहा है।” हिन्दी भाषा में गुण्डा और गुण्डई एक ही शब्दा के दो रूप हैं। उन्होंने जो पत्र पढ़ा है, उसमें यह स्पष्ट मान लिया है कि उन्होंने “गुण्डई करते हैं” कहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप कैसे इस की ओवर क्लस कर सकते हैं, आप इसे प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए। .... (व्यवधान) ....

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell the hon. Member that I have given my ruling only so far as the word 'goonda' is concerned? As for the other word 'goondai' he has already admitted, and I shall see what it means and what the interpretation of it is. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Kindly permit me to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What for are we in the House?

(Interruptions)

प्रिविलेज मोशन आप कम्पाउंड कर रहे हैं या बिल घाउट करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिये। So far as the word 'goonda' is concerned he denies it. It is gone. जो गुण्डई शब्द है उसका मतलब मैं देखूंगा और उनके बाद मैं बतलाऊंगा।

श्री भागवत झा आकाश : यह कहा जाये वाजपेयी जो गुण्डई करने है तो आप मान लेंगे? या यह कहा जाये साठे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर गुण्डई करने हैं, यह ठीक है?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : What about the privilege against the Indian Express?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस समय चर्चा हो रही है प्रिविलेज मोशन पर। गंडा शब्द के लिए मधु लिमये जी ने कहा कि मैंने उसका प्रयोग नहीं किया। अब यदि और कोई आपत्तिजनक शब्द वह प्रयोग से लाये है तो उसके लिए समय में मोशन देना चाहिये और पृथक से आप उस पर विचार करें। इस समय जो आपकी इतिहास है उसे मानना होगा। इस समय तो यह आपकी इतिहास की ही चुनौती दे रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Whether it is true or not—that is the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

[संस्कृत शब्दों पर]

जहाँ तक वापका एतराज या वह गुंडा शब्द पर या, मित्रिजेय मोहन गुंडा शब्द पर या ।  
(वापका) वाप सुनते क्यों नहीं है ?

So far as the word 'goonda' is concerned, he has completely denied it. Now the other word that is left is 'goondai'. I have told you a number of times that I am going to examine the meaning of it. If it means 'goonda', you will be allowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Then reserve your ruling, examine it and give it on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER Shri Dharam Bir Sinha.

13.47 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS, STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : On behalf of Shri Dharam Bir Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Part 1) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1972.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[Placed in Library See No. Lt.-4942/73]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS, MAZAGON DOCK, GOA SHIPYARD FOR 1971-72, NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) ACT, 1925 AND NAVY (AMDT.) REGULATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4943/73].

(b) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4944/73]

(c) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4945].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 77 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973 issued under section 3 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4946/73]

(3) A copy of the Navy (Prescribed Officers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4947/73]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As for the meaning of the word 'goondai', I am keeping the decision open so far as 'goondai' is concerned. I have given my ruling on 'goonda'.

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MYSORE IRON & STEEL LTD. FOR 1971-72.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati, for the year 1971-72.

(2) Annual Report of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati, for the year 1971-72 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See. No. IT-4948/73]

Now, the motion is against the editor and the publisher of the *Indian Express*. That is the first thing. Secondly, I am glad you said that you are not closing the issue, the motion even as regards Shri Madhu Limaye, because you want to satisfy yourself as to the word used, *goonda* and *goondai*. So, keep it open in both these respects. and then we will see.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said one thing and I must repeat it again I have given my ruling. My ruling is, we have been following it in the past—that when the facts are denied in this House, there is no privilege motion on that. So far as the word *goondai* is concerned, we will examine whether it means anything bad. I will examine it.

13.48 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd

श्री वशिष्ठ शर्मा (वर्धन विभाग) इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जा गटा शब्द क्या है उसके बारे में आपका क्या रहना है ? (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER When facts are denied, it cannot be a subject-matter of a privilege motion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Now, apart from any distinction between the words *goonda* and *goondai*, I submit that you must realise that the motion is against the *Indian Express* also, the editor and publisher. (Interruptions) Please listen. I do not know whether he has written to you denying these words.

MR. SPEAKER . I have said I am examining this matter.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH . I submit that there can be no ruling on that until you hear from the editor; whether he has said it, or what he has to say, because, whatever Shri Madhu Limaye has said, it is in cold print. (Interruptions)

श्री बी० पी० मोदी (हाउड) मधु लिमये जी ने एकरार किया है कि उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है लेकिन इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में इन्वर्टेड कामांड में यह दिया है। उसको भी आप छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन यहाँ पर इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य है जिन्होंने कहा है कि हमने खुद सुना है हम जान का तो उसमें आप कैसे इनकार करेंगे ? (अवधान)

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यहाँ मधु जी ने यह कहा कि उन्होंने गून्डा" शब्द का इन्तेमाल नहीं किया, वह दूसरी चीज है देखा जायगा, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जा छाया है उस को भी आप में देखा जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हम पेपर को निम्न रहे है।

श्री बी० पी० मोदी : लेकिन अगर मधु लिमये जी यह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने नहीं कहा तो यहाँ पर एक माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने स्वयं मधु जी को चौपाटी पर इस शब्द को कहते हुए सुना है। इसलिसे इस पर आप आसानी से व्यवस्था नहीं दे पायेंगे।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am not contesting any ruling that you have given; the ruling to the extent it goes is acceptable and we submit to that. But the question is this. I am only clarifying the position. Mr. Unnikrishnan has given notice

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

with respect to the speech made in Bombay. An explanation has been given here. In the course of his submission, three things came before the House...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I have already given my ruling. Mr. Venkataswamy.

13.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE--*contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND, FAMILY PENSION & BONUS SCHEMES, ACT, 1948.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI C. VENKATSWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 —

(1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973.

(2) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 219 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March 1973.

(4) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973 [Placed in Library. See No LT-4949/73].

13.53 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE--*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Karan Singh.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not allowing it. Dr. Karan Singh. How long is the statement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : It is about two pages.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is long you may lay it on the Table of the House . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : May I again tell you that when facts are denied, it is not a matter for privilege.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Beguhat) : Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I agree with the hon. Members on the other side that agreement is not required for reference to the Committee of Privileges. I shall stand by that. Otherwise the Privilege Committee will have no business to ascertain facts.

However, the point that is to be noted in that particular context is that the hon. Member himself disclaims any intention of using the word in the sense in which we have understood that to be. That should be conclusive enough to exonerate him from the charge of committing a breach of privilege. (Interruptions) The Finance Minister, when he was the Home Minister, had said that he did not agree with the facts as stated by Shri Vajpayee and yet he wanted the matter to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. He wanted his name to be cleared thereby. So, if a certain ruling is given, there must be agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot revise my old ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I am seeking a clarification.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Will your ruling cover the press also? If that is so, then we will be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as I am concerned I am examining to see how far the use of the word 'goondai' comes under the breach of privilege.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May I seek a clarification on this?

श्री वासन्त साठे (अकोला) : दकैनी करना, चोरी करना, मुडई करना पारिवारिकी बर्तन हो गये आज ने। बरा डिकलनरी मगबाकर देखिये क्या माने होते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : 'Goonda' had always been an unparliamentary expression. But he has denied that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall call you. About the meaning, you come to my Chamber and satisfy me. He has denied having used this

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, May I seek a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You are completely holding us to ransom. I am equally concerned with that. I may tell you that you are not the only people who are concerned with that. We are also concerned with that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down? I am not listening. I am not allowing you. In fact, I have not permitted any gentleman.

14.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAN) : We are not questioning your ruling. Members are agitated to know whether so far as the matter relating to the *Indian Express* is concerned, you are enquiring into it.

MR. SPEAKER : So far that word is concerned, when he denies it, we will enquire from the paper.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : What about the word "goondai"?

MR. SPEAKER : I am keeping that open.

14.01 hrs

STATEMENTS RE. THEFT IN AIR INDIA'S IMPORT CARGO WAREHOUSE AT KENNEDY AIRPORT. NEW YORK AND ATTACK ON THE INDIAN AIRLINES OFFICE IN KABUL.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : On the 30th April at about 9.45 p.m. three men entered Air-India's import cargo warehouse at Kennedy Airport, New York, and demanded that the store room be opened as a new consignment of diamond packages had been received on that day and was in the vault. The three gunmen handcuffed five members of Air-India staff on duty and gagged them. They also tied up a truck driver from Freight Forwarding Agency and his armed escort who had come to pick up freight from the warehouse. The supervisor was hit on the head with a pistol and compelled to open the vault. One of the gunmen threatened further violence to the staff but was restrained by his other two companions. Apart from a slight injury to the supervisor who was hit on the head minor injuries were sustained by the other staff due to manhandling and handcuffing. According to Air-India staff two of the gunmen were Puerto Ricans and one a white American.

After about an hour the security guard of the Freight Agency managed to free himself and telephoned to Police. Investigations are being conducted by the Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Customs Security officials.

Of the 31 packages stolen, 30 were from Bombay and one from Frankfurt. Since the documents were also taken away by

[Dr. Karan Singh]

the gunmen, it has been possible so far to ascertain that 16 packages, of which 15 were from Bombay and one from Frankfurt, were valued at U.S. Dollars 2,74,763. It is understood that the remaining 15 packages from Bombay were valued at approximately Rs. 20.80 lakhs.

Air-India's Chief Security Manager from Bombay is proceeding to New York to liaise with the local authorities. In so far as Air-India is concerned the loss of the consignment of precious stones is covered by insurance. The Ministry of External Affairs is in touch with our Consul-General in New York who has been asked to pursue the matter with the local authorities.

Sir, with your permission I would also like to inform the House of a serious incident that occurred in Kabul on the 1st May at about 6 00 p.m. According to information so far received a person entered the Indian Airlines office and directed the Chief Traffic Assistant, Shri M. S. Sajwan, who was on duty to stand up. The intruder whipped out a revolver and fired a shot at the Traffic Assistant which fortunately missed him. The Traffic Assistant, displaying considerable courage and presence of mind, rushed towards the intruder and felled him with a blow on the head. The intruder fired two more shots which also missed. During the scuffle that ensued, the Traffic Assistant hit the intruder on his head and rendered him unconscious. An open knife which the intruder was carrying fell on the floor during the scuffle.

On hearing the revolver shots some persons collected, and the intruder's three accomplices who were standing outside the office, started running away. The crowd chased them and with the help of Police these three accomplices and the intruder were arrested. The revolver and the knife have been taken into possession by the Police who are investigating the matter.

The Afghan authorities have been requested to provide necessary protection for Indian Airlines office and staff. The Chief

Vigilance Officer of Indian Airlines is proceeding to Kabul today to liaise with the local authorities. Our Embassy in Afghanistan is seized of the matter and is in close touch with the local authorities.

14.05 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. SUPPLY OF FOOD-GRAINS TO VARIOUS STATES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I have had the privilege to place before the House the present difficult food situation in the country and the steps taken to meet the food requirements of the deficit and drought affected States within the stocks that are available with the Central Government.

In view of the severe drought conditions prevailing in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and some parts of Mysore and other States, supply of foodgrains were stepped up considerably. During the year 1972, public distribution was to the extent of 10.5 million tonnes while during 1971, it was 7.8 million tonnes. Allotment of foodgrains are made to the State Governments every month taking into account the over-all availability in the Central Pool and the needs of all deficit and drought affected States. In view of the difficult food supply position in the country resulting from last year's inadequate and erratic rains and consequent widespread drought conditions in the country it has not been possible to meet the entire demand made by the State Governments. Every effort was made to meet substantially the requirements of the State Governments. The allotment of wheat during the first 4 months of this year has been to the extent of 4.9 to 5.2 lakh tonnes per month during this period.

The procurement of wheat has started in an encouraging way. As against last year's procurement of 3.1 lakh tonnes, the current year's procurement so far has been

a little over 6.05 lakh tonnes. At this rate we feel confident that procurement during the year may exceed 8 million tonnes. Taking into account the very encouraging wheat procurement and the steady arrival of imported foodgrains from abroad, the allotments of foodgrains for the month of May have been increased considerably to all the State Governments in general and to the drought affected States in particular. Against the allotment of 4.9 lakh tonnes of wheat allotted for April, the quantity of wheat allotted for the month of May is a little over 8.8 lakh tonnes. The total foodgrains allotted for April was a little less than 8 lakh tonnes while for May it is a little over 11 lakh tonnes. This increased allocation will enable all the State Governments to maintain supplies at reasonable level, through the public distribution system, thereby mitigating the hardship of the people to a considerable extent. To ensure the quantities allotted for the month of May are made available to the State Governments steps have already been taken in consultation with the Railway Board to move foodgrains by specials to various parts of the country.

The Hon. Members will be keen to know the actual increased allocations made for the month of May to the drought affected and chronic deficit States. The table below will indicate the increased allocations given in May over what has been allotted for the month of April :

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Allocation	
	April	May
Maharashtra	178	290
Gujarat	69	105
Mysore	23	40
Rajasthan	60	90
West Bengal	125.7	165
Kerala	67	75

As I had occasions to inform the House, the most difficult phase of the food situation is practically over and from this month onwards it will be possible to meet in

full the reasonable requirements of all the State Governments, particularly the drought affected and chronic deficit States. I would like to appeal once again to the Hon. Members to extend their whole hearted cooperation and support to enable us to tide over the difficult situation

14.06 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय यह आप लोग क्या भन जान है कि जब चेयर खड़ी होती है तो आप का बैठ जाना चाहिए और यह सब लामो के लिए है।

स्टेटमेंट के बाद कोई क्वेश्चन एलाऊ नहीं हाना है। इसलिए अब कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं किया जाएगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) कनेक्टिविटीज हा मचना है।

सभापति महोदय नहीं, वह तो फिर वही क्वेश्चन आन्यर हो जा जायेगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मान्यवर, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था। मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि मैंने 28 तारीख को 177 के अन्तर्गत सरकार में यह भाग की थी कि बिहार के खाद्य और आपूर्ति मंत्री खुद यह कह रहे हैं कि बिहार में कहीं भी गेला नहीं है, कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है और बिहार में अभाव की स्थिति है, उसके ऊपर सरकार बतलवा दे। अभी अभी जिन्हे माहब ने जो बतलवा दिया है उस में बिहार का नाम तक नहीं है जब कि वहां अभाव देखें।

सभापति महोदय नहीं, देखिए वह एक इन्डाय-रेक्ट वे में वही क्वेश्चन और आन्यर की बात था जानी है (अवधान) अगर आप को कुछ कहना है तो आप पहले लिखिए, उस के बाद (अवधान) शंकर दयाल जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइ। यह अच्छा नहीं है।



इन के ऊपर सबाल इस तरह के नहीं उठ सकता है। स्टेटमेंट हा गया। आप उस का अध्ययन करें। उन के बाव आप कुछ चाहें तो लिख सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह सली महादेव का हम तरह स्टेटमेंट दे कर एबदम बने नहीं जाना चाहिए। उन को सुनने के लिए रहना चाहिए था। वह उठे और बने गए। उन को स्पष्टीकरण के लिए यहाँ रहना चाहिए था।

14.10 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

##### (1) SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL

SHRIS M BANARJEE (Kanpur) Mr Chairman, with your permission I would like to raise the question of inadequate supply of kerosene oil to the various shops in Delhi. I am told that in Delhi all the depots which supply kerosene oil are not getting adequate oil, with the result that even a person who waits in queue from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. does not get any kerosene oil. I would request the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals or any other Minister who knows the situation to make a statement and see that this situation is averted. The shopkeeper clearly says that Government is not supplying kerosene oil. We do not know the fact. The consumer is sandwiched between the Government and the oil dealer. I would like through you, to request the Minister to make a statement.

At 12 O'clock I gave a notice. I never speak without giving notice. But the hon. Minister perhaps in a very casual manner chose to remain outside this House. I am surprised that we have spent 2-1/2 hours on a particular word. In Maharashtra I am called 'dada Banarjee'. They do not say I am a goonda. Bombay dada is a different thing.

Kindly direct the Minister to make a statement at the earliest opportunity.

##### (2) SHIFTING OF DEFENCE DEPOT FROM GURGAON

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a report in the press today saying that the Defence Ministry is right now engaged in an exercise to shift the Defence Depot from Gurgaon. It is reported that a team of Indian Airforce Officers is at present inspecting the site and preparing a blue print for this exercise that will cost the people a tidy sum but will save the Government a lot of embarrassment and spare the Maruti, a private factory, the nuisance of the Defence Depot in the neighbourhood. This depot feeds the Airforce stations on the western border with Pakistan.

The report further says that a move has been made to shift the inconvenient Defence installations in Gurgaon away from the Maruti factory there to a distance specified in the Works of Defence Act if possible or remove them altogether to another place if necessary.

This step would jeopardise the Defence interest of the country and appears to be designed to protect private interests at the cost of the paramount Defence interests of the country.

As there have been allegations in Parliament about the violation of the relevant Defence laws, rules and regulations, this step amounts to destruction of evidence after the crime is committed.

I would like the Defence Minister to make a statement on the subject clarifying the whole thing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) Sir, I presume the hon. Member is referring to the Airforce Depot 54 ASP. Nothing that exists there is being shifted. The hon. Member's information is completely wrong and unfounded.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : 14.20 hrs.

Shall I take it that no depot is being shifted from there?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The answer has been categorical. I think, you should understand it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Whether it relates to that very Depot. He has given a particular designation and number. We do not know that. We are only interested in seeing that the Depot which is meant for the Air Force installations is not shifted from there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वातंत्र्य) :  
प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि वहाँ डिपो है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ वहाँ है वह लिफ्ट नहीं किया जा रहा है। अब पता नहीं वहाँ कुछ है या नहीं है ?

श्री विद्याचरण सुक्ल मभाषिण जी ये दाना माननीय सदस्य ध्यानपूर्वक मेरी बात सुनने नहीं है। मैंने यह कहा कि जो वहाँ एयर फोर्स का डिपो है जिस का नम्बर है 54 ए० एम० पी०. जो स्थानान्तरण बाबू अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे उसी डिपो के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उसे वहाँ से हटाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है और जो भी आप ने बात कही है या जो शक या सुझाव दिमाग में है, माननीय सदस्य के वह बिल्कुल बेवुनियाद है।

श्री स्वाकन्धन बिध . मैंने आपने दिमाग को कोई बात नहीं कही। मैंने तो प्रेम की बात कही और जो उन्होंने यह बताया कि कोई खास नम्बर का डेजिगनेशन है डिपो का तो उसी के बारे में हमने उन से पूछा कि हम उस नम्बर और डेजिगनेशन को नहीं कहते हैं, हम तो यह कह रहे हैं कि कोई डिपो है डिफेंस का जिस को हटाया जा रहा है मारुति के ध्वान से ?

श्री विद्याचरण सुक्ल जी नहीं।

FINANCE BILL, 1973—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 30th April, 1973, namely :—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. D. N. Tiwary to continue his speech.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगढ़) : मभाषिण जी, कल रात में बिल मंत्री जी को बताया था कि कैसे एक तरह से नये-नये कर लगा कर आप खजाने को भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और कैसे आप के डिपार्टमेंट उस खजाने में छेद कर के रुपया निकाल रहे हैं—इसकी तरह उन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैंने इस संबंध में एक उदाहरण दिया था—नेशनल हाई वे पर एक ही तरह का काम होने वाला था, लेकिन एक का एम्प्लोमेंट चार लाख रुपये प्रति मील और दूसरे का 10 लाख रुपये प्रति मील था। जब मिनिस्टर के सामने यह चीज लाई गई तो एक बात की एन्क्वायरी हुई जिस में चार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है, लेकिन अगर सब मामलों की एन्क्वायरी हो जानी तो 10 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो सकती थी। जैसा कल मैंने बिल मंत्री जी से कहा—उन्होंने दो करोड़ रुपये की छूट देखा मैंने दे कर हम पर अहसान लाद दिया, लेकिन मैं तो आप का 10 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा करा रहा हूँ, आप इस की इन्क्वायरी कराइये और देखिये कि बँसी लूट हो रही है।

इतना ही नहीं, इस का धमर दूसरे विभागों पर भी पड़ रहा है, वहाँ पर जो हमारे विभाग काम कर रहे हैं, उन के रेट भी बढ़ रहे हैं, रेट बढ़ाने के लिये उन की माँग बढ़ रही है। जब वही काम एक जगह 85 रुपये में होता तो दूसरी जगह वही काम 50 रुपये में नहीं होगा, वह चोरी करेगा या रेट बढ़ावेगा। धमर

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

एक जगह नेक्शनल हार्ड बे मे ऐसा होता है, तो वहाँ जो दूसरे प्राजेक्ट्स चलते हैं, उनमें भी ऐसा ही होता है कान्ट्रिक्ट्स प्राप के विभागों के साथ मिल कर रेट बढ़ाते हैं। मैं करप्शन की बात नहीं कहना हूँ—उस को न प्राप बन्द कर सकते हैं और न मैं बन्द कर सकता हूँ और न लोग बन्द करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से बाँझों में धूल झोक कर खजाने से तय्या निकाला जा रहा है—यह बन्द होना चाहिये। मैं सबन की टैबिल पर एक कागज रख रहा हूँ जिसमें रेट के साथ डम का पूरा विवरण है, जिस से प्राप को मानूस हो जायगा कि कितनी लूट हो रही है। . . . .

श्री छतर सिंहारी बाबूदेवी (ग्वानियर). यह क्या है?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: कल प्राप यहाँ नहीं थे। मैंने बतलाया था

समाप्ति सहोदय. प्राप न कुछ वेपर्स दिये हैं—इन कागजों को टैबिल पर प्लेम करना है ता पढ़न म्पीकर माहब को भोजना चाहिये।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी मैं बन बनना रहा था कि 250 मील मरक बन्ड बैंक की महायना मे बनने वाली थी, जिस का एम्टीमेट 10 लाख रुपये प्रति मील था। और 500 मील एम्पल प्लान से बनने वाली थी, उस का एम्टीमेट चार लाख रुपये था। बन्ड बैंक ने अपना नहीं दिया अब उस की भी एम्पल प्लान से बनाना है, लेकिन उस का एम्टीमेट नहीं बढ़ा, उम्मी एम्टीमेट पर बनने जा रही थी। डेड नाम हुआ मैंन ट्रामपोर्ट मिनिस्टर माहब को इस के लिये लिखा और बिहार के मिनिस्टर का भी लिखा। उस के साथ केवल दो डाइटम्ब पर एम्कवावरी हुई—घाँस-बक और कन्सीट पर, जिसमें चार करोड़ रुपये की बचन हुई है। जो पुल प्रावि बनने हैं, उनकी जाँच नहीं हो रही है। मैंने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है, अगर इनकी जाँच ठीक तरह से हो तो 4 करोड़ खर्चा और बच सकता है। इस का दूसरे विभागों पर भी खर्च पड़ेगा और रेट कम हो सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बना कर किसी जिम्मेदार आदमी को वहाँ भेज कर जाँच

करायें कि क्यों ऐसी लूट हो रही है। इसी तरह की लूट सब जगह हो रही है, उन की रक्षा कीजिये, उसको बचाइये, तो जितना टैक्स प्राप लगाते हैं, उससे अधिक पैसा मिल सकता है।

दूसरी बात—बैंकबड एरियाज से संबंध रखती है। प्राप की घोषित नीति है, इस हाउस में बार बार ऐलान हुआ है कि हम लोग बैंकबड एरियाज को बरीयता देते और अधिक मुविधाये दे कर वहाँ के लोगों का जीवनस्तर ऊँचा उठाने की कागिज करेंगे। हर स्टेट में वही न वहाँ बैंकबड एरियाज है, लेकिन बिहार में एक बहुत बड़ा बैंक है—नाथ बिहार का, जिस को आबादी तीन करोड़ है जो केवल 50 पी० महागण्ट और मध्यप्रदेश से कम है, लेकिन देश के अन्य प्रान्ता—आन्ध्र, केरल, आदि से ज्यादा है। इन सब बैंक का पिछड़ापन कैसे मासूम हो सकता है—प्राप वहाँ की बिजली की खपत का देखें। मारे उग में 94 के० एम्प० गज० बिजली की खपत है लेकिन वहाँ की खपत बवल २ या 4 है जब कि मारे बिहार में 21 या 25 है। उग खेल की तरक्की के लिये सरकार न पूँछिया में एक पावर हाउस बनाने के लिये मजबूरी दी, लेकिन न जाने किस दबाव के कारण अब उस का उद्घाटन बवाल में भेज दिया गया है। पूँछिया में तय हो गया था, बनने जा रहा था लेकिन उस का बगाम में भेज दिया। बैंकबड एरियाज के साथ क्या टोटलट हाता है उस का यह उदाहरण है।

घनी-घभी पाच पावर स्टेशन बनाने के लिये तय हुआ था, उनमें से चार प्रापन अन्य राज्या को दे दिये, लेकिन नाथ बिहार को फिर भी नहीं पृष्ठा गया। उसमें एक बाकी है, उसके लिये बिचार किया जा रहा है कि कहा लगाया जाय। लेकिन जो उध से बड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ स्थान है सरकार उस के लिये नहीं सोच रही है। वहाँ की गरीबी कैसे दूर होगी, कैसे लोग आने बढेंगे?

\* The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table

मैंने उस माप बताया था कि वहां की पर-कैपिटल एक्चम 120 रु० से 125 रु० तक है, जब कि मारे बिहार की 200 रु० से अधिक है। हम देख रहे हैं वहां पर कोई कैपिटली नहीं लगाई जा रही है। एसीकल्चर में कोई स्पेशल उन्नति का बात नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में वहां का जीवन स्तर कैसे ऊंचा होना, बेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कहा जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े संग्रहालयों को जो पैसा बैंकों में मिलता है, वह हम लिये मिलना है कि वे बैंकबैंड एरियाज में पैक्ट्रीज लगा सकें—लेना विल मंत्री जी ने कहा था—लेकिन नाथ बिहार में तो हम ने नहीं देखा कि कोई फैक्टरी लगी हो या किसी न लगाने की कोशिश की हो। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नाथ बिहार की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये विल मंत्री जी क्या मोक्ष रहे हैं।

नामगरी बात—घ्राप का नियम है कि 58 वर्ष की आयु तक कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी नौकरी कर सकता है, लेकिन 58 वर्ष की आयु के बाद उस का रिटायर होना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कई ऊँचे स्थानों पर 58 वर्ष की आयु के बाद भी एक्सेलेंशन देने वाले जा रहे हैं। इस का चैन-रिप्लेशन यह होता है कि जो नीचे के लोग होंगे उन का प्रमोशन रुक जाता है। मैं इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जिस की कापी विल मंत्री जी का मेजी थी। प्रभां डा० कर्ण सिंह जी चले गये, मैं उनकी के डिपार्टमेंट के सचिव से कह रहा हूँ—उन की आइडेंटिटी के डायरेक्टर जनरल रिटायर होने वाले थे, 24 मार्च को उन्हें रिटायर होना चाहिये था, लेकिन न उन का रिटायर किया गया और न वह आफिस आये। ऐसे ही मामला चलता रहा और आफिस में बड़-धमकी होने लगी। जब मैंने लिखा था जवाब आया कि 2 वर्ष बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। वह ठीक है कि काबिल और होशियार आदमी न मिले तो समय बढ़ा दिया जाता है, उसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं था, लेकिन जब काबिल आदमी मिल रहे हैं तो समय बढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत थी। एक जगह बढ़ायेगे, दूसरी जगह कटायेंगे, तीसरी जगह बढ़ायेगे लेकिन फिर और

लोगों को क्या होगा? यही नहीं, यदि आपके यहाँ यह होता है तो फिर प्रान्तों में भी होता है। इससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में क्षोभ बढ़ता है। उनमें निविधता आती है, काम न करने की प्रवृत्ति उनमें बनने लगती है।

चौथी बात यह है कि आपने पे-कमिशन की रिपोर्टें कराईं। अभी आपने फैसला नहीं किया है कि क्या करना जा रहे हैं, क्या नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। सरकारी नौकरों में घ्राप कहा तक जायेगा, म्युनिपैलिटी वालों को भी लिया जायेगा या नहीं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स और पंचायतों में भी जो सरकारी काम के घ्राप हैं वहां भी ले जायेंगे या नहीं—यह मामूख नहीं होता है हमको। केवल जो नेट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेयर्स हैं उनकी को लिया जायेगा या प्रान्त वालों को, म्युनिपैलिटी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स और पंचायत वालों को भी लिया जायेगा या क्या किया जायेगा? यदि एक जगह किया और दूसरी जगह नहीं किया तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा? उससे असंतोष बढ़ेगा। हम मानते हैं घ्रापकी शक्ति सीमित है और मांग भी है डॉट-बैन्ड पे की लेकिन घ्रापको सीधेना है कि जिनमें घ्राप टेक्स बमूल करने हैं उन गरीबों की क्या दशा होगी? उनकी तरफ भी कभी देखा है? मुझे कभी-कभी डर लगता है कि सरकारी नौकरों का बड़ी एक प्रिजिलेज क्लास न बन जाये और वह घ्राप जमाना से दूर हो जाये। इसलिए अब तक घ्राप उन लोगों की दशा नहीं सुधारने तक तक टिकरिए से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस देश में जो किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं उनकी दशा भी घ्रापको सुधारनी है। उनकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान कम जाता है। खेत में काम करने वाले जा हैं उनकी न कोई जमात है और न उनका कोई बमर हो होता है और न वह कोई आन्दोलन करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ उनकी जो जमात है वह किसी भी जमात से कम नहीं है बल्कि सबसे बड़ी जमात है। किसानों और खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की जमात सबसे बड़ी है लेकिन उनकी क्या हालत है? एक फैक्टरी में घ्राप दस हजार मजदूर हैं तो उनके लिए सारी सुविधाये हैं। उनके लिए स्कूल भी है,

[श्री बी० एन० तिवारी]

हास्यीटल भी हैं, सभी कुछ है लेकिन एक इलाके में घर 5 हजार या 10 हजार खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं तो उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वह घर बीमार पड़ते हैं तो उनको छुट्टी मिलने का सबान नहीं है। बीमार पड़ गए, काम नहीं करने तो उनका भ्रष्टा रहना पड़ेगा। उनके बीमार होने पर किसी प्रकार की दवा बाढ़ का भी प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ आप सभी को सुविधाओं देते हैं तो उन लोगों के बारे में भी सोचें। खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर और छोटे-छोटे जो किसान हैं उनका क्या होगा? हम लाग रोज देखते हैं उनका मन पर कपड़ा नहीं है उनके पाग खान का नहीं है। इस कड़ी धूप में वह खेत में काम करते हैं, एक लाटा पानी पिया और बीमार हो गए तो उनकी ज़रूरत दवा नहीं पानी है। तो उन लोगों के लिए क्या होगा? जा आर्मेन्ट्स लबर है उनके लिए आप सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। जा वाकल संरक्षण है उनके लिए आप कर रहे हैं जो लड़ सकता है उसके लिए कर रहे हैं तबिन उन लोगों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान क्यों जायेगा या नहीं? हम मानते हैं जा फाटे-छाट किसान हैं वह अकेलन लबर सम्पाद्य कर रहे और उनकी ज़रूरत के बाहर की बात यह है कि मारा प्रबन्ध वह कर सकें। वह तो आपका हा करना है, सरकार की धार में करना है। यदि नार्मल की हैमियन में नहीं तो खेती का उत्पादन बढान के लिए ही उनका प्रबन्ध आपका करना होगा ताकि वह स्वस्थ रह सकें और खेती का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकें करना आपका जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है अनाज का वह और भी बढ़ता जायेगा।

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM** (Coimbatore) : Sir, as usual, I rise to oppose the Finance Bill in toto.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : But, let him not make the usual speech.

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM** : I am not going to make the usual speech. I am trying to give a constructive suggestion on the approach of the whole Finance Bill.

We have been bequeathed a bureaucratic system and a social order by the British. We seem to continue the same system and structure by some sort of spiritual slavery to the erstwhile rulers.

Now, a tall claim is being made by the Finance Minister that this Budget of his has got a social objective-self-reliance, growth rate and also social objective of social justice. I am afraid, the structure, the system and the policy of taxation bequeathed to us by the British has not got even, what is fashionably called, capacity for raising resources for a law and order Government. It is not even that. When the Britishers adopted this taxation policy, it was more the observance of a dharma of the pick-pocket. They were alien rulers, they were imperialists and they were not interested into what happened to agriculture to the industry or to the people. They only wanted money. Now following the same structure and the same policy, if you try to achieve social justice through this Bill, I will say the whole thing is a bosh and a bunkum. I do not know whether you are trying to fool others or fool yourselves. Because, this policy of taxation or raising resources through taxes is advocated by the Government every time on the plea that they must widen the base of taxation because they want more resources. They also plead that the tasks set for this Government are such that they need more and more of resources and that they will be unable to do so without raising resources through the conventional taxing methods and widening their base. On the one hand you are trying to levy taxes which inevitably lead to rise in prices. On the other hand, the monopolists in this country, who have also been reared by the taxation policy of the last 25 years, are also widening their base and running a parallel Government. We do not like the ways of their speculation and exploitation and other means that they are following. So, ultimately the situation and the soil is created that lend itself to the conservative forces to oppose change and that such change is resisted. If there are vested interests who do not want a change, they

operate in this soil and if you are for change, it is not enough to envisage changes but also provide against those vested interests and conservative forces who will exploit the given situation to use the very people against these very policies. So, your Budget creates conditions or creates a soil where right-reaction in collaboration with foreign forces can operate and scuttle all your scheme of development or improving the standard of living of the people. I am, therefore, making a constructive proposal that if you really want social justice to be the objective of your taxation policy, then you should not depend upon taxes. Your revenues must be from non-tax resources.

You must rely more on non-tax resources, because whatever tax you levy, either direct or indirect, is generally shifted on to the shoulders of the people, the consumer or the citizen. You may ask, what are non-tax resources? In this connection, I think Shri Dinesh Singh made a very good proposal yesterday. He quoted the Soviet Union as an example. As a communist, I would like to quote a capitalist example, for creating conditions for achieving an economic miracle by adopting certain measures which are within the framework of capitalism, which are not outside the frame work of capitalism but are consistent with it.

When I say non-tax resources, take the public sector as it is. Social justice requires that the State undertake the responsibility of building heavy industries. Agreed. I am not opposed to it. You have built it. But what is happening? An ordinary man can see the difference between the private sector and the public sector. My personal experience is that when you go to a private sector concern, you see the workers are at their place attentive to their work. When you go to a public sector concern, apart from the losses and other confusion, I do not find even the workers attending to their work. I see most of them roaming about.

How does it happen? We are trying to build up a new society. If we do not understand social psychology, if we do not

understand why they behave in a particular manner, we will not be able to tackle the problems of this country. Again we will suffer, because those who are not interested in change, will upset our plans and programmes.

What is the problem there? When we go to a private sector, there is at least a motive there, a selfish motive. There is the master to see that he profits. So he supervises. He gets certain things done by sheer discipline or sheer force. Workers are motivated by the prospect of improvement of their working conditions and living conditions. That motive operates. But when you go to a public sector, there is a higher and nobler motive possible. During the war, we saw how the public sector rose to the occasion. how the workers gave new ideas, they did some innovation and they were able to supply in time and in adequate quantities whatever was expected of them. There was a patriotic motive behind, which did give good results. I ask: how is it that you are not able to supply that patriotic motive to the employees because, after all, production depends upon the employees or workers, upon the ordinary man, not the bureaucracy or management, though they have a part to play? You are not able to do it because the worker does not feel that it is his property, the people's property. You have not given him a sense of participation.

Again and again, the Public Undertakings Committee have given report after report saying that workers' participation is essential in the public sector because there must be a higher and nobler motivation, a patriotic motivation, which could be given not by your talk, not by any number of speeches by the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister, but by giving them a sense of participation. That will come only when he is made to feel that he is part of the management at every level. If he is given that sense of participation in management at all levels, he develops a patriotic spirit and is able to produce more, to see

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that production is increased and productivity is improved, that he does this for the country, for the people as a partner in this great pilgrimage we have undertaken to build a new India. He will also be a real participant. But the Government and the managements are not at all prepared even to concede this participation of workers in the management. That is one thing.

With regard to social justice being achieved by raising resources, the other thing will be consumer goods industries. You are already taking over sick mills. Consumer goods industries are those which give profit immediately whereas in heavy industries there is a long gestation period and the return will be spread over a long period. But consumer industries are well developed already. Textiles, sugar etc.—these give immediate profit. They are already established. But you take over only the sick mills. Government take over those which are not profitable. If they are profitable, he will continue to loot. Thereby, you not only deny the exchequer the revenue. He will also deny a fair price to the consumer. You deny a fair deal to the worker. This leads to trouble. When they want something, they will also devise means which will upset things and produce even chaos and confusion.

You are now committed to taking over the gram trade. You are now committed to supply at least grain to the people through the distributing agencies. You are now taking over yarn. What is the situation? When the Government wants to take over the control, and take over the entire stock of yarn, here is a problem of the bureaucracy not allowing you to do it, because, here is the Textile Commissioner who allocates ordinary yarn intended for a weaver to the hosiery industry in my constituency in Tirupur. All the 600 hosiery factories are closed down for a month because they did not get the proper yarn intended for them. In another area perhaps where the weavers want the required yarn, they must have got the hosiery yarn. The Textile Commissioner is ignorant about

the pattern of production in the factory and also ignorant about the needs of the weaver, namely, the count of yarn, the place where it is required and in what quantity. The State Governments do not co-operate; perhaps the millowners do not co-operate. Ultimately, what is the result? You cannot solve the problem by merely taking over yarn. If you take over the consumer industries and produce, you will be able to reach the ordinary man with the products at cheaper rates. Whatever profit is there, it will go to the country again, to the exchequer, and to the people. So, I do not see why you should take over only the sick mills and the sick factories. Particularly in respect of sugarcane, not only you have not taxed sugar but the sugar industrialists are making the highest rate of profit today, and I have got examples.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) They make the highest contribution to the Congress funds.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Where the owners of sugar factories have been able to tide over the crisis in other industries through sugar. I know of instances where such a thing occurs in respect of the sugarcane growers in the sugar industry. The factory-owner says, Government says I should pay Rs. 85; well, I will pay Rs. 115. The only thing is, I will give you a share certificate for Rs. 10 per every tonne, and with that share, he can tide over the crisis in another industry. This is the amount of money they are making out of the sugar industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up. 10 minutes is written against you.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : You must give me some more time. I was not here yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have rung the bell after 10 minutes.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : I will finish in a few minutes, Sir. So, when you take up the consumer industries you

will be able to achieve all the three things you want to. The consumer's wants are satisfied. The price question does not arise: there is no question of price-hike, a problem which you are not able to control. Then there is no question of the lack of resources, thus creating a condition where the other people try to pay money to the Congress party and so on; all this will not be there. The elections can be fair and free.

Another question is this. I want to give an example. When I was in Japan last week, they told me that they have taken over the cigarette factories. They said it is a monopoly, and "we are going to monopolise it." I thought it was something like Tatas and Birlas. But they said it is a Government monopoly. Nobody else could produce cigarettes; only the Government can produce cigarettes; they have taken over the grain trade. The Government there, in spite of Japan having multinational corporations and going towards a larger Japan and dominating the whole of Asia—and the imperialism and militarism of Japan might be revived—have taken over the cigarette industry and the grain trade.

I would like to address yourself to another question. If you want social justice to be done in respect of the industries, the key question is how you are going to face the problem of wages. I must tell you that you are not even capitalistic like Japan. Even Indian capitalism is so different from the capitalist system elsewhere, because you continue to carry forward the colonial system. Your wage structure is the same colonial wage structure. I know the days before Independence when the factories were run on the basis of two *vadas* per worker; they used to give two *vadas* per worker who used to work in the factory for eight to nine hours a day. You continue to proceed with that traditional thinking that minimum wage is a big bill in your budget; when you have to pay a big amount for buying machines, to buy Machinery, do you say "oh : we are accustomed to sharks; we are accustomed

to the bullock-cart, we cannot pay so much?"

For the machines you pay the high price they ask you in the world market, because you want to industrialise. Similarly, you must pay the price for the worker who is the living machine and real producers. Unless you give him a living wage, the need based minimum wage, you are not going to get through this problem of reduced production and lack of development and industrialisation and other economic ills referred to in the economic survey. Our friend Tiwari talked about the conditions in the villages. He belongs to the governing party which creates monopoly on the one hand and abysmal poverty on the other side. The need based minimum wage must be the policy. Otherwise you are not going to face up to the danger of right reaction which, you say, is now looming large.

I gave the example of Japan, because in Japan there has been an economic miracle, that country believes in the need based minimum wage. The Japan's worker demanded; "I am producing the same thing as the western people, in electronics and in other things: pay me the same wage." They purchased the know-how from America, they have beaten America. They paid 12 times if necessary. They paid the worker the need based minimum wage. Strikes were permitted. It is not said, like here, as if strikes create disruption or strikes stand in the way of production. In January they declare their demands. In spring they go into battle and they get their demands and they have got their western standard wages. Strikes are free in a country, which was once a fascist State. The labour movement was young there. They gave the minimum wage and they were able to beat the topmost capitalist country. If you want to be capitalist, at least follow the example of Japan and try to see that these three things are carried out. Firstly your whole approach should be non-tax resources. Secondly public sector undertakings should be more profitable by making workers participate in the management, and thirdly you must make the



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entire working class employees in the country feel safe by assuring them the need based minimum wage.

The task of building this country cannot be done by bureaucrats. It has to be done in the teeth of opposition from conservative forces. That can be done only by the participation of the people and by rousing their patriotism.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got here quite a number of names. We have to conclude this Bill today. 40 minutes are left. So only five minutes will be allowed to each Member. I request the co-operation of all the Members.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : I rise to speak on the Bill under discussion. I know the time is very short for me to say all I want to say. Before coming to some of the specific aspects of this Bill, let me refer to the general economic situation in a nutshell.

In spite of the fact that there has been all round progress in the economy over the last three or four years, the population has been increasing fast and the requirements going up at a much faster rate than the increase in the production.

An inflationary situation is afoot in this country. This is perhaps one of the reasons for the widespread hardship and growing sense of frustration all over the country. This problem is of a very great magnitude if I may say so and it can only be solved if we make the best use of the potentials and resources available for the development.

As you are aware, the system of taxation and public spending comes under the Finance Department and they have a lot to do with the findings of such solutions. The first and foremost priority should be to solve the problem of rising prices. The budget proposals should be looked at from this angle. What we find is that the inflationary pressures are created by the growth of unaccounted money. Unless resource mobilisation is stepped up to tap such

money, the price stability is bound to remain a far cry. It is in the fitness of things that the methods of taxation should be geared up to mop up the unaccounted money. I do hope that the Government would soon implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee to enable proper assessment and collections. Thanks to the Finance Minister that he has indeed been considerate to backward areas. The increase in the subsidy for capital investments in backward areas from 10 per cent to 15 per cent is undoubtedly a timely gesture. Nevertheless, I feel that this problem requires much more bold solutions as years pass by. In many places, resources are available in plenty. But, their utilisation is crippled by the inadequate infrastructure facilities. In the State of Orissa, for example, the railway line between Bimlagarh and Talcher has been kept in cold storage for a long time apparently on the ground that the project is uneconomical. But, Sir, it is everybody's knowledge that the completion of this railway line would automatically open up the vast possibilities of development of minerals and forest resources in that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I shall have to be very very brief. May I be given three more minutes if you do not mind?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. That would mean a breach of agreement.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : The most important thing is the supply of power. It is to-day not being supplied adequately and we are really distressed so much that the supply of power must be guaranteed by improving the management of power plant and distribution system. That is the only way out. Only a rapid increase in productivity in the factories and farms can really bring about price stability. Let me, therefore, request that this aspect of the matter, which we think is very important, be always kept in mind while steering the wheel of administration.

Regarding expenditure side, I wanted to say something. But, I don't have time and therefore I come to the end and let me go on to say that in spite of 20 years of development in our country, the disparities are still persisting both at income levels and at prosperity levels. What is worse is that sanitation facilities are conspicuously absent in most areas of the country.

15.00 hrs.

In conclusion, I wish to say that very early steps are necessary to see that the minimum needs of the people are fully satisfied. In the areas affected by drought and scarcity, more investments in socially desirable items should be pumped in, which will prove greater employment and give a guarantee for better life for the people.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and trust my suggestions will receive the careful consideration of the Government.

श्री बल्लिका प्रसाद (बलिया) सभारनि जी, मैं उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र में आता हूँ। सभी जगहों माथी में भी कहा कि उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों की तरफ हमारी १५ वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी जिनका सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं जा सका। विशेष कर देश के ग्रामीण मजदूर और उपेक्षित क्षेत्र के बारे में मरा रहना यह है कि जिनने ऐसे पाकेट्स देश में हैं जो उपेक्षित और पिछड़े हुए हैं उन का एक समय बजट बनना चाहिए। विशेष कर में जो ग्रामीण मजदूर हैं जो लड़ना नहीं कर सकते, जो धमकी नहीं दे सकते, जो बायोनिंग नहीं कर सकते, जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, रिजो वाले, खोमचे वाले या छोटे दुकानदार हैं, उनकी सोलज रेपार्निविमिटी लेने के लिए भारत सरकार को कोई न कोई अपना रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

आज हम स्वतन्त्रता की गजब जयन्ती मना रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले सैनिकों के लिए पेंशन की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन भारत सरकार से बहुत करके

हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में व्यवस्था की है। वह कहती है कि आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले जो सैनिक हैं उन का हक है कि वह पेंशन पाएँ। लेकिन हमारी भारत सरकार कहती है कि पिछले के रूप में, वया के रूप में अगर इनका इपनी है तो देगे, नहीं तो नहीं देगे। मतलब कोई गारंटी नहीं है उन का सैनिक गरीब अगर हैं तो देगे। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो भी आप देने हैं, वह भी रुपये देने हैं, और आप दो सी रुपये देने हैं तो जो भी आप का देना है वह उन को दें। अगर प्रदेश सरकार दे सकती है, वह यह कह सकती है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों का यह हक है, उन को यह मिलना चाहिए तो यहाँ से भी उन को उसी रूप में मिलना चाहिए। वहाँ पर तीन महोने जेल जाने वाले और माल भर फरार रहने वाले को दे रहे हैं। आप ने 6 महोने की कैद लगा रखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों के साथ हिलारि होनी चाहिए। वह आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले सैनिक बहुत कम अब रह गए हैं। बहुत ही जल्दी हम समझने हैं कि चार पाच वर्षों के बाद पेंशन पाने के मुश्किल नहीं रहेंगे। तो उन के लड़कों को उन के मरने के बाद हम में कम कुछ मरुलियन भारत सरकार का देनी चाहिए जैसे और तरीकों में भारत सरकार न विभिन्न प्रकार की छुट व्यवस्था की है उम्र में, क्वालिफिकेशन में, पेंशन हो पारिवारिक मरुर्म के लड़कों के बारे में भी यह रियायत देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में खादी कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा क्षेत्र उपेक्षित और पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर खादी ही एक इड्युटी है। लेकिन खादी कमीशन को आप देखें, यह पहली मई का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स प्रकाश है, जिसमें यह निकला हुआ है—खादी कमीशन पूछर रेकार्ड डिमण्डास्ट्रस पी० ए० सी०। इस में लिखा है कि जब मैं हम ने खादी कमीशन बनाया है उस को हम ने तीन या चार करोड़ रुपये दिया है। लेकिन उस तीन चार करोड़ के बदले उस में फिगर दी है कि 1965-66 में 858.54 लाख स्क्वायर मीटर का उत्पादन था और 1970-71

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

वह 567 37 लाख स्वचालित मीटर हो गया। इसी तरह के लेबर में भी देखें तो 1965-66 से करीब 1 लाख 82 हजार लेबर वहां था जो 1970-71 में 1 लाख 17 हजार रह गया। यानी उस के बाव लेबर भी कम हो गया। लेकिन गेडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडीचर उस का बढ़ा है। 1965-66 में वह 1 93 करोड़ था और 1970-71 में वह 2 63 करोड़ हो गया। तो यह क्यों हो रहा है? इस का कारण यह है कि इस का कामचारी है एक पब्लिक संस्था बना कर के इस का जो पैसा है उन के द्वारा वह सारा पैसा डाइवर्ट हो रहा है। अधिकतर जो कामचारी है वह अपने टी० ए० डी० ए० में ज्यादातर पैसा ले रहे हैं और जो मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत सरकार का था इस कमीशन का बनाना कि इस से गरीब कलिनो को और गरीब मांगों को काम मिल वह न होकर सारा पैसा डाइवर्ट हो कर कमचारियों की पॉकेट्स में जा रहा है।

इस के बारे में एक मामूली उदाहरण देना है कि चार पांच यहां खादी तथा ग्रामाद्यान भवन है। 1972 में 21 हजार की चाली हुई लेकिन आज तक उस का कार में कुछ नहीं हुआ। दस जो 3000 रुपए आधारी ल आया। उस में वह जमा भी नहीं किया और अपने पहन लिया। 17 सी कडल आ बगला दस सप्पाई के थ वह सब सैमल में काट लिया। इसी तरह से 3000 का आर्डर जेल में था। उस के लिए वह अपनी फर्नीचर सस्था बना कर के अपनी सस्था के लिए टाइर दंत हैं और खादी भवन का पैसा अपने टी० ए०, डी० ए० में लेते हैं। इस तरह सब कुछ करप्शन है। उस की धार सभी महादय ध्यान द और सी० बी० आई० की जांच उस के लिए बिठाए। जांच कर के इस की ठीक ठीक व्यवस्था करें ताकि गरीबों का और कलिनो का महादय मिल सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के इमीनिशरी न हड़ताल की ची। इस के मानी है कि हमारी प्लानिंग कही डिफिस्ट है। हम पहले भयवान चरने खोजी करते थे। लेकिन आज हरित कान्ति

आई, बिजली की व्यवस्था हुई। किन्तु वह प्लानिंग हमारे समझ में ठीक नहीं थी क्योंकि उस में भी हम पानी के बारे में रह गए कि पानी हा तो बिजली मिले, पानी न हो तो बिजली न मिले। इस के लिए प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए थी कि अगर पानी न मिले तो बिजली कहां के आएगी। उस के लिए हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार न थर्मलपावर स्टेशन के लिए कुछ सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीडिडि के लिए भेजे हैं, उन का स्वीकार किया जाय। समय की कमी के कारण मैं केवल उन के नाम पढ़ दे रहा हूँ—हरिद्वार जल-विद्युत परियोजना (100 मेगावाट) मनेरी भाँलो जल-विद्युत परियोजना द्वितीय चरण (156 मेगावाट) विष्णु प्रयाग जल-विद्युत परियोजना (262 मेगावाट) बाबाला-नन्द प्रयाग जल-विद्युत परियोजना (130 मेगावाट) हरदुभागज तापीय विष्णु पाउंड चरण (120 मेगावाट) मोहरा तापीय विस्तार तृतीय चरण (400 मेगावाट) गोरखपुर तापीय परियोजना (400 मेगावाट) गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना (100 मेगावाट)। इस सब में भी हमारा यह कहना है कि यह थर्मल-पावर जा है यह भी कोयल की कमी का गई ता नहीं तैयार हो सकती। धातु कायल का हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। ता यह भी काम नहीं द पाएगा। एसी हालत में उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हमारी जनसंख्या है और जो हमारा आधार है उस का हमारा में एटामिक एनर्जी का जो आप न प्लान दिया है वह कम से कम हमारे पूर्वी जिला के लिए एव प्लान और हा नब बिजली का काम चल सकता है। इस का ऊपर सभी महादय भी ध्यान देंगे।

हमारे यहां बाढ़ से गंगा और बाघरा नदिया काटती है। उस का बचाव। निचोई की व्यवस्था कीजिए। अगर एक फसल की जगह चार फसल हा ता हमारी धरोखी मिट सकती है।

हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में धरेशा के बचन स 1928 से पब्लिक सक्टर में एक आप्रियम फैक्ट्री है। आज उस की अपेक्षा हा रही है। 15 2 करोड़ का फोरेन एक्स्पेंच उस से हम कमते है। एक कोटेशन में आप का दे रहा हूँ

समाप्त नहोबस अब आप समाप्त कीजिए । अगर मेम्बर माहबन इस तरह से करेंगे तो मासूम नहीं डिबेट कर सकेंगे । इसलिए दूसरी घंटी बजे तो आप का खत्म कर देना चाहिए । अगर इस तरह से मेम्बर कांफ़ासरेट नहीं करेंगे तो दूसरी घंटी के बाद जो कुछ वह चाहेगा वह एकमपज करना पड़ेगा । इसलिए अब आप खत्म करिए ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद मिश्रमान सर रहारह । 1972 में लगभग 15.2 करोड़ का कारन एकमपज हमन बताया । 4009 टन का प्रापियम का प्रोडक्शन हुआ । यह 15 करोड़ का प्रापियम हम बाहर भजन है यही फार्मस्यटिकल कारनिवो पर लगा दिया जाये तो 4000 9000 करोड़ का कारन एकमपज हम बता सकते हैं ।

उन सन्दा के साथ में त्रिन विशेष का समर्थन करना है ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद मिश्रमान (दुर्ग) सभापति महोदय बिना विशेष सरकार के साथ में एक बहुत बड़ा एपियर हाता है जिसका जय्ये सरकार त्रिन तरह का प्राथम सुधार या सामाजिक न्याय करना चाहती है उस मध्य की प्राप्ति के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठानी है । हम परठूमि में सरकार का पांच छ बुनियादी बातों की धार विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । एक तो लोगों की आय में जो घात रहन बड़ी असमानता है उसे धीरे-धीरे लेकिन निश्चिन गहम वाउण्ड प्राप्ता बनाकर हम वर्ष के अन्दर दूर करने की आवश्यकता है । लागा की न्यूनतम आय में एक और हम में अधिक फर्क न हो ।

दूसरी बात है कि मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाना आवश्यक है । सरकार चाहते त्रिपन भी कदम उठाये जैसे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, गेहूँ के शोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण, लेकिन जब तक देश में काना धन रहेगा तब मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाना असम्भव है और काले धन की वृद्धि रोकने के लिए और वर्तमान काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिए ठोस तथा व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । हम बिना में सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए

हैं । लेकिन उसमें उनका सफलता नहीं मिली है । उनके कई कारण हो सकते हैं । कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि जो प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं उनकी दर अधिक है । बहुत में व्यापारी इनका अधिक कर न देकर उसका छिपा लेते हैं और वह बचता उन रह जाता है । इसलिए यदि वर्तमान प्रत्यक्ष कर की 97 प्रतिशत दर का घटाकर 75 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये तो सरकार की आमदनी भी अधिक होगी और जाने उन की वृद्धि भी नहीं होगी ।

तीसरा, बहुतों ने वेराजगारी का समस्या हम दिना में सरकार ने बड़े बंदम उठाये हैं । लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक जा कदम उठे हैं, उनमें ऐसा मामला नहीं आता कि बनी मर्या में जो बराजगार बंध हुए हैं, उनका नीचरी मिल, मकेरी । सरकार अपनी नीचरी में बराजो लामा को तो नहीं लगा सकती । इसी स्थिति में जब तक कर और छोट नया मध्यम उद्योगों की धार बराजो वेराजगारी का धारकियन नहीं रहेगा, जब तक हम देश में वेराजगार जागा ही मर्या बंदगी और हममें धन्यवस्था फैलने का खतरा है । इसलिए हम सुझाव है कि प्रत्यक्ष दर लाख आबादी के बीच में एक मन्दी-परपज मन्दी-परपज ट्रेनिंग-कम-वर्कशाप मन्दी-परपज जाये त्रिममें कि उस धन के परे-लिखे नदरे-नदकिया उन मन्दी में काम सीधे धार त्रिप के काम में लग जाय । इसी तरह में प्रत्यक्ष दर लाख की आबादी के बीच में एक मन्दी-परपज औद्योगिक ट्रेनिंग-कम-वर्कशाप मन्दी-परपज हो, जहाँ छोट तथा मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों की ट्रेनिंग हो जाये जैसे हृपि उत्पादन की चीजों का डिजे में बन्द करना छाटी-छाटी मशीनें बनाना, दैनिक उपयोग की चीजें बनाना तथा मशीनों की मरम्मत आदि ।

चौथा है संघीय असमानता को दूर करना— संघीय असमानता को दूर करने के लिए व्यावहारिक कदम उठाना जरूरी है, क्योंकि इससे देश में असमानता फैल रही है । पिछले 25 सालों में देश में संघीय असमानता घटने के बजाय बढ़ी है । संघीय असमानता को मापने का मापदण्ड

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

क्या है ? वह यह है कि किस राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय कितनी है, वहां खेती की मिचित भूमि का प्रतिशत क्या है, वहां प्रति एक हजार किलोमीटर वर्ग भूमि में कितने मील सड़कें हैं, रेलवे लाइन तथा टेलीफोन हैं। वहां प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत कितनी है, वहां खेती की भूमि में प्रति हेक्टेयर पर कितनी रसायनिक खाद की खपत होती है तथा वहां कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति पढ़े-लिखे हैं तथा वहां कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को उद्योग धंधों में काम मिला है, आदि। इनके आंकड़ों को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि समूचे देश में मध्य प्रदेश सबसे अधिक उपेक्षित है। वहां प्राकृतिक साधन मौजूद हैं, वह प्रदेश देश के बीचों-बीच है, फिर भी उसकी उपेक्षा हुई है और केन्द्र ने इस प्रदेश के साथ जबरदस्त अन्याय किया है।

उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश ने इस वर्ष के भीषणतम अकाल का सामना करने के लिए 24 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपये की मांग की। केन्द्र की अध्ययन टीम फरवरी में वहां गई और उसने अप्रैल में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। लेकिन धन अभी तक वहां नहीं पहुंचा। शहरी क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए धन की मांग की गई, लेकिन उसके लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई। टीम ने कुछ ऐसे सुझाव दिये हैं जो अगवहारीक हैं। कुछ ऐसी शर्तें लगा दी हैं जिनका पालन करना सम्भव नहीं है। कितना पैसा दिया जायेगा, उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं बताई गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मांग की थी कि एक हजार से अधिक आवादी वाले 3353 गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए 76 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायें, क्योंकि यह काम वहां कई वर्षों से बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, राज्य सरकार के पास उसकी पूरा करने के लिये धन नहीं है, लेकिन केन्द्र ने अब तक यह रकम नहीं दी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में 8 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में मिर्चाई होती है, जबकि सारे देश की औसत मिर्चाई 22 प्रतिशत है, पंजाब की 90 प्रतिशत है,

हरियाणा की 56 प्रतिशत है और आन्ध्र की 35 प्रतिशत है—इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश इस क्षेत्र में भी सबसे पीछे है। इसी तरह से बिजली की खपत में भी मध्य प्रदेश अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत पीछे है। मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति हेक्टेयर खेती की भूमि के लिए 2.74 किलोग्राम रसायनिक खाद मिलता है, जबकि पंजाब को 35 किलोग्राम।

सभापति महोदय : समय बहुत कम है, अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा प्रान्त है। इसका ध्यान रखते हुए मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से पिछड़े प्रान्त हैं, टाइम भी पिछड़ा हुआ है।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई भी राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधानशाला नहीं है और न ही रेलवे का हैडक्वार्टर है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर नेशनल रिसर्च फोरेस्ट इन्स्टीट्यूट स्थापित होला जाये, क्योंकि वहां बहुत अधिक जंगल हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would only refer to some of the important aspects on which I wanted to speak in greater detail.

One is that the Budget and the Finance Bill have failed to tackle the main problems in this country, namely, the problem of unemployment and the problem of price rise. Just as we have been hearing the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'—for the last two or three years, this is all a question of slogan only—of bringing about social justice or achieving social justice. Really, no policy or plan has been laid down to achieve this.

A very recent problem which has now developed in the Indian economy is the problem which is being faced by the handloom weavers in this country. Orders have been placed on mills for delivery of yarn to weavers, but orders have been placed even on those mills which do not even manufacture that type of yarn. The price fixation has been done on the basis of the price that prevailed in December 1972, which is uneconomical so far as weavers are concerned; they cannot afford to buy at that price. This is only for the purpose of benefiting the mills. Out of 5 lakhs handlooms, three lakhs have already been closed down or are going to be closed down. The production loss is to the extent of 50 per cent. The daily production loss is in the nature of about Rs. 30 lakhs. This is the position with regard to handloom weavers. We are hearing only promises, but nothing is being done to look after the interests of this large section of the people who are not rich people who are common people and are eking out their livelihood from handloom industry.

The next point is power shortage. This is a problem to which Government is not paying proper attention. There is complete mismanagement here. So far as breakdown of thermal projects is concerned, one cannot take refuge under rainfall. Why is there this breakdown in thermal project? The main reason is the complete mismanagement. There is no advance thinking. Replacement parts are not available in time. I have been told by some of the electricity engineers connected with the State Electricity Board that they do give the indent for various parts in time but the decision is not taken until the parts or the machinery go out of order. In West Bengal, out of 38,450 villages, only 3,278 have been electrified. They say that they have been electrified. Our Chief Minister makes so many promises and he gives progress reports. Where posts have been placed, those villages are supposed to be electrified. Of course, people are getting disillusioned completely because even in Calcutta and industrial areas, there is no supply of electricity.

Then, what is the position with regard to drinking water? No policy or plan is there for supplying drinking water. Only yesterday Dr. Karni Singh produced before us the type of water that is being given as drinking water in Rajasthan.

I now come to the unemployment problem. There is a grandiose scheme by the Minister of State for Planning. He goes about making promises that one lakh jobs would be created in one year and in five years, five lakhs jobs would be created. This is all Utopian thinking. They are only trying to deceive the people. There is no basis for this plan.

I want to speak particularly about West Bengal, without being dubbed as parochial. So far as the unemployment figure is concerned, it is the highest in West Bengal. There are nine lakhs educated unemployed on the live register. The total unemployment figure on the basis of the Employment Exchange figures is 28 lakhs.

From 1951 to 1969, the Central assistance to West Bengal has been Rs. 141 *per capita* while the State from which our Finance Minister comes has always been the recipient of a much greater bounty. West Bengal occupies the eleventh position so far as Central assistance to different States is concerned. During the Fourth plan, the *per capita* outlay, so far as West Bengal is concerned, has been the lowest in the country, being Rs. 79. During 1971-72, West Bengal contributed Rs. 347 crores to the national exchequer out of the earnings from jute, tea and engineering goods alone. And Rs. 592 crores from income tax and other sources. And what we receive? We received back Rs. 78.36 crores only, out of nearly Rs. 900 crores and it may interest my hon. friends on the other side that these are the figures which I have got from the report submitted by your Chief Minister of West Bengal before the Finance Commission.

What do we find? How is this problem of unemployment, the problem of price-rise, the problem of electrification and the problem of industrialisation in West Bengal



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

sought to be solved by this Budget and by this Finance Bill? How is the general industrialisation in this country going to be solved? There is nothing. Recently what has happened? The Jay Engineering Works a Bharat Ram-Charat Ram concern, to-day I am told, are going to pass a resolution to transfer their registered office from West Bengal to Delhi and that is being encouraged, I am told, but I would like to be assured, the Home would like to be assured by the Finance Minister and the Government, that they have no hand in it—that they have got the unofficial blessings of the officials. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to deal with these.

Before I sit down, I would like to touch upon one aspect over which we feel very strongly. That is about the wrongful detention of persons under the MISA. Although Sec. 17A of the MISA has been declared unconstitutional,—the Central Government which maintains an overall supervision of this know this since every case of detention has to be reported to the Central Government,—hundreds and thousands of these detenus who are entitled to be released under the order of the Supreme Court because that particular section has been declared illegal, are being kept in wrongful detention. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do. Will they allow and see that these persons who have lost their personal liberty under an illegal law continue to remain and rot in jails and be treated as ordinary criminals without being brought to trial, because it suits the party in power in the State?

These are the matters on which I would like to have a clear and categorical reply from the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : The main object of any budget or Finance Bill is to mobilise national resources. Now, let us see our whole experience of the last 25 years. How did we succeed by the method of taxation to mobilise resources? We have seen that the economy that we are

pursuing in this country is the economy where capital formation which takes place gets concentrated in the hands of a few. Now, that is the experience of the last 25 years of our economy that even to-day 95 per cent of the net value added takes place in what is known as the private sector and in the public sector although the investment has grown, the real profit is negligible or very much less. What is the result? The result is that all this capital formation and profit that is in the private sector we are unable to mobilise for national good. This we tried to mobilise by way of taxation. What happens? The more we tried to tax and the more we tried to mop up, the more the money that goes underground. The black money that has increased in this country is now to the tune of about Rs. 10,000 crores. Kindly see your own figures of the last ten years. Whereas the national income has increased from Rs. 13,200 crores to Rs. 19,200 crores which is about 45 per cent, the *per capita* income increase has been only from Rs. 308 to Rs. 348 only by 13 per cent. Where has the rest of the money gone? That has gone in the form of black money underground. That is the trouble.

Unless we decide to bid good-bye to this concept of mixed economy, the real sector where there is profit, unless you have that sector in your hand, you cannot really have resources to mobilise or channelise them in useful channels. You must have a decent private sector. The private sector should be there in small scale sector. Let us think in terms of having a network, as in Japan, of small scale sector spread all over the country. But, they have got the capacity to give employment also. If you have all these industries, consumer-goods industries, concentrated in the hands of a few, where all draining of all money and capital of this country is taking place where all capital formation is taking place, if you leave it to the private sector, they will not only control your economy, but they will also continue to corrupt your entire industry, in fact your entire socio-economic life. Why do not we realise magnitude of the moral

problem involved in it? How they corrupt with this money power the political sector and the bureaucratic sector. There is no dearth of manpower in this country. Who are serving this private sector today? Your own brilliant men? Seventy-five per cent of the technical graduates and science graduates today are serving in what is known as the cosmetic industry and the manufacture of drugs. Why do you not take over all these sectors and see that mobilisation of their resources is done in priority goods industries? Are these essential goods in the country today? You must seriously give a thought to this and unless we take a note of the totality we cannot progress. If you think that you can bring socialism or socialist economy with the help of capitalism, it is just like thinking that you will sow bubble and want mangoes to grow from it. Well, it cannot be done.

Sir, I am not talking from a dogmatic point of view. Forget socialism, if you like. But let us, at least, believe in humanism, if not radical, at least, simple. Even then we cannot have a capitalist system of economy. We have seen the results of mixed economy. Mixed economy has failed. We are not thinking of joint sector economy. Joint sector means public money, private management, and private profits. This is what we are going to do. I say repeatedly this is nothing but an idea of participation or partnership with corruption. Because, corruption is inherent in capitalist system. It is like pollution. Just as you are living in a society, which corrupts every individual. Therefore, you must decide once for all to do away with capitalist system if you really want to tackle the problem.

The Finance Minister said once, speed is the essence of the success in economic field. Unless you take speedy action, nothing can be done. Two years have already gone by. Hardly three years are left before we go to the people again. Unless we take speedy measures to deliver the goods, in terms of the consumer goods and employment to the people, I think, we will be failing the people.

SHRI MALIKARJUN (Medak) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, supporting the Finance Bill, I decide to plead my case of partition of Andhra Pradesh. I have all appreciation for the political manoeuvrings and diplomatic moves on the part of the dikh wedded integrationists to maintain the integrated Andhra Pradesh, which is unworkable. Sir, 'We will have 14th and 15th jewels of the nation' was the expression made by the then Home Minister, Gobind Ballabh Pantji in this House prior to the creation of the Maharashtra and Gujarat States, who was antagonistic to the formation of the Telengana State. Former Home Minister Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, requested the Speaker, Shri Hukam Singh, to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament before the formation of Punjab and Haryana States. The present Home Minister, Shri Dikshitji, in an interview to an *Indian Express* Correspondent, said that there is nothing wrong in having small States which can function efficiently. I believe the present Finance Minister, who was also a Home Minister in 1969 and who is fully acquainted with the separate Telengana movement, will favour separate Telengana State formation. Apart from this, Sir, our beloved Prime Minister in this august House said that she has neither conceded nor ruled out, the secession. It was urged that we will have normalcy. Well, normalcy is there. So we do anticipate that division will take place at the earliest.

The race for Chief Ministership is utterly shabby and ridiculous to the average public man at this juncture. I feel these pseudo-integrationists must immediately go into political liberation, must renounce power, must make the Andhras reconcile themselves to the five-point formula evolved by our beloved Prime Minister, if they want to serve the Congress Party. On the contrary, they are saying that the Andhra separatists have reconciled themselves to unconditional integration. I totally condemn this demand for unconditional integration. We will not allow the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to be free zones under



[Shri Mallikarjun]

any circumstances. We will fight tooth and nail. This is a fundamental and basic thing one should keep in the mind and split the State.

In this connection, I may say that normalcy is restored. Students and officers in the Andhra region have gone back to their educational institutions and offices respectively. They have not given up the demand for bifurcation. There is no more problem of law and order. Some say it is a psychological problem. Others say it is a sentimental problem. I say it is a perennial problem which needs an everlasting eternal solution which is the division of the Andhra State, nothing else.

In Hyderabad, Congress Forum for a separate Telengana, headed by Dr. Chenna Reddy has not taken up any intensive programme. That does not mean that we have given up the demand for separation. I do not wish to take more of your time by going into the background. But I reiterate that separation is the only solution. The recent statement of Shri Dikshit is a little satisfactory because they indicated to prolong President's Rule in Andhra. I feel it is a good strategy. With my little experience in politics, I anticipate the division of the Andhra State soon. With all faith in our beloved Prime Minister, I hope she will definitely divide the State at the earliest possible time.

As we believe, any emancipation movement will take its own time and turn. I finally say that there is absolute determination on the part of the people of Telengana and with integral will-power, they will fight till the demand for a separate Telengana State is conceded.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI** (Lakhimpur): We are passing through a transitional period, transition from conservatism to liberalism and from monopoly-hold to State control. Therefore, there is little wonder that when progressive measures, whether it is the appointment of the Chief Justice or the takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains, are taken, there is opposition from the vested interests.

There is rise in prices of foodgrains and other consumption commodities. The price rise of foodgrains hits every kitchen. In spite of the green revolution, there is not sufficient production of food to feed the people in the country. It should be found out where the defect lies and it should be removed.

To my mind, one of the causes of the price rise is deficit financing. To bridge the gap created by deficit financing, there is a tendency for more and more indirect taxation, and indirect taxation is one of the causes of the price rise. Therefore, I think there should be a certain limit to deficit financing. There is inflation and black money also. Previous speakers have touched on these points; therefore, I do not want to go into details.

I would state that there is circulation of forged currency also. This should be stopped by all means. Unless this is done, one day our economy will be paralysed. Government have been trying to reduce poverty, the gap between the haves and have-nots. This is a good attempt. But I would say that Government should also try to reduce regional imbalances.

The entire eastern region is lagging behind so far as economic development and industrial growth are concerned. If regional imbalances are there, the people become restive and they cannot be blamed for taking the law in their own hands on certain occasions.

In Assam, the employment potential is very meagre and very limited, and the Central institutions and Central undertakings are out of bounds to the people of Assam. For instance, out of about 200 employees in the Indian Airlines there, only five to six are from Assam. This is an instance where it can be said with justice that the Government have to give greater representation to Assam.

So far as electricity is concerned, only five per cent of the villages in Assam so far have been electrified. The people

living in the villages do not get the facilities of power. How can we expect improvement in living standards there if such is the condition.

**MR CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** I am finishing. Assam produces large quantities of tea. Assam's share in tea production is more than 50 per cent, but Assam does not get the benefit. There is an irrational and illogical excise duty which ranges from 25 paise to Rs. 1.50 per kilogram of tea. The bulk of the excise duty comes from Assam. Majority of the tea gardens there pay excise duty @ Rs. 1.15 per kg. while others pay @ .25 only. There is neither reason nor logic nor justice for this discrimination. It is not based either on the yield or on the cost of production or on quality of tea. At the whims of certain bureaucrats in the Commerce Ministry, this excise duty is levied at five different rates and it tells heavily on the tea industry. More than 10 lakhs of people are engaged in this tea industry, and if this industry does not progress properly, we cannot expect anything in that region. I suggest that the excise duty on tea should be rational.

**MR CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Only half a minute. So far as jute is concerned, Assam produces 11 lakh bales of jute. Out of these 11 lakh bales, only one per cent is used in the jute mills in Assam. I therefore suggest that, as already demanded, at least three jute mills should be established in Assam.

With these few words, I support the Finance Bill.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) :** Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The development of any country mainly depends upon finances, planning and the implementation. Only with sufficient money, regulated planning and proper implementation a country can develop.

I want to say that in the 18 years of planning, for the tribal development near about Rs. 277 crores have been spent. Rs. 100 crores for the Scheduled Castes, Rs. 150 crores for the Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 27 crores for other backward classes have been spent. The break-up of the expenditure shows that Rs. 117 crores have been spent on education, Rs. 91 crores for economic development and Rs. 67 crores for health and other measures have been spent.

The question is, how we can develop the backward people by giving Rs. 91 crore for economic upliftment? We are demanding the uplift of the tribals and of those who are economically backward. Now, in the approach to the fifth five year Plan, the Government of India have given Rs. 500 crores, out of Rs. 51,000 crores in the Plan, for the development of tribal and other backward classes. The point is, the tribal and other backward classes of the people constitute one-fifth of the total population of this country. Why is it that they are not given sufficient money, near about at least Rs. 3,000 crores, if not Rs. 2,000 crores or Rs. 1,000 crores, for their development?

There is drought conditions in Orissa : Government not yet announced Koraput, Ganjam and other districts as drought affected area. The drinking water problem is very much there in Orissa, especially hill and tribal areas. Though Government have sanctioned sufficient money, it has not been spent properly. Medium irrigation projects in Badanala and Ramnadi rivers should be taken up for implementation and should be given token grants in this year. There is slow road development in Orissa. We talk about the sugar problem; in tribal areas they are facing salt problem. They have to walk 10-20 miles for salt. If we want to develop backward classes of this country to have socialism, there should be a socialist pattern of development. The tribals are very primitive men of this country. I am not asking to make them made modern men. Government should not keep them as museum specimens for longer

[Shri Giridhar Gromango]  
period, but we should make them common men to bring them into the main stream of national life.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्श) : महापति महोदय, मैं विन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की धारावाही बहुत बड़ी है और उसका क्षेत्र भी बहुत बड़ा है। इसलिए यह धारणा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्तरी धारावाही और क्षेत्र के मुताबिक बिजली बाँट विकास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्र में अधिक सहायता दी जाये। इसके बिना उत्तर प्रदेश की नरकनी जलाना असम्भव है।

इस देश में रोड़ की इतनी मात्रा का बिमान है जिस पर सारी खुशहाली और नरकनी निर्भर करती है। अगर उसकी ज़रूरत खुशहाल हागी, तो देश भी खुशहाल हागा। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि किसान के दैनिक जीवन की चीज़ें मरनी हों, उसको खाद घास कृषि-उत्पन्न खाद मरन दामा पर उपलब्ध किये जाये और पाना व लिए उसका इन्ट्र भण्डार की नरक, न दखना पड़े बल्कि उसका निचार्ड के विषय में धारम-निमर बनाया जाय। जब तक किसान का पूरी मरिशन नहीं दा जायेगी, तब तक देश नरकनी नहीं पर सकना है।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जिन परिकारा में खेती का काम होता है उन परिकारा व बचका की कृषि विभाग में नौकरी के विषय में प्रायर्दी देनी चाहिए। क्योंकि उनका कृषि व वर में प्रैक्टिकल ज्ञान हाता है।

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने समाजवाद की नीति अपनाई है और सरकार समाजवाद की नरक कदम बढ़ा रही है। लेकिन इस देखन है कि बड़े और छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की न-बहालों में बढ़ा कर है। कुछ उच्च-अधिकारियों की नरकबाहें हजारों में है, जब कि खपगनी और मेहरार घादी छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों का मिक 150 या 200 रुपये मिलते हैं। आज नरकबाहों में यह जो डिमरिटी है, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारी

कर्मचारियों की नरकबाहों में एक और वन का ऊर्क होना चाहिए। अभी हम कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद है।

किसान की रोजाना की ज़रूरतों के इमेमान की चीज़ें बहुत महंगी होती जा रही हैं। देश में महंगाई दिनों-दिन बढ़ रही है और सारे देश में बैदनी फैली हुई है। इस बड़नी हुई महंगाई के माप को मारना जरूरी है। वहाँ देश में बिरोह की ज्वाला भटक उठेगी। आप इस नरकबाह का झुटला नहीं सकते कि आज देश में सारे तरफ बचा असलीय है और लोग बड़ी आकासरी निगाहों से हमारी नरक देख रहे हैं, लेकिन महंगाई हमारे बाध में बाहर जलाना चली जा रही है।

देश में पाने धन की बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है। उस का निबालने के लिए बड़े प्रयत्न किये गये हैं लेकिन सरकार इस पाडीशन में नज़े घाई है कि वर वर मरे कि देश में बाधा धन नही है। काने धन का निबालन की कांशज ज्ञानी चाहिए। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ इस दिशा में भी बंदम उठाये जाये कि ऐस बाधों और प्रवृत्तिया पर राब लगाई जाय जिस में लोगों की जलान धन कमाने का मौका हो न मिले।

आज हमारे देश व विभिन्न प्रदेशों और धातः व स्थिति और स्तर में बड़ा फर्क है। इस रिजल्ट इमरैलस का समान किया जाना चाहिए।

आज देश में इन्फ्लेड बढ़ रही है और बरभी भी चाहिए क्योंकि इस में देश में खुशहाली हागी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हाता चाहिए कि बड़ी इन्फ्लेड छोटे उद्योग वालों और गृह उद्योग वालों को ला जाये। यदि देश में खुशहाली पैदा करनी है यदि यहाँ के लोगों को राहत पहुचानी है, तो छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों का बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और सरकार को उस की नरक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे देश के लोगों का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रोजाना की ज़रूरतों में माल माल घर के लिए कर्क मेले के लिए बाध्य होता है। सरकार को ऐसी

व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि गरीब लोग बैंकों से या किसी अन्य माध्यम से बैंडर सुख के और बगैर किसी ब्याजगत के पाब हटाने रुपये तक उधार से लें और उन का उपयोग अपने आवश्यक कामों के लिए कर सकें।

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) सभापति महोदय, मैं बिल विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस में संदेश नहीं कि आजादी के बाद देश में बहुत तरक्की और विकास के कार्य हुए हैं। किन्तु देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास उस अनुपात में और उस पैमाने पर नहीं हुआ है, जिस अनुपात में और जिस पैमाने पर देश के विकसित क्षेत्रों का विकास हुआ है जो राजनीतिक, भौगोलिक या अन्य कारणों से पड़ने से हो विकसित रहे हैं।

राजना आयोग ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ खास नियम बनाये हैं और देश के कुछ जिलों का पिछड़ा जिला भी घोषित किया है, तथा उनको खास तौर पर सहायता देने की घोषणा भी की गयी है। लेकिन उन जिलों के विकास में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है और उन की स्थिति पहले की सी है।

बिल आयोग का काम यह निर्धारण करना है कि किस राज्य की क्या स्थिति है तथा उसको किसनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए—सचिव निधि में से कितना अनुदान मिलना चाहिए और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा संग्रहीत करो की रकम में से कितना भ्राम मिलना चाहिए। मैं बिल मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम बिल आयोग ने लेकर प्रथम बिल आयोग तक मत चारों योजना वर्षों में बिल आयोग और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार के प्रति कितना अनुदान दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है। प्रथम बिल आयोग ने जहाँ देश के सभी राज्यों को औसतन 11.75 प्रतिशत हिस्सा करा में न देने के लिए कहा, वहाँ बिहार का केवल 10.14 प्रतिशत दिया गया। उसी तरह उस वर्षों में देश के सभी राज्यों को औसत अनुदान 1.84 प्रतिशत देने की सिफारिश की गई लेकिन बिहार का केवल 1.60

प्रतिशत देने की बात कही गयी। द्वितीय बिल आयोग ने भी देश के सभी राज्यों को करो में से 27.69 प्रतिशत भाग दिया, लेकिन बिहार को केवल 19.11 प्रतिशत दिया। अनुदान की रकम में भी औसत अनुदान 6.41 प्रतिशत की तुलना में बिहार का केवल 5.45 प्रतिशत दिया गया इसी प्रकार तृतीय बिल आयोग ने देश के अन्य राज्यों को करो में से 24.79 प्रतिशत भाग दिया, जब कि बिहार को केवल 21.43 प्रतिशत दिया। उसने अन्य सभी राज्यों को 5.67 प्रतिशत औसत अनुदान दिया, लेकिन बिहार को केवल 0.64 प्रतिशत दिया।

चतुर्थ बिल आयोग में सम्पूर्ण देश में करो का औसत हिस्सा दिया या 45.81 प्रतिशत और बिहार का 38.49 प्रतिशत। अनुदान में चतुर्थ बिल आयोग ने देश में औसत दिया है 14.75 प्रतिशत और बिहार को कुछ नहीं दिया है। प्रथम बिल आयोग ने सम्पूर्ण देश के सभी राज्यों को औसतन 12.46 प्रतिशत दिया है अनुदान में और बिहार का कुछ नहीं दिया है। यह कितना बड़ा अन्याय है बिहार के साथ जब कि बिहार इतना पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है और इसकी इतनी घनी आबादी है? अभी हमारे बरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य निवारी जी ने आप का बताया कि बिहार में भी उत्तर बिहार की हालत सब से बदतर है। उस की हालत सब से यई बीनी है लेकिन फिर भी उस के ऊपर जरा भी गौर नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार के साथ अन्याय होना चाहिए और इस तरह का 'श्री अन्याय' उस के साथ हो रहा है वह नहीं होना चाहिए। इस के साथ हा बिहार को जा भी अनुदान या जो हिस्सा है वह असल निर्धारित कर के असल ईयरमार्क उसे कर दे, नहीं तो बिहार में जो कुछ विकसित हिस्सा है उस का ज्यादा मिल जाता है।

इतना ही कर कर में बिल विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SANTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joy Nagar) I rise to support the Finance Bill. Our experienced and veteran leader, the hon. Finance Minister has given a relief of Rs. 2 crores from direct taxation. The Finance Minister is a veteran and is generous but I know he cannot give any relief to us because he is a prisoner of his own taxes. We are quite sure that he is not in a position to give us any relief from the sufferings of taxation. Indirect taxation is so heavy that the incentives of the people have been totally killed. The very incentives which create employment which create industries and which develop agriculture are completely going to be removed by the taxation policy. So I request the Finance Minister to think twice before levying new taxes.

The present taxation policy has been followed for the last 25 years and there is no imagination in it. It is a heritage of the British bureaucracy. If you want to see to the welfare of the people and make them into a socialist society the entire policy of taxation should be changed. This is my request. At the same time I request him to see about the price rise—the tremendous, unprecedented price rise which has cut down all our development activities. People are oppressed by the high prices. He is a veteran leader and with his past and present experience he can certainly give some relief to us in this regard. Simply saying that this is due to the accentuated imbalance between demand and supply will be no answer. Who is responsible for this price rise? Producers or consumers? Who are the consumers? We know that 40 per cent of our people are below the poverty line and we cannot say that they are contributing to the price rise. The remaining 60 per cent consist of capitalists, monopolists, big producers, small producer, salaried people and so on.

Who are really contributing for the price rise? This is an aspect which we should go into now, because this has been neglected all along. We are lacking in information on this point. The erratic

behaviour of the price line is not the answer. We have to hold some enquiry to find out what is the contributing factor for the price rise in the agricultural and other sectors. We have to define percentage by percentage which item contributes how much for the price rise. This is a new aspect of economic which we have to develop. Simply saying that traders and black marketeers are responsible for price rise would not do.

At the same time, there has to be rethinking on fiscal and monetary policies. If the money supply is more there will be an inflationary tendency and the people will suffer. We have to see what sort of supply is generated in the economy. If the money is used for development purposes then it will not be inflationary. Otherwise it will be unproductive and inflationary. I would request the Finance Minister to think over this matter.

Lastly, I would request the Finance Minister to consider sympathetically the case of poor West Bengal. While West Bengal is contributing Rs. 900 crores to the Central budget it is getting only Rs. 75 crores. This imbalance is creating all sorts of unrest and violent Naxalite activities. I would request the Finance Minister to consider the condition of West Bengal and give it more financial assistance so that the people of that State may not again fall into the trap of violent activities of the Naxalites.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhu Limaye was not here when I called him. Now he is requesting me to give him five minutes before I call the Finance Minister. I would give him an opportunity in the third reading.

I thank all hon. Members who have co-operated with me by finishing their speeches in time.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I thought you are also going to make a speech.

MR CHAIRMAN: I would like to inflict one. Now, the Finance Minister

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** Mr Chairman, I must thank all the members who participated in this very long, interesting, rambling discussion for the last 12 hours. It included the separation of Telengana and it went from Telengana to Japan. Though I wish to deal with most of the subjects and items referred to by the hon. and distinguished members, it is physically impossible for me to deal with every item. But I can assure them that some of the useful suggestions and ideas that they have thrown up will be not only kept in mind but will be carefully examined and considered. This is all I can say at the beginning. I propose to deal with some of the major issues and major criticisms relating to the Finance Bill as such. Because, many hon. Members used this occasion, and there is nothing wrong about it, to deal with the problems of their regions or their own constituencies and point out certain measures of development which are very necessary like irrigation, power supply and so on which are causing shortages in many vital sectors. I say that they are entitled to refer to those things and it is quite legitimate that they do so and it is necessary both for the Central and State Governments to take note of what they have said.

16.00 Hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

I saw repeatedly an argument made by many hon. Members that we have become some sort of a prisoner of our own tax system. Many of the hon. Members suggested that there must be some sort of restructuring of the tax system. It is a very good idea and certainly, I wish to do that if I can.

The most important point is that the tax structure is something which has to do with your own economic pattern. It is something which grows out of your own economic system it is something which has to do with your own economic institution; it is something that deals with your own methods and patterns of economic production. It is not

something which is super-imposed out of imagination of 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z'. Therefore, mostly, the culprit in the tax system in India appears to be indirect tax system.

Most hon. Members criticised indirect taxation. I would like to say that nobody likes to tax every commodity. There are certainly some compulsions in the Indian conditions which I wish we could avoid. My hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh and the hon. Member, Shri Baladhandayutham, made a reference to tax system which is not a tax system. They referred to the sources which are non-tax sources. These are resources. The nomenclature that was used was different. It is true in some countries it is so. In Soviet Russia, they depend upon the earning in the public sector. They have all public sector. There is no question of having any private sector. They have also got turn-over tax which is basically and indirect tax. In our country, self-employed sector is the biggest sector and the organised industrial sector is the sector which has a very narrow base. I do not think you can avoid commodity taxes at least for some time to come.

As very rightly pointed out by Shri Baladhandayutham, the performance of the public sector certainly becomes a very relevant factor in this matter. Shri Dinesh Singh also made a reference to this. This is, certainly, a very important thing. Even today, if you see our own Budget, it is not that there are no tax resources in our own Budget. I was just trying to find some information by way of illustration. We have got commercial undertakings and, in this Budget, we have budgeted for nearly Rs. 34.35 crores in 1973-74. Take for instance the Railways. This is another example. The interest and the contribution from the Railways comes to nearly Rs. 173 crores. So does the P&T. I am just giving some illustrations. Even in our own Budget, there are certain non-tax resources.

We have made a very heavy investment in the public sector. A point of criticism was that they have not been able to become the major important source of revenue to the State, to the Government, to the national exchequer. We will have to

[Shri Yashwantrao Chavan]

examine the performance of the public sector and that will require some special treatment. I personally feel and nobody denies that, nor even Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Baladhandayutham, the public sector is certainly making an improvement. But they have got certain difficulties.

At the present moment, there is a high-powered committee of experts which is going into the functioning of the public sector and is trying to identify the problems. There are problems of maintenance, problem of large inventories, the problem of future planning, and the problem of modernisation. The hon. Member, Shri Baladhandayutham was giving an example of Japan. I was very delighted to hear him about that. At least, for the sake of change, he is prepared to look to the east for some sort of guidance. But I can tell him one thing; he may possibly be knowing more because he had been there recently. I saw one very important fact in the industrial relationship in Japan. They have, certainly, a very well organized and very powerful trade union movement there. But there is also a very important factor which, I was told, exists there. They have a great sense of national discipline. They are so production-minded that if they have a problem with the management, they certainly protest but they have also one very important rule; they never do anything which will result in loss of production. This is the most important thing. If they have to protest, they will, I am told, wear black badges on their arms and come out during recess time and raise slogans. Really speaking, this country needs the production-minded national discipline which will be the most important asset. If we have that, we certainly can break through. We will have that break-through because at the present moment the size of our public sector is quite big and is in very vital sectors. Our investment is colossal I should say. Not only that, it is also increasing every year, and it will have to increase every year because we want it to increase. That will certainly give the new basis for the new society that we would

like to have in our country. I do not want to go into this aspect in details. I just wanted to make a mention that it would be necessary.

Our tax system will, certainly, have to evolve itself; with the changes in social structure, economic pattern of production, methods of income distribution, the tax system will naturally have to change. Merely passing one law will not help.

We have appointed many Commissions. There were some suggestions made by hon. members, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao also made a suggestion that there may be another taxation commission. I always consider the suggestions made by him to be very relevant and important; one cannot just ignore them. But I must say that, even in the last couple of years, we have had two Commissions to go into the problem of taxation. Very recently, the Wanchoo Committee completed its examination and produced a very valuable report which is before you; it went into the question of tax evasion; they have considered the question of direct taxes. We had another Committee, Raj Committee, which went into the question of agricultural wealth tax and income tax problem in the agricultural sector. They have made recommendations which are before us and some of which we have already implemented and some of which we propose to implement. I will come to that aspect when I deal with the question of black money. But my main point is that it is not merely enquiry commissions or committees that are likely to help us in the matter. If necessary, we shall certainly think about it. I am not against that. But we have enough material to act on, and we propose to act on this. We propose to bring a legislation in this Session; at least we will introduce it in this Session—based on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. Members will possibly, while they examine that Bill, come to know that we have taken a number of steps which should help us to deal partially—I cannot say 'wholly'—with the problem of black money.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): May I ask a question? The Finance Bill is about

to be passed and there is one Finance Minister here. Where are the other 59? is not the number that matters, the existence of this very Act is going to be a deterrent.

**SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN** (Wandiwash): The entire Treasury Bench is empty.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: I thought one is enough for you.

**SHRI PILOO MODY**: I proceed on the basis that one is one too many.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): The sole Minister is the soul of the Ministry.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: Some Members raised the question of black money. They wanted to know as to what exactly we are doing about it. I know this question of black money is not something that can be solved overnight. But I can certainly enumerate some of the steps that we have initiated and also those that we want to initiate in this matter. Some of them are statutory and some of them are administrative. As I said, we have already passed two Bills—one, to acquire immovable property at a price which has been recorded in the transfer deed and another for curbing the widespread practice of *benami* holdings of property. To curb this we have already passed a law...

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM**: But how many properties have you acquired?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: I understand your impatience. It was only in November this law became effective and the procedure is that the property which is transferred is to be registered and this information goes to the concerned Income Tax Collector and if they find that the valuation differs by as much as Rs. 25,000 or more, then they are supposed to take action. I have made arrangements to get information from every Collectorate every month and I see that at least in a few Collectorates some cases have been registered. Half a dozen Collectorates have registered cases, not all the Collectorates. That is the information I have received. It

I have just received information that so far nearly 50 cases have been detected where notices have been issued and proceedings will start...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: Have the Government any idea about the extent of black money?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: Whatever figure I might mention, it will be short of your expectation. It is very difficult to make a guess. It may run into thousands of crores.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: The Wanchoo Committee said it was Rs. 7000 crores in 1969. It should be more or less now.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: Perhaps it may be more.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE** (Betul): What is black money?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: Black money is money which is not accounted for.

Several modifications have been made in the scheme of tax exemptions to charitable and religious trusts in order to curb the acquiring control over business and industry. We have already done away with the tax exemption of casual and non-recurring incomes including winning of cross-word puzzles, lotteries, etc...

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO** (Chattrapur): That was last time.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**: I am trying to tell you what steps we have taken so far.

Provision has been made for deduction of income tax at source from payments made to the contractors by the Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies. The scope of this provision is being extended to co-operative



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societies as well. The provision of punishment for tax offences has been made more stringent. The Bill we are considering will have many of these things. I do not want to go in greater detail, but I am trying to say that we are trying to deal with the problem of black money in different ways. It is a hydra-headed monster—this black money...

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :**  
Catch at least one of its heads.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :**  
We are trying to deal with it in many ways. This has to be dealt within many ways. These are some of the steps we have taken in this matter.

Some members did make a mention about the price rise and inflation. This is a very relevant question. I have never made a claim, and I would like to repeat it, that the budget by itself can be the only instrument to deal with prices. It can certainly be made use of to curb one of the factors responsible for price rise, inflation. Here comes the major point that unless one resorts to taxation, it is very difficult to say that one can control inflation. Therefore, this is the only modest claim that we can make, that we have tried to see that inflation was not allowed to be run-away; we tried to put some sort of reasonable limit on it. This is the claim I have made in the case of prices.

Some people say, 'your taxes on the commodities do affect prices'. I would say, indirectly yes; I cannot say they do not have effect on prices at all. That would be a rather unscientific, incorrect statement to make. I will not make that statement.

But what is the reason for that? I wanted some members to go into that. I have tried to go into the question as to how many are the wage commodities the prices of which, really speaking, matter in the life of the ordinary person, commodities that I have taxed? I have gone into this matter and I find that this year's budget will hardly touch any wage goods unless

one considers motor spirit, cigarettes or rayon and synthetic fibres, refrigerators and air conditioners as items of mass consumption. They are not. Out of the total estimated yield of Rs. 118 crores from Union excise duties, nearly 85 per cent or Rs. 100 crores will come from five items, namely, cigarettes, motor spirit, iron and steel, rayon and synthetic fibres and other luxury items. This is about excise.

If you come to the impact of customs duties increase on the price level, it is no doubt difficult to quantify. It is very difficult to do so. However, more than one half of the total estimated yield of the proposed changes in the customs duties will come from raw cotton and machinery and the effect of the increased duty on these items on the price level will not depend upon the total weight of these items in the index which is about 8 per cent but more importantly on the significance of the improved varieties in the quotations used for the compilation of the price index. This is my defence of the budget provisions we have made.

Certainly we have to resort to commodity taxation but we have taken care to see that it did not affect the wage commodities, wage goods, as they are called, which, really speaking, go into the consumption of the large masses. I know the question of prices is there. This is something of a very serious problem. But this problem can be dealt with effectively by other methods as well as and that, as I had said previously, is a question of effectively managing demand, it is a question of production, it is a question of proper distribution. In that respect, we are taking many steps. The takeover of wholesale trade in wheat is one of the important steps in that direction. I hope we shall get the co-operation not only of all the political parties but of all sections of people, traders, producers, distributors of different levels, co-operatives, State Governments and even consumers. There are many difficulties, administrative difficulties also. I think we will have to ask not only for co-operation but a little more than that; from the 'admi-

nistrators as well, because ultimately they will have to deal with the different systems at different levels. So, as far as the prices are concerned, these prices are being dealt with in many other ways. The shortages today are much more evident, and the reason for it, as we see it, is failure of one monsoon by which the entire economy got completely distorted. Unfortunately, still, the major base of our economy is agriculture which, really speaking, is a gamble in monsoons in many areas.

श्री मधु लिमये : हरित क्रांति का क्या हुआ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

हरित क्रांति कुछ हुई है इसलिये हम जिन्दा रहने की उम्मीद तो करते हैं। In the green revolution, we have achieved results in Punjab and Haryana and western UP and in some other parts of the country also. We are possibly going through a difficult position. Otherwise, I do not know what we will have done. We are trying to deal with this problem, with the failure of monsoon, without much of import. We have stopped PL 480, and certainly we are resorting to some minor imports; these are purchases and not aid. As compared to the requirements, it is a very marginal quantity.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Is it not one of the main objectives of planning that we should free our country from the effects of the vagaries of the monsoon?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not reply. It is a very bad habit that he gets up without my permission and begins to talk. If anyone asks for my permission and then puts a question, you will reply.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : May I seek your permission. Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You did not ask for permission first.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will answer that, Mr. Chavda. I am subject to your ruling—

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you like you can reply.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I was coming to that. What is our objective of planning? What is our national objective? It is to see that we liberate ourselves from the element of uncertainty, dependence on many factors like that. The failure of the monsoon does not merely effect agriculture now. 10, 15 or 20 years ago, one could say that it affected agriculture alone. It certainly affects agriculture now also, but the failure of the monsoon affects industry also and power generation, because it is linked up with power generation. Take Madras for example. My hon. friend from Madras can very well support me on this point.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : With your permission, may I ask, while the waters of all the big rivers go waste to the sea, why blame Nature? For instance, Narmada.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not want to go into that. Much depends on many other factors. It is not only Narmada. There are problems in this country with many more rivers. We are trying to deal with them. This is so far as the problems of prices and agriculture are concerned.

Now, I would like to go to some other problems. I think it was Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao who mentioned one point. He said that one of the most important programmes that we took up, despite our difficulties last year, was the emergency rabi production programme. I must say that that was one of the best programmes that we could think of. It has made us stand in good stead. This year, we have made a provision for Rs. 150 crores for advance action programme. He wanted to know what exactly are the components of this advance action programme. It is a very relevant question, and I thought I should give some indication about it, because we are yet examining it, and the Planning Commission is going into it. I can give you the approach for the advanced action programme. The advanced action programme is meant to lay emphasis on those schemes which will help us increase our agricultural production in the shortest possible times. If the schemes which are

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included in the plan go in the normal way, possibly they may take years to complete. We should like to select some of them, not all of them, which are likely to give some results like the irrigation programmes, power projects and some other agricultural production programmes. I cannot say where these are.

SHRI PILOO MODY : U.P. and Orissa:

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Why not Punjab and Haryana?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because there are no elections there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. Our emphasis is that if they are going to give results, we can go there also . . . (Interruptions) it is not that we are thinking in terms of election

Shri Jagannath Rou asked: what are we doing about the real savings, the real savings are small savings. We should lay emphasis on small savings. We have certainly made very good progress Rs 300 crores is quite a good progress if you compare it with the performance of the previous years. We are making good progress in that direction. I owe an explanation to Mr. Dinesh Singh. The other day he raised a question about the L. I. C. investment in backward areas. I seem to have given the impression that all the investment of the L. I. C. was made in the backward areas. I must say it is not so. I tried to read the reply again in the proceedings; it did not mean that. But if it has given that impression I shall have to correct it. My main point is that the investment made by the LIC is as a sort of a partner in some sort of consortium for the new projects. These new projects are based on licenses given. My main point is that while licenses are given, concessions are given particularly in the case of backward areas. As you must have seen in this budget, we have indicated our policy. A new line in this matter: instead of development rebate we give concessions to projects in the backward areas or to labour intensive projects.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Partapgarh):

May I ask now whether it would be possible for the Finance Minister to direct the LIC and other public financial institutions to ensure that atleast so far as the big houses are concerned, for whom licenses are given, the Government policy is not changed only for the backward areas in the core sector, they would give them only for the backward areas?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

We would certainly like to see that the projects in the backward areas are given preference. I do not mean to say that the others should not be helped. That is our policy and I say that I am supporting that policy.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Big houses will have to go only to the backward areas. That is your policy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

Do you think that that is a wrong policy? I owe an explanation here. I see your point. I shall certainly keep that point in mind.

The hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar has made a reference to the tax arrears. He also made many other interesting points. The major point that he made was that the people to-day live differently. This is an accepted proposition and therefore we have to change the way of life, the conditions of life, the level of life and the quality of life. The quality and level of thinking is also improved. That certainly is an accepted proposition. He made one other point. That was regarding the Finance Bill itself. I am making a reference to that. As regards tax arrears, what he said is correct. The figure is inflated. For that purpose, we have made an arrangement to indicate the gross arrears and the net arrears. The arrears which are due but have not reached a finality are excluded from the gross arrears; the arrears which are pending before the Tribunal etc. and which are stayed, are excluded from that. I think that for the March-end, 1972, the figures would be available some time in the month of May. But, for the year 1971-72, I think it is about Rs. 430

crores or so. I am giving only the approximate figure and this is sufficiently a big figure. We are trying to see how to reduce tax arrears as effectively as possible.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I think that Rs. 39.25 crores of arrears are due to those who have left India and due to companies who are in liquidation. Had prompt action been taken, I think the country could have saved Rs. 40 crores.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** Dr. Rao made mention about a cell on fiscal policy. On this particular point, I recognise the need. There are many other areas also in which the fiscal policy needs a fresh look in order that we may accelerate the growth. Only recently, a small cell has been set up for the fiscal policy under the Department of Economic Affairs in the context of the objectives of our Fifth Five Year Plan. The Cell will have an inter-ministerial working group to study in depth the various aspects of taxation including the possibilities of making this system more progressive, equitable, elastic and balanced in its overall social and economic effects.

Now I come to the last point. I do not want to take much more time of the House because I myself am keen to see that the Bill is passed to-day. The hon. Member, perhaps, Shri Era Sezhiyan made a point about the constitutionality of the problem of the aggregation of agricultural income with the non-agricultural income. I have got some constitutional arguments for that I can only tell him that we have very carefully examined this question even before the Raj Committee itself made a recommendation. This Committee had consulted the Law Commission and they have given their constitutional view. Also this question was examined in the Law Ministry. They have also given the same view; the Law Minister himself examined this and said that it is quite constitutional. I do not think that there is anything unconstitutional. As far as this House is concerned, it can deal with it. I have no doubt in my mind that this is perfectly constitutional.

He said that certain alterations in the rates were made by notification. He has

mentioned about the view of the Attorney General also. He is partly correct in the sense that the Attorney General has given the opinion that a change from specific to *ad valorem* rate or *vice versa* cannot be done by executive orders by the Government. After we got this view, we are trying to correct the whole position. In this particular budget, in the case of raw cotton, the statutory provision was 40 per cent. We were levying only 10 per cent. Now we have gone to 40 per cent. It is so, in this budget we are observing that rule.

He has also said that certain changes were made in the central excise tariff schedule, where effective rates have been prescribed, by statutory modification. He has referred to the opinion of the PAC questioning the correctness of operating rates of duty by such modifications. I do not want to go into the matter in detail now because he was the Chairman of the PAC and the matter has been raised by the PAC. I am sure the Department of Revenue who are dealing with it would carefully go into it and give their comments. Then the hon. member may examine them. I would only say that whether it is the Tariff Act or a schedule to the Central Excise Act, certain statutory rates are prescribed and it becomes necessary on occasions particularly at the time of the Finance Bill to grant concessions based on various considerations; Hon. members will recall that in moving the Finance Bill for consideration this year. I had announced a few concessions for small manufacturers which necessarily to be given effect to by statutory notifications, in exercise of the powers vested in the Central Government by the relevant enactments. There might be other considerations also, of which I would like to quote another instance. In this very budget, to ameliorate the hardship caused to black and white films, I had announced a reduction in import duty on white and black, negative and positive cinecon. There are other equally valid considerations in to which I need not go now. Whenever it becomes neces-

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ary to do this by statutory notification. the notification is laid before Parliament soon after it is issued along with a brief statement explaining the object of the notification. Parliament is given full opportunity to discuss it. When the Parliament is not in session, and we have to take action, we do take action but we come back to Parliament and lay it before Parliament. It is the right of hon. members to raise the question and ask for the Government's explanation. When we lay it on the Table, we give the reasons for issuing the notification.

He has raised another legal-cum-political point. He said, we have amended the Income tax Act in 1959 and taken the corporation tax out of the Income-tax Act and therefore, it has been withdrawn from the divisible pool. I would like to point out that corporate tax is not income-tax. Article 270 which deals with income-tax and tax to be distributed between the States and the Centre specifically mentions that corporate tax is not a part of income-tax. Therefore, if you want to make the corporate tax a part of the divisible pool, possibly you will have to amend the Constitution. It is not our intention to amend the Constitution for this purpose.

I think I have tried to deal with the major aspects

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Last year he mentioned about mass communication and educating the tax payer:

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I thought you made a very good mention of it. Therefore, I did not repeat it. In your inimitable way you described it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : sensible step

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Whenever we take steps, we always take sensible steps.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I hope it will not give you a sense of complacency.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is the last thing that I am capable of. The main intention was to see that we do not waste our time on a small number of small tax-payers and the saved manpower can be concentrated on big guns. I was very glad when he referred to it, not because it was a compliment but it will give encouragement to a large number of officials who have to deal with this problem. And if they are encouraged, naturally they will try to do their work with greater speed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### Clause 2 (Rates of Income-tax)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take clause by clause consideration. There are some amendments to clause 2

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to move :

Pages 3 and 4,—

"omit lines 7 to 45 and 1 to 4 respectively.\*"(9).

Page 4,—

"omit lines 37 to 40.\*" (10)

"That this House recommends to the Government that Attorney General of India be summoned to address the House to clarify certain Constitutional points in respect of clause 2 regarding aggregation of the agricultural and non-agricultural components of a tax payer's income for determining the rates of income-tax." (66)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move\* :

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President

Page 4,—

for line 4, substitute—of the total income :

Provided that in cases where Sub-Paragraph I of the said Paragraph A applies,—

(A) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand Rs. but does not exceed fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of surcharge on income-tax calculated in respect of the aggregate income by the amount of income-tax (excluding surcharge) calculated in respect of the aggregate income and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply;

(B) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (ii) apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply. (58)

SRI SL/MIYAN. I want to speak on Amendment No 66 that the Attorney-General should be asked to come and give his opinion. I am quite sure that the Finance Minister would have taken all the available legal expertise with him. This is a suggestion made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1958 that the necessary opinion of the Attorney-General should be obtained before taking any step I do not know if he has taken the opinion

of the Attorney-General. Taking the opinion of the Law Commission is quite different from taking the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Here I want to make one point clear. I am one with the Finance Minister in accepting the basic view that the rich peasantry which have benefited from planning should be taxed and they should pay their due tax to the exchequer. So, I am not opposing the basic idea that agricultural income should be taxed. I agree with him there. Then, because it is being collected under "Income-tax", it will go to the divisible pool and it will go to the States. So, I am not opposing it on that ground either.

My first objection is that it is unconstitutional. Secondly, it is an encroachment on the powers of the State. This very good idea should not be put in a statute which may later on be struck down as an unstable piece of legislation. I will again say that the argument may be good that no portion of the agricultural income is taxed, all that is done to transfer the non-agricultural income of a person having agricultural income also to the higher slab. But this will be doubly unconstitutional as violative of article 270 and article 14. Persons getting the same income will be dealt with differently under the Finance Bill. It will be no answer to say that the incomes are not equal. If it is said that the tax is proportionate to the income and that the incomes are not equal, it will be an admission that agricultural income is being taxed. In the circumstances, the classification of persons into those with agricultural incomes plus non-agricultural incomes and those with non-agricultural incomes alone is not valid.

Therefore, on this score, I want to caution the Minister on the unconstitutionality of it. If he is satisfied about that, it is all right. But I entertain a doubt as to whether it will be held constitutional. I am not opposing the basic idea. The agricultural income should be taxed. The proceeds are going to be under the divisible pool. I am not objecting to that. I am accepting the basic objective. But I feel it will be declared unconstitutional.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobili):** Sir, the present Finance Bill anticipates two situations. Whereas there are certain States which have agricultural income-tax, there are other States where there is no agricultural income-tax. So far as this is concerned, my plea with the Government is that there are States which do not have agricultural income-tax and the additional income that accrues out of inclusion of the agricultural income for the assessment purpose should be clearly earmarked for those States which have no agricultural income-tax. In the States where there is agricultural income-tax, this new measure will not be applicable.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Sir, with great respect to the hon. Member, Shri Sezhiyan, I do not at all agree that this provision is unconstitutional. It is constitutional. He feels that in principle this is correct. I feel, in principle, this is doubly correct. The agricultural income of the rich farmers has to be brought within the ambit of taxation.

My objection, however, is this. I want to point out to the hon. Finance Minister and implore him not to bring such a measure in a great hurry. Mr. Palkhivala has been propagating for this measure for over 10 years. It was rejected as mischievous. Your enacting it in this manner will help tax-evaders and it will open flood-gates of tax-evasion.

I want to warn you that the manner in which it is coming is going to be ruinous. It is bereft of any sound principle of legislation. We want agricultural income to be taxed on rational basis. If necessary, we can amend the Constitution. After all, income-tax is with reference to income. Whether it is in rural area or in urban area, a rich person has got to be taxed.

My submission therefore is that if the basic principle of taxation of agricultural income is accepted, why not wait? You are bringing forward a comprehensive measure and we will consider the whole matter at that time. But the manner in which it has been put will open the flood-gates of

tax-evasion. I want to warn you again. I am only seeking this to be deferred. Let there be a matured consideration of the whole matter. I endorse the view point of those who say that there is going to be tremendous tax evasion because it is coming up in this form.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I have already explained it. They have made a suggestion. They are very learned people. Mr. Salve is a person whose view I should value. Also, I have consulted other people whose opinion I value. I am in a difficult position. I will have to make a choice. I do not think I can accept the suggestion they have made.

**MR CHAIRMAN.** First of all, I will put amendment No 66 to clause 2 moved by Shri Sezhiyan.

*Amendment No 66 was put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put Amendments Nos. 9 and 10, moved by Shri Sezhiyan, to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.*

**MR CHAIRMAN:** I now put Amendment No. 58, moved by the Minister, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4.—

for line 4, substitute—

of the total income:

Provided that in cases where Sub-Paragraph 1 of the said Paragraph A applies,—

(A) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand rupees but does not exceed fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge



shall be calculated at the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of surcharge on income-tax calculated in respect of the aggregate income by the amount of income-tax (excluding surcharge) calculated in respect of the aggregate income and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply;

(B) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply'. (58)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act)*

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I beg to move.

Page 5,—

for lines 21 to 23, substitute—

"short-term capital asset" means the capital asset.

(i) in respect of land buildings, if the same has been held by an assessee for not more than sixty months immediately preceding the date of its transfer; and

(ii) in respect of any asset other than land and building if the same was held by an assessee for not more than twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.' (48).

Under this Clause, for 'short-term capital asset', the time period has been increased from 24 months to 60 months. I have made a suggestion that for immovable properties like land and buildings, it may be 60 months, but for shares and securities, it should be maintained at 24 months. My submission is that the investors, i.e., the people who invest in shares and securities are not investing for the sake of getting any dividend but are investing mostly for the sake of appreciation of the value. ICICI and IFC are doing the same thing. On the expectation of better functioning of the company, they underwrite the shares and when prices go up, they sell them and invest the money in other companies. Thus, the flow of funds is continuing. If this period is increased to 60 months, it will affect the capital market, the investors' market. The new companies which will come in the market will find it difficult to have their shares subscribed. Therefore, my request to the Finance Minister is that he may maintain the period of 24 months in the case of shares and securities and may not increase it. If, however, he thinks that it should be increased, he may kindly increase it to 36 months. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will consider my suggestion and accept it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know, the hon. Member has made the suggestion very sincerely. But I am sorry I am not in a position to accept it. Under the amendment proposed by the hon. Member, the extended period of 60 months would apply only to lands and buildings, whereas the existing holding period of 24 months would continue to apply in relation to other assets, viz., shares and debentures. We have based this amendment on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee because they felt that it is only in these



[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

categories the speculative activities take place. In order to control these speculative activities it is much better to have this extended period. That is the reason behind this. I cannot accept the amendment.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I beg to leave to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 48 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill :*

*Clause 4 and 5 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 6 (Amendment of section 45 of the Income-tax Act)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Mr. Damani. But he is not moving it. So I will put the clause to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7 (Insertion of new section 54D in the Income-tax Act)*

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore). I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 28,—

for "an industrial undertaking" substitute—

"industrial or non-industrial undertaking or business premises"(7)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 7,—

*after line 16, Insert—*

"54E. Where the capital gain arises from transfer of shares and securities, whether by way of compensation or otherwise, belonging to the assessee, which were held by the assessee in his investment account for twenty-four months immediately preceding the date on which the transfer took place, and where the assessee has within a period of six months after the date of sale, transfer or acquisition, purchased any other shares or securities as a part of his investment, then instead of capital gain being charged to income-tax as the income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of the section, that is to say,—

(i) if the amount of the shares and securities so acquired is not less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred shares and securities, the whole of such capital gain shall not be charged to income-tax under section 45; or

(ii) if the cost of shares or securities so acquired is less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred shares and securities, so much of the capital gains as bears to the whole of the capital gain in the same proportion as the cost of the shares or securities so acquired bears to the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred shares or securities shall not be charged to income-tax under section 45." (50).

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I have given an amendment which the hon. Finance Minister must have gone through. My amendment is very clear. I have added the words

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

'industrial and non-industrial undertakings'. This amendment seeks to insert a new section 54E in the Income-Tax Act—where the property is compulsorily acquired under any law forming a part of the industrial undertaking and which was under use of the owner in the past two years, in case the same owner purchases another property within a period of three years for re-establishing the said undertaking, the profit or the capital gains will not be charged. Where the capital gains exceed the cost of purchase, the capital gains will be charged. This particular section further restricts that the owner who acquires a new building may not part with it or sell it within a period of three years. I would like to know from the Minister if this is only applicable to properties which are acquired by the Government or by Government bodies. Under this legislation a compensation is being paid for that and we have seen in certain States for public utility purpose like laying of roads, properties are acquired and the Government is paying compensation for that acquisition to those persons who want to establish and do similar business from the money they get from the acquisition. I feel to confine it to only industrial undertakings is not reasonable. This should also be applied to small shop-keepers and small holdings. This is a restrictive advantage that the Government is giving where the property is acquired. Where the property is acquired and where a new property is purchased and where the new property is not sold, I feel that this small benefit should also be available to industrial and non-industrial undertakings. This is for the consideration of the hon Finance Minister.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My submission is that when Government are kind enough to allow exemption on immovable properties when they are taken by Government, in the same way if shares and securities are also taken by Government, this benefit should accrue to those people so that their claim is also considered and met.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It would be very unfair to the members if I do not explain why these are unacceptable.

Shri Sanghi seeks to extend the operation of the section. What is intended is that wherever for the purpose of rehabilitation certain lands of industrialists are acquired, they are given this because they have been asked to shift. It is necessary to give some sort of relief to them. But it is not the idea to give it to all capital gains arising out of immovable property. That is not the intention. I think he should welcome this.

He says it will be made use of by small shopowners. I do not know whether small shopowners could own a building at all; they are tenants of other people. Therefore, I cannot accept it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 7.

*Amendment No. 7 was, by leave withdrawn*

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 50.

*Amendment No. 50 was, by leave withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8 (Amendment of section 80C of the Income-tax Act)*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I move\*:

Page 8—

*for lines 11 and 12, substitute—*

*"(ii) in clause (g), for item (2) of sub-clause (i), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—"(59)*

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Yeshwantao Chavan]

This seeks to rectify a minor drafting mistake.

I hope you will accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 8,—

for lines 11 and 12, substitute—

"(ii) in clause (g), for item (2) of sub-clause (i), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—" (59).

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 9 to 16 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 17 (Insertion of new section 194D in the Income-tax Act)*

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am not moving amendment No. 51.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to clauses 18 to 27. I shall put the clauses to the vote. The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 27 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 18 to 27 were added to the Bill.*

# **Clause 28 (Auxiliary duties of excise)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 28. There are two amendments by Mr. Sezhiyan. Are you moving them?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes, Sir. I move\*:

Page 15, line 29,—

add at the end—

"or the tariff values fixed under the provisions of section 3(2) of the Central Excises Act." (11)

Page 15,—

for lines 40 and 41, substitute—

"section (1) shall be levied for distribution among the States." (12)

Sir, amendment No. 11 is for the benefit of the Minister. It deals with clause 28(1) wherein the auxiliary duties of excise are being dealt with. I think to make the clause perfect, the other provisions of the Central Excises Act should also have been included. As you know, the values of the goods as determined by the provisions of section 4 and also the tariff rate as mentioned in section 3(2) of the Central Excises Act—both of them—should have been taken into consideration. I referred to this last year also. Perhaps the exigency might not have arisen then. But to make it perfect I suggested it. It is for the benefit of the Minister and the Government. If you accept it, I shall be glad. Otherwise, I am not very much bothered. I want to help if you take it as a help.

The next amendment is one of principle, which deals with exclusion of auxiliary duties from the divisible pool. The habit of levying a surcharge and regulatory and auxiliary duties and then excluding them from the divisible pool is not a very healthy one; it is not a healthy sign. The States feel that what is due to them through

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

several provisions is excluded and is not utilised. Wherever they are available, just by giving a different name as surcharge or auxiliary duty, they are being denied. If it is of a short duration, then it may be all right, but sometimes, the surcharge or auxiliary duty remains in the Statute-Book for years together. Such duties should not be excluded from the divisible pool and they should be made available to the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendments.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Let him say. What about the first amendment? Are you not accepting it? Is it not going to be helpful? The second one is more important. It would help the States.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the States are concerned, I would explain, because certainly he is pleading the cause of the States, but I am also equally interested. I would like to state that in the case of excise duties, we have made efforts to raise the share to the States and we have raised a large amount even this year. As far as the States are concerned, we are not indifferent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendments to the vote.

*Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill".*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 29 and 30 were added to the Bill.*

#### First Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the First Schedule. There are so many amendments.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I move my amendment No. 11.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I move amendments Nos. 13 to 27 and 33 to 47.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I move amendments Nos. 28 to 30.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I move amendments Nos. 53 to 57.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I move amendments Nos. 60 to 63.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I beg to move:

Page 26, line 30,—

For "Rs. 5,000".

substitute—

"Rs. 5,500" (8).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I beg to move:

Page 17, line 14,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500".  
(13).

Page 17, line 16,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500".  
(14).

Page 17, line 17,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500".  
(15).

Page 17, line 18,—

for "Rs. 500" substitute "Rs. 250".  
(16).

Page 17, line 21,—

for "Rs. 1,350" substitute Rs. 1,100".  
(17).

Page 17, line 24,—

for "Rs. 2,500" substitute "Rs. 2,250".  
(18).

Page 17, line 27,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 3,750".  
(19).

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Page 17, line 30,—

for "Rs. 6,000" substitute "Rs. 5,750". (20).

Page 17, line 33,—

for "Rs. 11,000" substitute "Rs. 10,750". (21).

Page 18, line 1,—

for "Rs. 23,000" substitute "Rs. 22,750". (22).

Page 18, line 4,—

for "Rs. 37,000" substitute "Rs. 36,750". (23).

Page 18, line 7,—

for "Rs. 52,000" substitute "Rs. 51,750". (24).

Page 18, line 10,—

for "Rs. 1,32,000" substitute "Rs. 1,31,750". (25).

Pages 28 and 29,—

omit lines 7 to 36 and 1 to 17 respectively (26).

Pages 33, 34 and 35,—

omit lines 26 to 38, 1 to 42 and 1 to 37 respectively. (27)

Page 18, line 24,—

for "Rs. 7,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (33).

Page 18,—

omit lines 25 to 28. (34).

Page 26, line 30,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500". (35).

Page 26, line 32,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500". (36).

Page 26, line 33,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500". (37).

Page 26, line 34,—

for "Rs. 500" substitute "Rs. 250". (38).

Page 26, line 37,—

for "Rs. 1,350" substitute "Rs. 1,100". (39).

Page 27, line 1,—

for "Rs. 2,500" substitute "Rs. 2,250". (40).

Page 27, line 4,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 3,750". (41).

Page 27, line 7,—

for "Rs. 6,000" substitute "Rs. 5,750". (42).

Page 27, line 10,—

for "Rs. 11,000" substitute "Rs. 10,750". (43).

Page 27, line 13,—

for "Rs. 23,000" substitute "Rs. 22,750". (44).

Page 27, line 16,—

for "Rs. 37,000" substitute "Rs. 36,750". (45).

Page 27, line 19,—

for "Rs. 52,000" substitute "Rs. 51,750". (46).

Page 27, line 22,—

for "Rs. 1,32,000" substitute "Rs. 1,31,750". (47).

SHRI S. R. DAMANI ; I beg to move:

Page 29,—

after line 12, insert—

"Provided that a Hindu Undivided Family having one or more members with independent income exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 15,000,

the amount aggregated to income-tax payable by the Hindu Undivided Family shall in no case exceed—

- (i) tax including surcharges at the rate prescribed in the Finance Act, 1973 in the case of Hindu Undivided Family having no member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000 and
- (ii) 25 per cent. of the aggregate taxable income of the independent total income of the members of Hindu Undivided Family." (53).

Page 33,—

after line 2, insert—

"Provided that the rebate at the rate of 10 per cent. of the retained profits by the company shall be allowed on the condition that the retained profits are not distributed or utilised as dividends or otherwise and the said amount is credited to a separate account (retained profit) and they continue to remain untouched for a period of five years. If, however, the said amount of 'retained profit' is frittered away on any account within a period of five years, the rebate originally granted on such amount shall stand withdrawn in the year in which the amount was frittered away:

Provided, however, that the rebate so allowed shall in no case exceed the amount of income-tax payable by an assessee in that assessment year." (54).

Page 33,—

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that the rebate at the rate of 10 per cent. of the retained profits by the company shall be allowed on the condition that the retained profits are not distributed or utilised as divi-

dends or otherwise and the said amount is credited to a separate account (retained profit) and they continue to remain untouched for a period of five years. If, however, the said amount of 'retained profit' is frittered away on any account within a period of five years, the rebate originally granted on such amount shall stand withdrawn in the year in which the amount was frittered away:

Provided, however, that the rebate so allowed shall in no case exceed the amount of income-tax payable by an assessee in that assessment year." (55)

Page 35, line 5,—

after "individuals" insert—

"or a company" (56).

Page 35, line 6,—

omit "a company". (57).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:  
beg to move"

Page 17, line 14,—

for "Rs. 5,000" substitute "Rs. 6,000".  
(28).

Page 17,—

for "Twenty per cent." substitute—

"(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000—5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;" (29).

Page 17,—

for lines 18 to 20, substitute—

"(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000—Rs. 250 plus 12-1/2 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000." (30).

"Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:  
I beg to move :

Page 35, line 13,—

omit "(1)". (60).

Page 35,—

for lines 26, 27 and 28, substitute—

"Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil". (61).

Page 35,—

for lines 29 and 30, substitute—

"Rule 10.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications". (62).

Page 35, line 34,—

for "Rule 9" substitute "Rule 11". (63).

SHRI SEZHIYAN. The number of amendments are quite large to the First Schedule. I shall speak on my amendments. Year after year, we are making the request that the exemption limit of Rs. 5,000 should be raised to Rs. 7,500. This year again I will plead with the Finance Minister: if he is not able to concede to our request now, atleast let him give it due consideration before the next Finance Bill is introduced. It is a serious matter. It has been recommended by many persons. In fact the Boothalingam Committee gave a categorical recommendation and I quote what the committee has said:

"For both economy and on practical administrative grounds I would, there-

fore, strongly recommend a substantial raising of the exemption limit and would suggest that the limit be fixed at Rs. 7,500 for individuals and Rs. 10,000 or 11,000 for Hindu Undivided Families. This would be justifiable merely on the increase in prices, ignoring all other considerations. By doing so, the number of tax-payers in the register will be reduced..... The "loss of revenue" as conventionally understood will only be of the order of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. In 1963-64, the revenue from this range of tax-payers below Rs. 7,500 was only Rs. 5.82 crores. But this will be very much more than made up by better administration elsewhere."

If you take the total income-tax collections, you will find that about 71 per cent of the tax revenue comes from 11 per cent of the total number of assesseees. If you are able to concentrate on the 11 per cent, you are taking charge of 71 per cent of the revenues. Just now figures of arrears were given. The total arrears have been put at about Rs. 805 crores on 31-3-1972. Of this amount if you take people who are in arrears to the extent of more than one lakh of rupees, their number comes to about 11,000 and the total amount comes to Rs. 358 crores. The Officers may not be able to give the picture whether these are assessments of assesseees. There is a lot of confusion there. Therefore, I shall refer to the total number of assesseees.

Out of the total number of assesseees of 21,41,638 accounting for an arrear amount of Rs. 805 crores, those who are above Rs. 1 lakh come to about 11,300 which gives an arrear amount of Rs. 358 crores.

Therefore, if we concentrate on the higher echelon that will go a long way not only to give relief to the lower sections but also it will give the maximum yield. And all the arrears can be wiped out. Here I want to comment on one

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

thing. This was taken note of by the P.A.C. in their Report in the Fourth Lok Sabha—not by me but by Shri Vajpayee and Shri Masani, my predecessors. They have said that:

"There would not be 'Much justification', as conceded by the representative of the Ministry of Finance, "for continuing with the assessment of small incomes if one finds that the taxation of this group results in minus revenue". Government should therefore arrange for reliable data being collected about the cost of collection in respect of various income brackets *vis-a-vis* revenue realised".

This recommendation was made in the year 1969. But, I am sorry to find that such data has not been collected so far. The data to be collected was to what would be the cost for the collection in respect of the various revenue income brackets as this would help the Department to determine which of the categories of taxpayers should continue to be borne on the tax register and how the assessment procedure should be simplified, if this category of persons was not to become a drag on Government revenues.

Another thing is that because of the lack of simplification of procedure, these things are not being attended to. Even if you take the statistics, still this work will be a time-consuming one. I feel that if we take exemption up to Rs. 7,500, this would simplify the procedure. Not only that it will give relief to the much-needed category of people. The usual argument that is put forward is that all participate in contributing to the public exchequer by way of paying indirect taxation. Therefore, this alone does not put them in the net.

I hope that you will give a fair and sympathetic consideration to this suggestion—this is a good suggestion—which will not only give relief to these people, but will also give relief to the department.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment is like the one which my colleagues, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya have given. In my amendment, I have suggested that the basic exemption of income-tax that was available to wage earners upto Rs. 5,000, should be enhanced to Rs. 5,500. Actually, when I sent this amendment. I had sent them with the consequential changes in the further slabs. But, the Legislative Branch told me that it was not possible to mention consequential changes in different slabs and that I should make my own amendments.

I had another look at it and I thought that possibly it was not possible for the Finance Minister to accept the amendment. For thirty lakhs of people, it would have involved an amount of about Rs. 13 crores by giving relief of Rs. 50 only to every wage earner in the country. In case you accept my amendment it would be enhanced to Rs. 5,500 instead of Rs. 5,000 as at present. In this country, for the last six years this amount has not at all been increased. The rupee value has been eroded and this has been accepted by the Finance Ministry. Further, the prices have gone very high. No doubt if this particular amendment is accepted and the exemption is raised to Rs. 5,500, the people who will benefit by this will be mostly the salaried class of people who are to-day very much hard hit. I do not think that these people will be more than 10,000 or so. This is a very small increase; taking into consideration all the reports, I want this relief of Rs. 50 to be given to the people who get the salary upto Rs. 5,500. But, for the people who are earning more than Rs. 5,500 this relief is not available. My amendment has proposed this change in the First Schedule. Shri Chavan in his concluding speech had said that there was a feeling that we had somewhat become prisoners of our own tax system and restructuring was needed now. My amendment is for enhancement of exemption from Rs. 5,000 to 5,500 which should be accepted.



**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment is very simple. I have nothing to add to what Shri Sezhiyan has said. I have asked for raising the exemption limit to Rs. 6,000 and not Rs. 7,000 as asked for by Shri Sezhiyan and Rs. 5,500 as asked for by Shri Sungh. Mine is in between. That is for raising the limit to Rs. 6,000 which is not very difficult for the Finance Minister to accept.

The Bill suggests a rate of 10 per cent above Rs. 5,000. My amendment is it should not be more than 5 per cent. Last year also we tried to see that it is accepted. You will appreciate that the value of money has gone down considerably. Rs. 6,000 per annum means Rs. 500 monthly. Its real value comes to Rs. 190 only. So, you are taxing a man who gets Rs. 190. If you realise the tax arrears and unearth the black money, this will not be necessary. So, I hope the Finance Minister will be good enough to accept these amendments.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** My amendment No. 53 seeks to give a small relief to Hindu Undivided Families. I request him to accept it.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** There are three types of amendments. One wants to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 5,500. The CPM amendment wants to raise it to Rs. 6,000 and the DMK amendment to Rs. 7,500. I am accepting none of them. This question has been gone into many times. When we go in for indirect taxation, people make the plea that we should emphasise on direct taxes. When we come to direct taxes, they want to cut off its base. Even at the present moment people who pay direct taxes form more than 1 per cent of the active population, i.e. those who can be employed and who can earn. We do not want to reduce this number further. In respect of income derived from investment in shares, securities, bank deposits, etc., income upto

Rs. 3,000 in addition to Rs. 5,000 is excluded from the taxable income. In respect of long-term savings like life insurance, provident fund, etc., till last year the whole of the first thousand rupees was allowed as deduction from the taxable income. Under the present Finance Bill, the whole of the first Rs. 2,000 of such savings will be allowed as deduction from the taxable income.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** At that level, how many people will know all these things?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** That I cannot help. If they are talking of small salaried people, certainly they are included in this.

**MR CHAIRMAN:** I will first put the Government amendments Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 63 to the House.

The question is:

Page 35, line 13.—

omit "(1)". (60)

Page 35,—

for lines 26, 27 and 28, substitute—

"Rule 8—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil" (61)

Page 35,—

for lines 29 and 30, substitute—

"Rule 10.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications." (62)

Page 35, line 34,—

for "Rule 9", substitute "Rule 11".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put all the amendments moved except No. 52 to the House.

*Amendments Nos. 8, 13 to 30, 33 to 47 and 53 to 57 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to the Second Schedule.

#### Second Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move\*:

Page 36, line 6,—

for "Fifty paise" substitute "Ten paise". (31).

Page 36, line 27,—

for "200" substitute "50". (32).

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move\* :

Page 36,—

omit lines 5 and 6 (1)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मयनौर) : महाशयि महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने चाटे की अर्ध-स्वच्छता को दूर करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों रीति-धों से कर लगाये हैं और ऐसे ही कर लगाये हैं; जिसकी वित्त विवेक की परीक्षा में न ला कर एक अविज्ञान, मोटिफिकेशन, द्वारा लवाया गया है। वित्त मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा है कि वह

अनएक्सपोज्ड सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्म की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को 50 पैसे पर सीनियर मीटर से बढ़ा कर 30 पैसे करना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग मछली, बुकराती और बंगाली आदि प्रांतीय भाषाओं में चलचित्र निर्माण करते हैं, उन पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी में इस वृद्धि का विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। उन भाषाओं में रहने से ही कम फिल्में तैयार होती हैं और अगर अनएक्सपोज्ड सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्म पर यह ज्यादा करभार डाला गया, तो उन फिल्मों पर निश्चय रूप से विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री ने जाना, कपड़ा, मादुन और तेल आदि कई चीजों को महंगा किया है। उनके साथ-साथ वह मनोरंजन को भी महंगा करना चाहते हैं, नाकि गरीब और माध्यम व्यक्ति अपना मनोरंजन भी न कर सके। तभी तो उन्होंने अनएक्सपोज्ड सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्म पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 15 से बढ़ा कर 50 पैसे कर दी है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वित्त मंत्री इस इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को बढ़ा कर 30 पैसे करने के लिए तैयार हो गये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह उनको बचाव 15 पैसे रखें, नाकि प्रांतीय भाषाओं का फिल्म उद्योग ठीक तरह से चल सके और उन भाषाओं में अच्छे चलचित्रों का निर्माण हो सके। वित्त मंत्री ने इस कर को कम कर के हमारी मांस को कुछ हद तक स्वीकार कर लिया है। अगर वह इनको बचाव रखने दें, तो प्रांतीय भाषाओं की फिल्मों पर विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और माध्यम गरीब लोगों के मनोरंजन के लिए वह माध्यम कायम रह सकेगा। साथ ही प्रांतीय भाषाओं से चलचित्र निर्माण करने वालों के सामने उपस्थित संकट दूर हो सकेगा। मुझे धाशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इनका कोई हल ढूँढ़ेंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, the Finance Minister himself has stated that this will create difficulties, specially to the film producers in regional languages. I know that in West Bengal most of the film producers have protested against this

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

new taxation and have made representation both to the State Government and the Central Government. Now he has reduced the rigour to some extent but I know this will not obviate the difficulties that the film producers are now facing. So, my amendment is to make it ten paise instead of 50 paise. If you really want to help the film industry in the regional languages, then there should be no taxation for some time to come. When the industry comes to a particular stage, you can impose tax on big producers. But so far as small and medium size producers, specially in the regional languages are concerned, you have to exempt them from paying taxes. It should be 10 paise at the maximum.

Another amendment that I have proposed is regarding certain items, like, steel plates, sheets and strips. Anyhow, the burden of the enhanced taxes will be put on the common man by big manufacturers and importers of these items. So, I propose that instead of Rs. 200, it should be Rs. 50.

I at least expect that he will agree to reduce the excise duty on films. He has already agreed to a certain extent. Let him come down to a certain more extent so that the film producers will feel safe at least in the hands of the Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan.

श्री [बदल सिंह] बाबू (साधुवाड़ा) :  
महापति जी, मुझे भी इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना है। अभी हमारे मित्र भद्राचार्य जी ने कहा कि केवल बड़ी फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में यह ड्यूटी लगाई जाय और छोटी फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में न लगाई जाय ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन एक तरीका है जो मराठी फिल्म निर्माताओं ने मुझे सुझाया था और साबित यह कि अभी भी उनके पास भी कुछी कड़के, संगीतकार, बजानेवाले आदि लोग और मराठी फिल्म निर्माता, उनका कहना यह था कि अगर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की फिल्मों को ड्यूटी देनी भी पड़ती है तो सरकार ऐसा प्रयत्न कर सकती है कि वह ड्यूटी उन की किसी रूप में वापस कर दी जाय।

कई राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे नियम बनाए हैं कि एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स के रूप में जो एक प्रादेशिक भाषा की फिल्मों से मिलती है वह उनको वापस कर दी जाती है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो प्रादेशिक भाषा की फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कर सकती है। हिन्दी में जो बड़ी फिल्में बनती हैं जिन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने हैं और उनमें काने धन का उपयोग करने हैं, उनकी बजाने में नहीं कर रहा है। लेकिन धारा का छोटा सा कर अगर भी प्रादेशिक भाषा की फिल्मों के लिए वित्तीय कठिनाई पैदा कर सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कठिनाई का तो अनुभव किया है। लेकिन वह कोई राम्मा निकाले जिसमें प्रादेशिक भाषा की छोटी रकम वाली या फिल्में हैं उन से जो भी आमदनी इन ड्यूटी से होगी वह उन्हें किसी न किसी रूप में वापस कर दी जायगी। इस पर वह विचार करें।

डा० कौमाल (बम्बई दक्षिण) : महापति जी, मैं श्री बाबूजी जी और भद्राचार्य जी तथा डा० मन्मो नागवण पाटेल जी को कह रहा हूँ उनसे सहमत हूँ। मैंने अपने पूर्व भाषण में वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आभा या कि अगर हमने प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की फिल्मों को मदद करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो देश की एकता में फर्क पड़ने वाला है। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को हम लोगों तक पहुँचा कर उन के जीवन के ध्यान को अगर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वित्त मंत्री ने जो यह बात कही कि "ला बजेटिड" फिल्मों में वह कुछ फूट देने जा रहे हैं, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि जो प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की फिल्में बनती हैं, वह तो बजेटिड तो हैं, लेकिन क्या उनको धाकपेंक हम नहीं बनाया चाहते जिससे कि आम जनता भी उन में ध्यान पा सके? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उन्होंने जल्द इस्तेमाल किया है उस में "ला बजेटिड" की जगह "प्रादेशिक भाषा" फिल्म, वह जल्द इस्तेमाल करें। तामिल भाषा में इस से कोई शक नहीं कि काफी अच्छी और कीमती फिल्में बनाई जा रही हैं। वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से अगर ऐसी फिल्म बना रहे हैं तो हमें उसका प्रोत्साहन करना चाहिए। लेकिन तामिल में अगर कीमती फिल्में बनती हैं तो

एक भाषा के लिए दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं जैसे मराठी, गुजराती, बंगाली या मलयालम भाषा की फिल्मों को वन्द न दिया जाए। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर अवश्य मंत्री महोदय विचार करें।

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. That is why I have myself taken the lead in this matter to reduce the excise duty on black and white films.

There are one or two important aspects of this matter which have to be taken into consideration. We have also to see that we have in our country the film producing industry in the public sector and we will have to see that if we continue to allow imports at concessional rate whether it will come in the way of making this industry also a viable industry.

But at the same time I quite agree that these regional Language films which have got comparatively very small audience, market, have got their very genuine problems and I share my concern with their problems. That is why I have taken care to see that it should be reduced, and it has been reduced substantially; from 50 paise per metre I have brought it down to 30 paise. I have tried to make certain calculations and I find that this, possibly, might help them out.

The suggestion that Mr. Vajpayee has made now was made to me before also, but unfortunately I have no solution for it. That, certainly, will have to be considered in consultation with the Information Ministry. This is one more line in which one can consider whether there are any other alternatives. We certainly produce very artistic films in Bengali, Marathi, Tamil and other languages. They are certainly doing very good work. There is no doubt about it. They are eminent artistes who have got international stature like Shri Satyajit Ray. We would like to see that we do not come in their way, in the way

of their creative activity, by taxation. But by merely reducing excise duties, we will not be able to help the country or help them also. But some other suggestions can be taken into consideration.

Sir, I am not accepting the amendments.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put Amendments Nos. 1, 31 and 32 to the Second Schedule to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 1, 31 and 32 were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

### Third Schedule

**DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA :** I beg to move\*

Page 37,—

*omit lines 22 to 26. (2)*

Page 38,—

*for lines 13 to 17. substitute—*

"YARN AND SYNTHETIC FABRICS AND YARN";

Page 38,—

*omit lines 22 to 24. (4)*

Page 39, line 16,

*for "Twenty per cent." substitute—"Six and half per cent." (5)*

Page 39, line 18,—

*for "Twenty per cent." substitute—"Twelve per cent." (6)*

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** I beg to move :

Page 39,—

*omit lines 10 to 19. (64).*

Page 40,—

*omit lines 20 to 23. (65)*

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

My amendments are very simple. At least those items which are commonly used should not be taxed. You have enough scope to tax the rich people. Why are you taxing the articles which are used by the common people? I would, therefore, request the Minister to see that articles which are used by the common people are not taxed. He may accept my amendments.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बांदे (मंदलीर) महापति जी, जो समोजन मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वह अत्यन्त माधुर्य हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री को उन को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक समाधान मूल के बारे में और दूसरा सामान के बारे में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसके ऊपर मंत्री महोदय ने कर भार बढ़ाया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जैसे भी मूल का सकट हमारे विभिन्न प्रदेशों के अन्तर्गत अत्यन्त भयंकर है और उसके ऊपर हम प्रतिशत की जगह 20 प्रतिशत का कर-भार बढ़ाया है, उसके कारण लोगों की और कठिनाई बढ़ी है। धान हजारों गांवों लोगों को मूल नहीं मिलने के कारण उन की जीविका की समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। उन के सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। हाथ-करवा बाने अपने हाथ बन्द किए हुए बैठे हैं। इस-प्रकार की स्थिति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक असमर्थ विषय है कि मूल के राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई या हमारे कार्यों से हुई, लेकिन यह कर भार भी उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रखता है जिसके कारण लोगों के सामने कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई।

दूसरा सामान के बारे में है। सामान घाम घाबरी काम में जाता है, चाहे इकीरियर क्वालिटी का हो या सुपीरियर क्वालिटी का हो। इसमें कुछ को बढ़ा कर 6 परसेंट से 20 परसेंट कर दिया है और कुछ को 6 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 10 परसेंट किया है। इसमें सम्बन्ध में जो गुणगो वर थी, वह ठीक थी, उसी वगे को काफ़ी रखना चाहिये। इन वगे को बढ़ाने से सामान्य जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। जैसे भी दिन-प्रति-दिन काम में जाने वाली उपोक्त वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने जा रहे हैं, सामान

लेन, लम्बी, सब सड़ने लगे रहे हैं, उसी जेपी में आप ने सामान को रखा है। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कुछ चीजों पर आप प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कर बढ़ा रहे हैं, कुछ को मोडिफिकेशन के जरिये बढ़ा रहे हैं। मोटर स्प्रिट, रेकीबरेटर पार्ट्स पर आपने कर बढ़ाया है, इन सबका आम जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस विषय में प्रामुख्य है कि इसकी बचाव करने की कृपा करे तो बर्बाद भ्रष्टा रहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put all the amendments to the Third Schedule to the vote of the House— Amendments 2 to 6 and 64 and 65.

*Amendments Nos. 2 to 6, 64 and 65 were put and negatived.*

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill*

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

श्री यश्वन्तराव चावन्नी (पटना) . महापति जी, मैं निम्न 93 के अनुसार व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई संशय नहीं कि इस के बारे में स्वीकार की आवश्यक है, लेकिन फिर भी मेरा तर्क कुछ सीमित—

"(1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

(2) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made."

यह ठीक है कि इन के बारे में आपकी अधिकार है, लेकिन अगर यह बिल कल पास हो, तो हमें क्या हर्ज है। कल ऐसी क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ जायेंगी, जिससे यह आज ही पास हो ...

श्री बलरामदास चव्हाण कल राज्य सभा में जायेंगे।

श्री राजाधरार साहू जी राज्य सभा में ना. 6-7 को भी भेज सकते हैं। मैं इस नियम के मुताबिक आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बिल को इनके आज मूक करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। देहलीवाली कर के इनको कल पास करें ताकि इन को भी मोचने का मौका मिले और हम लोगों को भी मोचने का मौका मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN : इनमें लास्ट पॉइंट मजबूत का है—

'Unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made'. I have allowed him to move the motion and he has moved it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : The Finance Bill is almost passed. But I will make one request to the Finance Minister. Last year also I tried to impress it upon him. He had not accepted the amendment regarding income tax on the low income groups. My point is that you have to make a proviso. I have seen in factories that at the end of the year, the total amount of income tax is imposed on the particular assessee and he has to pay the total amount. At that time, it is very difficult for the low income group people to pay. So he can make some arrangement by which

they can at least pay their taxes in 12 instalments.

The next point is regarding assessment of the income of these factory workers. On overtime wages, they do not get any bonus, because that is not taken into account for calculating the bonus. It is left out. The incentive bonus is also left out. But for the purpose of income tax this is calculated. So I make this reasonable demand. I ask why they are not getting any benefit on this score. You should provide in the Bonus Act that their overtime wages will be taken into account for calculation of bonus. While they are not getting this benefit now, at the time of assessment of income tax payable, this amount is taken into account.

These are very small things. I do not know whether he will remember them. But these are issues which affect the common people. The big people, Birlas and others, can get away without paying any tax, but the workers in the Birla factories cannot. So why not see that they are not put to these difficulties? I hope the Finance Minister will remember it and try to make some provision in this respect.

श्री बलु लाल्य (साका) महापति जी, चूंकि मैं पहले ही वाकन पर महापति जी के छावने में नहीं बोला था, इस लिये मैं अपने दोनों भाषण एक साथ ही करना चाहता हूँ। इस लिये कम से कम मुझे 10-15 मिनट रोकियेगा नहीं। सबसे पहले मैं आपका ध्यान धर्म-व्यवस्था की जो दयनीय हालत है उसकी ओर दिशाना चाहता हूँ और उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण मेरी राय में यह है कि बिल मंत्रालय की धर्ममय और उसका प्रभाव बिलन नीति बार बनी में बटना चला जा रहा है। बिल मंत्रालय के पास पहले से ही कार्य के उनमें बड़ी तेजी से कटौती की गई है और इसलिए चव्हाण साहब की यह निश्चिन्ता है जो पर कटे हुए किसी पक्षी की हो। इसकी हालत में ५०० जैसी है। आप महापति जी, बड़े अनुभवशील छावनी हैं। आप जानते हैं कि एक उदाहरण था कि बिल मंत्रालय के साथ कम्पनी विभाग जुड़ा हुआ था ताकि यू. कार्पोरेट सेक्टर के ऊपर बिल बंटी अपना प्रभाव डाल सके।

[श्री मधु सिनघे]

दूसरे—सीमन्तार साल पहले बिल मंत्रालय के पास कुछ हथियार भी ऐसे मौजूद थे जिनका इस्तेमाल करके बिल मंत्री धर्म-व्यवस्था पर अपना कुछ रोब जमा सकते थे। मगर रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेन्स उससे छीन लिया गया। डायरेक्टोरेट आफ एन्कोसमेंट विदेशी मुद्रा की बांरी के बारे में, वह भी सरकार का जो सीमा मुक्त है या प्राबकारी मुक्त है, इसके बारे में जो बांरियां होती हैं या प्राब कर है या सम्पत्ति कर है—इनके ऊपर निगरानी रखने के लिए जो रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेन्स होता है वह इनसे छीन लिया गया, एन्कोसमेंट डायरेक्टोरेट छीन लिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ, बिल मंत्री यह इच्छा रखते हैं या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन अगर रखते हैं तो धाज उनमें वह सामर्थ्य नहीं है। उनके वह हथियार नहीं है जिनसे वे पूरी धर्म-व्यवस्था को प्रभावित कर सकें। मेरी आपसे मार्फत सरकार से बिनामी है कि सरकारी बिभाग की पुनर्रचना के बारे में और गठन के बारे में वह दोनारा मोक्ष में क्योंकि धर्म-व्यवस्था चौपट हो रही है।

श्री विन मंत्री जो ने कहा कि एक उर्बा फैल होने का वह नतीजा है। बिना साल प्राप जानते हैं चुनाव के समय प्रधान मंत्री का भी बिहार में प्राप पड़ रहा था कि जों बढ़िया रबों की फलन आई है वह हमारी नीतियों की वजह से, हमारा दज्ज ने, हरिण प्रान्ति की वजह से है। लेकिन प्राप जानते हैं मंगोली में 1971 में भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी। बाढ़ से नुकसान भी होता है परन्तु उससे नयी मिट्टी आती है, जमीन में नमी भी आती है। उनके चले बढ़िया फलन 1973 में आ गई। लेकिन कहा गया मेरी वजह से, हरिण प्रान्ति की वजह से! तो मैंने कहा मंगोली में जो बाढ़ आई वह भी प्राप प्रापकी वजह से आई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है अगर उर्बा फैल हो जाती है तो इन्द्र भगवान का दोष और जों फलन अच्छे आ जाती है तो भयंकरा जी का। तो इस इन्द्र और इन्दिरा के बचकर में हमारा बेज चौपट होना चला आ रहा है। मेरा खास मंत्रालय और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के ऊपर आरोप है। बिना तीन वर्षों में धर्म-व्यवस्था को चौपट करने की सबसे अधिक जिम्मेवारी अगर किन्हीं मंत्रालयों की होती तो वह खास मंत्रालय और व्यापार मंत्रालय की है।

बीबी की पैदावार जहाँ 12 लाख टन हो गई थी वहाँ एक साल में घापने यह करिबन बिकावा कि 11 लाख टन बीबी की पैदावार बट गई 31 लाख टन पर आ गई। बिना साल बीबी जो दो रुपये किलो का काम था वही बीबी आज बटि 4 रुपये किलो बिक रही है तो उसकी बिम्बिबारी खास मंत्रालय की है। जो बीबी की मिलें हैं जिनके राष्ट्रीय करण की घोषणा प्रापने बम्बई काँग्रेस में की थी क्या बजह है बटि भूषण जैसे मुका तुलें लोग इसका जबाब दें, 1970 में बम्बई काँग्रेस में घोषणा करने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेस की हकूमन प्रापके हाथ में रही फिर भी तीन साल तक बीबी के मामले को ठीक करने का काम प्रापने नहीं किया? 11 लाख टन बीबी की पैदावार कम हो जाती है और प्राप अपना जो अपयश है उसको स्वीकारने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते।

व्यापार मंत्रालय के बारे में क्या धाज मंत्री महोदय बनाने की स्थिति में है कि किम काम के लिए टैरिफ कमिजन बनाया गया था? टैरिफ कमिजन के मामले कई मामले प्रापके जिनमें एक कृतिम घाबों का मामला था, मैनमेड फाइबर प्रोन घाबों का। मेरे कथान से तकरीबन 4 रपट टैरिफ कमिजन के डायर सरकार को दी गई हैं। एक रपट जब मैं इस तथा का मस्य था, प्रतिम तीन सत्र 1970 में दी गयी थी। उस समय मुझे याद है श्री मलिन नारायण मिश्र ने इस मंच पे घोषणा की थी कि सरकार इस रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन करके इसको प्रकाशित करने का काम करेगी। 28 महीने हो गए क्या बजह है मैनमेड फाइबर प्राप के बारे में टैरिफ कमिजन की जितनी रपट है वे अभी तक प्रकाशित क्यों नहीं हुई?

रेयॉन काई के बारे में मेरे पास मारी सूची है। मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है कि टैरिफ कमिजन का यह काम था कि घाबों के घाबों के बारे में पूरी जांच करके वह अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार के पास भेजे और सरकार उन सिफारिशों को प्रकाशित कर के अपना जो निर्णय है, फैसला है उसके बारे में वह मजबूत के मामले बकनब रखें। यह सब तक का तरीका था लेकिन अबसे हमारे\*\* विदेश व्यापार मंत्री बने उस समय से टैरिफ कमिजन की रपट का इस्तेमाल... (अव्यवधान)

समापति महोदय : आप बैठिये । देखिये एक बात है इस तरह के किसी की सीधी करना ठीक नहीं है । आपने जो सब इस्तेमाल किया है वह ठीक नहीं है । (अव्यवधान) आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप कहते हैं तो मैं श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ही कहता हूँ । (अव्यवधान)

समापति महोदय : आपने नाम लिया, यह ठीक है लेकिन उस तरह का सब मन कहिये । उसको मैं हटा दूँगा । (अव्यवधान)

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अब आप क्या रहे हैं ललित नारायण ही कहूँ तो मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ ।

श्री कैलाश : कम ही यहाँ पर संसद की मर्यादा की श्री सिन्घे बात कर रहे थे लेकिन आज इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं । क्या यह ही मर्यादा रखने का तरीका है ?

समापति महोदय : मैंने कहा श्री उन्होंने मान लिया है । अब आप इस बात को ध्यान क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं । (अव्यवधान) उन्होंने जो कहा उसका मैं ने एकलेखन में लिया है । अब आप लोग क्रिम विरा सोच रहे हैं । अब उनको बोलने दीजिए ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं अजें कर रहा था कि विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय की तहल जितने विषय आते हैं एक एक को आप से सीजिए । मैं आधे आधे मिमट में समाप्त करता हूँ । क्या विल मंत्री इस बात को काट सकते हैं कि दो साल पहले कई के जो दाम थे उनकी तुलना में कई के दाम इस साल 30 प्रतिशत कम चल रहे हैं । यह महाराष्ट्र के हैं, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पंजाब की तरह कई पैदा करने वाले इसाके के । मिल मालिक दो साल पहले कहते थे भूँकि कई के दाम ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं इसलिए कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाना जरूरी है और इस तर्क को आपने मना । लेकिन अब कई के दाम 30 प्रतिशत घट गए तो आपने क्यों नहीं मजबूर किया कि मिश्र मालिकों को कपड़े के दाम भी कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत घटावे । इस खवाल पर आप लोगों की हल्का करना चाहिए था जो मंच बाते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं करते । हल्का करने के लिए एक ही विषय है मधु सिन्घे । लेकिन विल मालिक के खिलाफ नहीं हल्का मचाते ।

18.00 hrs.

समापति महोदय, इसलिये विल मंत्री जी इस बात की मर्काई दें कि कई के दाम घटने के बाद कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत दाम कपड़े के क्यों नहीं घटे ? 20 प्रतिशत मोटे कपड़े के दाम बढ़े हैं और महीन कपड़े के 30 से 50 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़े हैं ।

सून के मामले में मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना हूँ । विल साल 80/2 डेनियर का सून 10 ६० बजट के पहले था । इस साल 16 ६० हुआ और बजट के बाद 24 ६० हो गया । मेरी बात का आप काट सकते हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि लोग मटक पर आ रहे हैं । सबक पर नहीं आयेगा तो क्या करेंगे ? क्यों कि आप सब व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करने में बिल्कुल असफल रहे । 10 ६० से अनुमान होती है और 24 ६० तक सून का दाम हो जाता है । मेरे यहाँ निवारपुर, कैरी, डहुआ आदि कई ऐसे मोमीनों के गांव हैं जहाँ लोग मर्चें मर रहे हैं । महाराष्ट्र में भिवन्डी, मालेगांव में और उत्तर प्रदेश में मऊ में बुनकरों की क्या हालत है ?

कुछिम धागे के दामों की जो हालत है उस का एक ही कारण है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र न इस सदन का अपमान करते हुए टैरिफ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को छुपा रहा है और अचरतो हुई नलबार के तीर पर उस का इस्तेमाल कर क वह अपन दम के निचे बाइस बसूल करने हैं । सब आप चाहते हैं कि इन बातों की जड़ में जायें ता एक जाब कमिशन नियुक्त कीजिये । दाम का मामला केवल एक वर्षा मौसम के होने से खराब नहीं हुआ है । यह एक कारण है, लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण है सब व्यवस्था में दावों की बढ़ने की प्रेरणा आप के ऐसे कामाने मिल रही है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पूरी जानकारी दे कि कितनी रिपोर्ट टैरिफ कमिशन की आयी, कितनी प्रकाशित की गयी और क्या निर्णय किये गये ? साथ सिलसिलेवार ज्वीरा हमारे सामने धावे ।

श्री रत्नामलार शस्त्री : समापति जी, जो विल विधेयक प्रस्तुत है मैं उस का विरोध करने के निचे खड़ा हुआ हूँ । सरकार बाबा करती है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा सब हिन्दुस्तान में जो आर्थिक संकट विल



[श्री रामावतार मास्की]

पर दिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा होता जा रहा है उस पर नियंत्रण रखेगी। सरकार का यह दावा बिजकुल बोझा धीर चलत है। वर्तमान धर्म व्यवस्था यानी पूँजीवादी समाज व्यवस्था जब तक यहाँ कायम रहेगी और सरकार जब तक उस के पालन और विकास में मदद करेगी तब तक आर्थिक संकट को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब तक भारत में वितरण और उत्पादन के साधनों पर भारत के 75 इन्वारेडर पंजी-पतियों का कब्जा रहेगा तब तक जितने भी पैसा खर्च लीजिये धर्म व्यवस्था में कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। कितने भी धाप जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ा लीजिये जनता की स्थिति में सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। इसी वजह से मैं इन विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

एक दो बातों की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान और खींचना चाहता हूँ और वे बिहार में सम्बन्धित हैं। पहली बात जो यह है कि बिहार में पेय जल की समस्या किनारी बिफट है धाप को मालूम होगा। मैं अभी सात दिनों तक पटना तथा दूसरे नगरों का भ्रमण कर के आ रहा हूँ। सोय पानी के कंर बाहि जाहि कर रहे हैं। बाबल पकाने के लिये पानी पटना नहर के कुहनों में नहीं है। और यहाँ हामत बाका जेव में भी। अब बड़ा चुनाव हो रहा था तो वहाँ पानी की बिफकत देखने की मिली। बिहार के नयाम नगरों और गावों में पानी की बहुत ही कठिन समस्या है, इस की तरफ धार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात मैं खाद्य संकट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। खाद्य संकट पूरे भारत में है। लेकिन इधर की प्रखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं उन से पता चलता है कि बिहार की हामत बहुत बढ़नाक है। वहाँ के खाद्य मंत्री ने धाप का ध्यान उस की तरफ खींचा है। हर एक क्षेत्र में, नहरों में, भी राशन की दुकानें हैं लेकिन लोगों को राशन नहीं मिल रहा है। बहुत कहने मुझे पर धाप ने 45,000 टन चन्ना बिहार को दिया है। यह दाव में नयक के बराबर भी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि बिहार की जनता को जन्य संकट से बचाने के लिये, जेव जन के संकट से बचाने के लिये भारत सरकार को और ध्यान देना चाहिये और वहाँ की सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिये।

बिहार सरकार की विकासपत है कि कंर-बाप की बिफती है लेकिन धाप का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता है। अगर ऐसी ही धाप की नीति रही तो फिर बिहार में भी दुकानें मूटी कायेंगी जिसकी जवाबदेही धाप के ऊपर होगी। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार का ध्यान इस बातों की तरफ जस और धियेजस जाय।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Sir, the Indian economy is in doldrums. We had expected the Finance Minister to take this House into confidence in respect of remedial measures to hold the price-line or to accelerate the growth rate. I must say that his reply was a great disappointment because the Finance Minister has not indicated any measure whatsoever in respect of holding the price-line or accelerating the growth rate. The Finance Minister tells us that the taxation proposals are deflationary in character. Yes; they will be deflationary provided the resources are utilised for development. But when the resources raised through taxation and deficit financing are squandered on current consumption, they are wholly inflationary. So, I would plead with him to understand that his taxation proposals would never help in holding the price-line. They are wholly inflationary and they will continue to help in the price rise. Government is not genuinely interested in holding the price-line.

He also pleads that deficit financing is essential. But no economist can agree with him that in the present situation deficit financing is of any help or will prove deflationary. I hold that deficit financing in the present situation should be reduced to zero if we are really keen to hold the price-line. Otherwise, Government will only help to encourage the prices to gallop at a rate of 15 per cent per year.

Last evening the Government spokesman spoke in terms of the Government's philosophy of forward-lookingness and ideology. There is nothing wrong with any philosophy and ideology, but I would like to say that this philosophy or ideology which the Government has been following for 25 years has produced nothing but

corrupt and inefficient men. This philosophy has done nothing but causing price rise to a higher level, it has done nothing but bringing about economic stagnation in the country. I can assure you that this philosophy and doctrinaire ideology will take the country towards economic ruin.

डा० श्रीमान : महाशय, मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है कि श्री मधु लिमये जैसे व्यक्ति इस प्रकार की बातें करें—घोर जायद उन का करना ठीक भी है क्योंकि उन्हें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ज्ञान नहीं है। किनाम बिनिस्ट्री के टुकड़े करने को "पर", काट देने की भाषा का उपयोग उन के लिए, मोषा की बात नहीं है। देश को दून गति से घावों से जाने के लिए, रोशार्मनाई-जेसन करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया था। अभी फिर रोशार्मनाईजेसन किया गया है जैसे ईवी डडस्ट्री और डडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट की अवगण अवगण बिनिस्ट्री बरा दी गई। श्री यशवन्तराव चावण के कार्यकाल में इस देश की जो प्रगति हुई है, उस की धूरि-धूरि प्रशंसा हर व्यक्ति का करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने इसकी कठिन परिस्थिति होने हुए भी देश को सम्माना है। मैं मानना हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो घालीचलाकी जाती है, वह अनुभव न होने के कारण की जाती है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

Mr. Chairman, I must thank this hon. House for the speed with which it has passed the Finance Bill. Some constructive suggestions were made which we will certainly take note of. Some hon. Members were disappointed with this budget. The hon. Member, Shri Virendra Agarwal, said that he was disappointed with my speech. There are some people who are in a permanent mood of disappointment. I would like to tell him that I never wanted to underestimate the present difficulties of the economy. But to say that everything has gone wrong is to create that mood of their own disappointment in the minds of the people, which is not conducive to the national effort for which we will have to make our nation ready.

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I quite agree that in the case of some commodities there has been too much of rise in price because some anti-social elements are taking advantage of the situation and making profits out of the present difficulty. Some of the shortages are due to some of the anti-social activities. The price rise in the case of textiles during the last few weeks is certainly due to unconscionable profit-making by some. I can only say that I will discuss this matter with the Commerce Minister as soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

18.15 hrs.

ARRFST OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message dated the 2nd May, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Bahraich.—

"Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 2nd May, 1973 and sent to jail"

18.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 4, 1973/Vaisakha 14, 1895 (Saka).*