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Bhadra 9, 1895 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 27—Friday, August 31, 1973/Bhadra 9, 1895 (Saka)

Re.: Point of Order. 1—3

Oral Answers to Questions:—

*Starred Questions Nos. 521 to 527 3—32

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 528 to 540 32—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5089 to 5288 41—214

Correcting statement to USQ No. 853 dated 27-7-73 215—18

Papers Laid on the Table 218—21

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

(i) Minutes of 28th to 31st Sitzings—Laid 222

(ii) Thirty-first Report—Adopted 296—97

Assent to Bill 222

Statement Re. Food Riots in Indore and Bhopal— 222—25

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde 223—25

Statement Re. Alleged Printing of Posters by D.A.V.P. for Delhi
University Students Union Elections—

Shri Dharam Bir Sinha 225

Discussion on India Pakistan Agreement 226—29

Motion Re. Approach to the fifth Plan 229—90

Shri D.P.Dhar 229—40

Shri Samar Mukherjee 48

Shri B.R. Bhagat 259—68

Shri Sarjoo Pandey 268—74

Shri Rajdeo Singh 274—80

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar 280—87

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 287—89

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad 290

* The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.
1810 LS—1.

Re. Non-circulation of Answers to two Questions to the Press Correspondents—

Shri Madhu Limaye 290-96

Resolution Re. Declaration of present Lok Sabha as Constituent Assembly—Withdrawn. 297-363

Shri Bibhuti Mishra 297-309, 363-68

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder 309-14

Shri S. A. Kader 314-21

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi 321-33

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 333-36

Shri P. Narasimha Reddy 336-38

Shri Murasoli Maran 338-42

Shri M. C. Daga 343-45

Shri Madhu Limaye 2 345-54

Dr. Ranen Sen 355-57

Shri H. R. Gokhale 357-63

Resolution Re. Establishment of Convention when Government should resign—

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 368-69

Discussion Re. Delay in the Clearance of the Bansagar Project 369-94

Shri Ranabhadur Singh 370-73

Shri Shankar Dayal Singh 373-76

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 376-79

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar 379-81

Shri Narendra Singh 381-82

Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan 382-83

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar 383-84

Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma 384-86

Shri B. V. Naik 386-87

Dr. K. L. Rao 387-92

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 31, 1973/Bhadra 9, 1895
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RE: POINT OF ORDER

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 38 के तहत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो क्वेश्चन धावर चलेगा। आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बाद में उठा सकते हैं।

श्री मधु सिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्वेश्चन धावर के बारे में ही है। मैंने महाराष्ट्र के एक मंत्री के बारे में, जिस के सिक्युरिटी गार्ड ने एक कस्टमज आफिसर को तमाचा मारा था, तारांकित प्रश्न दिया था। मैं ने वह प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री के नाम दिया था। क्योंकि मैं रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस और सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच चाहता था। उस के प्रश्नों में प्रायर्टी नम्बर एक मिली थी और मैं ने भी उस की बरीयता दी थी, लेकिन बिना मेरी अनुमति के उस प्रश्न को वित्त मंत्री को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया, जिस से मेरी प्रायर्टी खत्म हो गयी और आज वह तारांकित बन कर आया है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग हल्ला क्यों कर रहे हैं ? मैं इस बारे में आप से मिल चुका हूँ। (व्यवधान) जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह प्रश्न वित्त मंत्री को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया और यह तारांकित प्रश्नों की सूची में नहीं आ सका और मुझे जो बरीयता उस दिन के लिए मिली थी, वह भी खत्म हो गयी है और इस लिए मैं सप्तीमें-

टरीज नहीं पूछ सकता हूँ। इसलिए जब ऐसे दो मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्धित बाइंडर-खा न सवाल आये, तो आप को मंत्रियों को भी सूचित करना चाहिए और हम लोगों को भी सूचित करना चाहिए। इस में अगर मेरी गलती होती, तो मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न न उठाता। लेकिन प्रेसिडेंट के नोटिफिकेशन के अनुसार रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस और सी० बी० आई० तो कैबिनेट एफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट, यानी प्रधान मंत्री, के तहत आते हैं और इस लिए मैं ने यह प्रश्न उन्हीं को एड्रेस किया था। यह प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं ने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन दिया कि मैं उस की जांच करूंगी। इस बारे में उन का पत्र भी आया है। यह बाइंडर का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाइंडर की बात नहीं है। आप ने सवाल उठाया कि प्रधान मंत्री ने वह सवाल अपने पास नहीं रखा, बल्कि दूसरे मिनिस्टर को भेज दिया। वह तो मिनिस्टर का राइट है। जहां तक आप की प्रायर्टी का सवाल है, मैं इस को एन्डामिन करूंगा और देखूंगा कि इस में क्या पोखिशन है। यह मिनिस्टर का राइट है कि वह क्वेश्चन को ट्रांसफर करे।

श्री मधु सिमये : वह तो ठीक है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे खड़े होते ही इन लोगों की ज्वर चढ़ जाता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बसन्त साठे : यह मलेरिया के मच्छर हैं, इस लिए ज्वर चढ़ जाता है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेशन को डेढ़ महीना हो गया है। क्या आप जोग बके नहीं हैं ? आप ने फिर शुरू कर दिया है। (व्यवधान) जब मैं किसी को एलाऊ करता हूँ, तो मैं उस को सुनता हूँ, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि एक तरफ के

सदस्य उठते हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ के भी खड़े हो जाते हैं, जैसे वे किसी झड़-करन्ट से जुड़े हुए हों या कोई मैकेनिकल प्रोजेक्ट हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई बटन नहीं दबाता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब सेशन के सिर्फ तीन चार दिन रहे गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य शान्ति से काम करें। अगर लगाई करनी है, तो घर में जा कर करें।

श्री ज्योतिर्नय बसु वह हल्ला पार्टी है।

MR. SPEAKER. As if you are the gentlest.

New Agreement between Major Tea Exporting Countries in respect of Tea Export Quota

*521. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a new agreement has been arrived at between major tea exporting countries regarding tea export quota. and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In continuation of the informal arrangement in force from first January, 1970 for regulating the exports from major producing countries, the sixth session of sub-group of tea exporters was held in Rome from 2nd to 4th July, 1973 under the auspices of F.A.O. where new export quotas for 1973-74 and 1974-75 were fixed in respect of 15 tea exporting countries accounting for about 96 per cent of total world tea exports. The global tea exports agreed for 1973-74 and 1974-75 are 687 million kgs. and 681 million kgs. respectively. India's share is 217.8 million kgs. for 1973-74 and 224.3 million kgs. for 1974-75.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in major exporting countries like the U.K. and U.S.A., our tea is ruling very much? Is it due to our export policy which the world recognises? Also our price is going up, their demand is not increasing because of cost of production and also because they get that from other countries?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE It is true that UK used to be our most important traditional buyer of tea. Their demand has gone down not only in respect of Indian tea but even the total tea consumption has slightly gone down.

As I said earlier U.K. used to be the most important buyer of tea. But, of late, there are many new tea producing countries that are coming up in the African continent. Most of them are sterling companies where only the UK may have a buying interest. I cannot agree with the hon. Member that the price of tea has gone up. In fact tea is one commodity where the price has gone down.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA Is it also a fact that our promotional activities in other countries are very less than those done by the smaller countries like Ceylon?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE Our promotional efforts are good. But, there is definitely room for improvement. We are making the best effort to have an aggressive tea policy.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that last year we could not fulfil our target of F.A.O. quota of 200 million kilograms. In view of the fact that the price of tea is coming down and the cost of production is going up, whether the Government is making a total review of the export policy regarding tea?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In the current year, that is in 1972, our export of Indian tea was 207.3 million kilograms. It is, of course, true that we did not reach the target. Our performance is not bad. About amenities to tea exporters, I think he refers to excuse duty of the zonal system; we are looking into it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know if UK's entry into FEC would affect our tea exports to UK?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: May not directly affect; but as I said our problem is one of competition from new African producing countries where UK itself has got certain direct interest.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अनेक देशो मे हमारी ओर से इण्डियन टी हाऊस के नाम से जो टी हाउमेज चलाए जाते है, क्या यह सही है कि उन पर खर्च अधिक किया जाता है और उगमे कोई ग्रामदानी नहीं होती है? और जिन देशो मे हम चाय भेजते है वहाँ हमारी शुद्ध चाय नहीं बेचते है, वह किमी अन्य देश की चाय का मिक्सचर कर के उम धे जाते है जिस मे हमारी चाय के बारे मे सही जानकारी नहीं हो जाती, तो क्या जिन देशो के साथ करार किया जाता है उन के साथ यह शर्त रखे कि हमारा चाय जो बेची जाए वह शुद्ध रूप मे लागो को मिले न कि किसी किस्म की मिश्रण उम मे की जाय?

अध्यक्ष महोदय (ग) न प्रश्न दखा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी हाँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप सोचने लगते है कि नै ।

The question says Whether a new agreement has been arrived at between major tea exporting countries regarding tea export quota and if so the broad outlines thereof.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने कहा जो चाय आप निर्यात करते है उसे उन देशो में वे लोग शुद्ध रूप में नहीं बेचते है, उम में मिश्रण करते है तो ज़ा करार किया जाता है ,

MR SPEAKER. If this question can fit in somewhere you can reply.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE If he insists I will fit it in. Naturally Indian centres will be only selling and promoting Indian tea. The Member may have a point that these centres are not doing much. We intend handing over these centres to Indian Tourism Development Corporation who may them with some commercial outlook.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । जिन देशो के साथ करार किया जाता है क्या उस करार के साथ यह भी शर्त है कि वह हमारी चाय को किसी अन्य देश की चाय के साथ मिला कर नहीं बेचेंगे ?

MR SPEAKER No I am not allowing it. Next question.

एक बात बता दूँ आप को, यह जो आप की आदत है दूसरी दफा बहुत उठने का, यह बहुत बुरा है ।

Overdrafts by States

*522. **SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding overdrafts taken by the State Governments as in July, 1973;

(b) whether there is any limit and criteria fixed for taking the overdrafts by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The amount of overdrafts outstanding, state-wise as on 31st July, 1973 is as follows:

	Rs.
1. Bihar	0.84 crores
2. Rajasthan	0.61 crores.

(b) and (c). It is no longer possible for the State Governments to use overdraft as a budgetary resource. Under the procedure which has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India and which has come into effect from 1st May, 1972, in case any State Government has an overdraft continuously for 7 days, the Reserve Bank would automatically suspend payments which will be resumed only when the overdraft disappears.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सरकार की तरफ से जो नीति निर्धारित की गई है ओवर ड्राफ्ट के मामले में उस का कहा तक पालन होता है यह मैं नहीं जानता, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कौन से ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन्होंने आपके सीमा निर्धारण के बाद भी अधिक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया हो और उन का पेमेंट आप ने बन्द करवा दिया हो ? इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ओवर ड्राफ्ट लिए जाते हैं उन को चुकता करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को क्या निर्देश दिए जाते हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: One can find the best working of the scheme in its actual performance. In the first year, naturally, as the scheme was new there were certain difficulties. And the State Governments had to adjust themselves. As I find, for the year 1972-73, the scheme has worked quite satisfactorily because by the end of March, the overdraft that I see from the information is only about Rs.

51 crores as against more than Rs. 400 crores the year before. So, I can say that the scheme has certainly worked well.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आप ने कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक को आप ने निर्देश दिया है कि जब सीमा रेखा से अधिक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट हो जाए तो वह उन को फिर भुगतान बन्द कर दे, तो क्या अभी तक ऐसा किसी राज्य में हुआ है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : सात दिन के पहले उन को देना पड़ता है। नहीं दिया तो रिजर्व बैंक तो वेता नहीं है। यह रूल तो चलता ही है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : किसी ने ओमिशन किया ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जी हाँ, कई केसेज में ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : किन किन राज्यों में ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think it had to be done in regard to ministries because they had to be given financial assistance and then they adjust themselves and make the payment.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पहले ऐसा होता था कि राज्यों की ओर से केन्द्र को आर्थिक मदद मिलती थी और आजकल ऐसा आर्थिक ढाँचा चलाया गया है कि केन्द्र की ओर से इस समय राज्यों को मदद मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि आर्थिक प्रबन्धन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। उसको पूरा करने के लिए केवल नोट छापना छोड़ कर के और कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। क्या आगे से वित्त मंत्री ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जिससे कोई भी राज्य ओवर ड्राफ्ट के रूप में अधिक न ले सके? जनसंख्या के आधार पर एक निश्चित राशि आप उन को निर्धारित कर दें कि इससे अधिक आप नहीं ले सकते हैं। उस

ले अधिक कोई भी राज्य नहीं ले, क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is exactly what the scheme is. They have certainly laid down certain ceilings beyond which they cannot overdraw. But, at the same time, the State Governments are also entitled to get assistance from the Central Government by two or three methods. One is by devolution of the tax. Certainly they get the central assistance. As the scheme exists, under the plan scheme, they are entitled to have it. In cases of certain States where there is a gap between their resources and the non-plan expenditure, some special assistance is also given looking to the revenue expenditure. So, these three methods are used sometimes to save the States from the financial difficulties.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that loans have been advanced to the States to clear the overdrafts taken by them. If so, may I have the figures of money advanced Statewise to clear the loans?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sometimes releases are made to adjust that. They do not go in for overdraft.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What is the Statewise amount given to clear the overdraft?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: For the first year I have got with me the figures. If you want I can give it. The overdrafts are converted into and term loans. The Statewise figures are:

	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	60 crores
Assam	22.75 "
Bihar	18.75 "
Haryana	12.73 "
Jammu & Kashmir	8.15 "
Kerala	12.77 "
Mysore	53.17 "

Rs.

Orissa	4.92 crores
Rajasthan	78.89 crores
Tamil Nadu	54.69 crores
U.P.	17.81 crores

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पत्राव को छोड़ दिया ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Finance Minister has enumerated three channels through which the Centre assists the States financially. Firstly, they get what is due to them from the taxes, that is, their share in taxes. We have nothing to say in regard to that. Then, they get what is due to them for planning. We have nothing to say on that also. The third channel is a very, shady channel; where the States do not have sufficient resources and they spend money, they get assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to his question straight.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am putting my question.

So far as assistance to the State from the Centre through the third channel namely assistance where the resources are not enough to meet their expenses, is concerned, the Centre-States relationship comes to a very delicate point. May I therefore know whether there are any well laid down criteria so that the States are not spoilt and those States which indulge in reckless deficit financing and do not mobilise their own resources fully do not run away with a large share of assistance from the Centre?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: First of all, I would advise the hon. Member not to use the word 'shady'; he said that the way the resources were used was somewhat shady.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I said 'shady' not with reference to the Centre but with reference to the States.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Even with regard to the States, let him not use it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If the hon. Minister thinks that it is not desirable, I withdraw it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I think we have now begun well and now I can answer the question.

So far as the gaps are concerned, these are taken into consideration by the Planning Commission. It is not an arbitrary thing. This scheme was introduced in 1970-71, because we found that some of the States had a feeling that the Finance Commission's allotment possibly could not take into consideration the problems of some specific States. So, certain amounts were indicated at that time for certain specific States on the recommendations and on the very objective assessment of the Planning Commission. It is only on that basis that this is done. But at the same time, for the sake of Centre-State relationship, in case a certain State is in difficulty, I think it is our duty as a federal Government, with the understanding of the Members, to come to the help of the State Government. We are all co-partners in the all-India effort.

Fall in value of Rupee in Neighbouring countries in the East

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*523. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA;
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to offset the falling value of the rupee, particularly in the neighbouring countries in the East;

(b) the variations of the fall in the Rupee value from country to country during the current financial year; and

(c) the reaction of this development in European countries and in U.S.A.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Since the Smithsonian Agreement of December 18, 1971 on realignment of currencies, the Indian rupee has maintained a fixed central rate with pound sterling. This rate has remained unchanged even after pound sterling started floating in June, 1972. As a result, changes in the cross rates of Indian rupee with different countries' currencies depend upon fluctuations of the pound sterling vis-à-vis other currencies.

(b) A statement showing variations in exchange rates of India rupee in relation to currencies of 13 countries (including 6 eastern neighbouring countries) since the beginning of the current financial year, is enclosed.

(c) The Government is not aware of any reaction on the part of European countries and U.S.A. in this regard.

STATEMENT

Value of Indian rupee equivalent to unit of local currencies

Value of country	Currency	1st week of Apr. 73	2nd week of Aug. 73	Percentage appreciation (+) or depreciation (—) of Indian rupee
I. Eastern neighbour countries				
1. Burma	Kyat	1.4688	1.3496	+8.12
2. Indonesia	Rupiah	0.01852	0.1779	+3.64
3. Singapore	Dollar	3.0544	3.3452	—9.95
4. Thailand	Baht	0.3627	0.3748	—3.33
5. Malaysia	dollar	3.0544	3.3583	—9.95
6. Hong Kong	dollar	1.4786	1.4944	—1.06
II. Other major countries				
7. U.S.A.	dollar	7.59	7.63	—0.5%
8. W. Germany	Deutsche Mark	2.66	3.09	—16.1%
9. Netherlands	Guilder	2.58	2.81	—8.9%
10. France	Franc	1.66	1.77	—6.6%
11. Japan	.....No Change			
12. Italy				
13. Canada				

^a Percentage depreciation between 2nd April, 1973 and 17th August, 1973.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The percentage of appreciation or depreciation of the Indian rupee has been given in the statement. May I know why the periods chosen were only the 1st week of April and the 2nd week of August, and why other dates were chosen?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This was done because it was much more relevant for this financial year. That was the reason why those dates were chosen.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The hon. Minister has stated that the reaction

to the development in the European countries and the U.S.A. is not known or appreciated. I would like to know whether we have dealings in trade and other matters with European countries and the U.S.A. and, if that is so, what is the reaction?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Naturally, we have trade relationship with European countries as well, with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom; and some of the western European countries vis-a-vis our currency, it has appreciated. We have got some trade with them as well. I think by

and large I can say that this has not affected considerably, because the present situation is such that there is little choice for us to choose between, because practically the entire range of currency is in a floating condition. Therefore we are living in a world which has got a floating currency regime. So, we have to find out a practical way. I think if we go by the performance, I would say that we have not done badly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Although the question relates particularly to South East Asia, it generally relates to our own country also. I want to know from the hon. Minister; as he has stated earlier, taking the All-India industrial workers' consumer price index as 100 in 1941, the purchasing power of the rupee has fallen in 1967 to 46.7 per cent and now, in December, 1972, to 39.2 per cent according to the Government's figures. What is the reason for this sharp fall of 16 per cent during these three years, and may I know whether it is a fact that during the last eight months the purchasing power of the money has fallen up to 25 per cent according to the report in the *Statesman*? What is the reason for the fluctuation in Malaysia and Singapore? What is the reason for the fluctuation of money to the extent of minus nine per cent?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He has rather mixed up two questions. One is about the purchasing power of the rupee inside the country, and the other is the relationship of the currencies for exchange purposes. These are two different propositions. The first is the result of certain inflationary conditions that we are discussing in this country. Certainly it has its own effect, but as far as the relationship with other countries is concerned—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The point is—

MR. SPEAKER: Have the patience to listen. Will you please sit down? Let the Minister reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There was a statement in the *Statesman* that

during the last eight months, the purchasing power of money has fallen up to 25 paise. Is it a fact?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I cannot say whether it has come down to 25 paise because that is not our information. But certainly the result of inflation is that the purchasing power of the rupee is certainly reduced. There is no doubt about that. It is a very acceptable proposition.

श्री राम सह्याय पांडेय श्री मान्, वित्तियन्
दर जो हमारे रुपये की विभिन्न देशों की करेसी
के साथ है, मैं उसी के मन्दर्भ में जानना चाहता
हूँ — हमारे रुपये का भाव निश्चित है और
लेकिन कन्सोलीडेटेड है, ऐसा आपने बताया है,
इस के साथ दूसरा भाव भी चलता है, क्या
उस की जानकारी आप को है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not take official cognisance of that.

Visits made by Chairman of the State Bank of India to Pondicherry

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

(a) the number of visits made by the Chairman of the State Bank of India to Pondicherry during the past three years and who bore the expenditure on these visits.

(b) whether these visits were in connection with raising of funds for "Auroville", a centre run by Arvind Ashram at Pondicherry and also in connection with placing of orders for furniture for the State Bank of India;

(c) whether during these visits, the Chairman of the State Bank appointed a resident of the Ashram as Interior Decorator for the Bank; and

(d) if so, whether orders for furniture for the Bank were actually placed with the Arvind Ashram on the advice of this Interior Decorator and the value of these orders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Chairman, State Bank of India, has reported that during the three-year period from 1st August, 1970 to 31st July 1973, he had, during his tours to Madras, visited Pondicherry on duty 24 times and the expenditure on these visits was borne by the State Bank.

(b) The visits of Chairman of State Bank of India to Pondicherry were neither in connection with raising of funds for "Auroville" nor in connection with placing of orders for furniture for the State Bank of India.

(c) A resident of Sri Aurobindo Ashram associated with a firm of interior decorators by the name Auroville Designs, was introduced to Chairman, State Bank of India during one of his visits to Pondicherry. Auroville Designs was associated with the Bank's Architects in the interior decoration of the Bank's new building in Bombay and later the Bank directly secured the services of Auroville Designs for certain items of interior decoration.

(d) Out of the total cost of the furniture amounting to Rs. 31.63 lakhs purchased for the new building of the State Bank of India at Bombay, orders of the value of Rs. 2.15 lakhs, on a competitive tender basis, were placed with Sri Aurobindo Ashram Woodworking Unit, Pondicherry. The tender of this Unit was the lowest received in respect of the items for which orders were placed with the Unit. These purchases were not made on the advice of the interior decorator.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that Pondicherry is such an important banking centre that

almost after every forty five days the Chairman of the State Bank of India likes to undertake a tour to Pondicherry on duty. Is it a fact that the services of the State Bank of India and its Secretary and Deputy Secretary are being utilised to collect funds for Aurobindo Ashram and is it also a fact that from the clients of the State Bank of India they have raised about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 lakhs for Aurobindo Ashram for instance, Rs. 18 lakhs from Birlas, Rs. 7 lakhs from the TVS, Rs. 10 lakhs from the Delhi Cloth Mills, Rs. 10 lakhs from Tatas, Rs. 10 lakhs from Fafatlals, Rs. 3 lakhs from Bijorias, Rs. 3 lakhs from Kasturba Lalbhai, Rs. 1 lakh from Guenka, Rs. 3 lakhs from Garware, Poona, Rs. 2 lakhs from Batliboi and Co., Rs. 2 lakhs from Mathurdas Sagji, Rs. 6 lakhs from Sahu Jains and so on.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know who paid whom as donations. But the Chairman of the State Bank is a devotee of Aurobindo; he has accepted that position; he is a devotee of the Mother there and as a member of the Aurobindo Centenary Committee certain letters were forwarded through him to some people not only in India, the names that you mentioned. Generally it was mentioned; it has happened once. I do not think anybody specially was employed for this particular purpose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I asked whether the staff, including the Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries, were utilised for collection of funds.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My information is 'no'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which means it is neither no, nor yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the reply that was given, there is reference to the interior decorators and furniture purchased for the State Bank of India. May I know in this connection whether one Mr. Kudianwala who was the architect for the construction of the State Bank

of India in Nariman Point, Bombay, who has really no knowledge of interior decoration at all, was placed in charge of the purchase of furniture and interior decoration on the very clear understanding that an important personality in the Ashram, Mr. William Netter who is an American and who has again no knowledge of interior decoration, should be taken as his partner and he was also clearly told that out of the 6 per cent commission that would be given to him, three per cent would be given to Mr. Netter for the Pondicherry Ashram. In conclusion, I should like to ask whether all these irregularities of the Chairman of the State Bank of India are tolerated because the Chairman of the State Bank of India knows the full inside story of the Nagarwala case of 60 lakhs and he should keep quiet and therefore the Government keeps quiet in this matter. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the last part of the question is concerned, I would like to say that he has got a very sharp imagination. This seems to be the product of that imagination. I must pay a compliment for his sharp imagination.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us have a bit of your imagination now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let us not compete between your imagination and my imagination. We are concerned with facts. It is a fact that the architect, Mr. William Netter...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He is a friend of Piloo.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: May be it is good. It is a fact that one of the inmates of the Ashram Mr. William Netter, was associated for certain purposes. I would like to give some information about Mr. Netter,

who is associated with this Ashram. He is an American by nationality and is aged 46 years. He came to India in December 1967 and joined the Ashram in February 1968. He is a graduate of Georgetown University, New York. He has a Master's Degree in Education, Philosophy and Literature from Fordham University, New York. He has studied at New York School of Interior Designs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister says that he has studied at the New York School of Interior Designs. Did he pass any examination and get any diploma or degree on interior decoration?

MR. SPEAKER: He should not be interrupted.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is a substantial information. It is not a joke.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not reply to the interruptions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I asked a very relevant question. You take it lightly. I did not.

MR. SPEAKER: A member has asked a question and the Minister is replying to it. He should not be interrupted.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, it is better for the Minister to give information and not joke.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the joke about it? Why should there be such interruptions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, kindly listen to us. It will do a lot of good to all of us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am only passing on the information which we have in our possession about this particular gentleman. There is no question of my making a joke about anybody. As I was saying, Mr. Netter was the Editor-in-Chief of the Quarterly Magazine of the

National Society of Interior Designers, USA, 1966-67. Coming to his experience, he did the interior decoration of the New York town house of Dorothy London (famous TV and film star). This shows that he has got actual experience of interior decoration. He was also associated with one of the very leading magazines connected with interior decoration. So, it would not be correct to say that he had no knowledge of interior decoration. This is the only point I am trying to make.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My specific question whether six per cent commission was offered and whether he agreed that three per cent would go to the Ashram has not been answered. He has given a description of Mr Netter. But he has not given any information whether Mr Netter had knowledge of interior decoration.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: On that point I have no information.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the Minister says that he has no knowledge about a particular thing, is he not bound to find it out and then report to the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the answer of the hon. Minister it is quite evident that there has been abuse and misuse of power by the Chairman of the State Bank of India. He has gone to Pondicherry 22 times at the expense of the public exchequer to see the Mother. I cannot find any difference between the Anand Margis, the followers of Bala Yogi and the worshippers of The Mother. What steps do the Government propose to take against the Chairman of the State Bank for his misuse of power?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think it is misuse. Whenever he was in Madras he certainly made a trip to Pondicherry. Certainly, one can say.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is pleading a bad case.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why was it allowed at public expense?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When the Chairman of the Bank goes there it cannot be said that he does not make use of the time for attending to the working of bank there. Naturally, he would like to know the functioning of the bank and its branches in the rural areas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it or is it not a fact that the Bombay office of the Aurobindo Ashram Auroville is situated in the State Bank official residence of Shri Talwar?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have no information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether Shri Chavan himself believes that the Chairman of the State Bank had to make 24 trips to Pondicherry in order to supervise the banking operation. If he is a devotee of the Mother and wants to go there, he can go not 24 times but 200 times; I have no objection. But why should this be done at the expense of the State Bank? Why should you allow him to expend the finances of the State Bank in order to enable him to carry out whatever religious devotion he wants to indulge in? In the background of lecturing to the country about austerity and postponing so many essential items of expenditure, spending Rs. 38 lakhs on the furnishing of the new State Bank of India office, Bombay and allowing the State Bank of India finances to be used in order to finance these trips to Auro-village 24 times in three years, don't you think that it is something very wrong?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not want to justify what he did. That is not my point. I only want to point out that he did try to take up official work during these trips. That is what I am trying to point out. I am not justifying it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He should not have done it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He could have avoided it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: To many of us the name of Aurbindo Ashram is more revered than the State Bank of India. So, when we ask questions it is not that we are casting aspersions on the Ashram. But the facts narrated by the Finance Minister shows that all is not well with the working of the State Bank. Would he direct the Board of Directors to enquire into the matter and report because while ostensibly working within the rules the Chairman is guilty of impropriety?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Well, he wants me to ask the Board of Directors to look into it. I will certainly discuss it with the Chairman himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Following Shri Salve, I also want to make it clear that I was casting no aspersions on Aurbindo Ashram.

AN HON. MEMBER: So, you are also afraid of the Ashram?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
As far as the Ashram is concerned, I have every respect for it, even though I am an atheist.

**बिहार बैंडर आफ कार्मर्स द्वारा बिल
मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया जाना**

*525. श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या
बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार बैंडर आफ कार्मर्स
ने उन्हें गत 12 जुलाई, को एक ज्ञापन भेजा
था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या
हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्य-
वाही की है ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Government have received a representation dated 12th July, 1973 from the Bihar Chamber of Commerce Patna the main points of which are—

- (i) The clearing house in Patna has ceased to operate from 9th June, 1973 on account of the agitation in the Patna branch of the Bank of Baroda. This has spread to other centres in the State thereby upsetting the economic activity of the region.
- (ii) Cheques worth Rs. 40-50 crores are stated to be awaiting clearance.
- (iii) The suspension of the clearing house in Patna is the outcome of inter-union rivalry.
- (iv) Finance Minister should intervene in the matter so that normal working of the clearing house is immediately resorted and clearing house is kept immune from such disputes in future.

2 The Reserve Bank of India has stated that due to the suspension of clearing house in Patna, 45,000 cheques worth Rs. 30 crores were reported to have piled up in local banks upto 11th July, 1973. With a view to relieve hardship to the public and to enable the clearing house to function smoothly, the Bank of Baroda withdrew voluntarily for a temporary period from the clearing house in Patna from the 13th July to 11th August, 1973. With the resumption of the clearing house from 13th July, the cheques accumulated with the banks are reported to have been cleared. It has now been reported that the clearing house has been suspended again from the 13th August, 1973 consequent on the Bank

of Baroda participating in the clearing from that date. The Central industrial relations machinery is in touch with the parties concerned on matters relating to the agitation in the Bank of Baroda.

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय: जी यह जो बक्तव्य पटल पर रखा गया है उस में यह बताया गया है कि 11 जुलाई, 1973 तक 30 करोड़ रु० के 45 हजार बैंक पटना के विभिन्न स्थानीय बैंकों में जमा थे। बीच में बैंक आफ बड़ोदा ने क्लीयरिंग हाउस के काम को बन्द कर दिया था जो फिर चालू हुआ है, और यह बिमारी पुरे हिन्दुस्तान में फैल गयी है और स्थिति सुधरने के बजाए बिगड़ती जा रही है इस लिए इस पृष्ठ भूमि में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ है कि भाल इण्डिया बैंक ऐम्प्लॉई असोसियेशन के महा सचिव श्री प्रभात कर ने बैंक कर्मचारियों से आगामी 4 सितम्बर को बड़ोदा बैंक के कर्मचारियों की मांग के समर्थन में एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल करने का आह्वान किया है? यदि हाँ, तो उन की मांग क्या है तथा उन की पूति में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार चैम्बर के सवाल में बक कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल कहाँ से आ गई।

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : इसी के सिलसिले में हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a fact that the clearing house was closed for more than a month at one stage and the closure of the clearing house, certainly, had created certain difficulties for the customers of the banking system as a whole because cheques worth more than Rs. 35 crores, I think, remained uncashed. That has, certainly, an adverse effect on trade and commercial activities.

The main reason for the trouble is the trade union rivalry. I am not taking any particular view of the matter. I am not trying to blame anybody. I am only trying to find out some constructive solution to the problem. When one union feels that there is some injustice against their own employees, against the members of their own union, sometimes, they resort to these sort of things. May be for good reasons or justified reasons. I am not expressing any opinion on that. I have to find some way out. Therefore, the Baroda Bank has been advised that they should discuss the matter with the Labour Ministry. For the last two days, the discussions are going on. Even today possibly, they must be meeting. Without further complicating the question by answers and questions and other things, let us hope, that some way will be found out of this.

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांग भाल इण्डिया बैंक आफ बड़ोदा ऐम्प्लॉई क्रोमोडिनेशन कमेटी को मान्यता देने सम्बन्धी है। यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के बजाय बहुत से कर्मचारियों को मुझतल कर दिया गया है? यदि हाँ तो उन की संख्या कितनी है, तथा इस विवाद का हल निकालने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण रहे हैं?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not want to go into the merits of the question because then I will have to express certain views. I am not prepared to do this at the moment. As the hon. Member rightly said, the question arose because of the recognition of the union. As I said, I do not want to go into the merits of the question. The other union was given recognition because on verification, they were found to be a representative union. Certainly, some action was taken against certain employees, not far the reason that they belonged to a particular union. According to the Bank, they

had done something which was inconsistent with the discipline of the Bank. So, they had taken action in the matter. As far as the closure of the clearing house and its effect on the customers is concerned, it is a matter which is causing concern to us. We are making efforts to find out a solution. I may not be put in a position of taking side one way or the other by giving answer to this question.

DR. RANEN SEN: I appreciate Mr. Chavan's statement that one should not complicate the issue by rubbing on this point. Still may I ask him whether it is a fact that two Unions were existing and both had been recognised by the management, but all of a sudden in the month of April this year recognition given to one Union, All India Bank Employees' Union, has been taken away and, therefore, this has arisen. If that is so, what were the reasons for, all of a sudden derecognising one Union while both the Unions had been recognised? I also want to know why, instead of dealing with this issue yourself—it was easy for you—it was shunted on to the Labour Ministry.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a fact that the Bank was consulting both the Unions as far as the national issues were concerned. But as the necessity arose of finding out which is the representative Union so as to nominate the directors on the Board, verification had to be undertaken and from the verification it was found that the other Union was the representative Union. Nobody did it out of fun. They had to nominate member representing the employees on the Board and, therefore, verification was undertaken according to the procedure laid down by the Labour Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बैंकों के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि कौन यूनियन प्रतिनिधिक है इसका पता लगाया जाये, एक यूनियन के चेयरमैन यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि सदस्यता जांच के लिए वेरिफिकेशन के लिए कौन सा उन्होंने तकनीक अपनाया ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know this. At the present moment I do not have the details with me. Certain procedure is laid down by the Labour Ministry according to which it was undertaken. There were certain guidelines given by the Labour Ministry and according to those guidelines, verification was done.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will find out and let us know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You read back the old papers. I must have given that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे वाद में बता दें क्या प्रोसीजर है क्योंकि इसके बारे में मेरा संशोधन था।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बता देंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बैंक कर्मचारियों ने अगर हड़ताल की तो उसके कारण काफी हानि होगी (इंटरप्शन) कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, व्यापारियों के बास्ते क्लियरेंस की सुविधा नहीं रहने से चीजों की कमी होगी, छोटे लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ने वाला है। हड़ताल की नौबत न आये और मामले को शीघ्रता से सुलझा लिया जाए कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर और इस में किसी भी प्रकार का पक्षपात न हो, क्या सरकार इसकी कोशिश कर रही है शाम तौर से सरकार मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन को ही बुलाती है, दूसरी यूनियन जो मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है लेकिन किस का संगठन है और जो शक्तिशाली भी है उसको नहीं बुलाती है। सब को बुला कर चर्चा करके, मामले को क्या सुलझाने की कोशिश की जाएगी ताकि हड़ताल की नौबत न आए ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : सब बातों को सरकार कर रही है। हड़ताल से बैंकिंग सिस्टम पर, व्यापारियों पर, कस्टमज पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। इसलिए बात कर रहे हैं इन सब के साथ।

नेपाल से गांजे की तस्करी

*526. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल से गांजे का तस्कर व्यापार विशेषतः देवरिया, गोरखपुर और बस्ती जैसे भारत-नेपाल सीमा क्षेत्रों में हो रहा है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में 1971-72, और 1973 में जून तक कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले में अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government is aware that hemp (cannabis) is being smuggled into India from across the Indo-Nepal border.

(b). The number of persons arrested for smuggling of cannabis into India during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 (upto June) is 50, 46 and 39 respectively.

(c). The Government has intensified the preventive measures and reinforced the enforcement machinery all along the Indo-Nepal border.

Further, the enforcement agencies of the State and the Central Government, such as State Excise, Police, Drug Control Administration, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of investigation, Narcotics Department, Border Security Force Railway Protection Force etc. are always on the alert to intercept persons engaged in illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. The watch extends to places in the interior as well as on the border. Meetings are periodically arranged amongst senior officers of these organizations with a view to co-ordinate and strengthen the anti-smuggling measures.

श्री एम० एस पुरती : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि भारत में गांजे के तस्कर आयात के लिए 1971 में 50, 1972 में 46 तथा 1973 में 39 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार को तस्कर व्यापार करने वालों को पकड़ने में अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तस्कर व्यापार गांजे का बन्द हो, इस वास्ते सरकार और कौन कौन से विशेष उपाय कर रही है, क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है, कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already, in the course of the reply itself, indicated the various measures that have been taken to reinforce the Indo-Nepal border. A new preventive collectorate has been formed in Patna, and the customs formation and excise formation on the Indo-Nepal border have been provided with mobile vans and various other equipment that are necessary. A special officer has been posted to coordinate the activities of all enforcement agencies, and all enforcement agencies of State Government like State Excise, State Police, Border Security Police and various other agencies are busy intercepting persons engaged in illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : 1971, 1972 और 1973, इन तीन वर्षों में कितना गांजा पकड़ा गया और उस गांजे का सरकार ने क्या इंतजाम किया ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has asked about the quantity of seizures of ganja during 1971, 1972 and 1973. In 1971, it was 72,775 kilograms; in 1972, 3,036 kilograms; and in 1973 upto June, 1,072 kilograms.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked, how they were disposed of.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These have been seized by the enforcement agencies—by the Customs, by the Central

Excise, by the Border Security Force. They are deposited in the Government. Afterwards what happens, I have no information at the moment.

Set Procedure followed by Private Organisations for Distributing scarce Imported materials

*527. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government importing agencies are having any set procedure to be followed by the private organisations which are distributing scarce imported raw materials on their behalf to the allottees;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether irregularities had been found in the distribution of imported scarce raw materials by the private agencies during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only STC utilises the services of distributors. Raw materials are released by the distributors in accordance with allotment letter/delivery order specifying selling prices and quantities issued by STC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: It is common knowledge that these distributors only give to the highest bidders and everything is done under the table. Although there are inspection, periodical check-up of godowns, registers, books of account and every thing, it is common

knowledge that corruption is there. Will he employ some agency, either CBI or some such agency or have the Vigilance Department to find out who are in the wrong?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has said something alleging some general irregularity. If something specific is brought to my notice I will look into it. Otherwise if it is said in a general way, I cannot respond in a very instructive or illuminating way.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: It is strange that during the last many years no irregularity has been found out, although it is common knowledge. May I know whether the list of distributors is the same which has been existing for the last so many years or there has been some change, some new-comers, some additions or alterations?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: What happens is this. Private distributors are not ordinarily given this job; when a particular item is canalised at the initial stage their expertise or experience is utilised but with the passage of time it is dispensed with.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Plan to Boost Jute Output during Fifth Plan Period

*528 **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning to boost jute output in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether his Ministry has forwarded a blueprint of the proposal to the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Planning Commission has accepted the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). Ministry of Agriculture have forwarded their proposals to the Planning Commission, which are being considered by the Commission.

Export of Kendu Leaves to Sri Lanka

*529. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Forest Corporation signed with the Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation an agreement for supply of 25,000 quintals of Kendu Leaves to Sri Lanka; and

(b) whether this is likely to affect adversely the local bidi workers and lead to consequent rise in the price of bids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement covers 35,000 quintals.

(b) No, Sir.

Decline in Trade with Latin American Countries

*530. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our trade with Latin American States has declined of late; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Sir, our trade with Latin American States has been fluctuating. While in 71-72 it registered an increase to Rs 1832 lakhs in 72-73 (upto December) it was only Rs. 815 lakhs.

(b) The trend of decline has been mainly due to decrease in our exports of Jute goods partly due to the uncompetitiveness of Jute goods vis-a-vis synthetics and the Latin American countries finding their own substitutes. Problems of distance, lack of direct shipping services, and consequent high freight rates, and the closeness of U.S. business interests also account partly for this decline. There has also been a decline in our imports, and hence the balance of trade is still in our favour with almost all Latin American countries.

Target for Export of Traditional items during 1973-74

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

(a) whether target for exports of traditional items for the year 1973-74 is not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the export target fixed for the year 1973-74, the total exports expected to be made and the reasons for the decline in exports, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the pressing need for earning larger foreign exchange, a target higher than Rs. 1900 crores proposed in the Fourth Plan has been envisaged for 1973-74.

Proposal to Shift Safdarjung Airport, Delhi

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

(a) whether Government propose to shift Safdarjung Airport in Delhi including the Flying Club operating at Safdarjung; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise

Export of Coffee during 1972-75

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

(a) the total quantity of coffee sold for export during 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the total amount annually granted by the Central Government for the welfare of the employees attached to this industry, and

(c) the efforts made by Government to increase investment on research and on development to take advantage of the internal and external coffee managements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total quantity of coffee sold for export during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 41,554 tonnes and 41,775 tonnes, respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,80,000 was sanctioned during 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned during 1972-73 for welfare of the employees of coffee industry.

(c) The Research Department of the Coffee Board has been giving increasing attention to problems relating specifically to the objectives of increasing the productivity in coffee plantations and improving the quality of the produce. The extension service of the Board carries the result of this research to the planters for practical application in the field. Various schemes for the development of the coffee industry under which financial assistance is extended to growers for intensive cultivation, replanting, extension of area under coffee etc. are also being administered by the Board. The funds released by Government for outlay on these research and development activities are progressively on the increase

Export of Mica

*534. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of export of mica during 1972-73,

(b) the names of the countries to which it was exported; and

(c) the names of agencies which handled this export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of mica, all sorts, exported during 1972-73 (upto December, 1973) is Rs. 16.43 crores.

(b) Austria, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, G.D.R., West Germany, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Nether Lands, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Morocco.

(c) M.M.T.C. handled exports of processed mica while export of fabricated mica was made by the private sector.

पर्यटकों के देखने योग्य स्थानों को भिखारियों और दलालों (दाउट) से मुक्त रखने के लिए कार्यवाही

*535. श्री मूलचन्द डांग : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटकों के देखने योग्य स्थानों को भिखारियों और दलालों से मुक्त रखने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० राजेंद्र सिंह) (क) और (ख) किसी भी स्थान को भिखारियों और दलालों से मुक्त रखना स्टेट पुलिस का सामान्य कर्तव्य है। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे जा चुके हैं जिन में उन से आग्रह किया गया है कि वे पर्यटकों को, विशेष रूप से पर्यटक रुचि की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर, भिखारियों, दलालों इत्यादि की परेशानी से बचाने के उपाय करें। राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस मामले पर कार्यवाही जारी है।

Accumulation of Stocks of Jute Goods with the Jute Mills

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

(a) whether a spokesman of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has recently stated that it would be impossible for the jute mills to carry on production beyond September if accumulation of stocks of jute goods continues to increase by about 20000 tonnes as at present; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to help the industry in clearing the accumulated stocks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b). The Jute Industry had represented that on account of decline in the exports of hessian and lack of domestic demand for sacking, stocks had accumulated with the jute mills and that remedial steps should be taken immediately to avoid fall in production and employment. The Government have taken several measures of which the more important ones include:—

(i) Reduction of the export duty on hessian from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.

(ii) Abolition of the export duty on sacking.

(iii) Reduction of export duty on primary carpet backing from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 200/- and on secondary carpet backing from Rs. 700/- to Rs. 300/-.

(iv) Revival of the domestic demand for sacking through the placement of increased and firm Government orders; and

(v) The despatch of a delegation led by the Jute Commissioner and consisting of representatives of the jute industry/exporters to USSR & East European countries to explore possibilities of stepping up exports.

Shoddy Mills facing Closure for want of Raw Materials

*637. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of Indian Shoddy Mills' Association reported in the 'Times of India' dated the 5th August, 1973 that twenty-five shoddy wooden mills in Maharashtra, Punjab and

Haryana employing 45,000 workers were facing closure for want of raw material for the last eight months and that 35,000 bales of shoddy goods are lying impounded with customs at Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While shoddy mills might have faced some shortage of raw material, these are not likely to be closed as Government have released foreign exchange of the order of Rs 1 crores for import of shoddy raw material and S T C. has started bookings. The number of shoddy bales now detained with the Customs at Bombay is approximately 10,000.

Malpractices indulged in by some Controllers in the Engineering and Ground Equipment Divisions of Air India Headquarters at Santa Cruz Bombay

***538. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that some Controllers in the Engineering and Ground Equipment Divisions of the Air India's Headquarters at Santa Cruz, Bombay, have amassed assets, both fixed and liquid, which are quite disproportionate to their known sources of income; and

(b) whether they had mis-used their official positions in getting favours from foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A pseudonymous complaint was received against the Controller, Ground Support Division, Air-India, Bombay. The matter was enquired into and the enquiry revealed that the officer concerned had committed certain acts of indiscre-

tion for which he was severely warned. The other allegations made against him could not be established.

Negotiations by Air India for Extension of Flights to Latin America

***589. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:**

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether the Air India has held negotiations with any Airlines or countries in Latin America for extending the flights to any country there; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Disparity in Payment of Allowances to officers of Public Sector undertakings and Central Government

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

(a) whether allowances given to top officers in the public sector units are much higher than in Government service, and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring parity between Government officers and public sector cadres in the matter of allowances and other emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have issued from time to time appropriate guidelines regulating allowances of various kinds applicable to employees of public enterprises. Having regard to the result-oriented nature of activities of these undertakings, and special conditions of service of employees

of public enterprises, Government have not found it necessary to peg all such allowances to levels obtaining in service under Government.

(b) There is no proposal at present to bring parity between Government officers and the public sector cadres in the matter of emoluments. However, the Third Pay Commission have made certain recommendations with a view to ensuring adequate coordination in regard to changes in the wage levels in the private sector, public sector and the Government service, and these recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Indianisation of Management Studies for Development of Management Problem

5089. SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has felt that Indianisation of management studies is needed for the development of the management problems;

(b) if so, whether he has also stated that need for Indianisation has been felt because the management studies in India had so far been modelled on a pattern prevalent in the West; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government are fully aware of the need to adopt the contents of modern management education to suit the prevalent social and economic environment of this country. The All India Board of Technical Studies in Management of the All India Council for Technical Education has framed model syllabi for management courses to suit the requirements of the Indian conditions.

These syllabi are regularly reviewed and revised to meet the changing socio-economic situations and advances in technology. The management training institutions are encouraged to develop a body of knowledge and teaching materials pertinent to the Indian socio-economic conditions by way of research projects, case studies, etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शराब की दुकानों को लाइसेंस देना

5090. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या जित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में शराब की कितनी दुकानें हैं जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं और उससे सरकार को गत वर्ष कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार पंजाब और हरियाणा की विद्यमान पद्धति के आधार पर राज्य की शराबकारी नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) लाइसेंस प्राप्त शराब की दुकानों की संख्या तथा उन से पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हुई आय नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

दुकान की किस्म संख्या प्राप्त राजस्व

देशी शराब	2423	21,38,37,059.42
साड़ी	522	64,21,505.03
विदेशी शराब	306	5,36,01,957.02

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार , राज्य की शराबकारी नीति में अभी किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(न) उपर्युक्त (ब) को देखते हुए,
यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Increase of loans in Co-operative sector in Gujarat

5091 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government have recommended to the Centre for an increase of 10,000 looms in the Co-operative sector,

(b) if so, whether the Centre has accepted the proposal of the State Government, and

(c) what financial help will be given to the State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGI) (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the allocation of powerlooms in the decentralised sector. If so the matter is still under consideration.

(c) No financial assistance specifically for the development of the handloom and powerloom industries is given to the State Government by the Central Government. Block loan and grants are however given to the State Governments towards the outlay for the Annual Plans of the State.

Amount of Money granted by IFC to State of Kerala

5092 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of money granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the State of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the particulars of schemes for which this assistance has been utilised and, whether there is any applica-

tion pending with the Corporation for decision; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c) The details of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industrial concerns located in the State of Kerala, during its last three accounting years, namely, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July-June), with the names of the industrial concerns and the purpose for which the financial assistance was sanctioned and disbursed are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House Placed in Library. See No LT-5562/3/1973]

As on 30th June 1973 there was no application for financial assistance, in respect of projects in Kerala State, pending with the Corporation. The Corporation had however received one application in July 1973 from an Industrial Co-operative Society for a loan of Rs 134.50 lakhs in connection with its setting up a scooter manufacturing unit and the application is being examined.

No application for financial assistance received from industrial concern in Kerala State was rejected by the Corporation during the above period.

Loss of Japanese Market to Indian Fish Exporters

5093 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of different varieties of sea-food being exported from India to Japan have fallen due to the finding of mercury content in some varieties of fish available in that country resulting in the gradual loss of Japanese markets to our exporters;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give special incentives to the fish exporters to find out new markets in other countries; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) and (c). There is no likelihood of our losing the Japanese Market. Our shrimps have, in fact lowest mercury content. A high level delegation is being sent to that country to explain this position and also to make a detailed study of the entire situation. Such other steps as may be necessary in the light of this study will also be taken.

Sale of Imported Cars by S.T.C. to Eligible Import Houses at Cost Prices

5094. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the general conditions under which the State Trading Corporation sells imported cars to the eligible Export Houses at cost prices; and

(b) the total number of cars distributed during the last three years in this manner and its Export House-wise, break up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) The general conditions under which the eligible export houses recognised by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports are allowed to purchase imported cars from State Trading Corporation's stock are as follows:—

(1) The imported cars shall be sold at the market price and not S.T.C.'s cost price;

(2) No export house will be allotted more than one imported car;

(3) The car so allotted should not be resold within two years of its purchase from S.T.C.

(4) No Mercedes car should be released to export houses.

(b) Policy regarding allotment of imported vehicle to eligible export houses came into force from 19th January, 1972. Since then four vehicles have been allocated to following eligible export houses:—

1. M/s. Karnatak Export Co, New Delhi.
2. Rallis India Ltd, Bombay.
3. Parry & Co., Bombay.
4. Hira Lal & Co, New Delhi.

Difficulties experienced by Fish Exporters

5095. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Indian fish exporters to export fish products to European Countries due to the irregular arrival of ships having 'freezer' facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure regular flow of such goods to foreign countries?

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

(b) In order to ensure that the reefer space requirements of Indian fish exporters are met on a regular and regulated basis, close liaison has been established between the Marine Products Export Development Authority and the concerned shipping interests for making forward assessment of shipping space requirements and drawing up forward sailing programmes. This arrangement was introduced early this year and has been by and large functioning satisfactorily.

Appeal made by Government to Traders to cut down prices in their respective dealings

5096. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appealed to the traders in the country to cut down prices in their respective dealings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Government seeks the cooperation of all sections of the community in combating inflationary pressures. In so far as the trading community is concerned, they are expected not to create artificial scarcities and to actively assist in lowering prices to the extent possible. An appeal to this effect has been made by the Prime Minister on a number of occasions when she has met the representatives of the business community. It is to be hoped that the response will be of a positive character.

Supersession of Ex-emergency commission officers in the clerical staff of Punjab National Bank by other Members of staff

5097. SHRI C CHITTIBABU:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrimination has been shown against the Ex-Emergency Commission Officers who had been taken back in the clerical staff of the Punjab National Bank in that the other staff who were in a position to pass the departmental examination

have been allowed to supersede the former (Ex. E.C.Os);

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove this anomaly and to save the ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers from discrimination perpetrated on them by the Bank Authorities; and

(c) How the ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers in the Bank have been rewarded for their services during the conflict with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) The bank has reported that no discrimination has been shown against Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers taken back in their Clerical Staff in that the other staff who were in a position to pass any departmental examination have not been allowed to supersede the former

(c) Emergency Commissioned officers, who have been taken back in the bank have been given the following benefits by the bank:

(i) Continuity of service with benefits of gratuity, Provident Fund, etc.;

(ii) Weightage for service in the Army for purposes of fixation of salary and seniority;

(iii) Making up shortfalls, if any, between notional salary that would have been drawn by them in the Bank had they continued and salary actually drawn by them in the Army;

(iv) Bonus for the period of service in the Army; and

(v) Accumulation of leave earned but not availed of upto the time of enrolment.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा उद्योगों को दी गई सहायता

5098. श्रीगंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा उद्योग, चीनी उद्योग तथा धातु उत्पादक/निर्माता उद्योगों को कितनी सहायता दी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा कपड़ा, चीनी, आधारभूत धातु और धातु के उत्पाद निर्माण करने वाले उद्योगों को मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले तीन लेखा वर्षों अर्थात् 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 (जुलाई जून) में निम्न-लिखित कुल वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी थी :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
वित्तीय सहायता

उद्योग का नाम	स्वीकृत	वितरित
1. कपड़ा	85.00	21.66
2. चीनी	—	20.00
3. आधारभूत धातु	—	—
4. धातु के उत्पाद	—	—
जोड़	85.00	41.66

टिप्पण . 1 वितरण में पहले की स्वीकृतियों के मन्त्र में किया गया वितरण भी शामिल है ।

टिप्पण : 2, वित्तीय सहायता में रुपया ऋण और हमीदारी प्रत्यक्ष अशदान शामिल है ।

निगम ने उपर्युक्त तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित परियोजनाओं के सबध में वित्तीय सहायता के किन्ही भी अवदानपत्रों को प्रस्वीकार नहीं किया ।

वर्ष 1971 से 73 तक जापान से आयात की गई वस्तुएं

5099. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष, 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में जापान से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) आयातित वस्तुएं कौन कौन सी हैं ।

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपयंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) 1970-71 1971-72 के दौरान तथा अप्रैल में दिसम्बर 1972-73 की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में, जिसके आकड़े उपलब्ध है, जापान से आयातित वस्तुएं तथा उनका मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी-583 73)

बम्बई में पकड़ी गयीं तस्करी की वस्तुओं का मूल्य

5100. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महोनों में बम्बई में पकड़ी गयी तस्करी की वस्तुओं का रुपयों में मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ग) पकड़े गये माल में सोने की मात्रा तथा मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य यंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) फरवरी से जुलाई 1973 की अवधि के दौरान बम्बई में सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने लगभग 873 लाख रुपये

के मूल्य की तस्कर आयात की गयी वस्तुएं पकड़ी। इन वस्तुओं में सोना भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में 247 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान 57 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया था जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर 4.8 लाख रुपये था।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में स्टैनलेस स्टील कोटे का दुरुपयोग

5101. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्टैनलेस स्टील के कोटे के दुरुपयोग के किन्हीं मामलों का पता लगा है,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया है, और

(ग) आवृत्ति कोटे वा दुरुपयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध प्रचार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गई, ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) जानतारीयवत् की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा वापिस की गई राशि

5102. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उसको केन्द्र द्वारा आबंटित कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया और जिसे

वित्त वर्ष की समाप्ति पर उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को वापिस देना पड़ा था ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) शायद संकेत राज्य की 1971-72 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए निर्धारित की गयी धनराशि के बारे में है। राज्य की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता इकट्ठे ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में इस प्रतिबंध के साथ निर्धारित की जाती है कि यदि अपूर्ण आयोजना के व्यय में अथवा निर्धारित योजनाओं के व्यय में कोई भी तर्क हो तो उनमें ह्रास अनुपात में एकम केन्द्रीय सहायता में से काट ली जायगी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अपनी 1971-72 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए निर्धारित की गयी 52.40 करोड़ रुपये की रकम में से 51.87 करोड़ रुपये की रकम राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुनिश्चित प्रत्याशित व्यय के आधार पर अनुनिम्न रूप में दी गयी। सहायता सहायता का धारण राष्ट्रीय विकास निगम और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित योजनाओं पर होने वाले प्रत्याशित व्यय में समाहित। वर्ष के लिए दी जाने वाली वाला सहायता को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है और उसे महालेखा पाल के प्रमाणित करने पर व्यय के वास्तविक आकड़ों के आधार पर अन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा।

Action against persons for black money found in their possession in Bombay

5103. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3565 on the 16th March, 1973 regarding the unearthing of black money in Bombay and state the number of persons against whom action was taken in this regard indicating the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE R. GANESH): The required information is as follows.—

	Financial Year	
	1971-72	1972-73
(1) No. of persons against whom action was taken	41	59
(2) No of Summary assessments u/s 132 (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of (1) above.	37	54
(3) No. of cases out of (1) above in which regular assessments have been made on the basis of information gathered during the search	4	4
(4) No of cases out of (1) above in which the seized assets were returned as properly explained, without passing an order u/s 132(5)		1

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगपतियों को दिये गये ऋण

5104. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की गंगा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगपतियों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला दीक्षित) : राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सरकारों क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ऋणकों हो (छोटे ऋणकों सहित और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगपतियों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिये गये ऋण निम्नलिखित है -

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक छोटे पैमाने (बागान को छोड़कर) के उद्योग क्षेत्र

जून, 1970	153 44	369 89
जून, 1971	197 40	442 20
जून, 1972	231.50	527 13

छोटे ऋणकों को दिये जाने वाले अधिमार्ग के आकड़े अभी अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Levy and Collection of Fee for Admission of People into Air Terminal Building in Begumpet (Hyderabad)

5105 SHRI P GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the legal sanction and authority for the levy and collection of fee for the admission of people into Air Terminal Building in Begumpet, Hyderabad and the amount collected for each month since the inception and enforcement of the levy,

(b) the justification for the collection of Re 1 as fee for Car Park in Begumpet Airport and the amount collected each month on Car Park since its enforcement, and

(c) what are the terms of the lease for the collection of Car Park fees and whether the area outside the Terminal building belongs to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A fee has been levied under the provisions of Rule 78-A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The amount collected each month since its introduction is indicated in the statement attached

(b) The car parking system has been introduced at the Begumpet from 1, June 1973 in order to regulate the parking of vehicles. The lease has been given to a contractor for Rs. 4451 per month.

(c) The main terms of the lease are:

- (i) The licensee will regulate the parking of vehicles in the car park and charge a parking fee of Re 1 from each vehicle each time it enters the parking area
- (ii) Government staff cars will be exempted from payment of this fee and will be kept in a special enclosure to be maintained by the licensee.
- (iii) All arrangements to regulate parking of the vehicles in the car park will be made by the licensee at his own cost and to the satisfaction of the Aerodrome Officer at Hyderabad Airport.

The land on the city side of the terminal building which has been licensed for car parking belongs to the Civil Aviation Department.

STATEMENT

	Fee introduced effective 15.4.1972
April, 1972 (15.4.72 to 30.4.72)	9,670
May	19,670
June	21,179
July	20,873
August	21,598
September	21,265
October	19,373
November	18,403
December	23,989
January, 1973	23,960
February	18,966
March	20,645
April	20,974
May	21,417
June	20,424
July	20,548

कार्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए प्रतिष्ठित अर्थ-शास्त्रियों से सुझाव आमंत्रित करना

5106. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए प्रतिष्ठित अर्थशास्त्रियों से सुझाव आमंत्रित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) यद्यपि ऐसा कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है, परन्तु आर्थिक स्थिति पर अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचारों तथा उनके द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर सरकार यथोचित रूप से ध्यान देती है ।

मेरठ में बिक्री कर की बकाया राशि

5107. श्री चन्नु लाल चन्दाकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मेरठ के कुछ व्यापारियों की ओर बिक्री कर के रूप में 20 लाख रुपये बकाया हैं , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस राशि की वसूली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) . किसी राज्य के अंदर माल की बिक्री अथवा खरीद पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार के काराधान का विषय है । केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर का प्रशासन

भी कानून द्वारा राज्य त्रिकी-कार प्राधिकारियों को ही सौंपा हुआ है। अतः प्रश्न में मांगी गयी सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मान्यता की जा रही है और वह यथासमय शीघ्र ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Shortage of accommodation for Public in Arrival Lounge of Delhi Airport

5108. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a temporary partition has been erected in the arrival Lounge of Delhi Airport to provide office accommodation for the Customs and other authorities;

(b) whether Government are aware that the accommodation left for the public is too small for the large number of people who use it every day and the partition having blocked the view of the runway, the people have complained of claustrophobia;

(c) whether there are no arrangements to make announcements of arrivals of planes in the lounge leaving the people in suspense for long hours; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The International Airports Authority of India have formulated plans to build more accommodation for international arrival traffic. The view of runway from the international arrival hall is not obstructed by the partition wall but by the Air Traffic Control (ATC) building.

(c) and (d). Proposals for providing an illuminated flight board and for introducing a public announcement system are under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दैनिक जीवन के सामान के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

5109. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेषकर पूर्वी जिलों में दैनिक जीवन के सारे सामान के दिन-प्रतिदिन महंगे होते जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

उत्तर प्रदेश में मूल्य वृद्धि के वही कारण हैं, जो देश के अन्य भागों के लिए हैं अर्थात् पिछले पांच वर्षों में सूखे की स्थिति रही जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनाज तथा वनस्पति तिलहन जैसी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की उपज कम हो गई। अधिन आबादी तथा यातायात और भ्रष्टाचार आदि ये कारणों के अपर्याप्त होने के कारण राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में मूल्यों पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक दबाव पड़ता है। संभव है कि इस वर्ष जूलाई में इन जिलों में वर्षा होने से देश के इस भाग में मूल्यों में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति आगे बढ़ गई हो।

Setting up of Leather Industries Development and Export Authority

5110. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether difference between Industrial Development and Commerce Ministry have resulted in halting the setting up of Leather Industries Development and Export Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): A proposal to set up a Leather Export Development Corporation is under Government's consideration. Before a final decision can be taken, the proposal has to be examined from all aspects and all the concerned authorities, including Ministry of Industrial Development, are required to be consulted, which takes time.

Agreement with Iraq for Economic Cooperation

5111. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iraq had signed a pact for economic co-operation between the two countries;

(b) whether the pact has still not been enforced; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of the agreement reached?

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

(b) and (c). The Agreement has come into force on 26th July, 1973.

Streamlining the Buying pattern of MMTC

5112. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has urged Government to direct the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation to streamline its buying pattern; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The suggestions were received last week and are being examined.

भारतीय कपास निगम द्वारा कपास प्राप्त करने वाली कपड़ा मिलें

5113. श्री नाबूराम बहिरवार: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1973 से 31 जुलाई, 1973 तक कपास निगम द्वारा किस कपड़ा मिल को कितना कपास किस मूल्य पर दिया गया;

(ख) कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा खरीदे गये कपास पर सरकार कितने प्रतिशत भवमिडि देती है, और

(ग) कपड़ा मिलों को कपास पर सबमिडि देन का सरकार का क्या तात्पर्य है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) ग० विवरण गमा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रश्नमाला ने रखा गया। देखिए सप्ला LT-5564/73]

(ख) बरत मिलों द्वारा 6% की 'ब्रीद' पर सरकार द्वारा कोई उपदान नहीं दिया गया है?

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर।

Applications filed by Indian Residents of Bangladesh for Compensation for Property left in Bangladesh

5114. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for compensation in respect of property of Indian residents left in Bangladesh, formerly East Bengal, were filed with the Custodian of Enemy Property more than a year ago;

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken to expedite settlement of such claims to relieve the applicants of hardships;

(c) why is the matter being delayed in respect of West Bengal alone; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). As a measure of interim relief, the Government have decided to give *ex-gratia* grant from the Consolidated Funds of India to Indian nationals and companies whose assets were seized during and after September 1965 conflicts. The claims are being verified as expeditiously as possible.

Steps taken by U.P. Administration to curb large scale hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains and other essential commodities

5115. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the U.P. Administration to curb large-scale hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the State;

(b) how many hoarders and black-marketeers have been brought to book since the President's Rule was imposed in the State, and

(c) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the availability and supply of essential commodities in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) U.P. Government have issued an Order under the D.I.R. which covers 21 essential commodities like Vanaspathi, Edible Oils, Tyres and Tubes, Soaps, Sugar etc. Under the said Order every whole-

salor and retailer is required to display price list, stock and to issue receipts and not to refuse to sell if stock is available with him. The U.P. Government has also issued another Order called 'U.P. Wheat (Requirement to Sell) Order, 1973'. This Order requires a consumer or a producer to sell stocks of wheat held in excess of his requirement, to authorised agents. Under this Order there is a limit of 5 quintals for consumers and 20 quintals for producers.

(b) and (c). 87 persons have been arrested, licences of 105 shops were cancelled and the licences of 75 shops suspended. Security deposits of 148 licences have been forfeited. Four cases have been filed in the Courts and reports of 27 cases have been lodged with the Police. As a result, the availability and supply position of essential commodities in U.P. is improving.

बाढ़ के कारण हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय दल का उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा

5116. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाने के लिए वहाँ एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल भेजा गया है,

(ख) क्या उक्त दल ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसमें क्या निष्कारिशों की गई हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Improvement of Monuments of Tourist Interest

5117. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have worked out a Master Plan for the improvement of monuments of tourist interest;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Coordinating Committee, which has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation including the Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture has selected 10 archaeological complexes for development during the Fifth Plan. The primary objective is to preserve the environment and

natural setting of these selected monuments, and to ensure that the surroundings of these monuments are not spoiled by unplanned and uncontrolled growth. For some of these centres master plans would have to be prepared indicating facilities for tourists such as accommodation, cafeteria, drinking water and toilet facilities, parking areas, etc. that will need to be provided at these monuments. Although the nature and scope of development at these centres have been identified, the details of the schemes including the cost have yet to be worked out.

भारत में अफीम का उपयोग

5118. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में प्रति वर्ष अफीम का उपयोग करने वाले पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा और दवाओं के लिए कितने मूल्य की अफीम का उपयोग किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	डाक्टरी आधार पर अफीम के पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को देने के लिए राज्यों का सप्लाई की गई अफीम का मूल्य	दवाई के निर्माण के लिए फार्मास्यूटिकल सम्थाओं को सप्लाई की गयी अफीम का मूल्य	जाड़
	(रु०)	(रु०)	(रु०)
1968-69	3,26,923	6,62,284	9,89,207
1969-70	2,42,114	6,89,672	9,31,786
1970-71	2,62,657	5,26,066	7,88,723
1971-72	4,28,615	5,77,844	10,06,459
1972-73	2,69,233	4,59,455	7,28,68

उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा बिजली और सिंचाई विभागों के लिए विश्व बैंक से आर्थिक सहायता की मांग

5119. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने राज्य में बिजली और सिंचाई विभागों के लिए विश्व बैंक से लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ?

बिजल मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : लघु सिंचाई के विकास के लिए जिस में भू-गर्भीय जल साधनों के उपयोग तथा पम्प सेटों को बिजली में चलाने का काम भी शामिल है, विश्व बैंक से महायन्त्र प्राप्त करने के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार ने एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है ? भारत सरकार इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है ।

हाल ही में, हमने तीसरी विद्युत परियोजना के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच से एक करार किया है । इस परियोजना से उड़ीसा को भी लाभ होगा ।

झाबुधरा (मध्य प्रदेश) में एलकलायड का निर्माण करने वाले एकक की स्थापना

5120. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा :

श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित :

क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुधरा जिले में एलकलायड का निर्माण करने वाले एकक की स्थापना करने के बारे में यूगोस्लाविया में बातचीत कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गजेश) : (क) यूगोस्लाविया के

मेसर्स एलकलायड स्काफ़े ने पोम्न के भूसे से मार्फीन निकालने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में एक सयन्त्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है । प्रस्ताव में इस प्रयाजन के निमित्त किसी विशेष स्थान का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव में 20,000 टन कटे हुए ग्रफीम के डोडों की प्रक्रिया कर सकन की क्षमता वाले सयन्त्र की परिकल्पना की गई है । यह प्रक्रिया पानी खींच निकालने पर बताई गई है तथा यह कच्ची सामग्री में स मार्फीन अन्तर्बस्तु की 70 में 75 प्रतिशत तक औसत वमूली की गारन्टी देती है ।

Alleged Involvement of a Maharashtra Minister in Smuggling Activities

5121. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any report on the alleged involvement of a Maharashtra Minister in smuggling activities,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Communication mentions the beating up of a Customs Officer by the Minister's Personal Security Officer for his having sought to check the car in which the said Minister was travelling and how in the resulting melee this car and the other cars that were part of the "convoy" left without a check,

(c) whether the incident has been suppressed by the State Government,

(d) whether Government propose to order the Revenue Intelligence and C.B.I jointly to conduct an investigation into it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On the night of 5th June, 1973, a car was stopped by the Customs staff of Murud Circle, who in pursuance of an information received by them, were on the look-out for a car. Neither this car nor the car following carried any signal light on top of the body of the car. The Customs staff had no indication, therefore, of the occupants of the car and stopped it. However, the cars were allowed to proceed on finding that the number of the two cars were different from that of the suspected vehicle. The Minister of Law and Judiciary of Maharashtra State was travelling in the car in front and his Security staff was travelling in the car behind.

(b) The report received from the Collector of Customs (Preventive), Bombay states that the Customs officers who stopped the car were asked by the Minister's Security staff to produce their Identity Cards. The two officers, unfortunately were not carrying identity cards with them at that time. They explained to the security staff that the jeep of the Customs Department was parked nearby and Class IV staff in full uniform with arms and ammunition was there on duty which should suffice to prove their identity. However, in spite of this clarification, both the Customs officers were taken by the Minister's Security staff to the nearest police station for identification. It has also been reported by the Collector that the Security officers are alleged to have used abusive language and also tried to slap the Customs officer. At the Police Station, however, after their identity was established, the Customs officers were allowed to leave.

While the officers were away to the Police Station, the Class IV staff remained on duty and continued their vigil at the Naka. They have reported that within 5 to 7 minutes of the departure of the Customs officers, one car sped away at full speed

in spite of all the efforts made by Class IV staff on duty to stop it. The Government has no information that the Minister's car or the get-away car were part of convoy.

(c) Central Government has no information suggesting that the incident has been suppressed by the State Government.

(d) and (e). Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have no power to investigate into the matter referred to at (b) above. The question whether the same may be handed over for investigation to C.B.I. has been referred to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Intensifying Promotional Campaign of Dry Tea in Japan

5122. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to intensify its promotional campaign of Dry Tea in Japan; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). Promotional work in collaboration with three Japanese Importers, Packers has been undertaken for introduction of quality Indian tea packs. The Firms are Mitsui Norin Co., Nisshoku & Co. Ltd. and Takanos Ltd. A plan for promotion with Mitsui Norin Co., during 1973 involves an amount of 1.90 lakhs of rupees of Tea Board's share. This plan envisages promotion through movie advertising, advertisements through monthly magazines and presentation of Gift articles. Plans of publicity collaboration with Nisshoku Co. include provision of Indian gift materials, e.g., Sandalwood elephants by Board worth Rs. 25,000.

Two Lady Assistants have already gone to Japan, and one is on her way. They perform Store Demonstrations for popularising Indian Tea and tea packs introduced by these Firms.

Refund of Excise Duty to Nepal

5123 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has to refund Rs. 2 crores towards Excise Duty of Nepal;

(b) if so, when the payment is likely to be made; and

(c) whether India had assured the Nepal Government about the refund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Excise duty collected on goods produced in India is refunded to His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the export of such goods to Nepal. H.M.G. Nepal had also claimed refund of Rs. 2.1 crores as Special and Additional excise duties on goods exported under the old procedure prevailing upto January, 1964.

India had agreed to pay the amount on an ad hoc basis subject to Nepal removing the Customs tariff discrimination against Indian goods. This was done by Nepal from July, 1972, only. The claim is now being examined but since Nepal has not been able to produce the documents giving particulars of relevant consignments, the examination of the claim is taking time.

Contract concluded by MMTC for export of Mica to Soviet Union

5124 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has concluded a contract for the export of mica worth Rs. 53 crore to the Soviet Union and if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(b) whether the exports of mica have shown an increase in the First half of 1973 over the corresponding period last year, and if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The M.M.T.C. has concluded a contract for export of processed mica valued at Rs. 5.3 crores to the U.S.S.R. The contract has been concluded at floor prices fixed by Government. The delivery will be completed by the end of December, 1973.

(b) There was some set back in production and exports of mica in the first half of this year but the M.M.T.C. has since finalised sufficient contracts with foreign buyers which will arrest the decline in production and exports of mica.

Smuggling of HMT Watches out of India

5125. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT watches are being smuggled out of India;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling of watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No case of smuggling of HMT watches out of India has come to the notice of the Government during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent the smuggling of goods including watches:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention, etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. The Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. A Bill to further amend the Customs Act, 1962 to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes has been passed by the Parliament. The position is kept under constant review.

Indian Rupee's link with New Currency being floated by E.C.M.

5126. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what relationship, if any, India is likely to have with the new

currency which the European Common Market is floating?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Under the joint float arrangements in which six members of the European Common Market are participating since March, 1973, the members would keep fixed relationship among their currencies, subject to a maximum margin of 2.25 per cent. The currencies of the members are floating jointly against the U.S. dollar and other world currencies. The pound sterling, in terms of which the central rate of Indian rupee is designated, is currently floating independently. As a result, the cross rate of the Indian rupee with the six joint float currencies of the European Common Market is determined by fluctuations in the rate of exchange of the pound sterling vis-a-vis these currencies. There is also a proposal that as part of an economic and monetary union, the members of the European Common Market should ultimately have a common currency. However, the concrete form this proposal may take cannot be assessed at this stage. As such, it is not possible to say as to what relationship the Indian rupee will have with the new currency when it is ultimately floated.

Coordination between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Finance in fixing the Prices of various Commodities

5127. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the coordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance in fixing the prices of various commodities;

(b) the basis of determining such criteria; and

(c) when, after taking all factors into consideration, the prices are fixed and refixed, the reasons why Government do not act in enforcing these prices authoritatively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) While price fixation of individual commodities is the responsibility of the administrative Ministry concerned, the approval of the Cabinet is sought only after the views of the concerned Departments, including the Ministry of Finance, have been ascertained.

(b) The prices of agricultural commodities are fixed on the basis of the reports of the Agricultural Prices Commission, and those of food articles, like sugar and vanaspati, on the basis of the reports of the Tariff Commission.

(c) The Central Government is concerned with the fixation of prices at the all-India/regional level, and the allotment of State-wise quotas wherever considered necessary. The State Government have been delegated the necessary powers for enforcement under the Essential Commodities Act, and other enabling legislation.

Effect of reduction of Import Tariff on the Export of Indian Goods to Australia

5128. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the reduction of import tariff by 25 per cent by Australia on the exports of Indian goods to Australia;

(b) whether Government propose to increase exports of traditional items to Australia; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Information about the 25 per cent reduction

induty announced by Australia in the second fortnight of July, 1973 has been widely publicised. It is, however, too early to assess its actual effect on export of Indian goods to Australia.

All possible efforts, on a continuing basis, are being made by the Government to increase exports of traditional as well as non-traditional products.

Jute manufactures, tea and cotton textiles are the principal items of traditional exports to Australia. Apart from the normal export promotion measures, steps are being taken to improve the competitive position of jute manufactures through reduction of costs and with this end in view the export duty has very recently been reduced by Rs. 400/- per tonne in the case of carpet backing and hessian and has been totally removed on sacking. Research and development is being oriented towards not only cost reduction but also towards finding new uses and developing new products of jute. For promotion of tea, two centres have been opened, demonstrations are held regularly, wide publicity through modern media is undertaken, participation in exhibitions and fairs is organised and an office of the Tea Board headed by a Director has been established in Australia. In respect of cotton textiles, efforts are being made on the one hand to increase production and to generate additional exportable surplus of products in demand in the sophisticated markets including Australia, and on the other hand to strengthen the image of Indian Textiles through promotional measures like exhibitions, fairs, fashion shows, etc. Export of ready-made garments, a non-traditional item, is also on the increase and the Cotton Textiles Exports Promotion Council is considering a display of fashion garments and fabrics to coincide with the visit of the Queen of England to Australia in October, 1973.

पटना में कार्य कर रहे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

5129. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) पटना में काम कर रहे राष्ट्रीय-
कृत बैंको के नाम क्या हैं,

(ख) 30 जून 1973 को प्रत्येक
बैंक में पृथक्-पृथक् कितने सदस्यकारी तथा
कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे थे, और

(ग) उन बैंको में काम कर रहे कर्म-
चारियों के बीच बैंक-वार हरिजनो तथा
आदिवासी अधिकांशियों तथा कर्म-
चारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) दस राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक न जिनकी
शाखाएँ पटना में हैं 30 जून 1973 तक की
जो सूचना दी है वह इस प्रकार है —

बैंक का नाम	अधिकारी		गिणित		प्रतिशत	
	जोड़	अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जन जाति	जाड़	अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जन जाति	जाड़	अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जन जाति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	90	—	176	3	103	9
बैंक आफ इंडिया	25	—	52	—	18	2
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	7	—	66	—	26	2
बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	2	—	6	—	6	1
यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	12	—	36	1	17	3
कनारा बैंक	5	—	24	—	5	—
यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	11	—	30	—	13	2
देना बैंक	5	—	13	—	12	—
यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	4	—	14	—	7	2
इलाहाबाद बैंक	19	—	65	2	30	2

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की पटना शाखा के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को बहाल करना

5130 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की पटना शाखा में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बहाली में पक्षपात और भेदभाव की नीति अपनाई गई है,

(ख) क्या प्रभावित कर्मचारियों ने उन्हें टन वारे में बोर्ड जापन दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो जापन का व्योरा क्या है और सरकार को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण)

(क) स (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बहाली में पक्षपात और भेदभाव की नीति अपनाया जाना सम्भव नहीं है। कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता। लेकिन 6 जून 1973 का एक अभ्यावेदन वित्त मंत्री के नाम में प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में मजदूरों की बर्गी के लिए 1969 में तैयार की गयी प्रतिला सूची चार वर्ष में अधिक समय तक लागू रखने के बाद रह गई है। अभ्यावेदन में यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में मजदूरों की बर्गी के लिए करनी चाहिए जब तक पुरानी सूची के सभी व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त नहीं कर लिया जाता।

रिजर्व बैंक में भर्ती होने वाले मजदूरों की प्रती सूची सामान्य रूप से एक वर्ष तक लागू रखने के लिए 27 दिसम्बर 1969 में तैयार की गयी थी। इस सूची की अवधि पहले 25-6-1972 तक और

बाद में जून 1973 तक बढ़ा दी गयी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में स्थानीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी सब को प्रतीला सूची से सलाह दी है कि जिन अभ्यावेदनों में प्रतीला सूची में वे भी पुनर्भर्ती हो सकते हैं और बैंक द्वारा उनके मामला पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा।

Submission of a Memorandum on behalf of Chairman, Action Committee of the Central Bank Part Time Pass Book Writers

5131 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister with copies to him and the Labour Minister on the 30th July, 1973 on behalf of the Chairman, Action Committee of the Central Bank Part Time Pass Book Writers, Delhi Zone,

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum, and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) A representation dated 30th July 1973 from Chairman, Central Bank Part Time Pass Book Writers Action Committee (Delhi Zone) has been received. The representation contained the following demands—

(i) Absorption of part time pass book writers of Delhi Zone of Central Bank of India as full time pass-book writers or clerks

(ii) Re-employment of all discharged part time pass book writers

(iii) Increments, medical and leave benefits etc for them from the original date of appointment.

(c) Central Bank of India has reported that they have offered certain concessions, as a very special case, to the part time pass-book writers to be absorbed in the service of the Bank. Discussions are going on between them and the bank management.

the suspended employees were served with chargesheets and were called upon to furnish their replies to the same. The enquiry has not concluded as the employees have sought certain clarifications from the bank and have not yet sent the replies to the charges.

Service costs in Nationalised Banks

5132. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service costs in the nationalised Banks have increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind service charges to customers by way of commission, exchange, discount etc. There has been no general upward revision by the nationalised banks of the schedule of charges for different services

Results of the Enquiry against the Suspended Employees belonging to State Bank Staff Association, Delhi Circle

5133. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 878, dated the 27th July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether an enquiry against the suspended employees belonging to Delhi Circle State Bank Staff Association has been completed;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The State Bank of India has reported that on 24th April, 1973

Erratic functioning of Glide Path of Instrument Landing System at Delhi Airport

5134 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough check has been made as to what exactly is responsible for the erratic functioning of the glide path of the Instrument Landing System at the Delhi Airport; and

(b) if so, with what result and the precautions taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The entire Instrument Landing System at Delhi Airport including the glide path has been thoroughly examined and checked and has been found to be functioning normally within permissible tolerance.

Decision on planning export-import budget by S.T.C.

5135. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.C. has decided to plan its export-import budget for two or three years instead of planning it annually as at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and advantages thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The possibility of the planning export/import in advance on two or three years, basis is being explored.

(b) The reasons and advantages of this approach are:

- (i) In case of imports, it may ensure continuity of supplies to industry at regulated and internationally competitive prices.
- (ii) In the case of exports, the export oriented units will know in advance the export commitments thereby leading to better planning. It will ensure a sustained export market and give better opportunities for break-through in new markets.
- (iii) Projection of foreign exchange requirements for imports in advance and better utilisation of foreign exchange resources can also be achieved.

Setting up Joint Ventures in Latin America

5136. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed any contract for setting up joint ventures in Latin America, resulting in the export of several crores of rupees worth of Indian capital; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Staff of Tea Board serving in Cairo

5137. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1813 on the 3rd August, 1973 and state:

(a) why the Inspector in Tea Board's Office, Cairo, who has been for 9 years in contravention of the rules of tenure, continues there;

(b) what special interest of the Board, as stated in the reply, is being served by this particular Inspector for which he has been retained for 9 years at one place; and

(c) what other special concessions in the form of extension of service, etc. are contemplated in this case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). One of the Inspectors continues to be on deputation since January, 1964 in relaxation of the normal tenure of India based staff at Tea Board's Offices abroad. This arrangement has been found necessary in the interest of Tea Boards work. Only normal entitlements under the rules are allowed to this Inspector during his period of deputation including extension.

हरियाणा स्थित माहति लिमिटेड द्वारा शेयर पूंजी का विस्तार

5138. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 फरवरी 1973 के जनसमिति प्रश्न संख्या 661 के उत्तर के संक्षेप में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माहति लिमिटेड हरियाणा को कितने रुपये की शेयर पूंजी बढ़ाने की अनुमति सरकार द्वारा दी गई है; और

(ख) फरवरी, 1973 में जून, 1973 तक उक्त कंपनी द्वारा दिवसे दिवस कितने रुपये का यह शेयर का: व्यक्तियों या फर्मों को बेचे गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) मेसर्स भास्ति निमिट्टिड एन्जियाणा को पूँजी निर्गम (छूट) आदेश, 1964 के अन्तर्गत 24.61 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के जारी किये गए सामान्य श्रेयों के प्रतिशत पूँजी निर्गम निधि द्वारा 160 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के आर सामान्य श्रेय जारी करने की अनुमति दी गयी है।

(ख) जैसा कि सभा हल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है फरवरी से जून 1973 के दौरान उक्त कर्गों द्वारा निम्न व्यक्तियों / फर्मों / कम्पनियों के नाम सम-दम राशियों के मूल्य के 1,40,500 सामान्य श्रेय अलाट किए गए। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। रेफरेंस नम्बर LT-55851/73]

एयर इंडिया में प्रबंधकों और इण्डियन पायलट्स गिल्ड के बीच 1960 में उड़ानों के संबंध में हुए समझौते का उल्लंघन

5139. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया के प्रबन्धों ने उड़ानों सम्बन्ध में 1960 में इण्डियन पायलट्स गिल्ड के साथ कोई समझौता किया था,

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधकों ने समझौता का उल्लंघन किया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) हाँ (ग) एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधकों ने 1960 में भारतीय विमान चालाक गिल्ड के साथ उड़ानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता नहीं किया था। तथापि उड़ान

तथा ड्यूटी समय विषयक सीमाओं सहित बेतनो और अन्य सेवा शर्तों के संबंध में एक समझौता किया था। एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधकों का कहना है कि उन्होंने समझौते का उल्लंघन नहीं किया।

आल इंडिया रेलवे गार्ड्स काउंसिल द्वारा तृतीय बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर असंतोष व्यक्त करना

5140. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आल इंडिया रेलवे गार्ड्स काउंसिल ने तृतीय बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर असंतोष व्यक्त किया है तथा उन्होंने इस बारे में एक जापान प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जापान में उल्लिखित मुख्य मुद्दे निम्नलिखित हैं —

(i) तृतीय बेतन आयोग ने ए, बी और सी ग्रेड के गार्डों के सशोधित बेतनमानों की सिफारिश इस धारणा पर की है कि उनको मिलने वाले परिवालन भत्ते कुछ प्रतिशत भाग बेतन के रूप में माना जाता है। यह धारणा सही नहीं है।

(ii) गार्डों के ग्रेड ए और बी का एकीकरण कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि उनके कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारियाँ एक जैसी हैं।

(iii) बाइों को संशोधित वेतनमान नीचे लिखे अनुसार दिये जाने चाहिए .

	वेतनमान	प्रस्तावित वेतनमान
	६०	०
गार्ड ग्रेड ए	205-280	
गार्ड ग्रेड बी	150-240	550-750
गार्ड ग्रेड सी	130-225	425-640
ब्रेक मैन	100-130	290-480

जब रेल मंत्रालय तीसरे वेतन आयोग की इन वर्गों संबंधी सिफारिशों पर विचार करेगा तब ज्ञापन में उठाये गये मुद्दों पर भी उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

Equipments Lost/Misappropriated from Air Conditioning Department of Ashoka Hotel

5141. SHRI LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment worth about Rs. 40 thousand has been lost/misappropriated from the Air-Conditioning Department of Ashoka Hotel;

(b) if so, who is responsible for the same and what action has been taken against him; and

(c) the particulars of the material lost/misappropriated?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Material worth about Rs. 9,600/- was recently reported missing from the Air-Conditioning Section of the Ashoka Hotel.

(b) On the basis of a preliminary enquiry, 3 members of the Staff have been *prima facie* held responsible and disciplinary proceedings are being initiated against them.

(c) The particulars of the material reported to have been lost are:—

Exhaust Fan	..	1
Selecto-Flow Valves	..	300 Nos.
Cooling Tower Nozzles	..	700 Nos.

Export of Non-Traditional Goods

5142 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a plan for generating exportable surpluses of a number of non-traditional goods over the next six years through increased capacities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) A group to recommend a long-term export strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond has recently been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty Member, Planning Commission and it has commenced its deliberations. One of the terms of reference of the Group is to recommend steps required for creating adequate production base and surplus for exports.

Officials of Customs Godown and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at Palam Airport Allegedly Involved in Smuggling Racket

5143. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: SHRI SUKHDHO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some officials of the Customs Godown and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at Palam Airport are alleged to be in league with the business houses and individuals dealing in smuggling business;

(b) if so, the particulars of those officials and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them;

(c) the names of firms and individuals involved in this and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them, and

(d) whether it is proposed to hand over the case to Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A complaint has been made alleging that an unknown outsider in collusion with certain officials of the Customs Godown at Palam and of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, attempted to remove a bag containing some goods from Palam Customs Godown on the evening of 24-7-73

(b) The officials against whom allegation has been made are two Superintendents, two Inspectors and one Sub-Inspector. One Superintendent and the Sub-Inspector have been suspended; the two Inspectors have been transferred from Palam Customs Godown, and the Superintendent of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been for the present assigned duty which would not require him to visit the Customs Godown or the Airport at Palam. Further action will be considered on the basis of evidence which may come to light.

(c) Identity of the outsider is not yet known.

(d) The case was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation after preliminary enquiries by senior officers of the Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs,

Delhi, and of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. The Central Bureau of Investigation, however, advised that it may be handed over to the local police to investigate. Accordingly, the case has been referred to the local police. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to look into the broader ramifications which may be revealed in this case.

Former Rulers of Princely States allowed to convert their Palaces into Five-Star Hotels

5144. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) the number and names of former Rulers of Princely States who have been allowed to convert their palaces into five-star hotels during the last three years upto the 15th August, 1973;

(b) the terms and conditions on which such permission has been given to them; and

(c) the location of the hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No special permission from the Central Government is required for this purpose.

नार्कोटिक्स विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

5145. श्री मूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नार्कोटिक्स विभाग में तृतीय श्रेणी के पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं?

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी क्या पहचान है,

(ग) क्या कोठी मोहुरो गव सन-इन्स्पेक्टरों को मध्य प्रदेश में आरक्षण के आधार पर नियुक्त करने में स्थानीय नहीं किया गया है और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विस्तार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये श्रेणी iii के पदों के आरक्षण के संबंध में सरकार सामान्य आदेश नार्कीटिक्स विभाग पर भी लागू होते हैं। इस आशय के अन्याय दूर करने हेतु है कि नार्कीटिक्स विभाग में कोठी मोहुरो तथा उप-निरीक्षकों के सर्वोच्च स्थायीकरण करने में सामुदायिक क्रमिक (Communal Roster) का ठीक पालन नहीं किया गया है। मामले को जांच की जा रही है तथा सूचना यथासंभव सीधे सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Amendment of Coffee Board Act and Rules to provide for the additional Representation on the Coffee Board

5146. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for representation or full-fledged membership of Coffee Board in view of the significant progress and potential for coffee plantation in that state;

(b) whether the Coffee Board Act and Rules have to be amended to provide for this additional representation on the Coffee Board; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Establishment of Aerodromes during Fifth Plan

5147. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the places where aerodromes will be established during the course of Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the cost involved therein, and

(c) whether the inaccessibility by conventional modes of transport will be taken into consideration while choosing the places for aerodromes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Fifth Plan proposals relating to construction of new aerodromes are still under consideration of Government.

(c) All relevant factors will be taken into consideration

Transfers of Custodians of Nationalised Banks

5148. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the custodians of the nationalised banks are transferable; and

(b) if so, whether any transfers have been effected from bank to bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Managing Directors of nationalised banks appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. The Managing

Directors of nationalised banks are not transferable from one bank to another. However, there is no bar under the said Scheme to the appointment by Government of a person, who has been working as Managing Director of one nationalised bank, as Managing Director of another nationalised bank, on his vacation of the former office. There has, however, been no such case so far.

Import Entitlements for the Export of Marine Products by Fishermen or their Organisations

5149. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Fishermen or Fishermen's Cooperatives Fishermen's organisations, have been granted import entitlements for the export of marine products caught by them;

(b) what is the value thereof; and

(c) what steps are taken to eliminate middlemen from the business of marine product export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Separate statistics are not maintained regarding the number of Fishermen or Fishermen's Cooperatives or Fishermen's Organisations to whom import replenishment licences have been issued against their exports of marine products

(b) During 1972-73, import replenishment licences for Rs. 5.16 crores (cif) were issued to manufacture-exporters against exports of Fish and Fish Products.

(c) In the interest of export promotion, merchant exporters and eligible export houses can also export Fish and Fish Products, but they are allowed to utilise their import replenishment entitlements only in accordance with the provisions made in the Import Policy for Registered Exporters.

Publicity to rock formation at Yan in Mysore State

5150. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rock formation at Yan in Mysore State received publicity by his Ministry in the form of folders and if so, when; and

(b) if not, whether the publicity is proposed to be given now?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism has not published any folder on the Rock Formation at Yan in Mysore State as the place is not easily accessible and touristic facilities are unavailable there.

(b) There are no present plans for developing tourism to this area.

Number of Phone Threats to blow up planes received at Palam Airport during 1973

5151. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Phone threats to blow up planes received at Palam airport during the year 1973 so far;

(b) how many of these proved correct and the number of culprits apprehended;

(c) whether the sources of these phone calls have been ascertained; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to ascertain about the sources?

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

(b) None.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The telephone exchange at Palam Airport and the local police have been alerted.

(b) The position is elucidated as follows:—

Waste of Export Promotion Funds

5152. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated the 1st August, 1973 under the heading "Waste of export promotion funds"; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have seen the news item referred to.

(b) No waste of Export Promotion Funds by the India Cotton Mills Federation has come to the notice of the Government. Amounts collected so far towards Export Promotion Fund are reported to have already been disbursed as cash assistance on textile exports, except for a balance of Rs 26 crores yet to be disbursed.

Bungling in collection of Direct Taxes

5153. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited in the news items which appeared in the 'New Age' dated the 5th August, 1973 under the heading "Bungling in collection of Direct Taxes"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

1810 LS—4

(i) Regarding Shri Kalyan Roy's reference about handling of tax cases of Birlas, attention is invited to Starred Question No. 296 by Shri Kalyan Roy in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th May, 1973 and the reply given thereto *vide* copy laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5586/73].

(ii) The nature of the two levies *viz.*, Direct taxes and indirect Taxes is different and therefore comparison between the two is not appropriate.

(iii) The 88th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1972-73) has been received and the comments made will be looked into and suitable action taken under intimation to the Committee.

(iv) As regards the working of the direct tax administration, the functioning of the Central Board of Direct Taxes has been reorganised in regard to dealing with matters which may come before the Public Accounts Committee and Audit matters. The Internal Audit organisation of the Income-tax Department has been strengthened and streamlined to ensure more effective functioning. Administrative reconstitution of the Board is not contemplated now. However, in implementing the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, and in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, some restructuring of the Board may take place.

Outstanding Amount of Central Sales Tax in Mysore

5154. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of Central Sales Tax in Mysore State for the years 1969-71, 1971-72; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to realise the outstanding arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The outstanding amount of Central Sales Tax in Mysore State for the three years is as follows:—

1969-70	Rs. 2,13,73,092.91
1970-71 . . .	Rs. 2,42,82,575.41
1971-72 . . .	Rs. 2,39,37,710.21

(b) Under section 9(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 the administration of the Act has been entrusted to the sales tax authorities of the States who assess, re-assess, collect and enforce payment of the tax payable under the Act in accordance with the provisions of the general sales tax law of the appropriate State. The following details would indicate the various stages of recovery of arrears of Central sales tax in the State of Mysore, outstanding on 31-3-72, as a result of steps taken for recovery of such arrears:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Amount not yet due.	5.17
2. Amount covered by stay Orders.	73.66
3. Amount covered by Revenue Recovery Certificates.	74.78
4. Amount covered by applications filed in Courts.	15.28
5. Amount to be written off.	1.90

6. Amount covered by notices issued to third parties.	0.67
7. Amount for which instalment facility is granted.	7.45
8. Amount covered by show cause notice.	60.44
9. Amount covered by insolvency Petitions.	0.03

Total : 239.38

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्ण्य देशों की शराब का निर्यात

5155. श्री धर्मराव धनंजयपुरकर :
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत विदेशों को शराब निर्यात करता है और यदि हा, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में किस-किस देश से भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा शराब के निर्यात में प्राप्त हुई, और

(ख) विदेशों को अधिक से अधिक शराब निर्यात करने के बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हा. विगत दो व ।

द्वीपों के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे :

क्रमांक देश	शराब के निर्यातों का मूल्य	
	1971-72 अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 72	
	रु०	रु०
1. बहरीन द्वीप समूह	10,629	6,556
2. बंगला देश	—	18,207
3. दुबई	—	5,445
4. फ्रांस	11,890	472
5. फिजी द्वीप समूह	2,183	—
6. जापान	700	—
7. कुवैत	1,250	1,086
8. नेपाल	46,380	13,21,502
9. कतार	7,425	2,475
10. मूडान	2,500	—
11. ब्रिटेन	86,541	46,515
योग	1,69,498	14,02,258

(ख) शराबों के निर्यातों में वृद्धि करने के लिए उपायों पर विचार करन हेतु वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में एक स्थायी समिति गठित की गई है ।

Proposal to drop the case against Hindi Officer in the Ministry of Finance

5156. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5471 on the 30th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to drop the case against the Hindi Officer; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking further action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The case requires consultation with two other Departments of the Government of India before taking a final decision.

Action proposed to be taken by Government against Hindi Officer in the Ministry of Finance in view of adverse remarks made in the judgement of High Court of Delhi

5157. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies to Unstarred Question No. 5472 dated the 30th March, 1973 and Unstarred Question No. 6318 dated the 6th April, 1973 and state the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the Hindi Officer in view of the adverse remarks made in the judgement of the High Court of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The judgement of the High Court of Delhi, referred to in the question, has been examined, again, in detail, in consultation with the Ministry of Law. It has been found that what appeared to be observations by the Court, or the observations made by the Court, of the observation made by the Counsel for the petitioner.

As the court had made no adverse remarks, the question of taking any action against the Hindi Officer on the basis of such remarks does not arise.

जाली मुद्रा का परिचालन

5158. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जाली मुद्रा के परिचालन के बारे में हाल ही में राज्य-वार आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जाली मुद्रा का किस राज्य में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक परिचालन पाया गया है ; और

(ग) जाली मुद्रा के परिचालन पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो जाली करेसी नोटों के पाा चलने के बारे में आंकड़ों का राज्य-वार सफलन करता है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो में अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1973 में सब से अधिक सख्या में जाली करेसी नोट पश्चिम बंगाल में तथा उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में पाये गए थे ।

(ग) जाली करेसी से सम्बन्धित अपराध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जिसमें कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था है । जालसाजी के अपराधों के बारे में राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारी कार्यवाई करते हैं जो इस सम्बन्ध में निगरानी रखते हैं और किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा जाली करेसी बनाये जाने की सूचना मिलने पर छापे मारते हैं । केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो जाली करेसी के निर्माण में अपनाई जाने वाली विभिन्न तकनीकों का रिकार्ड रखकर तथा बरामद होने वाली जाली करेसी की समय समय पर जाच करके जाली करेसी के प्रश्न पर लगातार अध्ययन करता रहता है ।

ब्यूरो ने अपने आर्थिक अपराध प्रभाग में एक 'कल' की स्थापना भी की है ताकि जाली करेसी के गम्भीर अपराधों की जांच का काम किया जा सके और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों में होने वाली जांच की कार्यवाहियों के बीच तालमेल बिठाया जा सके ।

यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में ब्रिटेन का सम्मिलित होना

5159. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन के यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में सम्मिलित होने पर एक वर्ष के लिए भारत के प्रति अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन न करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत द्वारा किया आग्रह ब्रिटेन द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ब्रिटेन सरकार पहले ही इस बात पर सहमत हो गयी है कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय में उसके प्रवेश करने पर पहले वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय उत्पादों के आयातों के बारे में आगत प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Export of Furniture

5160. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of export of furniture manufactured in India during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries where Indian furniture is becoming popular; and if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export of furniture from India during the last three years have been as follows:—

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

1969-70	. . . . .	45
1970-71	. . . . .	65
1971-72	. . . . .	67
1972-73	. . . . .	51
(April—December, 72)		

The important importing countries of furniture from India are Kuwait, Malaysia, Muscat, Nepal, Zambia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Kenya.

Quantity of Alkyle Benzene|Dodecyle Benzene Imported by S.T.C. during 1971 and 1972.

5161. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of alkyle benzene|dodecyle benzene imported by State Trading Corporation during 1970, 1971, 1972 and upto 30th June, 1973 and the figures for oronite 56 and oronite 60, separately; and

(b) the quantity distributed to large scale industries and quantity distributed to small scale sectors during the above period?

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

(a)	Year	Total imports (M/Ts.) (Dodecyl Benzene)	Grades imported	
			Oro-56	Oro-60
	1970	5300	3700	1600
	1971	9872	6110	3762
	1972	15031	10637	4394
	1973	3799	2825	974
	(upto 30-6-73)			

(b)	Year		Large scale industries	S.S.I. Units
	1970		4869	431
	1971		7696	2176
	1972		9639	5392
	1973		2110	1689
	(upto June, 1973)			

Proposal to set up a national desert Park in Bikaner-Jaisalmer-Barmer Areas of Rajasthan

5162. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a National Desert Park in the Bikaner-Jaisalmer-Barmer areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to severe constraints on resources, no new projects are proposed to be taken up in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Wild Life Tourism projects to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Number of Airports improved during the last three years

5163. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of airports in the country which have been improved to cater to the needs of the tourists and the public at large during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Twelve. (Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Begumpet, Jamnagar, Agra, Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Gauhati, Lucknow, Udaipur). In addition terminal buildings at several other aerodromes are in the process of improvement.

Availability of bed-room accommodation in hotels in the Country

5164. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the position of availability of bed room accommodation in hotels in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The total available capacity in 185 hotels which have been approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists, is at present 11,714 rooms.

Steps being taken to have some alternative to Conventional Aircraft

5165. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether any proposal to have some alternative to the conventional aircrafts is under the consideration of Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

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

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

Agreement for loan from U.K.

5166. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with United Kingdom for a Rs. 26.56 crore loan to India;

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

(c) the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes. A loan agreement for an amount of Rs. 26.56 crores (£ 14 million) was signed on 24th May, 1973 between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom.

(b) The loan is free of all interest and service charges, repayments being over 25 years, including an initial grace period of years.

(c) The loan "UK/India Capital Investment Loan, 1973" is intended for the purchase of British manufactured capital goods which are needed for India's economic development, in the following manner:—

(a) Rs. 10.43 crores (£ 5.5 million) for the import of capital equipment by private sector industries in India;

(b) Rs. 10.43 crores (£ 5.5 million) for the import of capital items by public sector enterprises in India;

(c) Rs. 2.85 crores (£1.5 million) to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Rs. 2.35 crores (£1.5 million) to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. for the import of Capital goods from U.K. by firms who take loans from these organisations.

Tripartite Agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt

5167. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tripartite agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt, has been extended for five more years;

(b) if so, whether only specified goods or goods of any category will enjoy preferential tariff; and

(c) if only specified goods, then what is the definition of specified goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Upto 31st March, 1978.

(b) and (c). The 50 per cent preferential tariffs under the Agreement are applicable only to 134 tariff headings included in 'Common lists' of preferential items attached to the original agreement signed on the 23rd December, 1967 and the subsequent protocol signed on the 16th July, 1969.

Financial Assistance to Neighbouring Countries under Colombo Plan

5168. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our financial assistance to our neighbouring countries under Colombo Plan has a steady rising trend;

(b) if so, what is the volume of our assistance to our neighbouring countries in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) whether this assistance in parts or whole is in kind or cash and services; and

(d) which are the countries to which under the Colombo Plan we are under obligation to help?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). India extends mainly technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, except in the case of Nepal and Bhutan, to which financial assistance is also extended, the financial assistance committed in respect of these two countries during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is as follows:

(Rs. Crores)

Country	1971-72	1972-73
Nepal	9.12	7.50
Bhutan	8.00	9.90

These figures cannot be said to indicate any steady rising trend.

(c) The assistance committee is in the nature of economic and project assistance and services.

(d) There is no obligation under the Colombo Plan on the part of any particular country to help another member-country. The Plan provides an umbrella for extension of economic assistance from one member-country to another on a voluntary basis through bilateral channels

Export of Vacuum Flasks

5169. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vacuum Flasks manufactured in our country have entered in a big way in the Japanese market, the traditional home of the product;

(b) whether there are demands for our product from other countries also; and

(c) if so, whether Government are thinking of encouraging the industry to find more international market at least in developing countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) An Indian Company is reported to have recently secured a big order from Japan for export of Vacuum Flasks.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Grant of import replenishment, cash compensatory support, duty draw-back, etc. are some of the major incentives given to boost exports of Vacuum Flasks. Participation in Exhibitions and Trade Fairs, sponsoring

of Sales-cum-study teams, inviting foreign buyers, etc. are some of the other steps taken to promote exports.

Export of Cotton Textiles, Piece Goods and Readymade Garments

5170. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton textiles, piece goods and readymade garments was the highest last year;

(b) if so, which country is the biggest importer of these goods:

(c) whether attempts are being made to popularise these goods in the developing countries, and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the attempts?

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

(b) U.S.S.R. was the biggest importer of these items from India during 1972.

(c) and (d). Attempts are being made to increase textile exports to developing countries. Some of the measures being taken are:

(1) making unified offers to countries like Egypt, Ceylon, Burma, Bangladesh etc. which have centralised buying;

(2) participating in tenders and inquiries received from the developing countries; and

(3) participating in textile exhibitions held in important developing countries.

Diversion of Fund by Bank from rural and semi rural branches to towns and cities

5171. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the Reserve Bank at the end of June, 1972

Banks had diverted over Rs. 500 crores from their rural and semi-rural branches to towns and cities; and if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether the Reserve Bank allowed record lending by Banks in the last busy season from October, 1972 to April 1973 to the level of Rs. 884 crores as against Rs. 355 crores in 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Data relating to deposits and credit of different categories of offices as on June 1972 published by the Reserve Bank do not indicate the diversion of Rs. 500 crores from rural and semi-urban branches to towns and cities. All that the data show is a disparity between the deposits mobilised and credit extended in rural and semi-urban branches than in urban and metropolitan branches. However, even in urban and metropolitan branches, credit extended is lower than deposits mobilised. Hence, there is no evidence of diversion of deposit resources from rural to urban centres. Further, rural centres gain not only from advances but also through the investments made by banks in securities of Central and State Governments and associated bodies. It has also to be remembered that the credit extended and outstanding in the books of metropolitan and urban bank branches is not necessarily utilised in those centres. A portion of the credit could actually be utilised by units located in rural/Semi-urban centres.

(b) Credit expansion in the busy season 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 885 crores as against Rs. 355 crores recorded in the previous busy season. However, this expansion took place almost entirely with the deposit resources of banks which increased by Rs. 796 crores over the period. Commercial banks' resource to Reserve Bank credit increased only by Rs. 17.6 crores during the busy season.

Game Birds Being served in Hotels in the Country Despite Ban on their Sale

5172. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether game birds are being served in hotels in the country despite ban on their sale; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The enforcement of the Wild Life Protection Act (1972) is primarily the concern of the State Government. As far as hotels operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation are concerned, no violations of the ban have come to notice.

Article Regarding Activities of I.T.D.C. Management

5173. SHRI G. P. YADAV:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the article published in a weekly magazine "STIR" dated the 3rd June, 1973 regarding the activities of I.T.D.C. management; and

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

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

ment do not consider that any action is called for, as the article referred to contains a misrepresentation of facts and vague allegations.

Manager of Duty Free Shop at Bombay Arrested by Customs for Illicit Possession of Foreign exchange and duty Free Goods

5174. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Manager of Duty Free shop at Bombay and one of his accomplices were arrested by the Customs for illicit possession of foreign exchange and duty free goods;

(b) whether they have been restricted by the Custom Authority to enter the Duty Free Shop at Bombay;

(c) what action the management has taken against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Manager and a Sales Assistant of the Duty Free Shop at Bombay were arrested in May 1973 by the Police authorities, Bombay. The former was arrested for holding an expired liquor permit and the latter on account of customs offences. Both have been granted bail.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The action to be taken against the Manager will be considered after the Customs authorities have completed their investigations. The services of the Sales Assistant has been terminated.

Revision for Enhancement of Salary of Chairman and Managing Director of I. T. D. C.

5175 SHRI G. P. YADAV:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the salary of the Chairman and Managing Director of the I.T.D.C. who is already drawing the highest salary and other allowances around Rs. 50,000 p. a. besides several other fringe benefits including free furnished bungalow, car, electricity, telephones etc. is being enhanced by the Ministry where as he is showing his inability to meet the legitimate financial demands of the workmen and preaching austerity on the basis of pronouncements of the Government policies; and

(b) if so, the fact of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The present incumbent of post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation is in the scale of pay of Rs. 2500—3000, applicable to posts in 'Schedule C' of top management posts in public sector undertakings. The benefits admissible to him are in accordance with the directives issued from time to time by Government. He is not entitled to a free furnished bungalow, car and electricity.

Settlement of Demands of I.T.D.C Employees Union

5176. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether All India I.T.D.C. Employees Union staged a series of demonstrations and rallies at its

Headquarters and at the residence of Chairman and Managing Director for redress of grievances;

(b) whether the demonstrations and dharnas were suspended on the assurance given by him that their demand; would be settled across the table; and

(c) if so, what are their major demands and to what extent these have been fulfilled across the table?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Negotiations on the demand of India Tourism Development Corporation Employees Union were resumed after the Union expressed regret over its agitational activities.

(c) The major demands of the Union are:—

(i) Payment of Interim Relief as granted by Government; and

(ii) Withdrawal of suspension orders of six employees.

As regards (i), employees have already been paid an amount equal to what Government have paid to their employees in the form of dearness allowance, and their dearness allowance has also been linked to the cost of living index on the basis of a formula. The employees have been offered an additional amount of dearness allowance but are yet to give their acceptance of the proposal in writing.

In regard to (ii) above, the Management has, with a view to promoting industrial harmony, taken back to duty one of the six suspended employees. The case of another employee is also under consideration.

Allegations Against a Senior Lady Official of I.T.D.C.

5177. SHRI G. P. YADAV:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY.

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to an article published in a news weekly "STIR" dated the 24th June, 1973 making allegations against a senior lady official of the I.T.D.C. in charge of duty free sales; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The allegations against the official concerned are without foundation.

Terms of Payment of D.A. to L.I.C. Employees

5178. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the August, 1970 consent award determined the terms of payment of D. A. to the L.I.C. employees; and if so, the text of the relevant paragraph of the agreement/award;

(b) whether DA was cut for a period of three months when the Index Number fell by only 233 points and not 4 points;

(c) whether the Calcutta Labour Court decided the question of interpretation of the agreement/award in favour of the employees and still the LIC refused to give effect to this decision;

(d) if so, the money so far spent by the LIC on this litigation; and

(e) whether the LIC proposes to settle the dispute amicably with the employees directly and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (a). Yes, Sir, The text of the relevant paragraph of the award is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5587/73].

(b) Yes, Sir, This is strictly in terms of the Award.

(c) Yes Sir. However, the Corporation has moved the Calcutta High Court in a writ petition to quash the decision. The Central Government Labour Court, Bombay, which heard of a similar application decided in favour of the Corporation.

(d) This information is not readily available.

(e) As the matter has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay for interpretation of the relevant provisions in the Award, the question of settling the dispute by negotiations with the employees does not arise, especially when three out of four employees' associations which are parties to the Settlement/Award have accepted the interpretation given to the relevant clause of the award by the Corporation.

मेहता प्रिटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन

5179. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बित्त मंत्री 3 अगस्त 1973 के अतारकित प्रश्न सं० 1809 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मेहता प्रिटिंग प्रेस को 7500 रुपये का न्यून कब तथा किन शर्तों

पर दिया गया था, अब तक कितनी प्रादायगी हो चुकी है, शेष कितना बाकी है और कब तक अदा कर दिया जाएगा ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : सूचना एकत्रिन की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

मई, 1973 के दौरान इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की कलकत्ता-अगरतला की उड़ानों का रद्द किया जाना

5180. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मई, 1973 के दौरान इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की कलकत्ता-अगरतला की सभी उड़ाने कुछ समय के लिये रद्द कर दी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अगरतला घावनपथ के पानी में डूब जाने, म्बराब मौसम और विमानों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मई मास में कलकत्ता और अगरतला के बीच इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की 18 उड़ानें रद्द कर दी गई थी।

जाली भारतीय नोटों को रखने के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्ति-यों की गिरफ्तारी

5181. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राबपुर जिले में जाली भारतीय नोटों को रखने के अभियोग

में मई, 1973 में कुछ लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या उनके पास काफी मात्रा में जाली नोट बरामद किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने 5 मई, 1973 को सात व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था और उनसे 5 रुपये के मूल्य के 86 असली नोट और 5 रुपये के मूल्य के नोटों से मिलते-जुलते 13,239 नकली नोट अपने कब्जे में लिये थे नकली नोटों पर कोई नम्बर नहीं था ।

(ग) रायपुर में कोतवाली पुलिस स्टेशन पर भारतीय बड़ सहिता की धारा 420, 511 तथा 120 (ख) के अन्तर्गत फौजदारी का मामला रजिस्टर कर लिया गया था और उसकी जांच की जा रही है । विशेषज्ञों की राय जानने के लिये नकली नोट, करेसी नोट प्रेस नामिक रोड को भेज दिये गये हैं ।

Strengthening of Income-Tax Intelligence and Investigation Department

5182 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to strengthen the Income-tax Intelligence and Investigation Department; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Various proposals to strengthen the

Intelligence and Investigation Wing of the Income-tax Department are under the consideration of the Government. Presently, the Special Cell functioning under the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) to watch over the tax matters of large Industrial houses is being expanded.

Allotment of Powerlooms by Mysore State in the Co-operative Sector

5183. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of powerlooms so far allotted to the State of Mysore by Union Government in the co-operative sector along with the number of cooperatives to which they were allotted in turn by the Government of Mysore; and

(b) the broad outlines regarding the total amount spent by the Central Government in the implementation of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). Allocation to the cooperative and other sectors of powerlooms allotted to the various States and Union Territories is made by the State Governments or Union Territories themselves. According to the information furnished by the Mysore Government, 2400 powerlooms have been allotted by them to 25 cooperative societies. The total amount spent by the State Government comes to Rs. 77.15 lakhs.

Production of Small Coins by Mints in 1973-74

5184. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of small coins likely to be produced by mints during 1973-74 and the value of the coins proposed to be issued during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The total number of small coins proposed for minting during 1973-74 is about 2165 million pieces valued at Rs. 31.43 crores. The Reserve Bank of India excepts that coins worth about Rs. 30 crores will be supplied to its offices and small coin depots for issue to the public during 1973-74.

Financial difficulties faced by Weavers due to present System of Yarn Distribution

5185. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the present yarn distribution system the weavers are also facing financial difficulties with the result that most of them are unable to purchase yarn against their quotas; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) There have been reports on this. The difficulties were due to the replacement of the traditional channel of distribution of yarn, who used to function as financiers also. Under the control scheme, distribution of yarn of counts 41s and above is being made through the nominees of the State Governments and the State Govts. have been requested to arrange for the necessary credit facilities to the weavers.

Selection of a suitable Site for Mounting Son-ET-Lumiere Project in West Bengal

5186. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since selected a suitable site for

the mounting of a son-et-lumiere project in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the site selected and when it will start working?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is still being considered by a group of experts.

Payment by Foreign Tourists in Foreign Currency

5187. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether visiting tourists from abroad are obliged to make all payments in foreign currency;

(b) if so, whether these tourists are informed about such a requirement before they arrive in India; and

(c) the reasons for making this regulation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). With effect from 1st November, 1972 all non-residents (of non-exempted categories) are required to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange, with a view to maximising earnings of foreign exchange. These instructions have been publicised through Indian Tourist Offices and Missions overseas as well as through travel agents, tour operators, airlines and hotels.

Failure of S.T.C. to provide Caprolactam to Nylon Spinners

5188 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation, canalising imported caprolactam, failed to provide the raw

material to Nylon Spinners, even though the State Trading Corporation knew their requirements well in advance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the requirements of the said spinners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There has been a world wide shortage of caprolactum and due to this a shortfall in supply has taken place. Vigorous efforts are being made to locate further sources of supplies and arrange imports.

Rise in Price of Gold

5189 SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of gold has risen and is rising steeply;

(b) the causes of this steep rise;

(c) the reaction of this rise on the Indian currency both at home and abroad; and

(d) what was the price of gold in India during the last three years and the monthly fluctuations of gold during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The price of gold has recently shown a generally upward trend. Internal price of gold rose in sympathy with free market prices of gold in the international market where the upward trend was due to stagnant gold produc-

tion in the past few years, speculative upsurge in the demand for gold due to the continued weakness of the dollar, the expectations of an upward revision in the official prices of gold, the back of confidence in the prevailing International Monetary system and the unsettled conditions in the exchange markets. In early August, 1973, however, the price rose further due to among other causes, rumours about demonetisation but declined thereafter.

(c) Prices of gold in the country do not affect the value of the Rupee because (i) gold is not included as an item in the official price index and (ii) its use for industrial purposes in India is very small. On the other hand the increase in its price in the markets abroad has tended to reduce the margin between the internal and international prices and consequently the unofficial exchange rate of the Indian Rupee has become stronger in the free market.

(d) the maximum and minimum prices of standard gold per ten grammes, during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Maximum Minimum	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970	184.00	176.00
1971	205.00	183.00
1972	249.50	203.00

The monthly fluctuations of the prices of standard gold bar for ten grammes during 1973 upto 25th August was as follows:—

Month	Maximum	Minimum
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
January.	261.50	241.50
February	295.00	252.00
March	290.50	266.00
April	340.00	279.00
May	348.50	321.00
June	340.00	321.00
July	354.50	323.50
August (upto 25th)	405.00	340.00

Opening of Shops for sale of controlled Cloth in Rural and Urban Areas

5190. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for opening shops for sale of controlled cloth;

(b) the number of such shops functioning in various States and their break up in rural and urban areas; and

(c) whether private individuals are also allowed to sell controlled cloth and if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no criteria for opening of shops for sale of controlled cloth. The different States, to whom allotments of controlled cloth are made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, adopt their own criteria for this purpose. Controlled cloth is to be sold through five approved channels

viz.;

(a) Mills own retail shops;

(b) Super Bazar in the cooperative sector;

(c) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and the chain of cooperative institutions affiliated to them;

(d) Fair Price Shop run under the aegis of the State Government; and

(e) Any other Agency in the cooperative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

(b) The break-up of shops set up or approved by the State Government in urban and rural areas is not available. It is the concern of the State Governments.

(c) A private individual can trade in controlled cloth if his shop is a Fair Price Shop approved by the State Government.

Routes on which Services have been suspended by Indian Airlines during the Three Years

5191. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the routes on which Services have been suspended by Indian Airlines in the country during the last three years upto the 31st July, 1973 with reasons therefor and the period for which the routes remained suspended;

(b) the names of the new routes added to the map of Indian Airlines during the same period; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open the routes already suspended and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement.

giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5588/73.)

(c) Indian Airlines will endeavour progressively to restore its services when its fleet position improves. The service to Aurangabad will be resumed as soon as the airfield is repaired and becomes serviceable.

Complaint against Air India Agents in Latin American Countries

5192. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government against Air India agents in Latin American Countries; and

(b) if so, what are those complaints and the reaction of Government thereto?

(a)

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such complaint appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to open Air India Offices in Latin American Countries

5193. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Air India Offices in Latin American Countries;

(b) if so, where and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

1810 LS-5

in Latin America at present would not appear to be commercially justified, but the matter is kept under careful review.

(b) Does not arise.

Remunerative Price of Raw Jute for Cultivators

5194. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what "remunerative" price of raw jute he had in mind when he reportedly directed the Indian Jute Mills Association recently to make their fibre purchases at a level helpful to the cultivators;

(b) whether he warned the IJMA that in the event of their paying lower prices, the raw jute trade would be canalised; and

(c) if so, whether this is an empty threat in view of the Jute Corporation proclaimed intention to buy only between 10 to 15 lakhs bales in the current season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It has been suggested to the Jute Corporation of India that they should conduct their purchases of raw jute in conjunction with the industry in such a manner as to achieve on the average a price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal round the year

(b) No, Sir, no such warning was specifically given to the IJMA but they were told if they did not cooperate with Government in securing remunerative prices for the jute growers, Government would not remain a silent spectator.

(c) During the current season the Jute Corporation of India plans to purchase 12-15 lakhs bales of raw jute as a part of its commercial operations. In addition, about 5 lakh bales are proposed to be purchased for building up a buffer stock. It is envisaged that, over a period of time, the JCI will be in a position to take over the bulk of the trade in raw jute.

Long-Term Plan of Importing Raw Jute from Bangladesh

5195. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any long-term plan of increasing imports of raw jute from Bangladesh so that jute-growing acreage in India may progressively be diverted to paddy and wheat in order to alleviate the food shortage; and

(b) if so, whether any such idea has been projected during his recent discussions with his Bangladesh counterpart?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The question of working out a long-term arrangement for import of raw jute from Bangladesh is under consideration. However, this is not expected to result in any diversion of acreage from jute to food crops.

(b) The idea was discussed as part of bilateral co-operation.

Inquiry into Foreign Exchange Dealings by M/s. Experiment in International Living

5196. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported illegal foreign exchange dealings by M/s. Experiment in International Living and its Secretary General;

(b) whether the organisation had been given clear directives by Government that exchange of "Experimenters" between India and foreign countries should be purely on hospitality basis.

(c) whether there are complaints that large sums of money have been

paid over the years to US nationals visiting India under the "Experiment"; and

(d) if so, whether any inquiry will be held into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a), (c) and (d). Certain complaints alleging infringements of foreign exchange regulations by the officials of the Experiment in International Living have been received and these are being investigated by the Enforcement authorities.

(b) Approval for the programme was given on the understanding that there would be local hospitality by families in host countries.

Revision of the Present Policy on Export Obligations on Industry

5197. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the present policy on export obligations on industry, and

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The following steps have already been taken by Government to rationalise the policy of export obligations with a view to expanding the production base:—

- (1) Large houses, foreign majority companies and dominant undertakings are permitted to participate in those sectors of industry to which they are not normally eligible, provided they undertake an export obligation of 80 per cent or more. Since one of the objectives of the licensing policy is to curb concentration of economic power, this facility, is indicative of the

high priority given by Government to expanding the base of production from the point of view of exports, without at the same time swamping the other units.

- (2) The establishment of the Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, all the units in which would be under an obligation to export their entire production and which will be eligible to a number of concessions and relaxations, is another major step in the rationalisation of the present policy of export obligation with a view to expanding the production base.

- (3) Yet another major step in this direction is the special treatment given to proposals for the transfer of complete working plants, subject to substantial export obligations, from developed countries to India so as to take over the foreign markets and labour intensive manufacturing processes vacated by the developed countries.

2. Government are bestowing their attention on a continuing basis on the policy in order to adapt it to changing market/product situations.

Suggestion by Government to Jute Mills Association for Payment of Average Price of Raw Jute

5198. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has not yet accepted Government's suggestion to pay an average price of Rs. 157 for raw jute; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to canalise fibre purchase through the Jute Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) Indian Jute Mills Association have accepted the Government's suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Mines by M.M.T.C. in Foreign Countries

5199. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.M.T.C. has been asked to purchase some mines in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demand by Ashoka Hotels Workers' Association for Payment of Interim Relief

5200. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ashoka Hotel Workers' Association has put up a demand to the management of the Ashoka Hotels for the payment of Interim Relief; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) Prior to the receipt of this demand from the Ashoka Hotel Workers' Association, charters of demands calling for revision of wages had been received from the Ashoka Hotel Employees' Union and the Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh. Negotiations are already being conducted with these unions.

Registered Recognised Trade Unions which are working in Ashoka Hotel

5201. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Registered Recognised Trade Unions which are working in Ashoka Hotel;

(b) whether the management has discriminated between Registered Trade Unions by way of providing facilities to one of the registered trade unions and denying the same to the other registered trade union; and

(c) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Names of the three Registered Trade Unions are—

1. The Ashoka Hotel Employees Union
(Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress).

2. The Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh
(Affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress).

3. The Ashoka Hotel Workers Association
(Affiliated to the Bhartya Mazdoor Sangh).

Only the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union is recognised.

(b) and (c). The facilities granted to the three registered Unions depend upon whether they are recognised or not, their representative character etc. The Ashoka Hotel Employees Union is granted all the facilities to which a recognised Union is entitled. In view of the support it commands, the Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh has been granted similar facilities except for office accommodation. The Ashoka Hotel Workers' Association which has a membership of about 15 employees

only, has been granted facilities such as holding of gate meetings on the same lines as enjoyed by the other two Unions, collection of subscriptions from the staff outside the staff entry gate, and discussions with management.

National Capital Region Scheme

5202. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers and representatives of States who attended the meeting of the high power board for the formulation and implementation of the National Capital Region Scheme on 4th August, 1973 have asked for one month's notice to study its implications; and

(b) if so, when their report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Board held on 4th August, 1973, it was decided that the draft Plan already prepared for the Region may be circulated to the members of the Board. The Plan will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board now proposed to be held on 17th September, 1973.

Remittances by Foreign Companies

5203. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of new devices of foreign firms to take out the money from India under the pretext of indirect royalty on their trade marks have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether a cigarette company collected a sum of Rs. 68.6 lakhs in foreign exchange on one year alone and if so, its name;

(c) whether his Ministry does not keep a track of remittances abroad by foreign companies in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Foreign firms charging any indirect royalty in rupees from companies in India for the use of their trade marks do not require Reserve Bank's or Government's approval under the existing regulations and the profits increased by such indirect royalties are remittable. However, it should be possible to deal with such cases under the Foreign Exchange

Regulation Bill, which is at present before the Parliament.

(b) to (d). Regarding the collection of Rs. 68.6 lakhs in foreign exchange in one year alone by a Cigarette company the information is not readily available.

During the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 the foreign owned or controlled cigarette/tobacco companies did not make any remittances abroad on account of royalty payments, technical know-how fees or head office expenses. During this period they had made remittances on account of profits/dividends as per details given below:

(Rs. lakhs)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.	148.94	143.61	76.90
Godfrey Philips (India) Ltd.	0.01	14.59	29.22
Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	32.01	9.85	9.91
Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd.	75.10	32.63	..

All such remittances abroad are made with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

Theft in Petlad Branch of S. B. I.

5204. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Petlad Branch of the S. B. I., a sum of Rs. 5,000 was found missing on the 7th May, 1973;

(b) if so, the circumstances that led to the loss; and

(c) what were the finding of the Enquiry Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The State Bank of India has reported that on 18th April, 1973 the Agent of the Petlad branch during the course of his periodical verification de-

tected a shortage of Rs. 5,000 in the Currency Chest of the branch. The joint custodians of the cash have made good the shortage. The State Bank of India has further reported that the case had been handed over the police and the matter is still under police investigation.

Thefts and frauds in nationalised Banks

5205. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of June, July and August, 1973, a record number of thefts and frauds were committed in the nationalised banks in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of thefts and frauds committed;

- (c) the action taken in each case;
- (d) the factors responsible for these thefts and frauds; and
- (e) the steps taken to prevent such thefts and frauds in the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

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

(e) All the nationalised banks have their own security arrangements for prevention of thefts and have also prescribed a number of safeguards against perpetration of frauds on the banks. These are also constantly reviewed by them. In terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India all banks are required to send a report about all frauds perpetrated in their offices as soon as such frauds came to their notice. On going through the *modus-operandi* of the frauds and the laxities in observing the usual internal controls which facilitates the perpetration of most of the frauds, the banks concerned are advised by the Reserve Bank of India of the safeguards and precautions to be taken to avoid recurrence of such frauds. The Reserve Bank of India also issue instructions to banks from time to time regarding precautions and safeguards to be taken in regard to the various type of transactions to avoid perpetration of frauds.

Working of S. B. I. Credit Scheme for Backward Areas

5206. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether S.B.I. credit scheme for backward areas has been working satisfactorily;

(b) whether the low paid workers have been given loans under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the total loan given under this scheme and to which categories of people, upto the July, 1973 and the rate of interest chargeable thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The State Bank of India does not operate any credit scheme exclusively for backward areas. The Bank's credit schemes for financing small scale industries and small business also cover backward areas. Applications for extension of credit facilities from low paid workers who desire to set up their own ventures on the basis of their experience/skill/knowledge are also considered by the Bank under its scheme for assisting the setting up of small scale units or small business anywhere in the country including the backward areas. Information with regard to the rates of interest charged by State Bank of

India for small-scale industries is as follows:

Small Scale Industries	Interest Rate
Term loans in backward districts under Industrial Development Bank of India's refinancing arrangements	7½%
<i>For U-its with aggregate limits (inclusive of term-loan)</i>	
(i) Upto Rs. 10,000	2% below State Bank Advance Rate* minimum 7% per annum
(ii) Between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 25,000	1% below State Bank Advance Rate—minimum 8% per annum.
(iii) Between Rs. 25,001 and Rs. 1,00,000	½% above State Bank Advance Rate—minimum 9½% per annum.
(iv) Between Rs. 1,00,001 and Rs. 10,00,000	4½% above State Bank Advance Rate—minimum 10½% per annum.
(v) Over Rs. 10 lakhs	1½% above State Bank Advance Rate—minimum 10¾% per annum.
(vi) Under entrepreneur	½% below State Bank advance rate—minimum 8½% per annum. (for first three years)
Small Business	Between 10½% and 11½%.

*9% with effect from 1-6-1973.

The advances of State Bank of India and its subsidiaries in some of the backward States for small-scale industries as on the last Friday of September 1972 are as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
Assam	2.57
Bihar	5.46
Jammu & Kashmir	1.32
Madhya Pradesh	7.32
Orissa	1.37
Rajasthan	7.13
Uttar Pradesh	21.38

Closure of Ajanta Textile Mill Ghaziabad

5207. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the long closure of the Ajanta Textile Mill at Ghaziabad;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to take over the management of the Mill; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Ajanta Textile Mill Ghaziabad is lying closed since 17th April, 1973, due to shortage of working capital

(b) and (c). The Textile Commissioner has undertaken the survey of the mill on technical and financial as-

pects. Further action will be taken in the matter on receipt of the Survey Report.

Announcement of Policy for the Import of Dry Fruit from Iran during 1973-74

5208 SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much awaited policy for the import of dry fruits from Iran during the currently licensing period is expected to be announced;

(b) if so, the main points of the policy; and

(c) whether the established trade is likely to get import licences as in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The policy for the import of dry fruits from Iran is expected to be announced shortly.

(b) and (c). The details of the policy for issue of licences to eligible importers, are being worked out.

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पटना में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र एवं होटल का निर्माण

5209. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पटना में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र एवं होटल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : बिहार सरकार ने 1.5 एकड़ भूमि पर्यटन विभाग को हस्तांतरित कर दी है तथा भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा 50 कमरों वाले, जिनमें से 25 वाइब्रुकुम्बित होंगे, एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र व होटल

के निर्माण की योजना को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है सिविल तथा सैनेटरी कार्यों के लिए टेंडर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तथा उनकी जाच की जा रही है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिये जाने के बारे में जीवन बीमा निगम की नीति

5210. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम प्रति वर्ष लगभग 40,000 एजेंट भरती करता है तथा लगभग उतनी ही संख्या में एजेंटों को प्रतिवर्ष निकाल देता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंट निगम के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, वस्तुतः उनमें से अधिकांश इस काम को केवल पार्ट-टाइम आधार पर अपनाते हैं। वर्ष 1968-69 से 1971-72 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में नियुक्त किये गये नये एजेंटों की संख्या और चालू एजेंटों में से समाप्त की गई एजेंटियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है।—

वर्ष	वर्ष में नियुक्त नये एजेंटों की संख्या	चालू एजेंटों में से समाप्त की गई एजेंटियाँ
1968-69	29,613	45,110
1969-70	27,411	35,172
1970-71	28,358	28,046
1971-72	38,496	24,120

(ख) सरकार महसूस करती है कि एजेंसियों में अधिक परिवर्तन होते रहना वांछनीय नहीं है; विशेषतः इसलिये कि इससे एजेंटों को भरती और प्रशिक्षण में लगी मेहनत बेकार आती है। स्थिर और निपुण एजेंसी संगठन बनाने के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम ने गत वर्ष एजेंटों के विनियम तैयार किये हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्न बातों की भी व्यवस्था है—(i) एजेंट भरती करने की विधि, (ii) प्रशिक्षण, (iii) स्थायीकरण परीक्षाएँ (iv) उच्च-तर/ न्यूनतम कारोबार की गारण्टी और (v) पोलिसी बेचने के बाद एजेंटों द्वारा की जाने वाली अनुवर्ती सेवा। पूर्णकालिक व्यावसायिक एजेंटों के सर्वगं की कृति के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम ने वृत्तिक एजेंटों की भरती भी शुरू की है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि समाप्त होने वाली एजेंसियों की सख्या वर्ष प्रति वर्ष कम होती जा रही है।

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी डाकघरों द्वारा अल्पबचत योजना के अन्तर्गत संग्रहीत राशि

5211. श्री जिरंजीब झा : क्या जिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी डाकघरों के माध्यम से संग्रहीत अल्पबचत की राशि का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उचमन्त्री (भीमती कुशीला रोहसली) : सूचना इच्छा की जा रही है और सम्मान-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

U.S. Aid to India

5212. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the reports appearing in the "Blitz" dated August 4, 1973 under the caption "Return to U.S.A. on your "Knees"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India do not subscribe to the views expressed in this article.

Fixing Prices of Synthetic Rubber

5213. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix prices of synthetic rubber;

(b) whether Tariff Commission has made any recommendations in this respect; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Prices of synthetic rubber have been statutorily controlled since 1969. A revised interim price structure is proposed to be prescribed shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Grade	Method A		Method B	
	Where Block Value and Depreciation are calculated on written Down Value method.		Where Block value and Depreciation are calculated on straight line method.	
	Rs. per tonne	Rs. per Kg.	Rs. per tonne	Rs. per Kg.
S-1500/1502	4069.93	4.05	4400.10	4.40
S-1712	3646.47	3.65	3887.04	3.90
S-1958	4037.20	4.05	4367.37	4.40

The Tariff Commission, *inter-alia* has made the following recommendations:—

- (1) The fair ex-factory selling prices of the three main grades of S.B.R., namely S-1500/1502, S-1712 and S-1958 to be valid upto 31-12-1973 are as under:—

- (2) For the purpose of fair price calculations, the Commission have proceeded on the following main assumptions:—

- (i) The average annual production during the price period would be 35,000 tonnes of S.B.R.
- (ii) The full requirements of Alcohol for the manufacture of SBR would be met from indigenous sources at controlled prices.
- (iii) Benzene requirements would be fully met by supplies from Hindustan Steel.
- (iv) A part of the Butadiene requirements would be met by supplies from National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.

- (3) An additional sum of Rs 19.63 lakhs per annum has been allowed towards special repairs and maintenance to enable the company to optimise its plant utilisation.

Organisation of Net work of Farmers Service Cooperatives Society

5214. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised Banks will soon organise a network of Farmers Service Co-operatives Society throughout the country; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). To organise and register farmers' service societies, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, is primarily the function and responsibility of State Governments. These

societies would be financed either by the Central Cooperative Banks or the public sector banks. The public sector banks would finance such societies only in areas where the Central Cooperative Banks are weak. Two such societies have so far been formed in Mysore State and both would be financed by 2 nationalised banks. Organisation of such societies and their financing by the public sector banks in other States would naturally depend upon the decision of the respective State Governments.

Plan to Boost Export of Engineering Goods

5215. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any plan to boost export of engineering goods and if so, the main outlines thereof; and

(b) whether a new export-mix will be evolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The following important measures are being taken to boost export of engineering goods:

- (i) Priority is given for availability of steel from indigenous sources;
- (ii) Special steps have been taken to allow import of steel required for export production and make available to the exporters at JFC prices plus 2 per cent;
- (iii) Manufacturers exporting 10 per cent or more of their production are given preferential treatment in expansion and diversification of their production and also facility for import from preferred sources;

(iv) Assistance under Marketing Development Fund is available through the Engineering Export Promotion Council for marketing efforts already namely publicity, market survey, sales and study teams, delegations, overseas offices, etc.

(v) Facility also exists for import of raw materials and stores other than steel on preferential basis.

(b) There has been a significant change in the export-mix in the sense that more and more capital goods, power station equipments, transport equipment, structural fabrications are being exported and turnkey projects undertaken.

Exemption from Payment of Income-Tax and Customs Duty on Awards Won by Shri Vijay Amritraj, Tennis Star

5216. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Vijay Amritraj, India's No. 1 Tennis Player, has recently won 5000 dollars plus a sports car costing 6000 dollars in Volvo Tournament;

(b) if so, whether he will have to pay 160 per cent import duty when he brings the car home in addition to income-tax on 5,000 dollars; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt him from the payment of the said levies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). It has been reported that Shri Vijay Amritraj has recently won \$ 5,000 and a car in Volvo Tournament. The award is liable to Income-tax. The question of exempting such awards from Income-tax is under consideration. The import duty on the motor car would be 164 per cent of the c.i.f. value and the question of exempting it from the import duty is also under consideration.

Complaints by Certain Commercial Circles in South Against Indian Airlines for Delay in Transport of Cargo

5217. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain commercial circles in the South have complained against the Indian Airlines for delay in transport of cargo;

(b) whether air service in South is inadequate to meet the needs of passengers and freight;

(c) if so, whether due to inadequacy, the passenger and cargo are being diverted to other sources of transportation, thus depriving the Indian Airlines of its revenue; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such complaint appears to have been received.

(b) Due to the current very tight fleet position of Indian Airlines, the capacity provided for the Southern Region is at present below requirements.

(c) Some diversion of traffic has perhaps taken place due to shortage of capacity in Indian Airlines.

(d) Service in the Southern Region will be strengthened as soon as the fleet position improves.

Problems before Exporters of Jute Goods

5218 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Indian Jute Mills Association and the West Bengal Government regarding various problems facing exporters of jute goods;

(b) whether the export of jute goods has been on the decline during the last three years due to stiff competition in the international market and accumulation of stocks; and

(c) if so, the grievances put forward by them and the remedial measures taken to redress the same?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reasons attributed to the decline in the export of Jute Goods from India are uncompetitiveness of jute products vis a vis synthetics. The remedial measures taken in this regard are research and development activities for cost reduction diversification of jute goods. Besides, the Government have given relief by way of reduction of export duties on jute goods recently.

Amount Ear-Marked for Development of Tourism in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area During 1973-74

5219 SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount ear-marked for the development of tourism in Dadra and Nagar Haveli area during 1973-74??

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No funds have been ear-marked in the Central sector for the development of tourism in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during 1973-74.

Advances made by Reserve Bank of India and other Institutions to Different Regions

5220. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of the figures of the deposits and advance figures of the deposits and advances

made in and by (i) Deposit Insurance Corporation, (ii) Life Insurance Corporation and (iii) General Insurance Corporation, and the advances made by (i) Agricultural Refinance Corporation, (ii) Industrial Development Bank of India (iii) Unit Trust of India and (iv) the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the issues arising out of disparity of advances made by such institutions to different regions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Deposit Insurance Corporation neither accepts deposits nor advances loans to any party. The Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporation do not also accept deposits but grant loans sparingly; they are mainly investment institutions.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation does not grant direct loans but refines loans given by the eligible institutions.

The Industrial Development Bank of India is a long term financial institution giving financial assistance to industrial concerns.

Reserve Bank of India does not grant any advances to any party.

State-wise break-up of financial assistance given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5589/73].

The total loans granted by the General Insurance Corporation and outstandings as at 31-12-1972 to companies prior to nationalisation amount to Rs. 442 lakhs. State-wise break-up of the figures are not readily available.

(b) The concerned financial institutions which give assistance to agriculture and industry to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. With this general objective in view, these institutions take particular care to be of assistance to projects sponsored in backward regions. For reducing the regional imbalances, the IDBI has devised schemes of concessional assistance for development of industries in industrially backward districts specified by Government. The IDBI has also conducted industrial potential survey practically in all the industrially backward States of the country. The IDBI as well as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation have set up technical consultancy service units in various places. Regional Offices of both these institutions have been strengthened, especially in the backward areas.

The progress of these institutions in the matter of assistance to backward States are constantly kept under review by the respective Boards of Directors of the Corporations.

Ex-Gratia grants given to Evacuees from former East and West Pakistan

5221. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1938 on the 3rd August, 1973 regarding ex-gratia grants given to evacuees from former East and West Pakistan and state:

(a) the break-up of the figures of the sum of Rs. 2,40,34,325.36 ex-gratia grants given to the evacuees from (1) former East Pakistan and (2) former West Pakistan;

(b) the names of the companies given *ex-gratia* grants and amounts given to each company from (1) former East Pakistan and (2) former West Pakistan;

(c) whether a branch office will be opened in Calcutta to deal with the applications of the evacuees from former East Pakistan; and

(d) the time schedule for settling the claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Out of the sum of Rs. 2,40,34,325.36 paid as *ex-gratia* grants, a sum of Rs. 1,41,05,089.14 and Rs. 99,29,236.22 respectively has been paid to the Indian nationals/companies from (1) former East Pakistan and (2) West Pakistan.

(b) The requisite information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). This being *ex-gratia* grants, the payments are being made against verification of claims supported by documentary evidence. The claims are verified by the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India whose office has been strengthened to expedite verification of claims and steps are being taken to expeditiously dispose off claims which are complete in all respects.

Loan advanced to Applicants by Financial Institutions

5222. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1939 on the 3rd August, 1973 and state:

(a) the break-up of the amounts advanced as loans to the applicants from each State by (1) the Reserve Bank of India (2) Deposit Insurance Corporation (3) Agricultural Refinance Corporation (4) Industrial Development Bank of India (5) Unit Trust of India (6) Life Insurance Corporation and (7) General Insurance Corporation;

(b) the break-up of the figures of the loans given to (a) private sector and (b) public sector companies and projects; and

(c) the amounts of outstanding loans with (i) private concerns and (ii) public concerns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation do not grant any direct loans to any party.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India do not grant any loans at all.

The Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporation grant loans only sparingly; they are mainly investment institutions.

The Industrial Development Bank of India is a long term financial institution giving financial assistance to industrial concerns. Statewise break-up of assistance, sanctioned and disbursed by the IDBI and LIC is given in the attached statement.

The loans granted by the General Insurance Corporation and outstanding as on 31st December, 1972, prior to nationalisation, amount to Rs. 440 lakhs. Statewise break-up of the figures are not readily available.

(b) and (c). As the Agricultural Refinance Corporation does not lend directly to any party except to eligible institutions sectorwise break-up of loans does not arise

In respect of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the information regarding direct loans assistance (as on 30th June, 1973) is given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Outstanding
Private Sector concerns	27492.06	14288.97	10804.68
Public Sector concerns	1916.68	1057.07	777.44

The information regarding sector-wise break-up of loans granted by the Life Insurance Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the Table

of the House to the extent available. As regards the General Insurance Corporation, sector-wise figures of loans granted are not available.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed since their inception by the concerned institutions (Rs. in crores)

State Territory	I.D.B.I.		L.I.C.	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	31.96	29.87	6.71	4.75
Assam	16.58	4.61	8.20	7.16
Bihar	29.42	20.20	19.41	10.46
Gujarat	79.29	58.19	30.17	15.69
Haryana	14.45	11.87	1.41	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	1.15	0.93	0.05	0.05
Jammu & Kashmir	0.56	0.61	..	..
Kerala	17.06	10.78	27.93	2.59
Madhya Pradesh	28.11	22.97	3.24	2.68
Maharashtra	198.08	166.71	60.32	47.97
Manipur	0.02	..	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..
Mysore	47.79	28.00	8.08	3.85

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	0.50	..	..	..
Orissa	13.61	6.16	4.30	2.33
Punjab	7.47	4.50	1.04	0.71
Rajasthan	14.21	8.97	2.80	1.49
Tamil Nadu	99.65	75.04	20.04	12.17
Uttar Pradesh	29.34	17.75	13.67	9.48
West Bengal	91.82	48.14	35.44	30.04
Union Territories	15.18	13.10	4.69	3.93
TOTAL .	736.25	528.40	222.50	155.74

NOTE.—Financial assistance in the case of I.D.B.I. includes loans underwriting and direct subscription refinance rediscount and export finance.

Disparity between deposits and Loans in States

5223. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1940 on 3rd August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for disparity between deposits and loans in different States;

(b) whether such disparities are contributory factors regarding uneven development of different zones;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Study Team to go into the issues and to evolve equitable pattern of distribution of loans to the different regions; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). As already indicated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1940 answered on 3rd August, 1973, the level of credit utilisation as well as

deposit mobilisation is largely linked up to the general level of economic activity, degree of industrialisation and availability of infrastructure like communication, power etc. in any region.

(c) and (d). While there is no proposal to set up a study team as such to go into these issues, the functioning of the public sector banks is kept under constant review to ensure that greater attention is devoted to the needs of the underdeveloped and under-banked States and that no viable proposal irrespective of its size or location is denied bank credit. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States and Union Territories have also been requested by the Finance Minister to activate the development machinery at the State and district level so as to assist in the formulation of bankable development programme and in the provision of infrastructure and other inputs which together with bank credit would go to make the schemes a success. The banks on their part are making efforts to step up the flow of credit particularly to the priority sectors and the weaker sections of the society. The restructuring of the administrative set-up of the banks to provide for greater

delegation of power, simplification of forms and procedures, training of staff to reorient their attitudes etc., and implemenation of the lead bank scheme are some of the steps that have been taken to achieve this objective.

Enquiry into allegedly slapping of an Indian Airlines Employee by a V. I. P. on 1st August, 1973

5224 SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of a V. I. P. allegedly slapping an Indian Airlines employee on 1st August, 1973 (Wednesday) at Sanganer Airport; and

(b) if so, the facts of the incident?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The matter has been taken up with the State Government. The person concerned has tendered a written apology.

Creation of new jobs by Nationalised Banks

5225 SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of new jobs created in the nationalised banks during the current year and likely to be created in the next year?

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

1810 LS—6

Vacancies in Boards of Directors and Management of Public Sector Undertakings

5226. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some vacancies in the Boards of Directors and the Management of various public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and since when they are lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5590/73]

Exemption from Payment of Excise Duty on Diesel Oil used in Mechanised Fishing Boats

5227. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have approached the Central Government for exemption from payment of Excise duty on diesel oil used by mechanised fishing boats operating along the Mysore Coast; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government

Disappearance of Cash Box from the Central Bank of India, Delhi

5228. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cash Box containing Rs. 1.12 lakh had disappeared from the Central Bank of India, Delhi on the 5th August, 1973;

(b) whether any investigations had been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and whether any arrests have been made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Central Bank of India has reported that on 3rd August, 1973 a steel box containing a sum of Rs. 1,12,258/- was found missing from the cabin of the Chief Cashier of its Press Area Branch, New Delhi. According to the bank the Chief Cashier had reported that the steel box also contained a sum of Rs. 2,500/- which he had received from a customer of the bank late in the evening of 2nd August, 1973. The Central Bank of India has reported the matter to the Police and police investigations have not yet concluded. According to the information available with the Central Bank of India no arrests have so far been made.

Sale of L I C shares in various undertakings

5229. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for the sale of L.I.C. shares in the various undertakings at their face value; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Indian Airlines Viscount Aircraft Damaged Near Runway at Delhi Airport on 6th August, 1973

5230. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Viscount aircraft was damaged near the runway at Delhi Airport on the 6th August, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the mishap and the extent of the damage caused as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the incident, the aircraft sustained minor damage, and five runway lights were broken

The incident is under investigation.

Communication Received from Member of Parliament in Regard to Irregularities in New India Insurance Company and General Insurance

5231. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received communications from any Member of Parliament about the irregularities in New India Insurance Company and General Insurance in general;

(b) whether he has also received any communication about the diversion of over 500 jeeps for Election purposes in 1971 and the curious and ingenuous way in which their financing through Insurance Companies and finance Houses was arranged by the big people in New India Insurance Company

(c) if so, the main contents of these communications; and

(d) whether Government have investigated the charges and taken action thereon?

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

(c) The communications received from two Members of Parliament alleged that:

(i) certain unusual pensionary leave and car benefits have been allowed to Shri B K Shah ex-Custodian of New India Insurance Co Ltd

(ii) Shri Shah worked out a scheme under which certain selected finance houses had, in association with a few selected insurers, provided finance for the hire-purchase of over 500 jeeps, manufactured by M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., which were diverted from the Defence Department for the ruling Congress Party during the last General Elections. Soon after the elections were over, the jeeps were confiscated by New India Assurance Co. Ltd and/or the finance houses and sold to private parties.

The jeeps were insured without any proposal forms and the insurance cover was back-dated on the strength of cover notes issued at the factory premises of M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

Most of the transactions relating to the payments of initial instalments and/or sale proceeds were executed in cash, thus injecting substantial unaccounted money into the transactions. No Sales Tax was charged on the sale proceeds by the finance houses or New India.

(iii) Grossly abusing his power and position as Chief Executive of

the Company, Shri Shah had allotted one flat each to his son Shri Sanjay B. Shah and to Shri G. V. Kapadia, in the company's building, 'May Fair Gardens' even though Shri Shah's family owned a bungalow and two flats in Bombay and the company had already allotted a flat to Shri Kapadia in "Sundatte" at Bombay on subsidised rent.

(iv) A number of irregularities were committed by Shri Shah in extending credit insurance covers to certain motor finance companies.

(a) Allegation (i): The terms of Shri B. K. Shah's re-appointment as Managing Director of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. for four years with effect from 29th September, 1970 were approved by the Controller of Insurance in August, 1970. When Government took over the management of New India on 13th May, 1971 under the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 and Shri Shah was appointed as the Custodian, it was decided as in certain other cases that the pensionary and other benefits which had accrued to him up to that date on the basis of the terms sanctioned by the shareholders or Board of Directors in his capacity as Managing Director, may be made available when he ceased to be Custodian. (Shri Shah ceased to be the Custodian of the company at the end of 1972 and proceeded on leave of 406 days).

Shri Shah has been allowed the car facility while on privilege leave on the same basis as was admissible to him when he was on leave in the past.

Allegation (ii): Hire-Purchase Indemnity business is a recognised line of general insurance business. Early in 1971 insurers were approached by hire-purchase companies for providing hire-purchase indemnity covers in respect of jeeps -

quired by a number of parties. Since the business involved was substantial, the Indian Insurance Companies' Association circulated, among its members, a scheme for the formation of a consortium of insurance companies for providing the necessary cover. Ultimately, only 16 insurers, including New India Assurance Co. Ltd., and Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation of India) agreed to join.

The consortium provided hire-purchase indemnity cover in respect of 548 jeeps soled by M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. in the normal course. It is gathered that these jeeps were purchased on hire purchase basis for the use of four political parties and some independents.

The Consortium handled the business in accordance with the commercial principles and practice. It duly considered all requests for hire-purchase indemnity covers. The Premiums under these policies were collected in each and every case and paid to the insurers. The cover notes were issued on the spot. For this purpose it was not considered necessary to insist on proposal forms particularly because the risk was of a standard nature. Issue of policies subsequently, as having effect from the date of risk assumed in the cover note, was also in accordance with the normal practice in insurance. Further, where claims were paid, action was taken by the insurers to recover the amount from the hirers.

Information as regards the manner in which instalments were received by the finance companies and the action taken by them to recover their dues is not available. However, neither New India nor any other insurer confiscated any vehicle. For this reason the insurers were not concerned with the collection of Sales Tax.

Allegations (iii) & (iv): the allegations are being looked into.

Permission to Indian Companies for using Trade names of Foreign Companies

5232. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE;**

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Branches of foreign companies operating in India have been permitted by Government to allow the Indian Companies the use of their Trade Names for compensation;

(b) if so, the amounts received by the Branches on this account;

(c) whether Government are aware of the practice of foreign companies to expand their capacities at the expense of indigenous industry by the device of 'licensing' and 'contracting' other companies to produce their goods; and

(d) the names of the companies indulging in these practices, the compensation received by them under "licensing" as also the share of their total production under "contracting out" to other companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN):

(a) Under the existing exchange control regulations branches of foreign companies in India are treated as "Residents" and they do not need Government's or Reserve Bank's permission for lending trade names to resident Indian companies. It may be possible to regulate such activities of branches of Foreign Companies after the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which is before the Parliament, is enacted.

(b) In view of the above the requisite information is not available.

(c) and (d). Under the new licensing policy foreign companies are required to obtain industrial licence for

expansion and diversification. Some of the foreign companies might have indulged in such contracting or sub-licensing which did not come under the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The provisions of the existing Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were also found to be inadequate to deal with such cases. However, it should be possible to deal with such cases under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which is at present before the Parliament.

Registration of Foreign Companies under Companies Act

5233. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to compel by legislation foreign companies and their subsidiaries/branches to register themselves under the Companies Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) There is no proposal to amend the Companies Act, 1956, to compel foreign companies as defined in Section 591 of the said Act to register themselves as companies thereunder.

(b) The provisions proposed in Clause 31 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972, now before the Joint Committee of Parliament, are considered to be sufficient.

Restrictions on Repatriations by Foreign Companies

5234. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of restricting repatriation by foreign companies

operating in India under the Indian Companies Act or by foreign companies through their Branches of profits, expenses, etc., proportionate to their equity participation or the capital of its Indian Branch;

(b) if so, what percentage of equity or capital of the Indian Branches would be permitted as maximum repatriation; and

(c) whether Government are also considering asking foreign companies in non-priority sector with a capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs to disinvest their holdings in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. After the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill is enacted, the cases of all foreign branches and companies with more than 40 per cent foreign shareholders operating in non-priority sectors will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

विश्व बैंक से भारत को दी जाने वाली सहायता में कमी

5235. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष श्री मैकनमारा ने वाशिंगटन में, अमरीका में यह रहे भारतीय राजदूत को इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि विश्व बैंक से भारत को दी जाने वाली सहायता में कमी होगी :

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस बात पर भी दुःख व्यक्त किया है कि भारत में हरित क्रांति का लाभ केवल बड़े किसानों को मिला है और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) उन्होंने विकासशील राष्ट्रों द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था किए जाने के उपाय करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ताकि इन देशों में विकास और प्रगति से जो लाभ हों वे वहां का आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों को भी मिल सकें ।

(ग) यह बात हमारे राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों तथा नीति के अनुरूप है ।

Seizure of Contraband Goods in Bombay

5236 SHRI V MAYAVAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rich haul of contraband articles worth nearly Rs. 13 lakhs was seized by Central Preventive Collectorate on the 4th August, 1973 in Bombay,

(b) if so, the brief facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) to (c). No seizure of contraband articles worth nearly Rs. 13 lakhs was made by the officers of the Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Bombay on the 4th August, 1973. However, on the basis of the information received, the Customs Officers in the early hours of 3.8.73, intercepted a truck after a

chase and seized 79 packages of contraband goods consisting of foreign textiles valued at approximately Rs. 10.5 lakhs. During the chase the driver and the occupants of the truck made good their escape. In the circumstances no persons could be apprehended.

Export of Cotton Textiles to Denmark and Ireland

5237. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to ship another 365 tonnes of cotton textiles to Denmark and Ireland; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) and (b) No formal agreement has been concluded with the EEC so far in respect of quotas for the imports of Indian cotton textiles into Denmark and Ireland which became members of EEC with effect from 1st January, 1973. The Community has, however, decided to establish a quota of 800 tons for Denmark and 70 tonnes for Ireland for the period ending 30th September, 1973.

Proposal to change Timings of Delhi to Calcutta via Patna Flight from Morning to Afternoon

5238. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two planes fly from Delhi to Calcutta via Patna just within an interval of half an hour in the early morning;

(b) whether it is proposed to change the timings of one of these flights from morning to that in the afternoon for the convenience of the passengers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration at present. The aircraft used on the two services in question are of different types and serve different Stations en-route to Patna.

Population served per Bank Branch in the Country

5239. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the population served per bank Branch in the whole of India, in the whole of Bihar and in Madhubani, Sisamarhi, Saharsa, Purnea, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Vaishali, Chapra, Siwan and other Districts of North Bihar;

(b) the per capita credit advanced by the banks, both private and nationalised in the whole of India, whole of Bihar and the above-mentioned Districts of North Bihar; and

(c) what steps are being taken to bring North-Bihar in particular and Bihar in general on the All-India level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The relevant information is set out in the Annexure enclosed.

(c) The level of deposit mobilisation and credit utilisation is largely determined by the level of economic activity, and availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, power and communications. The Chief Ministers of States have recently been addressed by the Finance Minister to activate the development machinery at the State and District levels to draw up bankable schemes and also arrange for the necessary inputs which along with bank finance will make the implementation of the development schemes possible. The public sector banks on their part have been laying greater emphasis on increasing their lending to small borrowers in other sectors like Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road Transport etc. The implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme, restructuring of the administrative set up of banks to provide for greater delegation of powers, simplification of forms and procedures, new schemes for extending finance to small borrowers, training of staff to reorient their attitudes etc. are some of the steps that have been taken to enable the banks to enlarge advances portfolio.

Statement

		Population served per bank office as on 30-6-1973	Per capita credit as at the end of Decem- ber 1972.
		('000)	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
A. 1. Saharsa	138	6.15	
2. Purnea	92	13.41	

	(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Darbhanga including*	. . .	149	4' 35
(a) Madhubani			
(b) Samastipur			
4. Muzaffarpur including*	. . .	124	11' 93
(a) Sitamarhi			
(b) Vaishali			
5. Champaran including*	. . .	81	11' 62
(a) Pachim Champaran			
(b) Purwaa Champaran			
6. Saran including*	. . .	171	10' 56
(a) Chapra			
(b) Siwan			
B. All Bihar	. . .	95	19' 51
C. All India	. . .	36	102' 28 (41' 60)†

*These are newly created districts in respect of which separate figures are not available.

†Excluding metropolitan centres.

Targets for Small Savings Collections during Fourth Plan

5240. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what were the targets set for small savings collection in the Fourth Plan;

(b) how much money has been collected; and

(c) what are the plans for stepping up small savings collection for the Fifth Plan?

was raised to Rs 1000 crores during the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan

(b) The net collections during the 4th Plan so far are as follows.

	(In Rs crores)
1969-70	127
1970-71	188
1971-72	227
1972-73	354
Total	896

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The target for net small savings collections during the 4th Plan was originally fixed at Rs. 769 crores. This

(c) The target for small savings collections during the Fifth Plan period has been tentatively taken as Rs 1850 crores. Broadcasting the

Small Savings movement has been receiving constant attention of the Government and steps are taken from time to time to make the Small Savings Schemes more attractive and popular with the different classes of investors. With a view to rationalising and improving the existing small savings securities the following decisions have been taken:

(i) The rate of interest of 15-Year Public Provident Fund Scheme has been increased from 5.0 per cent to 5.3 per cent with effect from the 1st April 1973.

(ii) The 5-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposits are being withdrawn from the 1st October 1973. Thereafter there would be available for regular savers three schemes viz, 5-Year Recurring Deposits, 10-Year, Cumulative Time Deposits and 15-Year Public Provident Fund.

The Government have also announced the introduction of two new savings schemes as detailed below:—

(i) A 2-Year Post Office Time Deposit with effect from 1st August 1973 which will yield taxable interest of 7 per cent per annum, and

(ii) A 7-Year National Savings Certificate on which the principal and taxable interest at 7.5 per cent per annum compound will be payable at maturity.

Import of Non-Essential Commodities in the Country

5241. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unnecessary inflow of many non-essential commodities in the country by way of imports; and

(b) whether any survey thereof has been made and if so, the remedial measures taken to slash their imports?

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

(b) Import policy is kept under constant review and the import of such items as are being manufactured indigenously is either not permitted or permitted on a restrictive basis.

Reports of Departmental Committees set up to go into the Working of Indian Airlines

5242. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Departmental Committees appointed by Government have gone into the working of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted their reports; and

(c) whether a copy each of the reports will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). During the last two years no Departmental Committee has been appointed to go into the working of Indian Airlines.

Issue of Licences for Shoddy Wool during 1972-73

5243. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences for production of shoddy wool have been given during 1972-73;

(b) if so, the number of such licences and the names of business-houses;

(c) whether this has been given on the basis of applications received in the Ministry:

(d) whether applications which were received earlier have been given licences, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a statement showing the names of parties approved by the Government so far since 1971 for issue of permits under the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1962 for setting up shoddy spinning units in backward areas, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-5591/73]

(c) to (e) Do not arise

Financial Assistance from World Bank for Farm Projects

5244. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has assured more aid for farm projects during the next project period 1974—78; and

(b) if so, what will be the total aid to be given under the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Proposals for World Bank Group's assistance for Projects in the agriculture and irrigation sector are under consideration

(b) It is pre-mature to indicate the likely quantum for these sectors for the period 1974-78

राजस्थान में फर्मों : नाम : लाख रुपये में अधिक आय-कर की बकाया राशि

5245. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या बिजु मंत्री 4 मई, 1973 के अनुरागित प्रश्न सख्या 9246 के उत्तर के मध्य में दिये गये आश्वासन की क्रियान्विति के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1973 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण सख्या III की मद 65 के मध्य में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उपरोक्त उत्तर में उल्लिखित राजस्थान की फर्मों द्वारा इतने लम्बे समय से वर्ष 1970 में 1973 तक की अवधि एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की आय-कर की बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं

(ख) यह बकाया राशि किस प्रकार वसूल करने का विचार है, और

(ग) बकाया रकम जमा न कराने वाली फर्मों को क्या दंड दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
भारंगनेश) : (क) म (ग) अर्पेक्षित मूचना
इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथामित्य ग्राह्य
मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Arrears of Corporate Tax

5246. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA.
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of
arrears of Corporate Tax now;

(b) what was this amount during
the past two years;

(c) the names of 25 Companies,
firms of business houses who top the
list of those who have arrears of
Corporate tax;

(d) what are the reasons for this
accumulation of big tax arrears and

(e) what is the amount written off
during last year from the Corporate
tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The
net arrears of Corporation-tax out-
standing as on 31st March 1972
amounted to Rs. 90.30 crores.

Information relating to the Corpo-
ration-tax outstanding as on 31st
March 1973 is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the House
as early as possible.

(c) The names of the first 25 com-
panies against whom net arrears of
Corporation-tax were outstanding as
on 31st March 1973, are given in the
attached statement.

(d) The arrears have accumulated
due to any one or a combination of
the following reasons:—

(i) Amounts are pending settle-
ment of Double Income-tax relief.

(ii) Amounts are due from com-
panies under liquidation.

(iii) Amounts are disputed in ap-
peals though not covered by stay
or instalments.

(iv) Assets are attached but there
are difficulties in selling them. For
example:

(a) Ownership of attached pro-
perties is disputed, involving pro-
tracted litigation.

(b) There are either no buyers
or the bids are too low when
attached immovable properties are
put to auction.

(c) Sale of shares of private
limited companies is difficult be-
cause the shares are not freely
transferable and there are few
buyers when purchase means
minority share-holding

(e) The information regarding the
total amount of arrear demand written
off during 1972-73, in the cases of
companies, is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House as
early as possible.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names of first 25 companies against which arrears of Corporation tax were outstanding as on 31-3-1973.	Amount of net arrears outstanding as on 31-3-1973
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(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	M/s. R. B. Shreeram Durgaprasad Pvt. Ltd.	308.70
2	M/s. Allenbery & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	108.39
3	M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	114.00
4	M/s. Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co. Pvt. Ltd.	111.94
5	Shri Chandeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	87.49
6	M/s. D. R. Sons Ltd.	86.09
7	M/s. Carew & Co. Ltd.	85.83
8	M/s. Dalmia Cement Ltd.	83.48
9	M/s. Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd.	78.28
10	M/s. Steel (1957) Ltd.	77.23
11	M/s. Filmistan (P) Ltd.	73.44
12	M/s. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. (U. K.)	63.43
13	M/s. Bengal Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	59.50
14	M/s. Heavy Construction Corpn. (P) Ltd.	53.94
15	M/s. Bengal Textile Agency (P) Ltd.	53.48
16	The Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	52.45
17	M/s. Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co.	49.65
18	M/s. Filmistan Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	49.46
19	M/s. Purshottam Traders (P) Ltd.	48.42
20	M/s. Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.	47.68
21	M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd.	47.52
22	M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	47.03
23	M/s. Martin & Harris (P) Ltd.	46.40
24	M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Ltd.	45.47
25	M/s. Bharat Union Agencies (P) Ltd.	45.13

Collaboration agreements in the field of setting up Tourist Hotels in India

5247. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several countries are having collaboration agreements with their counterparts in India in the fields of setting of tourist hotels;

(b) if so, which are the countries having this kind of collaboration

agreements and who are their collaborators in India; and

(c) what are the reasons that have prompted Government to allow collaboration in this field?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The following collaboration agreements between hotel companies in India and foreign hotel chains have been approved by Government:

<i>Indian Party</i>	<i>Foreign Party</i>	<i>Location of Hotel</i>
1. East India Hotels Ltd.	Intercontinental Hotel Corporation, U.S.A.	Delhi
2. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, U.S.A.	Bombay
3. East India Hotels Ltd.	Sheraton International, U.S.A.	Bombay
4. Eastern International Hotels (P) Ltd.	Holiday Inns International, U.S.A.	Delhi
5. Adyar Gate Hotel (P) Ltd.	Holiday Inns International, U.S.A.	Madras
6. Uttar Pradesh Hotels & Restaurants Ltd.	Ramade Inns International, U.S.A.	Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow & Jaipur
7. Northern India Hotels Ltd.	Holiday Inns International, U.S.A.	Agra

(c) Collaboration arrangements with well-established foreign hotel chains to provide substantial tourism benefits including technical assistance in the planning, designing, constructing and equipping of the hotels; and world wide publicity, sales and reservation services. The control of management of these enterprises however vests with the Indian Party.

Export of Woollen Cloth by different factories during last three years

5248. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of woollen cloth exported by different factories during the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total quantity of woollen cloth exported during the last three years by different factories is as follows:—

Year	Quantity
	(in lakh metres)
1970-71	12.12
1971-72	12.66
1972-73	9.055

(b) U K , Canada, U S A , Yugoslavia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Singapore, Hong Kong, Gunary, U S S R , Sudan, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Kingston, Fiji, Uganda, Kenya, Dubai, Somalia, Malaysia, Kuwait and New Zealand

(c) Total foreign exchange earned during the last three years by different woollen factories is as follows:—

Year	Figures
	(in lakhs Rs)
1970-71	190.91
1971-72	194.15
1972-73	158.26

Existence of Trade of adulterated tea in North Bengal

5249. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the existence of a flourishing trade of adulterated tea in North Bengal, particularly in Jalpaiguri;

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

(c) what action, if any, is being taken to put a stop to it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cases of adulteration of tea are detected by the Health authorities, the Tea Board as also by the Police. Provisions of the "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954" and "Tea-Waste (Control) Order, 1959" are considered adequate to prevent adulteration of tea.

Memorandum by Powerloom Weavers' Federation on the Issue of Yarn Control

5250. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the All India Powerloom Weavers' Federation, 245, Maulana Azad Road, Bombay-3, on the issue of "Yarn Control";

(b) whether the Federation, in the said memorandum, has drawn his attention to the following facts viz., taking advantage of the lifting of control on the distribution of yarn upto 355 counts, the composite textile mills have started quoting the prices on 10 LBS of 325 counts at Rs 85—whereas under the price control the highest price fixed by the Committee was Rs. 65/- only;

(c) the other contents of the said memorandum; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The All India Powerloom Wea-

vers' Federation has drawn attention of the Government to reported over-charging by Textile Mills on the sale of Yarn excluded from the distribution control. The Memorandum also contained the following suggestions—

- (1) whenever the Composite Mills entered into contract with a party such contract should be registered with the Textile Commission's Office, so that they cannot manipulate the figures;
- (2) the Composite Textile Mills generally do not enter into a contract as far as Sized Beams are concerned. Therefore it is suggested that the Composite Textile Mills should be directed to supply the Sized Beams through the Societies/Association; in such eventuality, it will be difficult for the Textile Composite Mills to demand on money; and
- (3) whatever contract the Composite Mills had with the yarn Traders in the past, in future the Composite Mills should be compelled to supply the yarn for (weft) cones to the consumers i.e., Weavers through their Societies/Associations; by this middle men can be eradicated.

(d) The Textile Commission has addressed the Directors of Industries in all States to investigate such complaints and to take action against the offenders under the law and to launch prosecution where *prima facie* cases of contravention are established. The suggestions at (c) above have been noted.

Export of Traditional and Non-Traditional Items

5251 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of non-traditional and traditional exports during 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the rate of growth in traditional and non-traditional exports in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) whether high rate of growth seen in the country's exports during 1972-73 is not likely to be sustained this year because of difficulties being faced by some traditional items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b), India's Exports of principal Traditional and Non-Traditional items:—

	1971-72	(value in Rs. crores) April-December, '73 (9 months only)
Traditional	799.42 (+6.6%)	702.29 (+23.3%)
Non-traditional	643.14 (+4.7%)	560.87 (+16.2%)
Grand total of Export including re-export	1607.02	1394.11*

NOTE : (i) Figures in brackets indicate the rate of growth over corresponding period.

(ii) The grand total of exports apart from traditional and non-traditional items includes miscellaneous group of items which amounted to Rs. 164.46 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 130.95 crores in April-December, 1972.

*This excludes exports to Bangladesh which were not recorded completely. The Customs authorities in the earlier months of the current year.

(c) Every effort will be made to sustain the rate of growth achieved during 1972-73; exports during the current year are however faced with drought and acute power shortage. These have adversely affected both production and export surpluses of a number of agricultural and industrial products.

Maintenance of Inventory Registers in Ashoka Hotel

5252. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inventory Registers are being maintained in the Ashoka Hotel for all the articles and stores purchased for the use of Ashoka Hotel; and

(b) if so, from which date?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Appropriate Registers are being maintained since October, 1956.

Opening of Shops in Rural and Backward Areas for the sale of Controlled Cloth

5253 SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main aim for opening fair price shops for the sale of controlled cloth is that the poor persons should get the maximum benefit out of it; and

(b) the number of shops approved for the sale of controlled cloth in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh and whether there is a proposal to open some shops there during the current year and if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) We have no information. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, like other State Governments deals with the details of distribution of controlled cloth within the State.

Sanctioning of Interim Relief to Government Employees as a result of rise in Price Index

5254. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the period upto which Government have received the price index till date and the figures thereof;

(b) whether the next instalment of interim relief to Government employees has become due long ago; and

(c) if so, when that is going to be sanctioned for the Government employees who are the worst affected people due to present rise in prices of all essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have received the monthly figures of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index upto June 1973. The figure for June 1973, taking base year 1960-100, is 233. The 12-monthly average is 214.16.

(b) and (c). Pending decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to the Dearness Allowance formula, additional Dearness Allowance has been sanctioned provisionally to employees drawing pay upto Rs. 575/- per month with effect from 1-5-1973, apart from interim relief sanctioned earlier. A further instalment of dearness allowance in terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations has yet to become due on the basis of available price index figures.

Income-tax Defaulters in Gujarat

5255. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Income-tax defaulters in Gujarat State; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information regarding the assessee against whom net arrears of Income-tax exceeding Rs 50,000 were outstanding as on 30th June, 1973 in the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Gujarat-I, II and III, Ahmedabad, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Export of fish by Gujarat State

5256. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fish exported by Gujarat State during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information relating to the export of fish made by the Gujarat State is not available as trade statistics are maintained for the country as a whole and not State-wise.

Providing of Financial assistance by Nationalised Banks to increase agricultural production in drought affected areas

5257. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the nationalised banks have taken any steps to provide finances to increase agricultural production in the drought affected areas during 1973, is so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) the total amount so far disbursed under the scheme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The banks have directed their efforts mainly to provide credit for operations like digging of wells, installation of tubewells, pumpsets, supply of seeds, fertilisers, fodder etc. The public sector banks have been participating in schemes which include financing minor irrigation, development projects under the emergency programme of wells construction, loans to scarcity-affected farmers for their cultivation needs, financing State Marketing Federations for purchase of seeds, financing the dairy farmers for purchasing cattle fodder etc. Banks also generally reschedule in hard cases instalments of repayment as relief to borrowers in the drought-affected areas.

(b) Figures exclusively for drought-affected areas are not maintained.

Facing of difficulties by Account Holders of Saving Accounts as a result of non-issue of currency notes of small denomination

5258. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Account Holders of Saving Accounts in Banks are facing great difficulty in drawing currency notes of small denomination because the bank authorities issue only currency notes of 100/- rupee denomination;

(b) whether Government are aware that currency notes of 100/- rupee denomination are being exchanged in the open market at high premium; and

(c) whether the bank authorities, particularly the Central Bank of India has been given strict instructions to issue currency notes to its Accounts Holders of the denomination, which are required by the customers and not insist on their taking only 100/- rupees notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. Till the end of July 1973, notes of Rs. 100/- denomination were very much in demand but the position changed from the beginning of August 1973 when a large number of notes of Rs. 100 denomination returned from circulation because of rumours of demonetisation. The banks are freely accepting such notes in exchange for small denomination notes. Therefore, the question of the banks issuing only Rs. 100 denomination notes does not arise.

(b) Government have seen press reports on exchange of Rs. 100 denomination notes into smaller denomination at a discount. This was due to the rumours that one hundred rupees notes were likely to be demonetised. The rumours have since been dispelled.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

R.B.I.'s scheme for conversion of short term loan advanced to Agriculturists into medium term loans

5259. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has approved any schemes for the conversion of short term loans advanced to agriculturists into medium term loans; and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) the number of persons likely to be benefited thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Scheme for conversion of short-term loans advanced to agriculturists for seasonal agricultural operations into medium-term loans in the event of occurrence of natural calamities like floods, droughts etc. has been in operation since 1955-56. Under the Scheme, Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Funds have been established at the levels of Central Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Banks and also a National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund is maintained at the national level by the Reserve Bank of India. These funds are used to advance through the cooperative banking system medium-term loans, generally for a period of three years, to cultivators hit by famine or other natural calamities so as to enable them to repay the short-term loans falling due during the year. In cases of successive droughts etc., the facility of rephasing the converted loan instalments is also available subject to the condition that the total period of the original converted loan does not exceed 5 years.

(b) Information regarding the number of persons benefited under the scheme for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans has not been collected and published by the Reserve Bank of India and, therefore, is not readily available. However, Reserve Bank of India advanced Rs. 61.84 crores out of its Stabilisation Fund to the various State Cooperative Banks in this connection as on 27-7-73.

Names and Locations of Branches of Foreign Banks in India

5260. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations, along with the Branches, of the Foreign Banks working in India as on 15th August, 1973; and

(b) the number of employees of Foreign nationalities working in each one of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The required information as on June 30, 1973 is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5592/73].

(b) The required information as on June 29, 1973 is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5592/73].

Recognition to Unions and Associations of Bank Employees

5261. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria observed by the Government in according recognition to the Unions and Associations of the Bank Employees;

(b) the names of the Associations/Unions registered at the all India level in the case of (i) State Bank of India (ii) Reserve Bank of India (iii) nationalised Banks; and

(c) the names of the Presidents and General Secretaries of these Associations/Unions as on 30th June, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Sastry Award of 1953 gave general directions for the recognition of unions in the banking industry. The Code of Discipline evolved in

1958 lays down the criteria for recognition of unions in all industries. Banking industry, however, has not formally accepted the Code of Discipline. It is for the individual managements and not for Government to accord recognition to unions of employees working in the banking industry.

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

Hire Purchase Credit Business by Commercial Banks

5262. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Banks which have entered hire-purchase credit business are having special departments for this purpose;

(b) if so, the names of the Commercial Banks which have entered this business; and

(c) the names of the Banks which have set up special departments for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

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

Private Investment from Japan

5263. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Japanese private business investments in India as on 30th June, 1973;

(b) the industries in which these investments have been made;

(c) whether any proposal for further investments is now under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The latest figure about outstanding Japanese private investments in India is available upto the end of March, 1969. The total Japanese private investments upto the end of March 1969 was to the extent of Rs. 75.8 crores. The industry-wise break up of the said investment is as

under:—

Industry Group	Amount (Rs. crores)
Petroleum	1.5
Manufacturing	47.6
Services	27.7
Total	75.8

The major portion of the investments represent suppliers credits for the import of capital equipments.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the particulars of the collaboration proposals involving Japanese investments which are pending since 1st January, 1973 is attached

Statement

S. No	Name of the applicant	Foreign collaborator	Items of manufacture
1.	Shri A.C. Gulati, New Delhi.	M/s. Asahi Glass Co. Ltd, Japan.	Soda ■ Ash/ ammonium chloride.
2.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.	M/s. Toray Industries Inc., Japan, etc.	Nylon 6 Filament yarn.
3.	M/s. Indo Nippon Foods Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	M/s. Japan Casing Development Co. Ltd., Japan.	Sheep casings or sausage casing.
4.	Shri Kisto Kumar Saha, Calcutta.	M/s. Soshem Electric Co. Ltd., Japan.	Mico Capacitors.
5.	Shri P. Obul Reddy, Madras.	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Japan.	Midget Electrodes.
6.	Shri M.K. Raghunir Singh, Sarohi (Rajasthan).	M/s. Mitsushita Electric Works Ltd., Japan.	Spinning Pots with cover and ring.

Regularisation of Workers on Daily Wages in Ashoka Hotel

5264, SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 150 workers are working in the Ashoka Hotel for the last two to six years but they are still on daily wages and have not been regularised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of workers on daily wages basis in Ashoka Hotel has been varying between 41 in 195 and 190 in 1973. The number of such workers depends on the volume of business. The strength of staff in the hotel is periodically assessed and daily rated workers are absorbed against regular vacancies to the extent possible.

Negotiations by Management with Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh and Ashoka Hotel Employees Union in whom workers have shown distrust.

5265. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 800 workmen of Ashoka Hotel showed distrust, in writing, in Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh and Ashoka Hotel Employees Union and they informed the management not to negotiate in connection with their demands with the leaders of the said Unions; and

(b) if so, whether the management is still negotiating with the said Unions and if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A letter containing about 600 signatures of employees in Ashoka Hotel was received by the Management of the Hotel through the Ashoka Hotel Workers' Association, expressing lack of confidence in the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union and Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh with which negotiations on a charter of demands submitted by these two Unions were being conducted by the Management. It was however, found that some employees had signed the letter without knowing what its contents were. An agreement was signed with the two Unions in September, 1972 which has been honoured by the employees.

The majority of the workers are still represented by the above two Unions and the Management has continued to negotiate with them.

Delayed action on complaints against Income-tax evaders in Delhi

5266. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 17th August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 358 regarding complaints against the tax evaders received by the Income-tax authorities in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities allegedly in collusion with the defaulters knowingly take delayed action with a view to give sufficient time to the defaulters to remove the clues or tamper with the records, documents and bank accounts balances etc., on the basis of which proceedings are started against them; and

(b) whether action will be expedited against all such firms against which proceedings have not yet been initiated or against which proceedings are going on so that they may not remove the clues given in the complaints made against the tax evaders?

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

Achieving of Favourable Trade Balance in 1973

5267. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India did not achieve a favourable trade balance upto June, 1973 during this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to enquire improvement in trade balance during the next six months of the current year to make up the loss suffered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) India's favourable balance of trade during January—May, 1973 is provisionally placed at Rs. 49.06 crores,

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

Import Licences given to concerns for Direct import of A.B.S. Resin/A.B.S. moulding powder

5268. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.B.S. resin/A.B.S. moulding powder is a canalised item for import through S.T.C.;

(b) whether some of the concerns in country had been given import licences for these powders to import direct and not through S.T.C.; and

(c) if so, the names of such concerns together with reasons?

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

(b) and (c). It has come to notice that import licences for A.B.C. Resin have been issued to M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., through inadvertance. Action has been taken to cancel these licences as well as any other licences which may have been issued to any other party for import of this item. It may be pointed that 'A.B.S. Resin' is the same item as 'A.E.S. Moulding Powder' although the latter name only is mentioned in the list of canalised items.

Study undertaken by Overseas Development Institute of London on the effect of Britain's entry into E.E.C.

5269. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study undertaken by the Overseas Development Insti-

tute of London on the effect of Britain's entry into the European Economic Community on the trade of Asian Commonwealth countries has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the extent of losses that India is likely to suffer as a result thereof has been explained in the study; and

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

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

(b) According to the study of the Overseas Development Institute, Commonwealth preferences would be lost in respect of 100 million worth of imports from India.

(c) The question of safeguard measures for India's exports in the context of UK's entry into EEC is already being pursued both with the UK as well as EEC authorities.

Proposal to operate Passenger Flights from Agartala to Silchar via Kailasahar

5270. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the extension of air service now in operation from Calcutta-Agartala-Kailasahar upto Silchar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to operate Passenger-flight from Agartala to Silchar via Kailasahar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such representation appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalising the Excise Duty on Tea imposed on Zonal basis

5271. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken steps to rationalise the Excise Duty imposed on Zonal basis, as assured by him in his budget reply; and

(b) if so, what is the new rate structure, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Several writ petitions have been filed by Tea Estates in various High Courts against classification and grouping of Tea areas into different excise zones and the matter is *sub-judice*. Necessary steps for rationalization, if any, can be considered only after the Court decisions are announced.

Overtime Allowance allowed to employees of Indian Airlines during 1972-73

5272. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of employees in the Indian Airlines allowed to work overtime and draw Overtime Allowances;

(b) the total amount of Overtime Allowance drawn by such employees during the year 1972-73 (April-March) and how does it compare to their basic salaries;

(c) whether some Traffic Assistants work for more than 15 hours while their normal duty is for seven hours; and

(d) the rate of Overtime Allowance per hour paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Employees in the workmen category, which includes:

(i) Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Aircraft Radio Maintenance Engineers, Technical Officers etc. in the pay scale of Rs. 640—1170, 870—1380 and 1270—1700.

(ii) Pilots, Flights Engineers, Radio Officers and Cabin Crew in whose cases the overtime allowance is called Excess Flying Pay.

(iii) General Cadre Officers in the pay scale of Rs. 640—1170 who are paid overtime only for working on a Gazetted Holiday.

(b) The total amount of overtime and Excess Flying pay including Holiday pay paid during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 362.46 lakhs.

The pay and allowances during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 1505.19 lakhs. This figure includes the pay of several categories of employees who are not entitled to overtime such as officers and engineers in Grade 15 and above.

(c) At times, depending upon the urgency of work, Traffic Assistants may have to work for 15 or more hours, while their normal duty is for 7 hrs. and 20 minutes.

(d) The rate per hour differs depending upon the emoluments drawn.

**संलग्न तथा धातु व्यापार नियम द्वारा
अभ्रक का निर्यात अपने हाथ में लेने के पश्चात्
अभ्रक के निर्यात में वृद्धि/कमी**

5273. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम द्वारा अभ्रक का निर्यात अपने हाथ में लेने के पश्चात् से अभ्रक के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी; और

(ख) किसकी वृद्धि सबसे कम हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (जी ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) निर्यात के उपलब्ध प्रगतिमान आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1972-73 में 1604.23 लाख रु० मूल्य का 20,259 मे० टन साक्षित प्रपत्र निर्यात किया गया था जबकि 1971-72 में 1523.37 लाख रु० मूल्य में 19,635 मे० टन के निर्यात हुए।

Setting up of a Committee for Jute Procurement

5274. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee for Jute procurement has been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, what would be its scope and functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have not set up any such Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Allegedly callous attitude of officials at Begumpet Airport towards the passengers of flight No. IC 120 between Hyderabad and Bombay on 25th July

5275. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Current' (Bombay weekly) of 11th August, 1973 with the headline "Another IA Scandal" referring to the cancellation of Flight No.

IC 120 between Hyderabad and Bombay on 25th July, 1973 and the allegedly callous attitude of the concerned officials at Begumpet Airport towards the passengers of the above flight;

(b) the nature of action taken by the Corporation in the matter; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to keep the spares and spanners in Begumpet Airport for ready use?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The delay to and subsequent postponement of flight IC-120 of 25-7-73 from Hyderabad to Bombay was caused by a major engineering snag that required flying in of a complete brake assembly from Bombay, which is the major base for the maintenance of Caravelle type of aircraft. Hyderabad airport is equipped with tools to maintain Caravelle transit operations. It is not possible to keep complete sets of spares at all airports used by the Caravelles

Constitution of an Independent Authority for Distribution of Yarn

5276. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government intend to constitute an independent authority for the distribution of yarn to the weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir. No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government of India.

Functioning of L.I.C. Scheme of 'Term Insurance' in Ministries

5277. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation Scheme "term insurance" is not properly functioning in certain Ministries; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Scheme of "term insurance" of the L.I.C. is in operation in any of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of Overtime Allowance in respect of Employees working in Nationalised Banks and LIC in the Light of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

5278. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended stoppage of overtime allowance in respect of certain categories of staff of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether this aspect will also be considered to be applied in respect of the employees of the same categories working in the nationalised banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Third Pay Commission has recommended inter alia that the system of overtime allowance should be withdrawn in respect of categories and establishments to which the practice was extended subsequent to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. For the categories which would become ineligible for overtime, a system of compensatory offs and payments of honoraria, subject to certain restrictions, has been recommended.

(b) and (c). As the employees of the nationalised banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India are governed by the rules and regulations of those organisations, the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission do not apply to them.

Amount of Currency with the Public

5279. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of currency with the public at present; and

(b) the total amount of new money created during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The amount of currency with the public as on 10th August, 1973 was Rs. 5729 crores.

(b) The increase in currency with the public during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 439 crores and Rs. 604 crores, respectively.

Proposal to Freeze Prices

5280 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal made to Government for freezing of prices in order to control their rise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Maintenance of price stability is an important objective of Government policy, and a number of fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken with this end in view. Government has also

been receiving various suggestions from time to time, and these are duly examined. However, there is at present no proposal under consideration for a general freeze on prices.

Import facilities for Small Scale Industrialists in the Field of Electronics

5281 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether small scale industrialists in the field of electronics are allowed the import of raw materials directly without any application to the State Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) Small scale industrial units engaged in electronics industry are granted actual user licences for direct import of such raw materials as are not canalised for import through public sector agencies. For canalised items, the licensing authority issues a release order on the basis of which a unit has to contact the State Trading Corporation or other canalising agency with the release order.

Rules for Refunding Fares for Cancellation of Tickets in Indian Airlines

5282 SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE
SHRI MADHURYA
HALDAR

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

(a) the rules of Indian Airlines for refunding fares in cases of cancellation of tickets issued to non-official and official organisations both on day of non-availed flight and following missed flights,

(b) whether the Press Information Bureau, New Delhi has been charged Rs 4 only per ticket in case of seventy-two cancelled tickets during the first quarter of 1973; and

(c) the officers responsible for this huge loss to the public undertaking and what steps are proposed to recover the charges due from P.L.B.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) The cancellation and refund regulations are the same for both non-official and official organisations. The cancellation charges are —

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------|
| (i) | If made more than 48 hrs before the departure of the flight | Service charge of Rs 4% |
| (ii) | Between 24 hrs and less than 48 hrs before the departure of the flight | 10% |
| (iii) | Between 12 hrs and less than 24 hrs of the departure of the flight. | 25% |
| (iv) | More than 30 minutes and less than 12 hrs of the departure of the flight | 50% |
| (v) | Within 30 minutes of the departure of the flight | 100% |

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The cancellation charges were reduced to service charges by the Commercial Director, Headquarters under powers vested in him under Article 14 of the Cancellation and Refund Regulations, on receipt of a request from the Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

Number of Employees recruited by Nationalised Banks after Nationalisation

5283 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees recruited in the nationalised banks after nationalisation, Bank-wise, and the total number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes among them; and

(b) whether recruitment to any of the nationalised banks is done through Employment Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) The total number of employees and the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes in the 14 nationalised banks as on 30-6-69 and 31-12-72 are given below

Name of Bank	Total No. of employees as on 30-6-69	Total No. of Scheduled Caste employees as on 19-7-69	Total No. of employees as on 31-12-72	Total No. of Scheduled Caste employees as on 31-12-72
Central Bank of India.	17495	186	27375	616
Bank of India	10477	293	14770	540
Punjab National Bank.	12549	378	15595	528
Bank of Baroda	10264	145	15518	435
United Commercial Bank	8382	157	10623	244
Canara Bank	6638	31	11668	114
United Bank of India	5909	98	9476	202
Dena Bank	4991	29	8962	336
Syndicate Bank	4753	11	9666	52
Union Bank of India	6298	121	9989	291
Allahabad Bank	4117	57	5452	162
Indian Bank	3649	29	4797	146
Bank of Maharashtra	2697	8	5440	125
Indian Overseas Bank	3655	46	5161	161

(b) The banks have reported that recruitment is made through advertisement in newspapers and that vacancies are also generally notified to Employment Exchanges Candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges are considered for recruitment along with those who apply direct in response to advertisement.

state the total deposits in (a) State Bank of India (b) 14 nationalised banks and (c) banks other than nationalised banks as on 31st December, 1972 without taking into account inter-bank deposits?

Deposits in Banks

5284 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHATGI: The required

	Aggregate deposits (exclusive of inter- bank transactions)
	(Amt. in Rs. Crores Provisional)
<i>As at the end of December, 1972.</i>	
1. SBI and its Subsidiaries	2334
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	4706
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	1323
4. All Scheduled Commercial Banks	8363

**Cost of I.T.D.C. Monthly Bulletin
'Yatri'**

5285. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total monthly cost for editing and producing I.T.D.C.'s 8-page monthly bulletin 'Yatri' with break-up of salary of the Editor, other editorial staff, printing and overhead establishment expenses;

(b) how many total issues with total number of pages have been printed so far since establishment of this bulletin and its total expenses so far; and

(c) the reason for not using public sector agencies like D.A.V.P. or Publications Division for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The total monthly cost for editing and producing 8-page bulletin YATRI is Rs. 13,571.00. The break-up of salary of the editor and other editorial staff is attached.

(b) 58 issues with 436 pages have been produced from May 1969, when the monthly bulletin was started, to June 1973. A sum of Rs. 4.44 lakhs has been spent till June 1973 on production of YATRI.

(c) The Department of Tourism has entrusted the job of producing the entire range of tourist literature to India Tourism Development Corporation—a Public Sector Agency. YATRI is a touristic newsletter. ITDC has, therefore, been assigned the task of producing it.

Statement

	Rs.
1. Cost of paper, printing, packing and forwarding and freight charges etc. of 9,000 copies of one issue of 'Yatri' containing 8 pages	10,600-00
2. Overhead expenses per issue of Yatri calculated as a proportion of P & P Division overhead charged to the Department of Tourism	2,971-00
	13,571-00

3. The Editorial Staff in ITDC is as under:

	Grade
	Rs.
Editor	1300—1600
Asstt. Editor	700—1250
Reporter Sub-Editor	325—575
Proof Reader	210—530
Editorial Asstt.	210—530
P.A. to Editor	210—530

The editorial section handles the entire range of publicity literature including folders, tourist brochures guide books as well as Yatri. It is, therefore, not possible to pin-point the exact amount spent on the editorial services for Yatri. The above editorial expenses have, therefore, been calculated proportionately to the total range of work in relation to the work done for Yatri.

Directives Issued by Government to Lower Down Prices of Nylon Yarn to Pre-Budget Level

5286. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directives to lower down prices of Nylon Yarn to pre-budget level; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Prices of Nylon Yarn are fixed under a voluntary agreement between spinners and weavers. The Spinners and Weavers have been advised to review their mutual agreement on prices of various deniers of Nylon yarn, in view of the recent increases observed in market price and the need for actual users to get supplies at the agreed prices.

Canalisation of Imports of Dry Fruits through S.T.C.

5287. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their earlier decision to canalise imports of dry fruits through S.T.C.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the change?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Tripura for giving Relief to People affected by Flood and Drought

5288. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Tripura for meeting the emergency demand during the current financial year; and

(b) what was the amount asked for by the Government of Tripura for providing relief to the people affected by flood and drought this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The reference perhaps relates to the request of the Government of Tripura for Central assistance towards expenditure on flood and drought relief measures. The State Government had assessed the requirement of funds for such purposes at Rs. 9.08 crores. On the basis of a Central Team's Report, the Government of India have adopted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1.06 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has already been released to the State Government. Further releases, subject to the ceiling, will be made on the basis of the progress of actual expenditure.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 853 DATED 27TH JULY, 1973 RE. REPORT OF TASK FORCE ON AIR-PORT SECURITY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): In reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 853 answered on the 27th July, 1973 it was stated that:

"(c) Vital installations at the four international airports viz. operational areas, runways, taxi-tracks, aprons, hangars, re-fuelling installations, Instrument Landing Systems, etc. have already been declared "prohibited places" under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The Industrial Security Force is being inducted into the four airports."

It is regretted that in the above answer, due to typographical error the word "protected" has been typed in advertently instead of the word "prohibited".

After making the necessary correction the reply would read as under:—

"(c) Vital installation at the four international airports viz., operational areas, runways, taxi-tracks aprons, hangars, refuelling installations Instrument Landing Systems, etc., have already been declared "prohibited places" under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The Industrial Security Force is being inducted into the four airports."

I regret that the statement correcting the reply mentioned above was inadvertently delayed and not laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha within the prescribed period. Care will be taken to ensure that such an omission does not recur.

12.04 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to know from you about the commitment made by External Affairs Minister, that the text will be submitted to you. I want to know whether the text has been submitted to you and whether you have gone through that. If so we would like to know your reaction thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: So far it has not come to me.

श्री समर गुहा : क्या उन्होंने अभी आप को दिया नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं दिया है ।

श्री समर गुहा : उन्होंने हाउस को यह कमिटमेंट दिया है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (इयत्ताबान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कोई मोशन या कानिग एटेंशन वगैरह नहीं है । आज हम ने कोई और सबजेक्ट नहीं लेना है । आज हम ने सिर्फ क्रिच प्लान के एप्रोच पर डिस्कशन करना है ।

श्री मधु लिये (वाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साउथ मेट्रोल रेलवे और सेंट्रल रेलवे की सारी गाड़िया बन्द हो गई हैं । मंत्री महोदय को उस के बारे में वक्तव्य देना चाहिए । जब लोको की हड़ताल हुई, थी, तो यहा उस के बारे में दम दफा बयान हुए थे । मद्रास और बम्बई के बीच में सब गाड़ियां ठप्प हो गई है । आप रेल मंत्री को बयान देने के लिये कहें । आप ध्यान दिलाने की नोटिस या नियम 377 के अधीन नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं । कम से कम रेल मंत्री का बयान तो आना चाहिये । (इयत्ताबान)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां सब गाड़िया बन्द है । मैसूर और बान्द्र आदि क्षेत्रों में अन्न, फटिलाइजर, डीजल और पेट्रोल आदि नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं । सब यातायात बन्द है । (इयत्ताबान) आप नियम 377 के अधीन नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं । अगर आप ने इस बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया होता, तो सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा जाती । (इयत्ताबान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले साल श्री बनर्जी ने रूल 377 के मातहत एक मामला उठाया था। लेकिन अब मेम्बरों ने ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता इस को राइट ही बना लिया है। अब मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा। जहां तक रेलवे ग्रेडिन्ग का सम्बन्ध है, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर को कहूंगा।

विजिनेम एडवाइजरी कमेटी में, श्री इस हाउस में, जो फैसला किया जाता है, उस का क्या फायदा है, अगर मेम्बर साहबान उस पर स्टिक नहीं करते हैं? विजिनेम एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कुछ बात होती है और यहाँ दूसरी बात की जाती है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि मेम्बर साहबान किसी बात पर भी स्टिक न करें। हाउस में जो फैसला हो, उस पर चलना चाहिये।

श्री मधु निमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सबमिशन करने के बारे में भी विजिनेम एडवाइजरी कमेटी में फैसला होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सबमिशन की बात नहीं है। यह फैसला हुआ था कि हम सीधे क्रिकेट प्लान के एप्रोच पर डिस्कशन शुरू कर देंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I am a Member of the Business Advisory Committee. You always advise us that the BAC is to fix up the time only and they cannot go into the merits. So, how can we determine?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Sir, you should find some time for a discussion on the recent Indo-Pak Agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Mr Bosu, I am not allowing anything now I have called Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

DOCUMENT ENTITLED "U.K.'s ASSOCIATION" TO EEC & INDIA'S TRADE

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the document entitled "U.K.'s accession to EEC and India's trade" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-5570/73].

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1973 UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, CENTRAL EXCISE (8TH AUDIT.) RULES, 1973, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973—Union Government (Commercial), Part I—Introduction, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5571/73].
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 846 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5572/73].
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 394(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1973, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5573/73].

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 847 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 848 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 850 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 851 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R. 852 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3574/73].

(5) Two statements, (i) correcting the answer given on the 2nd March, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 1972 by Shri M. S. Purty regarding exemption to foreign technicians from payment of income tax, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the answer. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5575/73].

ACCOUNTS OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE FOR 1971-72 AND TEXTILE MACHINERY (PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION CONTROL (AMDT.) ORDER, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section

(4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5576/73].

- (2) A copy of the Textile Machinery (Production and Distribution) Control (Amendment) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1184 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5577/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ORISSA MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS) ACT, 1969 AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Orissa Notification S.R.O. No. 695/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 2nd August, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Rules, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5578/73].

- (2) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) G.O.Ms. No. 547 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (ii) G.O.Ms. No. 548 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (iii) G.O.Ms. No. 599 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (v) G.O.Ms. No. 649 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (v) G.O.Ms. No. 650 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (vi) G.O.Ms. No. 651 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.
- (vii) G.O.Ms. No. 687 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th July, 1973.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notifications.

(Placed in library. See No. LT—5579/73).

RFVIFW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD. FOR 1971/72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): 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 Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, 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—5580/73).

1810-LS—8

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.06 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1973 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th August, 1973.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FOOD RIOTS IN BHOPAL AND INDORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
On behalf of Mr. F. A. Ahmed...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने इस विषय पर ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया और नियम 377 के अधीन नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं किया। मंत्री महोदय जो वक्तव्य देने जा रहे हैं, हम को उस के बारे में सवाल पूछने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। हम पूरी स्थिति को देख कर आये हैं। वहाँ पुलिस ने बहुत अत्याचार किया है। लेकिन हम लोगों को इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछने या बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है। हम न यह मामला उठाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन आप ने अनुमति नहीं दी है। इस स्थिति में हमारे लिए क्या रास्ता है? यह हमारे प्रदेश का मामला है। हम स्थिति को देख कर आये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ तो आप विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह फैसला करते हैं—उस में सभी लीडर्ज थे—कि कोई मोशन नहीं लेना है, रूल 377 के मातहत कोई सबाल नहीं उठाना है, सीधे प्लान पर डिस्कशन करना है, और दूसरी तरफ आप लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं। हमारे पास जो टाइम है, उस में अगर मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट ही होता है, तो वही काफी है। एक तरफ आप फैसला करते हैं कि आज कोई और सबजेक्ट नहीं लिया जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि फ़ला बात कहने की इजाजत दी जाए। मैं हैरान हूँ। अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट ही न दें।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) हमें सबाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबाल यह है कि आप इतने सालों से हैं, आप को इतना नहीं पता है कि जब मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट देता है तो उस के बाद कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं हो सकता है, उस के बाद बहस हो सकती है। इस तरह में बनेगा क्या, आप किसी एक जगह पर खड़े नहीं रहने हैं, आप ऐसा करते हैं तो आगे लोग क्या करेंगे? आप किसी बात पर एक जगह खड़े नहीं होते हैं।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : आप चर्चा की अनुमति दें। 12 वर्ष के 15 वर्ष के छात्रों को पुलिस ने बिल्कुल निर्दयता से पीटा है, घरो से निकाल कर पीटा है, लाठियों से मारा है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह मुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो मंत्री महोदय इस को टबल पर रख दें।

MR. SPEAKER: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding food riots in Indore and Bhopal.

I wish to share with the Honourable Members our deep concern over the

unhappy incidents recently reported from Indore and Bhopal following an agitation there by people against rise in prices. The fact that some human lives have been lost in the incident at Bhopal have distressed us.

Madhya Pradesh is normally surplus in foodgrains and contributes sizeable quantities of rice to the Central pool for allocation to the deficit States. Due to drought in 1972-73, there has been a shortfall in the procurement of rice during the current season. On account of reduced availability in the market the prices of foodgrains showed a rising tendency not only in the State of Madhya Pradesh but throughout the country.

In order to combat the rise in prices the releases of foodgrains through the fair price shops have been stepped up considerably. During the period from January to July, 1973, the total public distribution of foodgrains in the State has been of the order of 2.01 lakh tonnes as against 1.28 lakh tonnes distributed during the corresponding period of the last year. According to the reports received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, a quantity of 1300 tonnes of wheat, 200 tonnes of jowar and 560 tonnes of rice were allotted during each of the months of July and August for sale through 163 fair price shops at Bhopal. In the case of Indore, allotment of 2340 tonnes of wheat, 500 tonnes of jowar and 800 tonnes of rice were made for sale through 246 fair price shops for each of the months of July and August.

The procurement of wheat started in an encouraging way in Madhya Pradesh, the current year's procurement being 1.91 lakh tonnes as against 65 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period of last year.

In the case of coarse grains also, the procurement has seen of the order of sixty thousand tonnes against negligible quantities during the corresponding period of last year.

RAMESH 1810 LS A's 4-12-73

There has been a fall in the prices of different foodgrains at Indore and Bhopal mainly due to the brightened prospects of the ensuing kharif crops owing to good rains received in the State. The raids organised by the State Government to unearth the hoarded stocks have also reported to have aided the bearish sentiments.

As I have had occasions to inform the House, we have been able to meet the most difficult phase of the food situation created by unprecedented drought over the major portion of the country. There has been satisfactory rainfall all over the country and kharif crops prospects have substantially improved. With the coming in of the kharif crop in the market there is bound to be an easing of the food situation throughout the country.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLEGED PRINTING OF POSTERS BY D.A.V.P. FOR DELHI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS UNION ELECTIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement in reply to an allegation regarding the DAVP's role in the recent Delhi University Students Union elections.

Statement

Yesterday, Shri Phool Chand Verma made an allegation in the House that the DAVP published posters worth about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs for the pro-Congress candidates in the recent Delhi University Students Union elections. This allegation is baseless and politically motivated. Neither the DAVP nor any other governmental agency has printed or published any poster of this type. Similar allegation that DAVP has brought out posters in connection with the Delhi University Teachers' Association elections is equally unfounded and malicious.

RE: DISCUSSION ON INDIA-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I understood you to say yesterday, that you would be convening a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee to see if time could be found for a discussion on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. May I take it that because some parties are not in favour of this discussion, therefore, you have withdrawn your suggestion now?

MR. SPEAKER: No, it was not withdrawn. But in view of the fact that the Minister of External Affairs is going away today, I was just thinking when we could have it....

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): If you would permit me, Sir, I have been authorised by the Minister of External Affairs to submit for your kind consideration, that if it is the will of this House, by and large, to have a discussion on this issue, then it can be had only today, because the Minister is leaving for Algiers this evening; if it is at all necessary and if it is the overwhelming wish of this House, then it could be had only today...

MR. SPEAKER: This afternoon is a non-official day. What to do in this situation?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: He is leaving today.

MR. SPEAKER: I considered this. Unfortunately, the whole of this evening is for non-official business. There is no other way out. Now, let the hon. Minister take up his own item regarding the approach to the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Kindly allow one or two minutes for hon. Members to have their say. The situation outside is very serious. Please find some way out. If you allow hon. Members to have

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]
their say, then less time will be consumed. Otherwise, more time will be taken.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North—East) The Prime Minister could be here; she is here, and I see her car outside, and she can come to the House and we can have a discussion in the morning today

अध्यक्ष महोदय देखिये आप पार्लियामेंट है सभी बातें होती हैं। हर एक बात का प्राप्तर पर-स्पेक्टिव भी होता है। अब आप ने आज प्लान रखा है, बड़े सालों के बाद रखा है, ये चोजे फिर भी आप उस में ले आये तो यह कहा तक ठीक लगता है ? मैं तो आप का, जो हाउस का हुक्म है उस को तामील कर रहा हूँ और जो आप का हुक्म है कि वह नहीं करना है तो नहीं करते हैं। आप बनाइए हम क्या करें ? मास्टर ऐस है कि एक तरफ तो कहने है कि राइट को चलना है और दूसरी तरफ बहुत है कि लेफ्ट को चलना है, तो बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ा जाती है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) May I submit a few words in one minutes Sir, I have written to you earlier It is a very serious matter The other day, the House discussed the atrocities committed on the Harijans Only the other day (Interruptions) If you keep on talking I cannot talk I would appeal to the Chair to listen to us,—in West Bengal at Godhulia in Midnapore district, the police has committed unspeakable atrocities on the Harijan women there What they have done is the most atrocious thing. Why does not the Home Minister come forward with a statement (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I only pray that God give you some guidance I am unable to give you.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I beg to submit that the discussion of the Plan is of paramount importance,

and no time should be cut out from that discussion. It is too important to be neglected.

भी सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट का समय आप मुझे दें। एक मिनट आप मेरी बात सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप नेशनल इश्यूज़ पर भी कभी कभी आया करें। बड़ी मुश्किल से यह आज आया है। बाकी बातें तो आप रोज करते हैं। उस के लिए तो आप की बिधान सभाएं हैं, आप के एम एल एज हैं वहाँ भी आप यह सब कर सकते हैं। (इयबधान) इस को इतना भी न रखें कि नेशनल इश्यू यहाँ आ सके तो फिर इस का क्या बनेगा ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Yesterday, when we raised the issue of the severe food position in Kerala and did not ask the Minister to make a statement

MR. SPEAKER I have asked

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In the other House, the Home Minister made a statement So, the Government are using double-standards; double-standards are being applied (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER The Speaker is no more a Presiding Officer He is a man in the dock now I am really worried about it All the time you accuse me by saying 'you did not to that' and so on There is a way of addressing the Chair You do not make him stand in the dock There should be some courtesy, politeness in addressing the Chair Every day you do it. The Minister was asked to make a statement yesterday. I had permitted him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need your help. I know what to do. I only want that may God save me from you and some others.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रेसिडेंट्स रूल हैं। गाजीपुर की पुलिस ने एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता के घर को बन्द कर दिया है। उसका सारा घर लूट लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर से आप इस के ऊपर बयान दिलवाइए, वह इस की सफाई करें।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, taking the opportunity of rule 377, the Members on that side make false allegations. It is the responsibility of the Member concerned to prove the allegation. Yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri Phool Chand Verma, made an allegation that the DAVP has spent Rs. 5 lakhs in connection with the University students' elections. It is a baseless and false allegation; it is without any foundation or truth. I challenge the hon. Member; the Member has to prove it. Let him apologise. He must apologise for the allegation. It is a false and baseless allegation. It is their responsibility to prove it. This forum must not be misused; they are misusing this forum. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कभी कभी सोचता हूँ कि आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं? मैं इतना खुश हुआ आज कि आखिरकार कोई बात तो आज आई है, नेशनल प्लान पर बहस होनी है, अब उस पर भी आप उसी तरह कर रहे हैं? आप को तो खुश होना चाहिए कि नेशनल प्लान आज आ रहा है। लेकिन और बातों में लगे हुए हैं। पार्लियामेंट इज मेट फार ब्राडर इशूज।

(SHRI D. P. DHAR): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973."

At the outset I should very respectfully beg to share your feelings that a discussion on this very important and significant document which relates to the future of our country has at long last been possible in this House. I had hoped and I had wished that this discussion should have taken place a little earlier but that was not to be and that is why at the present moment I am presenting this paper under the burden of a few constraints.

In the first instance, as I said, it is rather late to discuss this approach paper, but none the less it is a matter of pleasure and privilege for me that an opportunity has been afforded. Late, because we are almost in the process of completing the draft plan; and we shall therefore have the added pleasure and privilege of taking into account the valuable suggestions and opinions which this hon. House may express, so that as far as is within our power we shall try to incorporate them and give them a position of significance and honour in the planning process itself.

We are meeting today under some what altered circumstances since the plan approach was framed. There have been changes in the domestic scene and there have been more significant and more disquieting changes in the global scene. It is against this background that we have to examine the basis and validity and relevance of the postulates that underlie the plan document.

As is well known, the approach document has two aspects. In the first instance, it enumerates as clearly as possible the objectives which we seek to achieve and the strategies which are necessary for achieving those objectives. Secondly, we have also endeavoured to work out details, targets and programmes and

12.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPROACH TO THE
FIFTH PLAN

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

other institutional reforms so that we are able, in concrete terms, to achieve the objectives that have been set forth in this approach document.

As I submitted, the state of our economy has undergone a considerable change. It has been going through very severe stresses and strains and it is very natural therefore for us to take these changes and stresses and difficulties into account, because we cannot forget that even though these difficulties might appear to be of short-term duration and they may appear to be temporary in character, they are bound to affect in some degree and to some extent the formulations of tomorrow.

What are the most prominent changes or stresses which the economy has undergone during the last year or so? In the first instance, many difficulties have arisen as a result of a lean and very unfavourable agricultural year. We have had a considerable diminution in the overall production in the agricultural sector. This, along with several other factors—but this being the basis offender in this game—has led to the spiralling of prices and they have galloped for quite some time. This in itself has not only caused suffering to many sections of our people but has also had rather deleterious effects on our economy.

Secondly, the position has been made somewhat more difficult, the position has aggravated somewhat, because of the high prices which quite a large number of commodities which we import have recorded in the world market. As I put it one day, there has been literally an invasion of high prices from abroad on our domestic economy. This has been particularly noticeable in food. This then is another source of agony, this then is another source which is having its inevitable consequences on the state of our economy. The other factor which has been responsible for

these imbalances has been due to the existence of a very large liquidity in the system. And, this has led to its own results. I do not want to repeat at any great length these various factors, because they have been discussed in one form or the other in this august House on several occasions before. These then are the three factors which we have to take into account in assessing, if I may submit with all respect, the validity and the relevance of the fundamental strategy of the approach document.

As far as agriculture is concerned, we have mentioned in the approach document that it is absolutely essential that the production in this sector has to be increased substantially, that investments have to be made so that we are able to increase the production of particularly those items of agricultural commodities which have lent themselves to a sharp rise in prices. This has been stated in the approach document and this has been repeated by us during the various exercises that we have undertaken and its relevance becomes all the more important today because of the traumatic experience through which the people of this country have passed as a result of weather aberrations and its consequential harmful effects on agricultural production.

We have not only to think in terms of greater production but we have also to ensure that what we produce is made available to the people, that the poorer, vulnerable sections of our society get the fruits of the large investments that we make in agriculture, that the food we produce, the articles of daily consumption, eatables, the bare necessities of life in which there is a substantial augmentation of production, do really reach the hands of the people who need them. Therefore, the suggestion which was made in the approach document, that this country has to rely upon a healthy effective and efficient distribution system, has been

emphasised and has been vindicated by the experience that we have gone through recently. Not only that. This distribution system must not be left to the tender mercies of the speculative, profiteering elements of our society....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Or the crooked elements of our society.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am glad you have brought a new dimension to this definition, which is very relevant.

SHRI PILOO MODY. I just included him also

SHRI D. P. DHAR: If you are talking purely literally, it is difficult for you to bend and it is not my habit even with regard to a friend to be uncharitable in the use of language. I repeat for the sake of my dear friend, Shri Piloo Mody, that the slogans of free market are all right; that the slogans that crooks as well as profiteers and blackmarketeers should have a free field-day in this country is all right, but not if you have to achieve two basic purposes. I am not bringing in any ideology; I am only mentioning the specific needs of the situation in this country. These two specific basic needs are, firstly, that we have got to feed the vulnerable sections of our people, whether they are in towns, or landless labour or marginal farmers in the villages and rural areas. This is the responsibility of the society. This is the responsibility of Government. This is what has been stated in the approach paper, and the situation that has developed unfortunately has vindicated this position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is nothing new.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: But if we reiterate our faith in something good, that should not be pooh-poohed; that should be welcomed.

The other thing I submit for your kind consideration is that we should

procedure sufficient quantities of food indigenously, within the bounds of this country in order to feed this system. Otherwise, we are going to plan for utter poverty, for a system which will be always dependent upon alien and foreign mercies.

The other thing that has been said with regard to agriculture in the approach paper—I think it is equally valid today—is that we have to release the creative energies of rural India, and these energies cannot be released merely by empty slogans. These energies can be released by effective implementation of land reforms. I am not thinking, again, of land reforms in terms of social justice or bringing the much needed succour and help to the deprived sections of our society in rural India. I am thinking of land reforms as a basic instrument of restructuring our society in rural India, so that the creative energies of our millions are released for greater production and greater prosperity.

This is the other element that has been mentioned in the Approach document. As we are discussing the Approach document, I have no wish, no desire, to enter into controversies. I am only stating what has been stated in the document, what in the opinion of the Planning Commission, what in the opinion of the Government of India and what in the opinion of the National Development Council is of relevance and validity for our conditions.

The second matter that has been stated in the Approach document and to which I would draw the special attention of you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this August House, is our emphasis on the core sector. When we said this at the time of the formulation of the Approach paper, at the time this paper was made public, quite a number of voices were raised, not only criticisms but even in derision of this objective. Today, as I

submitted, the market conditions in the world, the price situation in the world, has again brought home to us the need and significance of laying more emphasis than we had even in the Approach Paper, on the development of the core sector.

I will give only one example, with your permission, Sir, of a few items. The trade terms today are so heavily unfavourable to developing countries that it is a source of great concern to all of us and it should be a source of great concern not only to this side of the House but also to the other side of the House. As I submitted a little earlier, the foodgrain prices in the world market have recorded an all-time record. The prices of steel which we import, the prices of fertilisers which we import, the prices of oil which we import, have risen phenomenally. Therefore, it is bound to have a very serious effect on the balance of payments situation. When, occasionally, we refer to the developments in the global context, sometimes, this aspect of the matter is not clearly appreciated.

What is the lesson that we have to draw from this? The only lesson that we can draw from it, as was indicated in the Approach document even before the prices of these various commodities touched these high levels, is that we have got to acquire self-reliance and self-sufficiency. That is why a considerable investment has been designed in these sectors. I submit with all respect that the importance of developing heavier industries in the core sector, the need for bringing greater efficiency into the functioning of the core sector, is absolutely imperative for the survival of this nation as a free and a dignified entity.

The third matter of the high importance that has been mentioned in the Approach paper related to the question, the objective, of removal of poverty and reduction of unemployment. In the matter of unemployment the Approach paper said and, with

all respect, I reiterate the logic and the wisdom, if I may say so, of this strategy that, in the first instance, there must be a fuller land-use by institutional arrangements.

I did mention that one of the most important arrangements is land reforms and tenancy protection, etc. But, apart from that, better land utilisation has also been conceived in specific programmes of area development, of improving some of our chronically drought-prone areas, of bringing special programmes to relieve the difficulties and poverty of the marginal farmers of small farmers, and these programmes have been worked out and will be adequately listed and quantified in the Draft Plan which, as I submitted, is *lovely*—to be ready fairly soon.

As far as the question of unemployment and removal of unemployment is concerned, we also have said in the Approach Document and I think there is no escape from accepting this—namely, to endeavour to have an accelerated rate of growth. We have postulated a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. There is a criticism that this is an unattainable objective. It has been said that the rate of growth should be somewhat lower. But when this criticism is levelled against the Approach Document, I would like those friends to give us the benefit of an alternative solution to some of the basic things that we have got to deal with. What effect will it have on employment? What effect will it have on our balance-of-payments situation? What effect will it have on our objectives of achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency? What effect will it have on the question of raising production in this country?

Therefore, it is our humble view in the Planning Commission that to aim for a lower rate of growth is to aim for a mediocre remedy, an inadequate remedy for some of the big problems which this country is facing.

The second thing, as I submitted, is the large expansion of employment opportunities for the common man so that there will be a larger and more diffused and widespread generation of incomes. We have also conceived in the Approach Paper that essential social consumptions apart from private consumption have got to be provided, like health, education, drinking water, etc., we have also said that priority has to be given to the production of articles of mass consumption to match the new incomes. Here, I would like to venture to offer a word of explanation. In the Approach Paper we have said that the pattern of consumption has got to be somewhat altered. 'Somewhat' perhaps may be an euphemistic way of saying. It has to be basically altered. We have to think of an unknown commodity called the consumer who is not given what he needs.

Therefore, the emphasis in the entire process of production is to shift to the production to the manufacture of articles of mass consumption. They have to shift from the production of commodities of elitist consumption. Perhaps this may deprive quite a number of our friends a small luxury like eating a chocolate or two.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is only children who eat chocolates.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: But there are some overgrown children also.

Nevertheless, this is imperative. But, apart from this, my submission is that the Approach Document ventures to submit this with all humility but with all seriousness, that the time has come when the distortions which have entered into our productive system have to be removed, not only removed but the productive system itself has to aim at drastically different objectives entirely. This, I submit should be continuously made, whatever one may say.

The other factor which I mentioned was this. The other difficulty as I said, was born out of the excess liquidity in the market. We have said in the Approach Paper and our apprehensions, our fears have been borne out by facts, that any deficit financing which is not relatable to production in real terms, will cause inflation and, therefore, will be one of the direct causes of high prices. We have, therefore, re-emphasized the need for keeping the deficit financing at the lowest possible level. As a matter of fact we are revising the figures which have been postulated in the Approach Document with regard to deficit financing in the lower direction. And this is absolutely essential....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): But the trend is in the higher direction.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The trend, with all respect to Shyamnandan Babu, is not in the higher direction. Perhaps you, as an economist of note, would agree that never before....

AN HON. MEMBER: Acha.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Well, I must submit that I, in all humility—and I do have humility fortunately do believe that one has to learn a good deal from Shyamnandan Babu.

Therefore, I would draw his very kind attention to one or two facts which perhaps may not substantiate the observation which he was pleased to make a little while ago, that there is a trend in the upward direction. It has never happened in this country that at one go, expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 400 crores. It has never happened in this country that Rs. 300 crores were just impounded from the institutions. It has not happened so far....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you have already incurred Rs. 350 crores of deficit financing.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am talking of the remedial aspect.

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

Therefore, while the hon Member is perfectly at liberty to be critical, as far as the level or the size of deficit financing is concerned—the hon Member is perfectly at liberty to question the justification—I think that justification was unavoidable, it was an unalterable justification for having had to indulge in this size of deficit financing. He is perfectly at liberty to question that, question our premises, on which that deficit financing was based. But he, at the same time, I am sure, will have the charity to concede that the measures which were taken are of a substantial character. I am afraid of using the word, revolutionary, so that, it does not hurt some sentiments of a revolutionary type. Therefore, Sir, this is, by and large the framework of the Approach Document which I have had the privilege of presenting for the consideration of the august house.

I had a few Substitute Motions and I pondered very sincerely and very objectively on the contents of those Motions—particularly the one which was rather drastic in the use of its language, namely, that the Paper, the Approach Document, should be scrapped. On the contrary, I felt, after viewing the economic situation—no doubt a difficult situation, which should cause all of us concern,—after looking at it ruthlessly and dispassionately, I have not been able to find a better approach to meet this situation even under the altered circumstances, than the one which has been elaborated in this Document.

Of course, there can be modifications, there can be changes, and suggestions to that effect would be most welcome. That is what we are concerned with. But I cannot conceive of any alteration in the fundamentals of this approach I cannot conceive of altering the very basis on which the structure of this Approach has been built.

Sir, Planning is a difficult process. It is not merely an expenditure programme. It is not merely putting together of Budgets of States and the Centre for five years. The most important factor, the central factor, which should occupy the mind of every economist, every politician, every hon. Member of the House is the future of the Man in India. It is that future that has got to be safeguarded. It is that future for which we plan, I must caution Hon. Members that there are no soft options, if I may say so. Options are hard. Choices are difficult. And, this Honourable House will be called upon to make hard and difficult choices.

We have only indicated the framework of a policy. When the policies are actually spelt out in the Draft Plan, where they will be spelt out, they where they will be spelt put, they will be very drastic; they will be very severe and they will be very demanding. But I have no doubt in my mind that our faith in our people in our system, should enable us to make this choice and to succeed to serve the objectives that I have very briefly elaborated here.

Sir, I do not want to take any more time of the hon House.

With these words, I again commend the document for the kind consideration of this august House.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That this House do consider the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973."

There are a large number of Speakers on both sides. So, what I propose to do is that, I shall call the first Member from the Opposition and the first Member from the Treasury Bench who can take twenty minutes each. But, all the other Members from the Treasury Bench will not take more than seven to ten minutes each.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Give us fifteen minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what is suggested by your party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make one submission on the discussion on the Approach Paper? The discussion might be permitted to go to the next session. Let us have a full and detailed discussion as much as possible. Otherwise this five or ten minutes will not do. Our no-confidence motion is not coming up on the 5th Sept.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you at pains since yesterday to give all explanations for not bringing in the no-confidence motion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Shri Bhagat also says that it has happened in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Mukherjee, Your party is allocated 39 minutes. You may take it yourself or give some share to others.

Before that, there are substitute motions. Are you moving them? Shri Mavalankar is not present in the House. (Interruptions) Excepting him, I take it that all the others are moving them (Interruptions).

How can I take the motion as moved when Shri Mavalankar is not present?

The time allocation is as follows:—

C.P.M.	39 minutes.
C.P.I.	37 minutes.
J.S.	34 minutes.
D.M.K.	34 minutes.
Congress	9 hours.

Of course, the Congress has got quite a good share.

U.I.P.G.	23 minutes.
Congress (O)	21 minutes.
Swatantra	11 minutes.
S.P.	8 minutes.
Unattached	23 minutes.

That is all I have to say. Now you may move your Substitute motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973, recommends that in view of the changed economic context, the present approach document be rejected and a new approach document formulated to suit the changing economic conditions and requirements". (1)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973, recommends that in view of the mounting unemployment, under-employment and hidden unemployment, the present approach document be remoulded and a new approach document be formulated to provide for full-employment in our Federation". (2).

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973, recommends that in view of imbalanced development of urban and rural areas, fast increasing poverty and mounting unemployment, the present approach document be radically overhauled and

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya]

a new document be prepared in order to provide equal opportunities for the development of urban and rural areas, check mounting unemployment so that the said document may fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people in the context of the changing social and economic conditions of to-day". (3).

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974—79', laid on the Table of the House on the 20th February, 1973, recommends that—

(a) Rs. 1350 crores be allotted to the Government of Mysore for plan expenditure and Rs. 337 crores under the non-plan expenditure;

(b) in view of the little change in the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the present approach document be radically overhauled and a new document be prepared in order to dovetail a separate Five Year Plan for the development of these backward communities within the framework of the national Plan and State Plans with clear cut physical and financial targets for their all round development and to provide for a definite Social Policy Resolution for implementation as a time bound programme;

(c) prohibition be introduced throughout the country;

(d) the active participation of the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the formation of the Plan at all stages be ensured for its success and implementation and at least Rs. 500 crores for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 750

crores for Scheduled Tribes be set apart for their welfare in the Fifth Plan;

(e) Planning Commission and the Central Government should ensure that the benefits intended to flow to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes actually flow from the general sector schemes and any reduction in the expenditure on plan schemes due to economy measures does not affect the schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(f) the scheme of post-matric scholarships be immediately reviewed with a view to linking the quantum of scholarships with the rise in cost of living and to abolish the means test in the case of Scheduled Castes and legislative and executive measures be taken to abolish scavenging in the country". (5).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now this approach document is being discussed in a bit of new context when the country is passing through an unprecedented price rise.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, we had more than six months time to test the main premises formulated in the approach as well as the basis thereof. The approach to the Fifth Plan has been prepared on the basis that there should be stability of prices. But the course of development during the last six months has shown that this basis or premise of stability of prices has absolutely gone. Again, the approach has been based on the fact that there should be more

and more self-reliance, and our dependence on imports will be reduced, but again the course of development during the last six months has proved that that basis has also gone, because the hon. Minister has told us just now that there has been price invasion from the international world, and in the matter of imports of every item, whether it be steel, fertiliser or oil, there has been hike of price-rise and the imbalance between imports and exports is increasing. So, our dependence on imports is not being reduced but on the contrary it is increasing.

The hon. Minister said that though there were some distortions in the various formulations, the basis of the Plan was sound. Here lies our main criticism. The basis of the Plan is absolutely the old basis; it is not a new basis on which our entire society has to run. The Plan has been prepared within the framework of the system in which we are now living. That system is the capitalist system which has led from capitalism to monopoly capitalism. The exploitation by the feudal forces in the villages has still very dominant and has not gone. Unless the fundamental basis is changed unless there is complete elimination of the exploitation by the feudal forces over land, unless there is complete elimination of domination and particularly the element of economy will not come out of its present crisis.

The crisis in our economy is not an accident and it is not an isolated thing. It is the logical result of the system of exploitation under which capitalism has been built up and the capitalist economy has developed. So the idea that this crisis is a passing phase is absolutely a wrong idea. Our economy will be faced with more and more crises and the crisis is bound to get accentuated further so long as the old property relations remain intact and Government refuse to make any vital break-through in those property relations. They have refused to

attack monopoly capitalism, they have refused to attack the feudal forces; they have refused to attack the imperialist assistance to our economy and our dependence on them. 26 years of Congress rule has failed to complete the tasks of the democratic revolution, namely the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist tasks. Still, they are carrying the old heritage of the old imperialist and feudal exploitation, though they have tried to modify it to a certain extent. That is why the crisis is precipitating. It has accentuated and it is bound to grow more and more.

The Minister has said that now the invasion of price rise has come from outside. That is the global invasion. In the newspapers, the report has come out that there has been a global rise in prices. That is true. But also in that news you might have seen that price rise is a phenomenon in the capitalist world. There have been figures to show how much rise there has been in France and other countries, but also there is a report from the communist countries. "The picture is difficult to analyse. The reports from Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria indicate that the food prices with Government control have remained stable." Why is it a different picture? This shows that there is price rise only in the capitalist countries. Because you are depending on the capitalist countries in the international field, and that is why you are to bear the brunt of this price hike.

In China, what is the position? There is a report that in China, despite drought, there has been a vast improvement in the agricultural sector. In the current year, China's foodgrains production is expected to reach a level of 250 million tonnes. Some people have come back from China. Dr. B.K. Bosu, who was a member of the Medical Mission, has recently come back and he has given a statement to the newspaper that in

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

China there is no food scarcity, no food problem, and that the people are getting sufficient quantity of food at the cheapest prices

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): They made a massive import.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Dr. Basu has made it clear that the entire import that China has made is for supplying the Vietnamese to help the Vietnamese liberation struggle. (Interruption). Even if it is accepted that China imported, there has been no rise in price. In China, despite deficit, despite import, there has been no rise in price. Why? Why is it possible in China and not possible in India? Because in India you are building up a capitalist system, and in China they have developed a socialist system.

It has been the argument advanced by the Minister by the ruling Congress, that because of a war with Pakistan, because of some other extraneous factors, there has been so much price rise, deficit financing, inflation and all these. That is why we are not able to control the price and corruption, he said. But here is the report in this weeks Blitz, a report from A. Raghavan who has come from Vietnam. He writes that there are no hoarders or profiteers in Vietnam, where there is heavy bombing going on. They are in the midst of a serious life and death struggle. "While I was waiting at the State Bank to change some money, an Arab diplomat asked me 'How long I had been in Hanoi.' 'I was a lucky man,' he said, for, he had been sweating it out for months with no posh restaurant, no night-clubs, nothing whatever, to cater to the creature comforts of the diplomatic community."

"The Viet-Namese are adequately fed and modestly clothed. Everybody gets his or her quota of rice, quota of sugar, etc. all of which are strictly

rationed. No problem of hoarders and profiteers in North Viet-Nam. Adults get 20 kg. of rice each and the price of 10 kg. of rice is 4 dong, that is Rs. 8." In the newspaper report it appears that in South Viet Nam the prices of vegetables have increased in one year by 140 per cent in Saigon. How different it is in North Viet-Nam? Why? Because they are developing a different social system, socialism there lies the departure, the breakthrough. You are talking of democratic socialism, but not practising. You are defending all the big business, hoarders and profiteers. Vegetables in saigon cost 140 per cent more than a year ago. That is in South Viet-Nam where all types of exploitation and corruption are there. Society is corrupt to the core because at the helm of affairs are capitalists, hoarders and landlords and vested interests. They are acting as stooges and handmaids of American imperialism.

There is a report in *Economic Times* which says that 'profits keep soaring'. It says that a study by *Economic Times* of profits and dividends reveals that more than 100 companies have retained their pre-tax profits of more than one crore each during 1972-73. Many companies had profits in the region of or exceeding 4 crores. What is interesting is, it says that among those who return larger profits are units with foreign collaboration, or foreign equity and managerial control. You should keep in mind these words. The *Economic Times* says:

"Where bonus issues are made in lieu of higher dividends it is obvious that the aggregate repatriation of profits by way of dividends tends to be larger in the subsequent years. It is astonishing that all these devices escape the assertedly vigilant eyes of the Controller of Capital Issues. And so the drain on foreign reserves at a critical juncture in our economy goes almost unnoticed."

What about foreign companies? It says:

"Foreign controlled companies which have declared high rates of dividend are Godfrey Phillip (35 per cent); Food Specialities (25 per cent); Phillips India (24 per cent) CAFI (25 per cent) and ESSO (81.25 per cent)"

This is the economy you are building and you are claiming that you are leading the country towards socialism. This is nothing but a hoax. You are defending vested interests but are trying to cover it up with this type of slogans, you are cheating the people in this way. The very basis of the Fifth Plan is exploitation, it is exploitation-based. In the first para of the basic objectives, you say that the establishment of a fully democratic socialist society has been accepted as the goal. But what is the performance? These are the results of your performance; I read out to you just now.

You have said that removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major objectives which the country is set out to accomplish. But this is not new. This is the same thing you declared in your Bhubaneswar resolution. This is the same as the objectives of the first, second, third and fourth five year plans. The result of these plans after 26 years is that the disparity has further grown. In your approach paper you have admitted that disparity has grown. Those who have prepared the document have developed certain logics and counterpoised two variants of two models. They have said categorically that if the 1968-69 variant is accepted, the more the plan develops, the more disparity grows. This is written here. That means, you are accepting that during the four five year plans, disparity has been growing. But the objective you have declared is removal of disparity.

You want to remove poverty. Certainly that should be the main objective, but really within the frame-

work of these property relations or production relations, can you remove poverty? You cannot do so unless this very system is fundamentally and basically changed. Land ceiling legislations have been adopted in 1953-54, but what about their execution? Here comes the report of the Planning Commission's Task Force on Agrarian Relations. This report was submitted after the approach document was submitted. In this report, the task force has said:

"Thus, the overall assessment has to be that programmes of land reform adopted since independence have failed to bring about the required changes in the agrarian sector."

This is the admission of this task force. They have further stated which type of democracy we are building in the villages.

"In the context of socio-economic conditions prevailing in the rural areas of our country, no tangible progress can be expected in the field of land reforms in the absence of the requisite political will. The sad truth is that this crucial factor has been wanting."

It is wanting because those who are at the helm of affairs are directly linked up with the vested interests. So, the class character of the Government is clear. It is a landlord capitalist Government led by big bourgeois. Here is definite proof of that.

"The sad truth is, in no sphere of public activity in our country since independence has the hiatus between precept and practice, between policy pronouncements and actual execution, been as great as in the domain of land reforms."

So, your professions are very good, but your performance is just the contrary. That is why this plan is bound to fail. Again there will be a reproduction of the existing relations of production that means there will further disparity between the affluent sections and common masses, between

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

the rich and the poor. It is inevitable. The result is that the economy will have to pass through bigger and bigger crisis; it is not a temporary phenomenon, a passing thing. So, the time has come for some hard thinking.

Your Approach to the Plan is based on the calculation that there will be stability in price. It is something which has already been blown up. Your objective is to raise the standard of living of the 30 per cent of the people who are at the bottom to a level which is above the poverty line. Your arbitrary fixation of the poverty line shows how callous you are. You have fixed a per capita consumption limit of less than Rs 20 per mensem as below the poverty level. If a person gets a consumption capacity of Rs. 20 per mensem, he is not considered poor. That means all the factory workers are above the poverty line and they are not poor. This shows your total bureaucratic attitude towards the common people, the toiling masses. This is the usual attitude of the capitalists, the landlords to the workers and poor people. This outlook also shows the class character of the Government.

What is the solution given here? In order to raise the level of the 30 per cent of the people at the bottom, you want to reduce the consumption of the people at the top of 30 per cent. It is not clearly mentioned as to how you will reduce the consumption. You say that you will put some restraint on their consumption capacity, but it will not be at the accrual point of income. They will be allowed to earn as much income as they can. You are not prepared to hit them there. But after allowing them full income through black money, hoarding, intensive exploitation of workers in the factories by mechanisation and various other methods, you try to put some restrictions. It is not clear as to how these restrictions will actually work in practice.

If there is no full land reform, if the toilers are not made the owners

of the land in the rural areas, there will not be any removal of poverty. That is the basic and fundamental thing. Yet, all the laws of the country and the entire socio-economic structure is just opposed to it. So, you will not be able to make any headway. In your approach to the Plan you say that the land ceiling should be completed by December, 1973. But nobody is thinking of executing the land ceiling policy, now.

So, these slogans remain absolutely baseless. These will never materialise because you are not, really, interested in attacking the upper sections of society.

What is the suggestion made? I refer to pp. 52-53—I quote:

"There is little chance of carrying conviction with the workers and employees about the need to exercise due restraint in putting forth wage claims if a similar discipline cannot be imposed on those who draw their income from property and enterprises"

Can you impose discipline on these upper sections of the people? You are absolutely powerless. They are more powerful than you. You Ministers will be removed but they cannot be put under discipline. Then, your way out is—I quote

"In private industry and trade, excessive incomes arise from (i) exercise of monopoly power and adoption of restrictive practices etc."

But I have just read out how monopolies are being given full scope to increase their profits how they are increasing profits at the cost of the common people. So, you are expecting to put discipline on them!

Then, you say:

"(ii) resort to corrupt practices by management...."

Here, I say, corruption is now widespread. You are absolutely powerless to check corruption.

As regards "(iii) exploitation of workers, suppliers and consumer", that exploitation is further intensified. The work load is heavily increasing, the workers are being retrenched. In Calcutta, the Jay Engineering Factory is closed. It is not running because Lala Chait Ram, the big business magnate, has demanded that thousand workers should be retrenched as they are surplus. He is now putting pressure on the union to increase the heavy work-load. So you cannot control the exploitation of workers.

Coming to '(iv) black-marketing and profiteering', you cannot control it.

Then, you say, "(v) abuse of quotas, permits and licences, and (vi) tax evasion and avoidance." You are powerless there.

This is the solution given by the Approach paper.

'In the interest of equality and stability incomes policy must seek to restrain to the maximum the excessive incomes arising from all sources.'

You are not trying to check these things. You are powerless there; you are absolutely weak. You want to restrict their excessive incomes. How can you Plan operate? How can you go towards socialist society? Is this the way going towards socialist society? No. This is the capitalist way. You are defending this type of exploitation. You are not prepared to even check these monopolies, this type of black money and this type of corruption and exploitation.

That is why, I say, the entire basis of the Plan Approach is absolutely class-based and class-oriented. During the last four Five Year Plans, the capitalism has been further strengthened. Money has been concentrated more in the hands of a few big business families. This process is going on. Your Fifth Five Year Plan has also prepared a ground for that. Therefore, our basic criticism of this Plan Approach is that it will repro-

duce the same thing in a bigger magnified way.

Your slogan of self-reliance has been completely blown up. I want to give some figures. Here is another Report submitted to the Government recently, by a high-level committee set up to examine and review the guide-line pertaining to foreign collaboration. This Report was submitted in July, long after the submission of this Approach paper. The conclusion of the Report is that too high a price is being paid for foreign collaboration. The Report says that the Government has taken more than three years to act on the recommendations of the Dutt Committee which was submitted before. The Committee made certain recommendations. The Study Group has submitted its report and it says that the total number of collaboration proposals approved till now have exceeded 3000. The collaboration is increasing, the foreign capital is coming and the foreign capital is taking back their profits and charges for know-how and other charges on a big scale. Those reports are also coming in the daily press and if you go through all these, you will see that this slogan of self-reliance is absolutely a bunkum. There are other figures also. The slogan of self-reliance is also a misnomer, a deception, and under cover of that you are really having secret deals with all foreign monopoly capitalists to come to some secret understanding. Mr. Dhar has just now said the because of objective compulsion—understand objective compulsion—, unless we give greater importance to the core sector, the future of the economy will be totally bleak, more and more we will have to depend on imports. More and more their prices are rising and they are using all types of manoeuvres to extract money from the Government. Recently, yesterday or the day before yesterday, I read in the Economic Times that already there have been some deals by the Government with the three oil companies—probably Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex. Instead of nationalising, they

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

have decided to purchase some more shares and become 51 per cent shareholders. There, the terms and conditions are that a higher price has to be paid. Also the unauthorised refining which these Companies were doing so long illegally has been legalised by the Government and some payment will be made to these foreign companies. That means, further extraction. They have extracted money from the Government and they will repatriate that money to their home countries.

How Government is faithful to its slogan of self-reliance can also be judged from the new industrial policy. The new industrial policy has opened further scope for investment by foreign monopoly capitalists in India; the sectors which were previously restricted are now being opened up. There is one statement. Mr. H. N. Sethna, Chairman of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, has stated that a number of mechanical failures occurred mostly in imported machines.

It is, therefore, difficult to accept that Government intends to pursue a policy of self-reliance. It seems from government loans that Government is going to rely on private foreign capital or costly foreign bank loans. This is mortgaging the country to protect the present property relations.

Moreover, in this Approach to Fifth Plan there is already provision for Rs. 3,000 crores of foreign aid. Government have said in this document that they want to reach a stage when the net foreign aid will be zero as regards debt servicing. But the total money that the Government have to pay to the foreign countries in terms of debt servicing and in terms of other liabilities goes on increasing. And your loan of Rs. 3,000 crores probably will not be sufficient to reach that stage. So, you will have to more and more depend on foreign loans, particularly, from the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank and that will also increase our dependence on foreign aid.

A rate of growth of 5.5 per cent is envisaged. We want that rate of growth should be further increased. But on the basis of the present indications of production and the experience of the last two decades and the past four Plans where the rate of growth has further decreased and specially the performance in the Fourth Plan does not justify the claim that your target of 5.5 per cent production growth you will be able to attain and maintain.

Similarly is the question regarding exports. Now exports have become a compulsion to us in order to repay back the debt-servicing and our liabilities. All these foreign companies are taking huge profits out of the country. One company is taking ten times the amount they have invested, in one year. There are astonishing figures. I think you all know about this—how the foreign companies are repatriating huge amounts of profits from this country. So, if these things are allowed, then the question of a favourable balance of trade is out of question. Moreover when England has entered the ECM our exports have become more difficult in ECM countries which have big competition with other capitalist countries in the world market. That is why pressure is put by the big business and the private monopolists here that more and more relief is necessary. Already, the Commerce Minister has declared that the jute industry will be free from export duty. This means you will have to impose a greater tax burden on the common masses to make up that deficit and by imposing further burden on the people through indirect taxes you will help a further rise in prices and if there is a further rise in prices, our exports will not get any encouragement and if there is an internal rise in prices, exports are bound to suffer and the imports will increase. There will be a favourable trend for more imports and if internal prices rise continuously, the Indian capitalists will seek disposal of their goods in the internal market because here in India

itself they can get more profits than in the external market. That is why the rise in prices is a discouraging factor for increase in exports.

Because my time is up, I am concluding with these words that the time has come for a serious thinking—here I agree with Mr. Dhar—it is necessary. So, I request you to give your serious thought to this.

Now, two types of social systems are being counter-posed. If real socialism is built up, we will be able to solve all the basic problems of the masses. There is no unemployment in China. There is no unemployment in Vietnam and in all the socialist countries. Your system has completely failed to solve the unemployment problem. There is no price rise in socialist countries. Your system has completely failed to check the price-rise and the prices are rising sky-high. So, people will judge and choose between your system and the socialist system.

Whether you want existing system or a true socialist system—the crisis has posed the choice of this alternative before the people. More and more our people will realise the differences of these two systems and more from below they will come forward with that alternative choice and there is no other way. This is the only way out. But for the time being, our suggestion is this. You must be bold enough to attack the foreign monopolists and the foreign capitalists. Our suggestion to the Government is this. You should take over all foreign concerns, you should put moratorium on foreign debt payments, there should be no foreign loans or borrowings on onerous terms, you should embark upon nationalisation of Indian monopoly houses which are the sources of black money. You should take away all the lands of landlords who do not contribute their manual labour in the essential agricultural operations and distribute them to landless labourers and poor peasants

with preference to Harijans and adivasis. There should be cancellation of all their debts to money-lenders and landlords, there should be close economic relationship with the burgeoning socialist world including China. There should be development of economic relations and friendly ties with underdeveloped countries like ours.

Sir, these are the ways of achieving self-reliance and these measures will help us to come out of the crisis at the present stage. I hope some awareness and reality will dawn on them and they will start re-thinking about the whole system. Unless property relations are changed and a fundamentally new system is built up there is no hope for the future.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ? मे पहले भी उठाना चाहता था लेकिन बूकि मुझे कुछ सबूत इकट्ठा करना था इसलिए मैंने समय किया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have seen that. Just a minute. Please sit down. Hear me first. I have just got your letter. I am examining it. This cannot be raised in the midst of a discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की व्यवस्था का सवाल है। It is according to the rules. आप मंत्र पहले कहने का दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. What you have written to me relates to something else. I will examine. You can do it. after this item is over and before the next item is taken up. Your subject matter does not relate to the subject presently under discussion. It will be gravely irregular if I were to divert the attention of the House to this thing. I am having it examined and before we take up the Private Members' Business at 3 P.M. I shall try to give you an opportunity.

Shri B. R. Bhagat:

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): The House will agree that it is discussing one of the most important documents which has been placed on the Table of the House, The Approach to the Fifth Plan, on the successful implementation of which depends the future of this country, the future of the new society, the socialist society, that we are trying to build up. The Planning Minister in his inimitable style has very ably and comprehensively presented this document and in a realistic manner he did not fight shy of saying some unpleasant things also. That shows his clarity of vision and the candidness with which he is approaching this problem. It is only in this way that this problem can be approached.

I am sorry to say so. We have heard the total denunciation completely—I would say rather subjective denunciation—because, I think, that almost every word in this document that has been said has been rejected. I felt that perhaps, there is no meeting ground between the hon. Member who spoke just before me and what is presented in this Approach paper. That is because he may be speaking from the text book of his party and the society to which he belongs. It is not realistic to compare what is happening in China with us here. It is true that one fact should be accepted. Somebody called this document as a document of hoax. Look at the first sentence in this document. That is removal of poverty and economic self-reliance. How can we call this as a hoax? Later on, however, he has accepted the principles behind the Approach as unexceptionable. He has dealt with the principles. But, he thinks that this Government will not be able to implement that. In our economy certain distortions have taken place in this country. You cannot call this document which re-

gisters the future of this country as a hoax. That shows the mental attitude and the philosophy which the hon. Member is having. He is going out of the reality of the situation. Take for example what the Planning Minister himself has said. The basic assumption—the major assumption—in a planned development is the stability of price—this is what he has said. And he has expressed a deep concern on the recent spiralling of prices. I know it has posed a great problem to you and to the country. But the fact remains that this is a temporary phenomenon. This should not obscure the definite progress that has been registered in this country. See the situation today and the one that was in existence a few years ago. We are now facing a terrific economic situation and drought situation. These have completely upset our economy. It has knocked our bottom out of the economic stability. Even then we have been making progress. That is because of the strength of the economy—the infrastructure that has

been built over a period—we have been able to make progress without dependence on outside help. If you compare the situation four or five years ago, that is, in 1967-68, we declared the Plan too rigid. Similar economic situation was there. That is why development plans and various programmes could not be undertaken. See the difference to-day as compared to what it was five years ago. There are some people to-day who say that we could have a plan holiday. I think it is not only a Gospel truth but, if I may say so, it is anti-national to speak of a plan holiday. You can call it anti-people. But, it is not in the interest of the people. They completely ignore the strength of the economy to-day. I think, the Planning Minister has very rightly said that the approach to meet the situation is to strengthen our basic instrument of plan implementation and to have a re-appraisal of the resource position—the entire planning programme—so as to stren-

gthen the plan against distortions that are taking place and not to throw our hands into helplessness and to say that we have a plan holiday. I think the hon. member said so many undesirable things. He was telling that our approach is to build up a socialist society and how to eliminate monopoly capitalism. We are in agreement with all this and there is no difference of opinion about it. Why should we wax eloquence over this? The only difference is that he wants to do it in a certain manner but we are trying to do it in a certain manner. The socialist pattern of society that we have envisaged for this country is different from the society which he and his party has in mind. We want a democratic socialist society but he wants a completely regimented society. Therefore, it may be possible that there are certain advantages and disadvantages in these two societies. It is better to accept this fact. Look at the economic situation in Europe. Look at the capitalist society in Europe or even the affluent society in Western Europe and North America. They all are facing the problems of high prices.

Then, there is also the problem of the floating exchange rate. Such a situation does not obtain in the socialist societies, and there is a very good record of stability of prices there. That is also admitted. It is also to be admitted that much of the problems that we have to face is an extension of the international economic forces, particularly the importation of inflation through floating exchange rates and so on. We have to put up with it, and we have suffered because of this we have also suffered because our production relations and means of economic production, have not been completely insulated from these factors. All this is true. But the steps that we are taking, the basic objectives that we have, the target of development and the policy and the objectives and the framework that has been adopted in the Plan, etc. point to the right direction. That

is the first point that I would like to make.

The main distortion that has taken place and which in some way shadows the future vision of progressive growth and growth with social justice in this country is because of the high prices. I think the Planning Minister will be well advised to take the House and the country into confidence on how he is going to tackle this problem. Of course, I know that there are exercises going on in the Planning Commission and in the Government, and they are going to tackle this problem successfully. But they will have to underline the instrument of Plan implementation.

My hon friend talked of the consumption level of Rs. 20, but that was on the basis of the 1960-61 prices. To reach this consumption level at 1970-71 prices, one would require Rs. 27, and to reach it as the 1973-74 prices, one would require Rs. 45. But the level of the lowest 30 per cent bracket of the population is below that. So, is it not wise if we take steps towards the removal of poverty and we find a consumption level of Rs. 45 at 1973-74 prices.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He may have that pious wish, but it will not be fulfilled.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not subscribe to that prophecy of doom. Anyway, I am pointing out that it is a very correct step to raise the consumption level of the lowest 30 per cent bracket of our society, and this can be done only in one way. Therefore, I agree that it is a right step that the Plan approach document envisages that the consumption level of the top 30 per cent bracket of the society will be reduced from Rs. 84 to Rs. 60 in the rural areas and from Rs. 113 to 108 in the urban areas, which means a reduction of five per cent or so. I think that a further exercise is needed, and I hope the Planning Minister will be well advised to do

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

this, because I do not know whether by a mere reduction by 5 per cent of the consumption level of the top 30 per cent bracket, we shall be able to increase the consumption level of the lowest 30 per cent bracket of the society to the level of Rs. 44 or 45. I think this has to be gone into further, because on this depends the strategy, the policy framework and the implementation of the Plan because this country is now at a time when a very drastic reduction in the consumption pattern of the affluent sections of the society is needed, and we cannot just do lip-service to it but we have to take serious action on it. Some people say that we should shut out the air-conditioners and refrigerators; if it produces results, it may be done, but the basic thing is something else. Take, for example, the very important question of cotton textiles.

We are exporting Rs. 110 crores worth of cotton textiles. And we are importing Rs. 113 crores worth of cotton every year. And with this Rs. 113 crores worth of cotton, you know the fine cotton goes for the consumption, for the requirements of the upper 30 per cent bracket of our people. What interest does it serve? Why can't we fashion the production pattern of the entire textile industry? Why don't you have four to five varieties for mass consumption? They can be produced much cheaper in the public sector, and if necessary, not only modern mills have to be organised to produce mass consumption cotton textiles but the entire finer variety should be reserved for exports. This will not eliminate the import of cotton but it will be a bigger step towards the reduction of the consumption of the affluent section, the conspicuous section, of the people.

Similarly housing. Take country like Japan for example. It is a capi-

talist country. It is a model of the most successfully developed examples in the world today. But even in the earlier stages what was its position? I had been there in those days, and I saw almost half of Tokyo obliterated and pot-holes everywhere. But there was a ban: nobody could construct a house in Tokyo for a number of years. Everything was confined to public buildings or hotels or hospitals. The entire resources of cement and iron everything that was scarce, was used in that direction. Why can't we do so here? Now, we have the poor people, the middle class people and others who cannot afford to live in a decent house, whereas the other luxury buildings are going on. So, why can't we take a policy decision? For example, we should ban house construction of more than a lakh of rupees, and all the scarce resources like cement and iron should be utilised for building public buildings/housing for the slum clearance schemes and catering to the needs of the poor people. You see how Moscow was developed in the 60's. Almost eight million flats a year were constructed in Moscow. They have devised not only cheap construction but the entire thing was oriented towards mass consumption and mass requirements, whereas here, whether it is housing or textiles or various other items, the entire production pattern is oriented to the needs of the upper 30 per cent bracket of the population. Therefore, we should not only satisfy ourselves by making a statement that the consumption pattern of the upper section should be reduced, but we have to concretise the steps and take bigger steps in which they can be done, and only if you put this in a proper manner we will be creating a climate in which not only we will be achieving our objective but will be having real people's participation and enthusiasm and the hopes of persons like Mr. Samar Mukherjee who say that this Government will not be doing anything will also be belied.

Sir, I would like to issue a very friendly advice to the Planning Minister. Because of the distortions in the price, namely, a high price rise, there is already a talk of the high prices having eaten into our resources. Somebody said the Plan is in for a cut of 10 per cent, to maintain the same physical target or to maintain the same rate of growth of 5.5 per cent or we may have to increase the financial resources and financial targets. That will mean an additional resource mobilisation and with all its implication in the balance of payment situation.

Here, I must compliment the Planning Minister and his expert advisers. This Plan as a purely technical model has been conceived more scientifically; may be so because they have the experience of the four Plans and this Plan has a flexible element built into it. The first Plan was purely on the Keynes model, on which performance and other things as a growth indicator were emphasised. The second Plan was conceived by Prof. Mahalanobis as a page from the Soviet Planning, in which the emphasis was on capital goods as a growth indicator and a public sector was created.

14.00 hrs.

That Plan did not take into account the demand distortions or the balance of payments distortions. Later on when balance of payments constraints appeared, the talk 'save the core' was there. The third and the fourth Plans were a little advancement on the Second Plan; they took into account the demand conditions. But the Fifth Plan approach that we have is based on the inter-regional optimisation of the model. It is the concept of optimality which is the basic factor in this. It is neither a static model nor a homogenous model; it is a non-homogenic, non-linear model. You have fixed the physical targets; you have terminal points whether it is steel or oil or food production but you have also introduced

into it a flexible element and if distortions are there in one place, it will affect the others. The entire Plan is the core, whether it is agriculture or industrial development or even education and social services; it is completely welded together and it stands or falls as a whole. Therefore to talk of a core today is a misnomer. I compliment the Planning Minister for introducing a new technique in planning which meets the requirements of the situation and the new dimensions that the economy is taking. I think if the implementation is correct and good, the plan is built in against distortion.

I shall come to the implementation aspect because the entire thing rests on implementation. Planning is nothing unless it brings about a change in society and reorientation of production relation in the rural or industrial economy and creates a new man and emphasises on the toiling millions in the villages and urban areas. It is the entire restructuring of society: it is social engineering. If, we have failed in implementation in the past, it is not a shame. We have attempted big. It was restructuring completely medieval society, colonial society which was exploited for ages. It can be changed through a big national effort. Therefore what is required is a new approach and people's involvement, political involvement and faith in the Government. That is why I was very much pained by the speech of Mr. Mukherjee which tried to destroy that faith and weaken the will of the country. That is not the way in which a plan is implemented. He also wants the plan to be implemented. Therefore, the responsibility of implementing the plan rests on the party to which I belong, although it is not a party plan. It is a national plan and the total involvement of the people is required. Therefore, whether it be the public sector or the rural sector, we have to refashion our administration and

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]
the Planning Minister was very much right when he referred to efficiency in public sector or rural sector or any other sector. Today that country survives which produces the highest efficiency, where productivity per man is the highest. Take the example of Japan or any other socialist country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody disputes this generality.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry you are saying this is generality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody disputes the necessity for efficiency that is what I was saying.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I was making the point that a big chunk of resource mobilisation is there in the management of the public sector. Almost 14,000 to 15,000 crores of rupees account for that. So, we have to improve the management of the public sector and enlarge its scope by going into the consumer sector etc. Similarly, in the rural areas unless you improve the relations between the tiller and the owner and unless land reforms are implemented, we cannot make a big impact. Take the example not only of socialist countries but even Japan, where land reforms have been implemented. It is a small farm unit but the efficiency is so high and productivity is also very high. In India the small farmer finds it hard to get seeds, fertilisers and other extension activities. In a country like Japan, all these things go the door of the farmer. So, unless we change the psychology of the district administration and see that everything goes to the farmer, the efficiency of the farmers cannot increase and so productivity from land cannot increase. That is the most important thing. Sir, I have not got the time to go into the other aspects of implementation.

I will conclude by saying that the approach to the fifth plan is in the direction of building up a socialist so-

cist, removing poverty and achieving measure of self-reliance. But it has to be implemented with the greatest efficiency in all the sectors.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग पाचवी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना की दिशा पर बहस कर रहे हैं। यह सही है कि इस प्लान एन्टीच में एक नई दिशा देने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन पिछले पञ्चवीस वर्षों का इत्सा अनुभव क्या है? हम ने देखा है कि देश में एक तरफ धन बढ़ा है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी बढ़ी है, एक तरफ देश के बहुत से भाग आगे बढ़े हैं और दूसरी तरफ बहुत से भाग पिछड़ गये हैं। आज देश में ऐसे क्षेत्र भी हैं, जिन को देख कर यह नहीं मानूँ होगा कि देश में प्लानिंग जमी कोर्ट चीज है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्लानिंग में देश के नव-निर्माण की दिशा हेतु चाहिए, प्लानिंग के द्वारा समाज का पूरा ढाँचा बदलना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जब तक जमीन की समस्या पूरी तरह हल नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा। सब से बड़ी समस्या यही है कि प्लानिंग को लागू कैसे किया जाए। प्लानिंग को कार्यान्वित किस तरह किया जाए। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सारी प्लानिंग ऊपर बैठ कर की जाती है और आज भी इस बारे में जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता है?

जब हमारे मन्त्री लोग प्लान एलोकेशन करते हैं या प्लानिंग के बारे में फैसले करते हैं तो वे फैसले पूरी तरह से राजनैतिक दृष्टि से किये जाते हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। 17 मार्च को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, ने क्रिनास कमिशन के सामने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल 54 जिलों में से 35 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर

से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो धन का बंटवारा हुआ, उस में उत्तर प्रदेश को 24 रुपये प्रति-व्यक्ति के हिस्से में दिया गया, जबकि अन्य राज्यों को 41 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति दिया गया है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश का केन्द्रीय धन प्राप्ति करने में पन्द्रवा नम्बर था। इसी तरह स उन्होंने बहुत सारे कोटेशन दिये हैं जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 39 प्रतिशत ऐसे गांव हैं जिन का सड़को में कोई संबंध नहीं है। दवा में शिक्षा में, हर जगह राजनाति में काम लिया जाता है जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे प्रदेश का बाका हिस्सा पिछड़ा रह जाते हैं और कुछ हिस्से आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की दशा किनारी खराब है उस का वणन नहीं किया जा सकता। मुझे मालूम है इसी सदन में कांग्रेस के ही एक सदस्य ने रोते हुए उस का वणन किया था। उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जिन्दा थे और तब पटेल कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था। लेकिन मे समझता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिस के ऊपर बहस हो रही है उस की दिशा में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं है। अर्थात् जो अप्रोच प्लान की दिशा बनाई गई है उस के उद्देश्य में कहा गया है

" the stress on a more effective and integrated population policy, the emphasis on employment opportunities, the provision for a National Programme of Minimum Needs, the accent on uplift of backward classes and development of backward regions, and the envisaged public procurement and distribution system to ensure availability of essential goods to the poorer sections of the population at reasonably stable prices "

यह सारी चीजें यहाँ सिद्धान्त में लिख दी गई हैं। जबकि दरअसल यह लागू होना या नहीं,

कौन से मसौदा है जो इन को लागू करेगी? मैंने अपने स्कोच में कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी खुद जिस की यह सरकार है उस के अपने मेम्बर इस का विरोध करने हैं। और ने प्लान बनाया अनाज के राष्ट्रीयकरण का और कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने जो बड़े बड़े मार्ग हैं उन्होंने अनाज नहीं दिया। (अवधान)

श्री श्री सावित्री श्याम (आवला) यह सच गलत है।

श्री सरजू पांडे प्रायः जितना शब्द नहीं। रोज गड़ बड़ करते हैं। पंजाब का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। लैंड रिकार्म की खूब बतें होती हैं। प्रोमिनिस्ट्स साहब ने फरमाया कि बिना लैंड रिकार्म के सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं आयागा कांग्रेस पार्टी में बड़े बड़े ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं पंजाब में बड़े बड़े लोग हैं जो लैंड प्रेवेंशन कन्ट्रोल, स्पीकर खुद (अवधान) मैं किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्लान का वह पार्टी कैसे मासेज तक ले जाएगी जो पार्टी खुद ही इस में विश्वास नहीं करती, खुद ही इस बात का नहीं मानती? उस मशीनरी में कैसे इसको मासेज तक ले जाएंगे? आप की व्यूरोक्रेसी जैसी है उस से क्या आप यह काम कर सकते हैं? घर साहब, आप अकेले कुछ नहीं कर सकते न धारिया साहब कुछ कर सकते हैं। आप दोनों आदमी कुछ नहीं कर सकते जब कि आप के पास इस को मासेज में ले जाने वाली कोई राजनैतिक पार्टी नहीं और दूसरे उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाली व्यूरोक्रेसी नहीं। आप की जो नीकर-शाही है यह क्या समाजवाद में यकीन करती है? इस से समाजवाद का कोई नाता है? इस से प्लानिंग से कोई ताल्लुक है? इस के अन्दर गरीब जनता के लिए कोई प्यार है? 25 वर्षों के बाद भी खुद आपने कहा इस प्लानिंग में कि 20 करोड़ आदमी हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं जिन की बिलो पावर्टी आमदनी है, जो 20 रुपये महीने पर जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। तो यह प्लानिंग किस तरह चलेगी?

[श्री सूरज पाण्डे]

भ्राज भी मुझे ताज्जुब हो रहा है उत्तर प्रदेश में 35 जिले पिछड़े बताए गए हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सिर्फ आठ जिलों को रिक्तमेंड किया है ? यह मेरे पास दैनिक "भ्राज" प्रकाशित है, इस में लखनऊ का समाचार है कि राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के 8 जिले भ्राजमगढ़—जहां घर साहब गए थे, यह बिलकुल पोलिटिकल डेसिशन है, घर साहब इसलिए गए थे कि चन्द्रजीत यादव भ्राज के महा-मंत्री हैं, इसलिए यह उन का जिला इन्क्लूड कर लिया गया बैकवर्ड जिलों में और उस के अलावा बहराइच, गोंडा, फैजाबाद, सुल्तानपुर, यहां भी बड़ी बड़ी बिग गन्स हैं....

एक आत्मनीय सवाल: यह बैकवर्ड नहीं है ?

श्री सूरज पाण्डे : गाजीपुर को क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया ? जौनपुर को क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया ? दूसरे जो जिले बैकवर्ड है उन को क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया ? आखिर क्या बात है ? भ्राजमगढ़ में क्या खास बात हो गई ? इसलिए की वहां के चन्द्र जीत यादव है, इसलिए घर साहब वहां गए, उन्होंने दस हजार आदिमियों के बीच में भाषण किया। मैंने शुरु में ही कहा था कि भ्राज भ्राज जो भी फैसला करते हैं वह पोलिटिकल किया करते हैं। नहीं तो आठ ही नहीं पन्द्रह जिले हैं। भ्राज ने गाजीपुर को क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया ? भ्राज ने बांदा, हमीरपुर, हरदोई को क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया ? ये जिले जो बिलकुल पिछड़े हुए हैं इन को क्यों नहीं उन में शामिल किया। हमारे यहां गाजीपुर में एक ही फैक्ट्री थी ओपियम फैक्ट्री, वह भी सुना है कि नीमच में बूख गई, वह भी अब टूटने वाली है। तो पहला मेरा आरोप है कि भ्राज राजनैतिक फैसले करते हैं। बरना पिछड़ेपन का ख्याल होता तो वह तमाम जिले इस में इन्क्लूड किए जाते जो पिछड़े हुए हैं। डंग से भ्राज प्लानिंग करते तो भ्राज ये देखते कि कौन सी चीज भ्राज जरूरी है। भ्राज मुल्क में पानी नहीं दे सकते खेती के लिए कौन न, मुल्क में पीने का पानी

नहीं है। तो क्यों नहीं इस के लिए फैसला किया जाता ? लोगों के लिए पीने का पानी नहीं है। करोड़ों करोड़ हमारे देश में हरिजन हैं जिन को काम देना तो दूर रहा, मकान देना तो दूर रहा भ्राज उनको बोधन से मुक्ति नहीं दिला सकते। भ्राज उनको आदमी का दर्जा नहीं दिला सकते। तो फिर प्लानिंग का अर्थ क्या है ?

इसलिए भ्राज प्लान में भ्राज सिद्धांत चाहे कितना भी बघारे उस के साथ हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन हम यह कह रहे हैं कि इस देश में प्लानिंग चलानी है तो सही माने में इस की पूरी पूरी दिशा बदलनी पड़ेगी। प्लानिंग का जो हम शास्त्रीय विवेचन कर लेते हैं उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। प्लानिंग करना है तो देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे मुल्क में प्राथमिकता किस को देनी है ? पहले जो लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। सबसे ज्यादा जो देश का पूंजी पति वर्ग है, मोनोपली बनाने हैं जो भ्राज सारे हमले कर रहे हैं मैंने चेम्बर आफ कामर्स की स्पीच पढ़ी थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि देश में प्लान चलाना है तो पहला काम करो, हड़ताल करना बन्द करो दूसरा काम करो कि प्लान हाजीर करो। तीसरा काम यह करो, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हो तो बेज कीज करो। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने शोलापुर में किसी एक बयान में यह कहा था कि हड़ताल करने का राइट है। यह मैं ने किसी प्रकाश में पढ़ा था।

भ्राज हमारा यह कहना है कि भ्राज प्लान घर घर साहब पुनर्बिचार करे। जो बातें पिछली ला रहे हैं उन से हमारा कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पिछली प्लानिंग है उस में कुछ नई दिशा देने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको कम्पलीट तौर पर नये सिरे से ले भ्राज और देश में राजनैतिक आधार पर फैसले न करें। जो इलाके हमारे पिछड़े हुए हैं उन के ऊपर जोर लगाने के लिए भ्राज को कोई न कोई काइटीरिया मुकर्रर करना पड़ेगा। यह नहीं कि कौन बैता कहता है या और कौन लोग कहते हैं इस से फैसला हो जाए।

Fifth Plan

दूसरी बात मुझे कहनी है कि इस देश में लेब रिफार्म की बात आप ने कही। हम पूरी तरह सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप अपनी व्यूरोक्रेसी को अगर ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो सारी भूमि का बटवारा कामजों में हो जाएगा और जमीन किसी को एक घूर भी नहीं मिलेगी क्योंकि यहाँ सब से ज्यादा यह लोग जाए बैठें हैं तो जमीन का बटवारा कैसे होगा ?

गल्ले की प्राइस की बात है। आप ने कहा कि सारी दुनिया में प्राइसेज बढ़ी है। एक स्कूल के लड़के से किसी ने पूछा कि क्यों माई, तू फ़ैल हो गया ? तो कहने लगा कि हम अकेले थोड़े ही फ़ैल हुए हैं, सारा स्कूल फ़ैल है। सारी दुनिया पर हम बहस नहीं करने जा रहे हैं कि सारी दुनिया में क्या है ?

हिन्दुस्तान में आज हम जानते हैं जो आज की प्राइसेज है यह आर्टिफिशियल और बनावटी है। आज हमारे देश में गल्ले की कमी नहीं है। मैं तो खुद मीके पर गया था और मुझे हैरत हुई। जब तक मे खुद नहीं गया था मीकेपर मालूम हो रहा था कि दरअसल गल्ले की कमी है, लेकिन इसी दिल्ली में सब्जी मंडी में मैं ने जा कर देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि अबाह अनाज हमारे देश में भरा हुआ है। लेकिन व्यूरोक्रेसी आज उस को निकालने के लिए तैयार नहीं है न प्राइसेज पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए तैयार है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में अगर यह चीज चाहते हैं तो मोनोपली घरानों को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। यह आप ने वादा किया है। बेकारी के लिए आप ने कहा है कि पांच वर्षों में पांच लाख आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन तब तक डार्ड करोंड़ बेकार बन जाएंगे। तो उस से फायदा क्या होगा, देश में रोजगार देना जरूरी है, काम देना जरूरी है, खाना देना जरूरी है, अगर ऐसी प्लानिंग आप करते हैं जिस में ये चीजें नहीं निकलती हैं, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि अग्रोच से ही कोई गड़बड़ी है। तो इस अग्रोच को बदल कर इस प्लानिंग को

इस ढंग से लाना पड़ेगा जिस से नीचे की जनता उस प्लानिंग में हिस्सा ले सके। तब जा कर सही माने में प्लानिंग सफल ही सकेगी।

श्री राज देव सिंह (जानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने इस समय पाचवे प्लान का एप्रोच डाक्यूमेंट है, जिस पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं सबसे पहले अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा टास्क अपने ऊपर लिया है—गरीबी को हटाने का—और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि वे अपने उद्देश्य में कामयाब होंगे।

एप्रोच डाक्यूमेंट का पहला ही पैराग्राफ हमारे सामने मौखिक उद्देश्य रख देता है। इस में दो टास्क हैं—एक रिमूवल आफ पावर्टी और दूसरा एटर्नैट आफ इकनामिक सेल्फ रिलायंस—इन दो टास्क को सामने रख कर हमारी अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना चलेगी। ये दो टास्क बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करेंगे—जैसे प्रीवेंशन आफ कन्सन्ट्रेशन आफ इकनामिक पावर। बहुत दिनों से लोग चाहते थे कि पावर कुछ हाथों में सन्निहित न हो कर बाइडली डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो। दूसरा रिडक्शन आफ डिस्परिटीज इन इनकम एण्ड वेल्थ—यह भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है। एटर्नैट आफ बेलेस्ड रिजनल डवलपमेंट की समस्या आज भी हमारे देश में बहुत से क्षेत्रों में है। ऐसे बहुत से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं जो देश के अन्य भागों बड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। यह प्लान डाक्यूमेंट इस तरह भी सब का ध्यान दिलाता है और आशा की जाती है कि इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ किया जाएगा। यन् रिजनल इम्बेन्स एक प्लान से तो नहीं मिल सकता, लेकिन इस योजना से हमारे बैकवर्ड एरियाज आगे बढ़ेंगे—ऐसी मुझे उम्मीद है।

मैं एक बात प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को कह देना चाहता हूँ—आज हमारे देश में आबादी का 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा ऐसा है जो

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

बिलोमाजिनल लेबल है। उस के पाग इतना पंसा नहीं है कि अच्छा खाना खा सके, अच्छे मकान में रह सके और अच्छा कपड़ा पहन सके—यह हालत पिछली चार योजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद है आज गरीबी का जा चित्र हमारे सामने है वह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि इन योजनाओं के चलते हुए अमीर-अमीर हुआ है और गरीब-गरीब हुआ है। यद्यपि हमारे प्लानों की यह मशा नहीं थी। उनकी मशा यही थी कि जो भी प्लानिंग हो, यह इस उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर हो कि एक आदमी को दोनो वस्त्र खाना मिले वह इन्सान बन सही मायने में जा नागरिक के गुण होने चाहिए, उस के पास जो सहुलियतें होनी चाहिए, वे उसे प्राप्त हो। अगर हमारे विकास की योजना उस तरफ नहीं चलती है तो हम कह सकते हैं कि हम इस मामले में काम-याब नहीं हुए।

आज भी चार पंचवर्षीय योजनायें सम्पन्न होने के बाद—अपने देश में मिचार्ड का प्रबन्ध हम केवल 5 प्रतिशत कर पाये हैं। जिस समय देश को आजादी मिली, उस समय साढ़े बारह फीसदी मिचार्ड के साधन हम को मिले थे, लेकिन पिछले 25 वर्षों में साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के बाद हम केवल 5 फीसदी मिचार्ड के साधन बढ़ा पाये हैं और अब इस नई पंच वर्षीय योजना में उस को बढ़ा कर आप का इरादा 27 फीसदी करने का है—वह किस तरह से पूरा होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। आज भी अच्छी फसल के लिए किसान आसमान की तरफ देखता है। हमारे ट्यूब-वैल और नहरों की तरफ नहीं देखता है—यह हमारे लिए बड़ी शर्म की बात है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जिस तरह से हमारी पिछली चार योजनायें चली, उनमें कहीं न कहीं गलती थी, क्योंकि जिस लक्ष्य की लेकर चलाने गई थी, वह लक्ष्य अच्छा था,

लेकिन वह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1962 में एक स्टडी ग्रुप मैट-अप किया था, उस के मुताबिक 22 करोड़ पौनूशेन थी, जो करीब 40 फीसदी होती हैं, उस के बाद हम में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ा—ये 22 करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन थे। आप कल्पना कीजिए—1947 में स्वराज्य मिला उस समय जो बच्चा पैदा हुए आज 25-26 साल के हो चुके हैं, गरीबी में उनकी परवरिश हुई है और आज भी हो रही है, जब वह कमरे के करीब आएंगे, उस समय तक शताब्दी खत्म हो जाएगी और उस समय हमारे देश की आबादी जो आज 55 करोड़ है बढ़ कर 110 करोड़ हो जाएगी उस समय हम साधन कहाँ से जुटा पाएंगे। आज तक यह है कि गरीबी में आदमी पैदा होता है गरीबी में ही उस को परवरिश हाता है और गरीबी में ही वह इस दुनिया में चल बसता है।

हमारे प्लान में की कोशिश यह हानी चाहिए कि गरीबी जितनी जल्दी हो सक करे। आज गरीबों के सामने तरह तरह की मुसंबतें हैं—उन के पेट में भूख है उन्हें बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज आती हैं—बाढ़ आती है, सूखा पड़ता है—इसके भी वही लोग शिकार होते हैं।

एक स्टडी ग्रुप श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को अध्यक्षता में 1961 में बनाया गया था—

Study Group on Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Communities

उन्होंने 1961 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जिस के अनुसार—

"Between 40—50 per cent of the household (5 or more members) had an income of less than Rs 500 per annum 80 per cent of the rural

household had an income of less than Rs. 1000. 20 per cent of rural household have no land 25 per cent had a holding of land of less than an acre and 45 per cent are in a pitiable condition"

20 फीसदी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है और 25 फीसदी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है—इस तरह से 45 फीसदी लोग इस सैद्धांतिक रूप से आते हैं—इन का गरीब वर्ग कैसे हो जाता है समझ में नहीं आता है।

इस डॉक्यूमेंट का आखिरी पैरा "इन्वाल्मेंट आफ रियुपिल" का है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन्वाल्मेंट आफ रियुपिल कहा होता है? स्टेट कैपिटलज में प्लानज तैयार किये जाते हैं, उसके बाद सैन्टर को भेज दिये जाते हैं यहाँ उन को रीमोलिन्ड किया जाता है। फिर उन में अलग-अलग बात करके प्लानिंग की जाती है। यह सब उन के लिए होता है जो गावों में रहते हैं—आप बन्दोबस्त गावों वालों का इन्वाल्मेंट इस प्लान में बनाने में कहा है। जहाँ गावों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है वे लोग ही उनको बनाते हैं। इन लिए मेरा मुद्दा है कि यह प्लान तो बन गया, इसे तो पोस्टमोन डिक्लैरेशन, लेकिन अगला प्लान जब आये तो वास्तव में जनता का इन्वाल्मेंट इस में होता चाहिए। आज हर जगह कम्युनिटी जलका है हर गांव में एग आदमी गांव के मुखिया की हैमिलर रखता है उसका इन्वाल्मेंट इसमें होना चाहिए। उन्हें मातृम होना चाहिए कि हम को क्या चाहिए और क्या आज हमें मिलने जा रही है, उन को इसके साथ शामिल करना चाहिए।

दिवकत यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने मिक्सड इकॉनॉमी कबूल की है, लेकिन हम जाना चाहते हैं—सोशलिज्म की तरफ। यह भी ठीक है कि सोशलिज्म की कई परिभाषाएँ हो सकती हैं, लेकिन कम से कम प्रोड्यूसन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन—हर चीज को जनता के पास सही तरीके से पहुँचाने

की जिम्मेदारी—डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का गार्मेंटिजेशन—ये दोनों सरकार के हाथ में होनी चाहिए, सभी लोगों तक सही चीज पहुँच सकती है।

यह मैं थोड़ा सा यू० पी० के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ—यह सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है। 1971 के सेंसस में उन की आबादी 883 लाख थी। और इस समय 9 करोड़ के लगभग है। पारुलेन। बा ग्रोथ दूसरा स्टेट के मुकाबले में यू० पी० में ज्यादा है। क्योंकि प्रकृति का नियम है कि जहाँ गरीबी होती है, वहीं आबादी तभी से बढ़ती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी देश की आबादी का 16.1 फीसदी है और एरिया देश के एरिया का 9.1 फीसदी है। अगर यू० पी० जैसी बड़ी स्टेट जिसकी इतनी बड़ी पापुलेशन हो, इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र हो पिछड़ी रहती है, उस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तो यकीन मानिए पूरा देश वही तरकीब नहीं कर सकता है। हमारे बन्दोबस्त के जो फेर्म थे उन्होंने कान्ट्रि-क्यूरेट अरैर्यनी में मैन्स किया था।

"The meaning of nationalism is that the total wealth of the country belonged to each and every citizen in equal measure and any system of distribution of revenue leading to inequality between man and man, between one province and another is not a fair and just system"

कास्टीडियन के फेर्म का यह इन्टेंशन था। इतना ही नहीं, प० इंदयनाथ कुजूर जो कि सोशलिस्ट नहीं थे, एक लिब्रल थे, उन्होंने कहा था—

"If a federation meant anything it meant that there should be a transfer of wealth from the richer to the poorer province." (At that time U.P. was not backward).

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

वे यू० पी० के रहने वाले थे इस ध्यान से उन्होंने नहीं कहा था बल्कि पूरे देश को सामने रखकर उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। यू० पी० की फर्स्ट और सैकेंड प्लान में टोटली इम्प्लो किया गया जिनका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज पूरी स्टेट बैकवर्ड है। यू० पी० के 36 जिले ऐसे हैं जो कि मोर बैकवर्ड है और 27 जिले ऐसे हैं जो कि मोस्ट बैकवर्ड हैं। इस तरह से यू० पी० के पूरे 54 जिलों की हानत आप समझ सकते हैं। वहाँ पर एवरेज पापुलेशन तीन सौ व्यक्ति पर स्ववायर किलोमीटर है। लेकिन मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग ऐसा शुरू होने के पहले यू० पी० की पर-कैपिटा इनकम और स्टेट की तुलना में अच्छी थी। उस समय यू० पी० की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 259.62 रु० थी जब कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 247.50 रु० थी। सैकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के बाद यह 259.62 में घटकर 245.68 रु० रह गई। यानी दो प्लान के बाद यू० पी० और गरीब हुआ 1960-61 की प्राइसेज के हिसाब से। 1966-67 में यू० पी० की पर-कैपिटा इनकम और भी नीचे चली गई। वह 227.60 रु० रह गई जबकि कट्टी की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 313 रुपए हुई। इससे हम समझ सकते हैं कि यू० पी० की बात पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिल्कुल अनसुनी कर दी गई, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसी तरह से तीसरी और चौथी योजना में भी उनके साथ इन्फाफ नहीं किया गया। यू० पी० की 60 पर-सेन्ट पापुलेशन माजिल लेबिल के नीचे हैं जबकि कुल देश की 40 परसेन्ट पापुलेशन माजिल लेबिल के नीचे है। 1971 के अन्त में यू० पी० की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 276.05 थी जबकि कुल देश की 347 रु० थी। आप देखें कि कितना फर्क है।

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यू० पी० के लिए कोई खास एसाटमेंट नहीं करेंगे

तब तक वहाँ पर जो पिछड़ापन है उसको दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। हालत यहाँ तक रही कि फर्स्ट और सैकेंड प्लान में, दस सालों में यू० पी० को सेंटर की तरफ से एक भी प्रोजेक्ट नहीं मिला। 1951 से 1969 तक सेंट्रल ग्रिमिस्टेन्स का प्रति व्यक्ति औसत जो है वह यू० पी० में 106 रु० जबकि तमाम राज्यों का औसत था 141 रु०। 1951 से 69 तक 18 वर्षों में—तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और तीन एक साला योजनाओं में सेंट्रल ग्रिमिस्टेन्स का प्रति व्यक्ति औसत यू० पी० में 106 रु० था तो अन्य राज्यों में जैसे उड़ीसा में 203 रु० था। उड़ीसा भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। राजस्थान का औसत 190 रु० था—यह भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। मध्य प्रदेश का 155 रु० था—यह भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। कश्मीर का औसत 405 रु० था, यह भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। आसाम का 189 रु० था, यह भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। तो फिर यू० पी० जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है उसको पीछे क्यों छोड़ा गया यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ सेंट्रल ग्रिमिस्टेन्स का जो पैटर्न है उसे कुछ ऐसा चेन्ज करना चाहिए जिससे बैकवर्ड एरियाज जो है वह आगे बढ़ें और थोड़ा सा डेवलप एरियाज के मुकाबले में आ सके। साथ ही साथ यू० पी० गवर्नमेंन्ट ने पंचवर्षीय योजना में सेंट्रल ग्रिमिस्टेन्स 3500 करोड़ रुपए लगाकर अपनी स्पीम बनाई, अपना प्रोग्राम बनाया लेकिन यहाँ के प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंन्ट से उन्हें इस्टिमेशन गए हैं कि चौथी योजना की जो रकम थी सेंट्रल ग्रिमिस्टेन्स की उससे दूनी रखें, उससे ज्यादा न रखें।

श्री जन्मलाल बन्नाकर (दुर्ग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना को तैयार करने के लिए जो आधार पुस्तिका तैयार की गई है उसको मैं ने मुझे अंत तक पढ़ा और उसको पढ़ने से जितनी खुशी हुई उससे अधिक खेद और दुःख हुआ। उसका कारण यह

कि इसमें सिद्धान्त की बातें काफी अच्छी भी गई हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक उसको व्यवहार में लाने की बात है, चार पिछनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कार्यक्रम को प्रमल में लाने में जो कमजोरी रही है जिसके कारण हम उसको प्रमल में नहीं ला सके हैं वही कमजोरी इस योजना में भी है। जहाँ तक कार्यक्रम को व्यवहार में लाने की बात है, मैं इस छोटा सा उदाहरण दूँ। यह योजना किसके लिए तैयार की जाती है? आखिर योजना जो तैयार की जाती है वह देश की गरीब जनता के लिए होती है। योजना इसलिए बनती है कि हम उन लोगों के जीवन को सुखी बना सकें लेकिन जिस गरीब जनता के लिए खास तौर से देहात की गरीब जनता के लिए योजना जो बनाई जाती है वह बिना उनसे पूछे बना ली जाती है। हमने उनको इसमें हिस्सेदार बनाने का कभी भी आज़तक प्रयास नहीं किया है। होता यह है कि जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनी हैं वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न दलों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकारी अफसर ही उसको तैयार करते हैं और हमारे मुख्य मन्त्रीगण तथा केन्द्रीय मन्त्रीगण उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करने ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। इस योजना में कहा गया है कि जिले को आधार मानकर योजना तैयार की जायेगी। लेकिन जिले में आखिर कौन योजना बनाने वाला? वहाँ पर जो कलेक्टर है वह पटवारी से या रेवेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टर से कुछ आकड़े मगाकर ऊपर भेज देगा और उसी के आधार पर योजना तैयार हो जायेगी।

महात्मा गांधी ने आजादी की लड़ाई में जनता को हिस्सेदार बनाया था और इसी लिए स्वाधीनता संग्राम में जन आन्दोलन का रूप धारण किया। अब देश भर की जनता के विकास के लिए जब हम योजना बना रहे हैं तो उसमें जनता को हिस्सेदार क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? जिसके लिए हम योजना बनाते हैं उससे हम कभी सलाह नहीं लेते। आज जो

व्यक्ति इनकमटैक्स पेयर है, जो ग्रामदनी पर टैक्स देते हैं उन्हें से आप योजना बनवाते हैं। इसलिए जितनी कमजोरी पहले हर योजना में रही है उतनी ही कमजोरी इस योजना में भी है। आज इस सम्बन्ध में कोई यह कह सकता है कि जनता को किस प्रकार से इसमें हिस्सेदार बना सकते हैं? तो उसका उत्तर यह है कि आज जितने भी हमारे गांव हैं वहाँ पर ग्राम पंचायतें हैं और उनके ऊपर सामुदायिक ब्लाक हैं और जब तक उन ग्राम पंचायतों और ब्लाक्स को इकाई मानकर योजना तैयार नहीं की जायेगी तब तक योजना कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकती है; इस देश की गरीबी दूर करने वाली योजनाएँ तैयार नहीं हो सकती हैं। आज जो कहा जाता है कि बिलो पावर्टी लाइन (कमाल स्थिति) पर गांव के लोग रहते हैं उनका दिक्कत और शिकायतें कभी भी दूर नहीं होगी।

जैसा कि अभी योजना मन्त्री जी ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि यह जो योजना है उसमें कोई बैंकिंग चेज, बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है अभी भी समय है, चार महीने में हर एक ब्लाक में, ग्राम पंचायतों से उनकी आवश्यकता के निर्माण कार्यक्रम यहाँ से प्रभावशाली भेजकर मंगायें और उनके आधार पर योजना तैयार करें क्योंकि उसके बिना योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो नतीजा यही होगा कि इस देश की तरक्की रुक जायेगी। आगे कोई दूसरा योजना मन्त्री आयेगा तो उसको इसी आधार पर योजना बनानी पड़ेगी और तभी इसमें तरक्की हो सकेगी।

इसी प्रकार से इस योजना में सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि इसमें किसी को यह महसूस नहीं होता है कि योजनाओं को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक जिम्मेदारी फिक्स (निश्चित) नहीं

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

की जायेगी, प्रत्येक जिले में नहर या टयूब-वेल से सिंचाई, सड़क, स्कूल, अस्पताल—हर-एक चीज के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को जिम्मेदार नहीं बनायेगे तब तक आज, क्या, अगले पांच दस साल में भी योजना को असली रूप नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिये योजना को रेन्सोसिबिलिटी प्रोग्रियेन्टेड (जिम्मेदारी बांटकर) बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। आजादी के 27 साल बाद भी हमारे देश में एक लाख 70 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ एक भी विकास कार्यक्रम नहीं हुआ। न सड़क है, न बिजली है न सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न स्कूल और न अस्पताल है जब हम लोग देहात में जाते हैं तो लोग यह कहते हैं कि आजादी के बाद बर्बर जैसे शहर के लिये 2,000 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, बलवत्ता के लिये की जा रही है लेकिन गांवों के लिये क्या है? वहाँ एक छोटी सी सिंचाई योजना भी नहीं है। और यह इसलिए होता है कि जिना ग्राम पंचायत में पूछा योजनायें नौबत की जाती हैं। कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसे कम सरपंच स्थापित करें। गांव एक प्रभावशाली बनाये और उस को प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के पास भेजें कि किस गांव में सड़क बिजली सिंचाई, स्कूल और अस्पताल की व्यवस्था नहीं है, और आप जिस चीज को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं? कितने शिक्षित लोग बेरोजगार हैं, कितना कामकारी नौकरी मिली है और किस गांव में पानी के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, और प्रत्येक गांव के कितने लोगों को आज रहने के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन नहीं है। प्रत्येक गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था और मकान बनाने के लिये कम से कम जमीन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह 25 साल में नहीं हुआ इस का कारण यह है कि जितनी योजनाएँ बनायी गयी हैं

शहर वालों द्वारा दफ्तरों के कमरों में बैठ कर बनायी गयी है। आज चीन में जितने मफसर, मंत्री या सचिव, सदस्य होते हैं उनको प्रति दो वर्ष में शायद 2, 3 महीने गांवों में रहना पड़ता है और ऐसी जगह रहना पड़ता है जहाँ सड़क नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है। इसलिये उन लोगों को वहाँ की तस्लीफें मालूम होनी हैं और तभी ठीक में योजना बननी है। इसके विपरीत हमारे अधिकारी किसी गांव में नहीं रहते हैं। अगर किसी गांव में जाते भी हैं, यह यदि उन की जीप खराब हो गई तो ग्रामपंचायत में रहेंगे जहाँ कम से कम प्राधुनिक माधन उपलब्ध हो।

इस पुस्तक में एक विवेकवान जरूर है इस बार क्षेत्रीय अनुमानता को दूर करने की बात कही गई है। तब तब तब की बात जहाँ आती है वहाँ चली जायेंगे लिये राज्यो को जो रकम दी गई है जा पिछड़े हुए राज्य है जहाँ उपयोग नहीं है तब तब से पिछड़े हुए है उन्हीं राज्यों का कम पैसा दिया गया है। जब तक समूचे देश में एक ऐसा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तैयार नहीं होगा जिस में अधिक से अधिक लोग काम कुछ करें तब तब समग्र विकास नहीं हो सकता। और यह तभी होगा तब देश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिये कम से कम 10 लाख की प्राजादी के बीच में मन्ट्री परपज प्रोग्राम तैयार कम डेमोक्रेटिक फार्म हो और इसी तरह से 10 लाख की प्राजादी के बीच में मन्ट्री परपज इन्स्ट्रियल एंस्टेट का ट्रेनिंग सेंटर हो जहाँ लोग काम सीख कर अपनी आजीविका बना सकें।

जहाँ तक नीतिकरिया देने की बात है, पहली बात तो यह है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो यू० पी० ए० सी० है उस की रैक्यू-मेंट नीति बदलनी पड़ेगी और एम्प्लायमेंट

एक्सचेंज को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि जिनके व्यक्ति के पिना की आय 500, 700 रु० से अधिक हो उनके लड़कों को नौकरी न दे कर गरीब लोगों के लड़कों को ही नौकरी दी जाय। आज होता यह है कि जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनायी जाती है उसके बारे में शहर के लोगों को तो मालूम होता है लेकिन गांव के लोगों को नहीं मालूम होता है। इसलिये हर एक ग्राम पंचायत में पुस्तकालय खोले जायें और जितनी योजना सम्बन्धी पुस्तकें हैं वहां भेजी जायें और उन पुस्तकालयों में यह अवश्य हो कि जिस प्रदेश की जो भाषा हो उसी भाषा में वे पुस्तकें भेजी जायें जिस से लोग उन को पढ़ सकें।

योजना में कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने पर सब में ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिये था लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। स्वयं हम को यह लेना चाहिये कि आज गांवों में सिचाई और बिजली ले जाने के लिये सब में अधिक प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

योजना मंत्रालय के आडों में मालूम होता है कि देश के कुछ क्षेत्रों की कुछ लोगों की आय में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमी हुई है। क्या यह योजना की असफलता नहीं है? योजना मंत्रालय को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि गांवों में अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन फिर भी उन क्षेत्रों की अभी भी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपेक्षा की गयी है पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों और ग्रामों बड़े हुए क्षेत्र की पहचान का आधार क्या है? मन्त्रीजी कहते हैं कि हर एक क्षेत्र वाले कहते हैं कि उन का क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन योजना मन्त्रालय के कुछ आंकड़े हैं जिन में बताया गया है, नेशनल मैग्नेट्स सर्वे में बताया गया है कि कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां लोग बिलों पावर्टी लाइन, कंगाल की हालत में रहते हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है। जिस को

कंगाल कहते हैं वही हानन मध्य प्रदेश की है। 77 प्रतिशत लोग मध्य प्रदेश में कंगाल हैं। उसी तरह से प्रति व्यक्ति आय देश भर में वहां सब से कम है। इसी तरह से सिचाई की व्यवस्था मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे कम है। वहां 8 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिचाई की व्यवस्था है जब कि राष्ट्रीय औसत 23 प्रतिशत है। इसी तरह से प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन गेहूं 7 क्विंटल है और चावल 8 41 क्विंटल प्रति हेक्टर है। जब कि देश भर का औसत है 11 24 क्विंटल प्रति हेक्टर।

उसी तरह से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास की जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय सरकार रखेगी। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि कुछ पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को ज्यादा पैसा मिला। उदाहरण के लिये नागालैंड को विकास के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिस्से में 678 रु० दिया गया जब कि देश में विकास के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति के औसत में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को 65 रु० दिया जाता है। देश भर को प्रति व्यक्ति में औसत में प्रत्येक राज्य को 65 रु० मिलना है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की प्रोमत् से भी कम मिलना है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मध्य प्रदेश जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है और क्षेत्र में भी सबसे बड़ा राज्य है वहां प्राथमिक आवश्यकता को करना नहीं है वर्षा भी अच्छी होती है खनिज पदार्थ वन सम्पदा की कमी नहीं है इतना सब दाते हुए भी केन्द्र की मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति है और आज जितना मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है उतना किसी अन्य राज्य के साथ नहीं हुआ है। आज न्यूनतम नीड्स प्रोग्राम न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। जो मिडियम प्लानिंग कमीशन में न्यूनतम नीड्स प्रोग्राम के लिये तय किया है उस के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश को 385 करोड़ रु० मिलना चाहिए स्वयं योजना मन्त्रालय के एक अध्ययन दल ने ऐसा कहा है।

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

जिस से लोगों को कम से कम पीने के लिये पानी तो मिल सके। लेकिन उस को काटकर योजना मंत्रालय ने 282 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम जो है उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। मध्य प्रदेश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है वहाँ सब से अधिक आदिवासी है ऐसी विशेष परिस्थिति होते हुए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जा रहा है। मैं योजना मंत्री से कहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ ध्यान दे और मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम को अपने हाथ में ले।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, well begun is half done. The approach paper which the Minister has produced and presented to this House is very good in all respects.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): All is well that ends well.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That can also be added. I am hopeful of that. I do not want to make a speech. But I want to give some figures. When India got Independence, the land available per head was one acre and 20 kuntas.

Today it is only three-fourths of an acre; that is the land-man ratio; it is reduced by fifty per cent. On the day of Independence we were 30 crores people and now we are sixty crores. Our food production has increased by 100 per cent, industrial production by 250 per cent; we have got colleges, schools, hospitals, roads, everything. Yet our poverty has not gone. The basic cause is the increase in population. In western countries population doubles in 150 years; in our country, it doubles in thirty years. How are our Ministers going to produce enough food and services and employment for everybody? Unless

and until the growth of population is arrested, what is going to happen? As a matter of fact it must go on reducing. In several developed countries population decreases progressively. In Germany and Japan they had to give incentive to produce more children. Unless and until steps are taken here, I am going to tell our young Minister here that he is going to fail miserably in this country. There are political parties on the opposite side who want to create trouble by producing more children; they are competing with each other to produce more children? (Interruptions).

Government should provide only for two children per family, not more than that. When Nixon in America could not feed one person in one family, how is Indira Gandhi going to provide for five persons in a family? The land-man ratio in America is 6 acres to one man; in Russia it is 5 acres to one man; here it is not even thirty kuntas per person and every year it is reducing by 2½ per cent and in thirty years we will have enough land only for graveyards, mandirs and roads and nothing for cultivation. That is why the Government should give attention to allotment of funds for family planning. They are going to spend 19 paise in one rupee on this. How are they going to control population growth, I do not understand.

Before Independence the services were 25 per cent; now they have increased four-fold, to 100 per cent. Their salary and remuneration takes away about two-thirds of the entire budget of the Centre, States and municipalities. How are you going to meet the plan expenditure? Year after year that expenditure is increasing. One could complain against my own party Government that they are going on conceding point after point, benefit after benefit to all the wor-

kers. But what are the workers doing? They are going on strike. The electrical engineers, the doctors were threatening to go on strike. On each one of them the society had spent more than a lakh of rupees. But then they get jobs and go on strike; they do not care for their fellow-beings. We had four wars with Pakistan and one war with China. We had cyclones and droughts and floods. The country suffered some losses on account of these. But the losses suffered on account of strikes and lockouts are almost double the other loss. Government believes in socialism and wants to do good to these people. But is there any social discipline among those people? There the Government has miserably failed. I want the Government to see that there is no strike. If there is even one day strike, they must be dismissed from service and new people available in the country must be appointed. The Government should be prepared to face the consequences of it. They are not even 08 per cent and they are ruining and eating away more than 75 per cent of the budget of the municipalities, State Governments and Central Government

Fertiliser supply in the country today is not more than 50 per cent. The water available in the country is going waste. I want that there should be indigenous production of fertilisers. I am not interested whether the fertiliser factory is located in my district or in my State or elsewhere. Previously they said they will have 12 fertiliser factories. Now they have reduced it to 5. I submit that we should have at least 20 fertiliser factories so that we may have enough food for our people.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): He is blaming the opposition parties. How many children has the President of India got?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, I welcome this document, which makes it clear that there shall be no plan holiday, which has come with some important objectives and which has exploded many a myth. I find it has got triple objectives. It has been stated categorically that growth by itself is not sufficient to raise the standard of the people. When a few of us were trying to challenge it some years back, we were told by the economist in the Planning Commission that growth will take care of other things as well, I mean social objectives. I am happy that Mr. Dhar and Mr. Dharia now tell us that it is not so. Of course wisdom has dawned on the Planning Commission after a long time that growth by itself is not enough for the attainment of the social objectives we have laid down. We have seen all these years that growth has increased the disparity between the rich and the poor. Therefore, I welcome this document which says that growth, self-reliance and social justice must go together. It was said that self-reliance cannot be had in this country if you want growth. Our economists used to say, we must have lean from outside as much as we can from America and other countries.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue on Monday. This debate will continue on Monday.

Before we take up private members' business, I will hear Mr. Madhu Limaye's point of order.

15.00 hrs.

RE: NON-CIRCULATION OF ANSWERS TO TWO QUESTIONS TO PRESS CORRESPONDENCE

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आपको जो चिट्ठी दी है, पहले मैं उस को पढ़ता हूँ और फिर मैं अपने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को पेश करूँगा। मैं ने आप को यह पत्र लिख कर दिया है :

[श्री मधु लियरे]

Written answers to my Unstarred Question No. 5121 (which was the subject matter of the point of order this morning) and Unstarred Question No. 5231 have not been laid on the Table today by the Minister concerned.

This is a grave lapse and contempt of Parliament.

I checked this with the Press people and also our Library. The bunch of questions and answers supplied to the former by the PIB also does not contain answers to these questions.

I do not know whether the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (PIB) is responsible for this.

It is the bounden duty of the Press to report proceedings of Parliament faithfully and fairly. But if important documents and papers are withheld from them, a breach of privilege and contempt is committed, and in this case it must be the Ministry/Minister or Ministries/Ministers concerned who should be held responsible for this breach, for this contempt.

इस वक्त मैं सदन की मानहानि का सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। हमारे नियमों का जो उल्लंघन हुआ है, मैं इस वक्त केवल उस का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ और इससे सम्बन्धित तथ्यों को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल बनता है, तो वह फॉयट अफ आर्डर में नहीं उठेगा। उसके लिए मैं बाद में नोटिस दूंगा।

शकधर साहब की किताब के पृष्ठ 385 पर लिखा है :

"In the case of unstarred questions, written answers thereto are laid on the Table by the Ministers concerned."

यह बिल्कुल साफ दिया हुआ है। आज चल कर पृष्ठ 387 पर कहा गया है :

"Copies of printed 'Lists of questions' are distributed to the accredited press correspondents or sold to the public at a fixed price one hour before the Question Hour begins."

आखिर में पार्लियामेंट ऐंड दि प्रेस के बारे में जो लिखा है, मैं उसका एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :

"The question of privileges of Parliament vis-a-vis the press arises mainly in two ways, the publication of the proceedings of Parliament and comments casting reflection on either House, its committees or members."

जब प्रेम वालों के द्वारा कोई गलती होती है, तो हम लोग उनको तत्काल पकड़ते हैं और उन में माफी भी मंगवाते हैं। लेकिन शकधर की किताब में प्रेस इन्फॉर्मेशन ब्यूरो की यह ड्यूटी दी गई है :

"The Press Information Bureau, whose officers are attached to the different Ministries of the Government of India and who have to perform functions analogous to those of correspondents in giving publicity to the proceedings of the House is allotted one seat in the press gallery. Against this seat some 30 Press Information Officers are issued press gallery cards on alternative basis."

इतनी सुविधायें हम लोग उन को देते हैं। प्रेस वालों का कहना है कि कई दफा ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को सायब कर दिया जाता है, जिन के बारे में इन्फॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरे किसी मंत्रालय को एम्बरेसमेंट हो सकती है। आज वे पकड़े गए हैं। मैंने प्रेस वालों की प्रश्नोत्तर की सूची को बैंक कर लिया है। उस में ये दोनों प्रश्न नहीं

थे। मैंने लाइब्रेरी में भी चैक किया है। वहाँ भी ये दोनों प्रश्न नहीं थे। जब मैंने पुनराज किया, तब जा कर ये प्रश्नोत्तर मुझे मिले हैं।

मैं इन प्रश्नों के नथ्यों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ लेकिन एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सबेरे मैंने यह व्यवस्था वा प्रश्न उठाया कि जिन ताराकित प्रश्नों को वरीयता मिलनी चाहिए थी वे अताराकित प्रश्नों में चले गए। अखबार वालों को उन के जवाब नहीं दिए गए हैं और न ही उन को लाइब्रेरी में रखा गया है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि

"It has also been reported by the Collector that the Security Officers are alleged to have used abusive language and also tried to slap the Customs Officer"

उन्होंने आगे कहा है

"While the officers were at the Police Station, Class IV staff remain on duty and continued their vigilance at the Naka. They have reported that within five to seven minutes of the departure of the Customs Officers one car sped away at full speed in spite of the efforts made by the Class IV staff on duty to stop it."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिखये इस में मेरा पायट आफ आर्डर-यह है कि अगर प्रस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो अताराकित प्रश्नों के लिखित जवाब प्रैस वालों को नहीं देता है और टेबल पर ले नहीं करता है—"ले" का मतलब है लाइब्रेरी में रखना—, अगर उन प्रश्नों को गायब कर दिया जाता है, तो यह हमारे नियमों का उल्लंघन है। अगर मैंने इस बारे में जांच न की होती, अगर प्रैस वालों से मेरी मुलाकात न हुई होती, तो मुझे पता नहीं चलता—कल पालियामेंट की डाक में

मझे ये जवाब मिल जाते, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के एक भी अखबार में महाराष्ट्र के किसी भी अखबार में, वे न छपें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी कइस्टीट्यूशन का इतना डिक्लाइन, इतनी अधोगति हो गयी है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है—फिनाश मिनिस्ट्री, प्रैस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो या हमारी क्लेक्शन ब्रांच? आप इस की जांच कीजिए, और अगर इसमें प्रिविलेज का सवाल बनता है, तो मोमवार को मुझे सदन की मानहानि का सवाल उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए इस वक्त तो मैं केवल यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ कि सदन की प्रक्रिया और नियमों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है और वह गम्भीर अपराध है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can give you some information even now.

It is a little unfortunate that the Answers to these Questions to which you referred were received rather late this morning. But they have been received and sent to the Library at 12 noon. I am giving you this information. Our Secretariat has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance about this.

श्री मधु लिखये और जो पी० आई० बी० ने सकुलेट नहीं किया?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The position is that the P.I.B. itself collects these answers. Either the Information Officer of a particular Ministry hands over these to the P.I.B. or the P.I.B. itself collects these answers and circulates to the press people. That is the position. Our Secretariat does not give out the papers.

श्री मधु लिखये वह तो ठीक है। आप अभी इतना कीजिए कि जो प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रसारित नहीं किए गए हैं, उन का अभी सर्कु-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लेंट किया जाये। उस में दोष किस का है यह देखा जाय और अगर प्रिविलेज का सवाल बनता है, तो मैं उसके बारे में सोमवार को बाकायदा नोटिस दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are in the Library.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They have to be circulated to the press.

यह उनको ड्यूटी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other necessary steps will follow, I suppose.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जांच करना बहुत आवश्यक है कि उन दो अनस्टाई क्वेस्चन्स के बारे में देखें क्यों हो गई, जब कि उन का नोटिस इतना पहले दिया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बीस दिन पहले नोटिस दिया गया था—बल्कि पच्चीस दिन, क्योंकि वे ट्रांसफर हो गये थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I just now told you that our Secretariat has taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry, that is, the concerned Ministry. What else can we do at this stage? I am giving you the facts.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): It should be probed thoroughly as to who is responsible, who suppressed such an important information to the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a question of suppression. This is a question of being laid only.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस की सफाई नहीं हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have written to the Finance Ministry. Let us get the reply from them. Since these Answers have been placed in the Library, the P.I.B., I think, must have received them now.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिवाज यह है कि प्रैस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो के द्वारा सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर कारेसपोण्डेंट्स को दिए जाते हैं। यह उन का काम कर्तव्य है। आप उन के लिए तीस पास देते हैं। मैंने आप को शकधर की किताब से पढ़ कर बताया है कि :

Their function is analogous to that of parliamentary correspondents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Answers have been placed in the Library. If they have not collected them, they should do it now. The P.I.B. is in the know of the matter. They should collect these Answers and circulate them to the press.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The matter becomes more serious because it is related to the behaviour of a Minister and, therefore, a suspicion arises that this is deliberately done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The subject-matter of the Question is a different matter. No more about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा प्रश्न उन पांच सौ से अधिक जीपों के बारे में है, जो 1071 के लोक सभा के चुनावों के समय कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिली और जिन का दाम सवा करोड़ रुपए था।

15.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—
contd.

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

श्री सुखदेव प्रसद वर्मा (ग्वाद) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ कि सभा, गै-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 31वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो सभा में 29 अगस्त, 1973 को पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th August, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15 13 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE DECLARATION
 OF PRESENT LOK SABHA AS
 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He will continue his speech.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को लाने का क्या कारण है मैं इस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले आम चुनाव में जब लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ तो हमारी नेता ने कहा कि देश से गरीबी हटाओ, यह नारा दिया और उस नारे के ऊपर, समाजवाद के ऊपर हम लोग चुन कर के आए। इस के पहले जब हम लोग अंग्रेजों से स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो उस समय सुबह प्रार्थना में एक मंत्र पढ़ा करते थे—

न त्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वर्गं न पुनर्भवम् ।
 कामये दुःखतप्ताना प्राणिना आर्तं
 नाशनम् ।

उमका भी मतलब यही था कि हम को बुनिया में कुछ नहीं चाहिये। देश से गरीबी और दुःख दर्द की तकलीफ को हटाना है। उस के बाद यह विधान बना और यह कैसे बना यह आप को जानना चाहिये।

15.14 hrs

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

हम अंग्रेजों से स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे; उस के बाद उन का कैबिनेट मिशन आया, और कितने ही लोग आए। अंत में

उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में विधान निर्माण सभा बनाना। उस समय के जो असेम्बली के सदस्य थे वह साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर चुने गए थे और उन्होंने अपने प्रतिनिधियों को साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर चुन कर भेजा था, कोई राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर नहीं चुन कर भेजा था। फिर पीछे फमला हो गया कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा होगा तो जो हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा था उस में भी उसी साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर जो उस समय की असेम्बली के लोग चुने गए थे, वही विधान निर्माता परिषद के बनाने वाले मालिक बने और उस समय जो विधान निर्माता परिषद बनी दस लाख आदिमियों के पीछे एक आदमी चुना गया। लेकिन वह इनडायरेक्ट एलेक्शन से चुने गए। दस लाख की पापुलेशन से नहीं चुने गए, जो उस समय की असेम्बली थी, उस असेम्बली ने दस लाख के ऊपर एक आदमी को चुना और मेरे पास बिहार की लिस्ट है, 36 आदमी उस समय थे, आप के पास टाइम हो तो मैं लिस्ट पेश करूँ, उस से आप को पता चलेगा कि उस में बहुत से लोग ऐसे थे कि जिन का बिहार की सार्वजनिक लाइफ से कोई संबंध नहीं था जिन की हिन्दुस्तान के स्वाधीनता संग्राम से कोई मतलब नहीं था, ऐसे आदमी उस विधान निर्माता परिषद में चुने गए। जिन को हिन्दुस्तान की उस समय की जनता का कोई पता नहीं था ऐसे लोग उस में चुने गए। एक तो साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर और दूसरे ऐसे कि जिन का हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से कोई संबंध नहीं था ऐसे लोग चुने गए। हा, जो हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटर थे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, ऐसे लोग भी चुने गए। लेकिन उन में ऐसे लोग भी चुने गए जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते थे। दूसरे, उस समय

की असेम्बली का चुनाव कैसे हुआ था ? असेम्बली का चुनाव हुआ था प्रापर्टी की बेसिस पर और उन्हीं के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों ने विधान निर्मातृ परिषद् को चुना । तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो जनता के आदमी थे उन का उम्र में स्थान नहीं था । उनका स्थान था जा धनी वर्ग के थे जिन्होंने असेम्बली बनाई थी । उनके द्वारा जो अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुने गए वह विधान निर्मातृ परिषद् में चुने गए ।

आज 25 वर्ष हो गए । विधान निर्मातृ परिषद् ने जो हिन्दुस्तान का विधान बनाया और हिन्दुस्तान के विधान में जो प्रीएम्बल लिखा है उस प्रीएम्बल को देखने से पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर उस के अनुसार कोई काम नहीं हुआ । जो यह सविधान है हमारी सरकार ने खुद 31 बार इस को बदला है । इस के अलावा हमारे माननीय सदस्य बराबर विधान को बदलने के लिए समय समय पर अपना बिल लाए हैं । हालांकि सरकार ने मंजूर नहीं किया है लेकिन उनका भावना है कि सविधान में हेरफेर होना चाहिए । तो इस वक्त सबसे उचित यह बात है कि यह लोक सभा चुनी गई, गरीबी हटाओ के नारे पर, समाजवाद के नारे पर । इस पर हम लोग चुनाव लड़े हैं कि हमारी लोक सभा जो है यह डायरेक्ट चुनाव से आती है । साढ़े सात लाख की आबादी पर आज कास्टीट्यूटेंसी बनती है । उस कास्टीट्यूटेंसी से हम आते हैं और डायरेक्ट चुनाव से आते हैं और हम जनता की भाषना का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । लेकिन यह संविधान भारतीय जनता के मसूवों को, उस के मतव्य को प्रकाशित नहीं करता है । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सविधान में हेरफेर किया जाय, इस सविधान को बदला जाय और बदलने के लिए यह लोक सभा के लोग जो हैं यही विधान निर्मातृ परिषद् में अपने की परिवर्तित

कर दे । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि समय नहीं मिलेगा । तो आप अपने सेशन को कट कर दीजिए । 6 महीने के बजाय तीन महीने बैठिए । और तीन महीने में विधान निर्मातृ परिषद् बना कर अपना कांस्टीट्यूशन बना लीजिए ।

अब आप को मे बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय के विधान बनाने वाले कैसे थे ? राजा महाराजा और प्रापर्टी क्लास के लोग ऐसे लोग थे जो प्रतिक्रियावादी विचार के थे । ऐसे लोग थे जो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी में विश्वास नहीं करते थे, एक सेकंड के लिए जेन भी नहीं गए, अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ बोलने की जिनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई, 1947 के 12 बजे रात तक हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े वकील, डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर और बड़े बड़े ओहदेदार यह समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान से अंग्रेज नहीं जायगा, जब हम स्वराज्य की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो बड़े बड़े लोग कहते थे कि यह विपत्ती पहले हुए, गांव गांव मुठिया माग कर और भीख माग कर क्या अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ेंगे ? लेकिन हम गरीबों ने दिखला दिया कि हमारा ताकत में अंग्रेज यहां से चले गए । लेकिन जो हमारा सविधान बना यह सविधान हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के बिल का रेफ्लेक्शन नहीं है । यह सविधान हिन्दुस्तान के थोड़े से आदमियों की मनोवृत्ति को प्रकाशित करता है ।

यह आप के सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूँ, एक किताब है जो प्लानिंग कमिशन ने हम लोगों को बाटी है, इस किताब में लिखा है

"The foreign debt stood at Rs. 7171 crores at the end of 1972-73....."

7161 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा हमारे देश के ऊपर हो गया । यह 1972-73 का आंकड़ा है और इस में सूद वगैरह हम लोगों ने दिया है । आगे चल कर कहते हैं.

"Poverty, in a practical sense, is relative 550 million people live in this country at many economic levels ranging from lavish wealth to utter indigence "

यह हालत इस देश की है । यह सविधान बनने के बाद आज हम लागा को बाटा गया है । फिर आगे कहते हैं

"Even among the poorer classes there are various degrees of poverty These many degrees and kinds of poverty have existed in our country for a long time They strike the eye wherever we go Their acceptance as a fact of life is to be seen in the earliest Indian literatures it is a part of the Indian ethos itself"

आगे कह रहे हैं कि 1960-61 की प्राइम-सेज में 20 रुपये जिस की आय थी, आज 40 रुपये के हिमाब में हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत गरीब आदमी है पावर्टी प्लान के नीचे हैं ।

फिर सविधान बनाने में क्या किया? जब हम लोगों ने 1939 में मत्स्याग्रह का आन्दोलन छेड़ा तो गांधी जी ने हर जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से ले कर वायमराय तक को यह प्रल्टीमेटम भेजा—माढे बाईस हजार रुपये उस समय वाइमराय को तनख्वाह मिलती थी और यहा सविधान बनाने वालों ने 10 हजार रुपये अपने राष्ट्रपति की तनख्वाह रखी । गांधी जी ने वाइमराय से लेकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट तक सब को चैलेज किया कि इतनी तनख्वाह नहीं होनी चाहिए गरीब जनता के देश में और फिर वही सविधान बनाने वाले जो थे उन्होंने कहा कि दस हजार रुपया राष्ट्रपति को दिया जाय, माढे पाच हजार रुपया सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को दिया जाय और साढ़े चार और चार हजार रुपया हाई कोर्ट के जज को दिया जाय । इसी तरह जो हमारे यहा के बड़े बड़े अफसर थे उन की

तनख्वाह 3 हजार रुपये रखी गई । एम्बेसेडर की तनख्वाह काफी है, गवर्नर की तनख्वाह काफी है । ये मार लोग हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता की बात कमी नहीं सोचते थे । सविधान के बनाने वाले जा थे मालूम हो या कि यह उन की जेब का रुपया है, फर गये है । वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते थे, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के दुख दर्द को नहीं जानते थे । इसलिए ऐसा इन्होंने सविधान में रखा ।

आगे मैं बताता हूँ जो लोग चुने गए थे उस में अधिकतर फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं थे और जो थे भी फ्रीडम फाइटर वह बड़े बड़े ऊँचे तबके में आते थे, प्रापर्टी पनाम के लोग थे । जा आज लोक सभा में उस में हर तबके के लोग हैं । गरीब अमीर हर तबके के लोग इस में हैं जो जनता की बिल को रेप्रेजेंट करते हैं । लेकिन उस समय जो चुने गए थे हमारी पार्टी में भी कुछ लोग थे जो चाहते थे कि ऐसा नहीं हो लेकिन उन की चली नहीं जैसे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे । लेकिन उस में ऐसे लोग भी थे विधान निर्माण परिषद् में जो एडवर्ट फ्रेन्चाइज भी देना नहीं चाहते थे ।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट रखी गई है, आज उस की इतना है । जिस देश के 70 फीसदी लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हों और 30 फीसदी लोग अच्छी तरह से रहने वाले हों—उस का क्या भविष्य है ? आज किसी डाक्टर के पास जाओ, जब तक 10 रुपये फीस के उस के सामने न रखो, वह देखता ही नहीं है ।

सभापति जी, "मार्क्स एण्ड मार्क्सिज्म" नाम की किताब निकली है, मैंने उस से नोट लिया है,—उस में लिखा है कि चाइना हम में पीछे था, लेकिन आज चाइना हम में आगे हो गया है . . .

श्री बी० बी० नायक (कनारा) :
किस ने कहा है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह किताब है, इस
में लिखा है

SHRI B. V. NAIK: They are capable
of blowing bombs..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving a
reference; you have to take it

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not read-
ing the reference, he is telling orally.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम से वह देश आगे
बढ़ गया । दूसरी बात—71 अरब 60
करोड़ रुपया हमारे ऊपर कर्जा हो गया है—
मैंने अभी पढ़कर सुनाया है, इसे प्लानिंग
कमीशन ने दिया है । जब यह हालत हमारे
देश की है और यह सविधान खूद
सरकार ने 31 बार तबदील किया, संशोधित
किया, तब इस से यह अन्दाजा लगता है कि
इस सविधान से मेरा काम नहीं चलेगा,
हमको दूसरा सविधान बनाना पड़ेगा, इस के
सिवाय कोई दूसरा जरिया नहीं है कि आप
लोक सभा को सविधान सभा डिक्लेयर
कीजिये ।

आप एजुकेशन को देबिग—पब्लिक
स्कूल है, प्राइवेट स्कूल है, मेट कोन्सल्व है,
नाना-तरह की एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन
है—उन में गांव के गरीब आदमी नहीं है,
जो बोर्ड से एलाइड परमन्स हें अफमरों
के बच्चे हैं, वे ही इन में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं
और शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद इस देश के
राज्य की गद्दी सम्भालते हैं, वे ही बड़े
अफमर बनते हैं । जो आदमी जिग मानवरण
में रहता है, जिन नॉर्ममन्टान्मज में रहता
है उन सॉर्ममन्टान्मज का फायदा उठा कर
उसी परिस्थिति को कायम रखना चाहता
है और वह नहीं चाहता है कि इस देश के
गरीबों का भी उद्धार हो, उन को भी आगे
बढ़ने का मौका मिले । इसलिए जरूरी
है कि सविधान को बदला जाय ।

अब आप देखिये प्रापर्टी में बिलाना
फर्क है—गाहरी प्रापर्टी वा गांव की प्रापर्टी
से हिमाव मिलाइये । गांव में जमीनों की
सीलिंग हुई, लेकिन अर्बन प्रापर्टी के बारे
में कुछ नहीं किया । बराबर हमारी पार्टी
की मीटिंग में, ए०आई०सी०सी० के जल्लों
में सरकार ने कहा है कि हम अर्बन प्रापर्टी के
बारे में भी बिल लायेंगे—लेकिन आज तक
नहीं लाये । कारण यह है—इस सविधान
में कुछ ऐसी पेचीदगियां हैं जिन की वजह
से सरकार नहीं कर पाता । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में
मागले जाते हैं, पचासों तरह के बखेड़े खड़े
हो जाते हैं, सरकार उन में परेशान हो जाती
है । अभी जरा मा ए० जज बदला था,
गोखले साहब को दिन भर यहां बैठना पड़ा,
जवाब-जवाब देते थक गये । इस लिये सरकार
को खुद सोचना चाहिये कि अगर सविधान
नहीं बदलेगा और यह समझे कि आप
इतमिनान के साथ यहां बैठे रहेंगे,
तो यहां नहीं बैठ सकेंगे । एक दिन जनता
खुद राज्य को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी और
उसी तरह से हमारा राज्य भी हट जायगा ।

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि रेवोल्यूशन के
बाद सविधान बनता है, यह बात सही है ।
या तो खूनी क्रान्ति हो, या सत्याग्रह की
क्रान्ति हो, या फिर मानसिक क्रान्ति होनी
चाहिये । मैं चाहता हू कि हमारी सरकार के
अन्दर क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये कि हमें
सविधान को बदलना है । अगर सरकार के
अन्दर मानसिक क्रान्ति नहीं होनी है, तो
मैं बनाना चाहता हू कि यह मारा ढांचा
पड़ा रह जायगा और जनता आगे निकल
जायगी । अपने फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन पढ़ा है,
हिन्दुस्तान में भी वही रेवोल्यूशन हो जायगा
(यशवान्त)

MR CHAIRMAN I would request
the Member not to have cross talks
like this. Let the hon. Member give
his views and then you will get your
turn when you may say what you
want to say on this. Mr. Ishaque. you
are also interrupting very much.

श्री विभूति मिश्र सभापति जी, दिल्ली से बबामो की बहुत बन्दी है—लेकिन जरा नाँवों में जा कर देखिये, वहाँ तो कुछ भी नहीं है। वहाँ एजकेशनल डिस्पेंसरी है, मेडिकल डिस्पेंसरी है दिल्ली में जैसे घर है या शहरों में जैसे घर है गाँव में जा कर देखिये वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है। पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मालूम होता है कि हमारा सविधान हमारी गरीबी दूर करने में कारगर नहीं रहा है।

आज भी इस देश में मनुष्य मनुष्य का शोषण करता है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है—लखनऊ का उन का भाषण मेरे पास है—हालांकि वं खुद में 10 हजार रुपया पाते हैं—उन्होंने कहा है कि लोग एम०एल०ए० होने को तैयार हैं टी०ए०, डी०ए० लेने को तैयार हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—वे खुद 10 हजार रुपया लेते हैं तो एक्सप्लायेट नहीं करते हैं जब कि उत्तर बिहार की पर-कैपिटल इन्कम 200 रुपया है इसलिये मनुष्य मनुष्य का एक्सप्लायेटशन करता है और यह एक्सप्लायेटशन बन्द होना चाहिये, लेकिन यह सविधान बन्द नहीं कर सकता। आप कहेंगे कि हमारे तमाम प्रिविलेज हैं, हम को फण्डामेंटल राइट्स दिये गये हैं, तो फिर परिवर्तन कैसे आयेगा, यह एक्सप्लायेटशन कैसे बन्द होगा। यह सविधान किस में बनाया था? जो हिन्दुस्तान का दुख दर्द जानते थे, उन्होंने नहीं बनाया वकील लोगो ने बनाया था। गार्गी जी खुद बैरिस्टर थे, जवाहर लाल जी और राजेन्द्र बाबू भी वकील थे, लेकिन उन के अन्दर देशभक्ति के सम्भार हो गये थे। लेकिन जो अन्य सविधान बनाने आये उन का देश के हित में स्वकार नहीं बढ़ा था, उन को तो ब्रिटिश राज्य के सपने दिखाई देते थे, उन पर अंग्रेजी राज्य का असर था, उन लोगो ने सविधान बनाया,

जो हिन्दुस्तान की आज की परिस्थितियों में माकूल माबित नहीं हो रहा है।

आप देखते हैं कि सविधान की गड़बड़ी की वजह से सैंटर और स्टेट में झगडा शुरू हो गया है। कुछ स्टेट्स कहती हैं कि हम को आटोनामी मिलनी चाहिये, सैंटर के सामने एक मुसीबत खड़ी हो गई है। क्या कारण है, क्यों आटोनामी मांगते हैं? इस के मायने हैं कि सविधान में कुछ कमियाँ हैं, जिस को सैंटर पूरा नहीं कर सकता है—चाहे उन के दिमाग में भारतीयता का प्रश्न हो, सारे देश को एक रखने का प्रश्न हो—एक बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि कुछ बन्दी हैं जिस को यह सविधान आज तक पूरा नहीं कर सका है। भाषा का प्रश्न है, उस पर झगडा हो जाता है, यहाँ सदन में कुछ लोगो के लिये अपनी भाषा में बोलने का प्रबन्ध है, वे जो कुछ बोलते हैं उस का अनुवाद हो जाता है, लेकिन देश का काम चलाने के लिये आज तक एक भाषा नहीं बनी। आप रूस के कास्कीचूशन को देखिये—किस तरह से उन्होंने अपने भाषा के सवाल को हल किया है। लेकिन हमारा सविधान आज तक पिछले 26 वर्षों में इस को हल नहीं कर सका है।

सभापति जी, मेरा एक 5079 नम्बर का अन-स्टांड क्वेश्चन था, उस का जवाब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है, वह कहते हैं—

“(a) Since, in the Army, due to historical reasons and on grounds of tradition, certain class compositions are continuing There is reservation and weightage in recruitment for members of certain castes only, on the basis of the existing class compositions.”

श्री विभूति मिश्र

आप बतलाइये—इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चीज हमारी मिलिट्री है—जिस में आज तक कहते हैं कि कुछ क्लास काम्पोजीशन अभी तक चल रहा है : हमारी सरकार नारा लगाती है और सब लोग कहते हैं कि देश में सैकुलरिज्म है, लेकिन मिलिट्री में सैकुलरिज्म क्यों नहीं है—पिछले 26 सालों में हमारा संविधान इस को दूर नहीं कर सका है।

26 साल के बाद भी मिलिट्री में सैक्य-लेरिज्म नहीं आई। तो जब वहां नहीं आई फिर देश में कैसे आयेगी। मिलिट्री हिन्दुस्तान की सब कुछ है। आज छोटे छोटे बच्चे 12 वर्ष उम्र के रिकशा चलाते हैं जो कि संविधान के मुताबिक नहीं होना चाहिए। संविधान में यह है कि 14 वर्ष के बच्चों तक एजुकेशन कम्पलमरी की जाये लेकिन यह भी नहीं कर पाये। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारा संविधान जो है वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भावनाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहा है इसलिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि इस संविधान का बदला जाये और उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि इस लोक सभा को कांस्टिट्यूट एमेम्बली बनाया जाये।

कुछ हमारे साथी इसलिए इसको नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं कि वे माइनारिटी में आये हैं और कांग्रेस वाले यहाँ पर मजोरिटी में आये हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान का हित बड़ा हुआ नहीं है। जैसा कांग्रेस का काम है वही विरोधी दलों का काम है क्योंकि सभी का काम देश का हित करना है। जो हम चाहते हैं वही आप भी चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस लोक सभा को संविधान सभा बनाने का आप समर्थन करें। यदि आप समर्थन नहीं करते हैं और बीच बीच में संविधान विधेयक लाते हैं तो यही समझा जायेगा कि छूटपुट बिल ला करके संविधान का संशोधन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन पूर्ण रूप से संविधान को संशोधित नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

अतः मेरे मुझे यह कहना है कि इस देश में ये यह संविधान चलने वाला नहीं है। समाजवाद के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर जब संविधान बनायेगे तभी इस देश का कल्याण होने वाला है बरना नहीं होने वाला है। मैं चाहूंगा इसके लिए सरकार कदम उठाये। यदि सरकार कदम नहीं उठायेगी तो जैसा मैं बतला रहा था जनता स्वयं कदम उठवा देगी (व्यवधान) बग़ावत बहुत जरूरी है। जैफर्सन ने कहा है कि 10-15 साल के बाद खूनी क्रान्ति होनी चाहिए। उसमें हालांकि कुछ लोग मारे जाते हैं लेकिन सरकार ठीक से चलती है। तो मैं बताता हूँ कि 1942 के बाद 31 साल हो गए, इस देश में कोई क्रान्ति नहीं आई। आप क्रान्ति करेंगे या नहीं, मुझे शक है लेकिन इस देश की जनता क्रान्ति करेगी, जनता पर मुझे विश्वास है। इसलिए मैं समय रहते हुए सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार संविधान को देखे अगर इससे सरकार का काम नहीं चलता है तो उसका प्रबन्ध करे। हमने देखा कि देश में बेकवरी नहीं मिली। किसी आदमी को काम देने के लिए हमारे यहाँ कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उसको काम मिल जायेगा। एक बात और भी है कि जो लोग काम नहीं करते हैं वह काम करेंगे थोड़ा और चाहेंगे ज्यादा, इससे भी बड़ी परेशानी है। जो हमारे रूसी भाई हैं उन्होंने रूस में जो अपना संविधान बनाया उसमें लिखा है कि नेशनल प्रापर्टी को बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर कोई उसको बर्बाद करेगा तो उसे बहुत बड़ी सजा दी जायेगी। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ ऐसी हालत है कि अगर कोई झगड़ा हुआ तो रेल, पोस्ट आफिस और बसों को सुरक्षित फूकना प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं। हमारे संविधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन रूसी संविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर इन चीजों को कोई नुकसान करेगा तो उसे सख्त सजा मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि सरकार इस लोक सभा को विधान निर्मात्री सभा घोषित करे और जनता की जैसी इच्छा

है वैसे संविधान बनाकर देश के कल्याण के काम को आगे बढ़ाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Mr. Limaye and there are two amendments by Mr. Daga. Are they moving them?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, I move:

"That in the resolution,—

for "present Lok Sabha may be declared as a Constituent Assembly and a new Constitution may, be framed for the country immediately"

substitute—

"next Lok Sabha, in addition to its being the directly elected House of the Union Legislature be also declared as a Constituent Assembly charged with the task of framing a new Constitution within two years of its constitution" (1).

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I move:

"That in the resolution, for "Lok Sabha may be"

substitute—

"Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may jointly be" (2).

"That in the resolution, add at the end—

"in view of the fast changing times" (3).

MR. CHAIRMAN: These three amendments have been moved.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I begin my speech I would like to congratulate you on your recovery from prolonged illness and once again presiding over the proceedings of this

House. Sir, this non-official resolution seeking to convert the present Lok Sabha into a constituent assembly for the purpose of drafting a totally new constitution has been brought before this House by one of the oldest member of the ruling party. In his introductory speech the mover has said that after 26 years of independence it has been found that the Constitution has become obsolete and unworkable and it has been necessary to make 31 amendments to this Constitution upto now. It goes to prove that the spirit of the Constitution by which the Government and its policies are guided, has only resulted in keeping about 25 crores of our people below the poverty line today. They are starving and unable to find employment. This is known to every body. This situation shows that a change has become imperative in our country. I will discuss later what path we should follow to reach that goal. Sir, at the time of our election to the Lok Sabha we had issued our party manifestos and have been elected on the strength of those manifestos. We had no where stated there that we would convert the Lok Sabha in a Constituent Assembly. Moreover, it has been provided in the Constitution that we can amend the Constitution by a 2/3rd majority and we have already brought about 31 amendments to the present Constitution. I don't know whether he is trying to prolong the life of the present Lok Sabha by converting it into a Constituent Assembly. Sir, under the Constitution the Parliament comprises of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. But, Sir, Shri Mishra in his resolution seeks to convert only the Lok Sabha into a Constituent Assembly. How is that feasibility? What will happen to the Rajya Sabha? Had he proposed to convert both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha into a Constituent Assembly that might have been more meaningful? He has said that original Constituent Assembly was elected through

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

indirect elections with each member representing ten lakh votes. The mover has further said what class of people constituted that Assembly although people like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were also there and that Constitution has not been helpful in solving any problems of our country. This statement has come from one of the seniormost members of the ruling party. Perhaps, he aims to draw a new Constitution through this Constituent Assembly by a simple majority vote and I don't think this to be proper. Sir, the present Lok Sabha has been elected according to the provisions of the Constitution itself. The Constitution does not empower the Lok Sabha to convert the Parliament into a Constituent Assembly. Sir, I cannot understand how the Lok Sabha which has been elected and is guided by the provisions of the Constitution can act contrary to the Constitution and convert it into a Constituent Assembly. Apart from this, some undemocratic provisions of the Constitution needs to be amended.

For example. Article 22 of the Constitution which provides for detention without trial should be totally scrapped. Our experience is that as times pass our problems are only increasing through the working of the present Constitution. In the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution right to property has been treated as more sacred than individual rights. What is this? How can property get precedence over individual? Such provisions need to be amended. Many States have passed legislation for land reforms but what has been the result? Has it been possible to distribute land among the landless. Have any arrangement been made by the Government to take over all land which are above the ceiling from the big landlords and jotdars and to distribute it among the landless labourers and share croppers etc. That has not been done. That is why these people are uniting today to obtain possession of

land through struggle. In the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution right to work and right to a living wage has not been provided. We have not yet made education free and compulsory for every body. On the strength of the Constitution a post of Governor has been created in each State which I consider to be useless and a white elephant for the State. What is the purpose of this post of Governor? We find that in all the States the Governors are acting only as agents of the Ruling party at the Centre, without wielding the powers given to them by the Constitution. They are only machines working according to the dictates of the Ruling party. We demand that the post of Governor should be abolished. The most prominent question today is that of Centre-State relationship. Sir, it is said that they have got a Federal system of Government but in reality it is only a Unitary Government. All the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Centre. This is giving rise to various problems and conflicts. There is need for reconsideration what should be the relation between the Centre and the States. It is necessary to give the States more democratic rights. It is very unfortunate that all the financial and economic powers are concentrated in the hands for the Centre. This power is misused by them against the Governments formed by the Opposition parties in the States. This has been our experience in West Bengal. When the United Front Government came in power, the Centre prevented them from functioning in a democratic way through the misuse of the financial powers. This attitude of the Centre has given rise to the demand for autonomy in various States like Tamilnadu etc. I, therefore, demand that the Constitution should be amended so that only departments like Defence, External Affairs, Communications and issue of currency may be kept under the charge of the Centre and the States should be given complete autonomy in all other matters. Shri Mishra has stated that people's

Government have been established in China through revolution long after us. But they have surpassed us in many fields of development. How was that possible? It was possible because fundamentally you took over power from the Britishers and framed this Constitution through a Constituent Assembly elected by indirect elections. You have built up here the frame work of a capitalist system of Government. By maintaining this capitalist form of Government it is never possible to remove poverty. This system of Government thrives on exploitation only. It is not possible to bring about real socialism through this system of Government. This system of Government based on class complex and exploitation must end for the good of the country. This system must be demolished. As stated by the oldest member of revolution is around the corner. That revolution will not be a mental revolution only. Sir, we are sitting on a volcano. That day is not far off when the present system of Government based on exploitation of the masses shall be smashed down. And a real socialistic Government will be placed in power through a bloody revolution as has happened in the Soviet Union and China where the labourers and peasants united to pull down the old system of Government. In India also that day is coming when a real democratic and socialistic Government will come in power under the leadership of the labouring classes. If you are really sincere to bring about the desired changes then merely converting the Lok Sabha into a Constituent Assembly is not enough. Then you abolish the Lok Sabha itself. You hold fresh elections on the basis of proportionate representation. The voters may be given the right to recall their representatives. Then that Constituent Assembly may be able to produce a Constitution which will meet some of the hopes and aspirations of the people. The fundamental thing is it is not possible to remove poverty by keeping alive the present frame of Government which is based on exploitation. Socialism is but a far

cry. Only then we will be able to better the lot of the Indian masses where over 25 crores of people living in starvation and semi-starvation, where over 5 crores of young and able bodied persons are without employment and where there is no adequate provision for medical treatment and education. If this is not done then I am sure that day is near when not only a mental revolution but a revolution led by the working classes, and based on the unity of the farmers and labourers will erupt in this country it may be a bloody one but it will take the people nearer their goal. They will set up a real democratic Government in the country and they will create a Constitution which will help the people realise their ambitions and dreams. In that State there will be no place for the monopolists and the capitalists who survive only by exploiting the people. That day a real democracy will be established in the country which will not be a democracy of the Bourgeois and a democracy of the people. It won't be a democracy of the rich classes as in the present parliamentary system. Only that day real constitution will be written which will actually be by the people, of the people and for the people of India. Sir that day is not far off.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central-South): Mr. Chairman. Sir at the outset, I must welcome you back amongst us, hale and hearty, and we are thankful to God that one of our colleagues has been restored back to us.

The Resolution moved by Shri Bibuthi Mishra has to be looked at from the point of view of utility. I do not know whether this House can convert itself into a Constituent Assembly and when this House is empowered to amend and change the Constitution what is the necessity of a Constituent Assembly. Perhaps, if there is an absolute necessity of a Constituent Assembly then we should approach the people, giving them certain ideas

[Shri S. A. Kader]

and ideals and spelling out our programme so that they can give their verdict and on the basis of that decision we should constitute a Constituent Assembly.

I would appeal to my friends not to judge this issue from any political or personal angle. 25 or 26 years of national life is sufficient to take stock of the situation and find out whether we have achieved something or we have gone back. If we find that we are going back or we have gone back, then certainly some radical reforms are necessary.

The field in which India has made progress is population. The population of India in 1951 was 36 crores which increased to 43 crores in 1961 and 54 crores in 1971. That progress was not because of the effort of the Government but because of the effort of the people. Having made this progress in the field of population, the progress in the field of per capita income is rather disturbing. The per capita income in 1960-61 was Rs. 361 at the rate of price prevailing in 1961. The per capita income in 1970 was Rs. 633 but if you calculate in terms of the 1961 price level it comes to only Rs. 348. Therefore, because of the population explosion the per capita income has also come down. It has also severely affected our plan programmes.

That is not all. Have we utilised all the natural resources that are at our disposal? If we look to the irrigation potentiality, it is about 27 per cent of the total length of irrigation. Why are we lagging behind? When India is an agricultural country, why should it be that irrigation falls far behind? One thing more. We have got vast natural resources of hydro-electric power. I am told, about 17 per cent of the potential power of hydro-electricity is being utilised to day. That means, we have yet to utilise something like 70-80 per cent of hydro-electric power if we want to harness

electricity fully. We have not been able to do it in 26 years' time. That speaks volumes where we are lagging behind.

Now, I would like to come to the question of the set-up of our Constitution. Administratively, the country is one. Politically, the country is divided. For example, we have got the Parliament and the Central Government we have got the State Assemblies and the State Governments; we have got the Zila Parishads and the Panchayats. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it has all the subjects at their command. At the same time, there are the Concurrent subjects and the State subjects. Therefore, a division of administration has been so done that no one is the master of the situation. Sometimes, we say, it is the State subject; sometimes, we say, it is the Concurrent subject; sometimes, we say, it is the Central subject. The Central Government will say, it is a State subject; the State Government will say, it is a Central subject.

These sort of things are also hindering the progress of our country. This Constitution was made 25 or 26 years ago by our people, well-intentioned people, and we should not apportion any blame or say, anybody has done wrong. It was in their wisdom that they made this Constitution. Basically, the Constitution is not wrong. But in details, it may not be to the requirements of the country as a whole.

Take the Constitution itself. I am told, most part of it has been bodily copied from the Act of 1935. Now, if it is a copy of that Act, that means the mind has not been very much applied to the requirements of this country. At the same time, our leaders saw to it as to what kind of Constitution we want to give to the people of our country. In the Preamble, in the Directive Principles, all these things were embodied. To that ex-

tent, it is perfect. But to the other extent, I think, it is not perfect at all. The time has come when we have to see whether after 26 years' working of the Constitution, it has given to the people the things that they need.

Today, some say, that Constitution is supreme. I do not consider the Constitution as supreme. The people's will is supreme. The Constitution is meant for the people. The people are not meant for the Constitution. So, there is no hard and fast thing about it. If it is the people's will, it can be thrown out; it can be amended; it can be changed at any time.

16.00 hrs.

How does the Constitution operate today? Today, the Parliament is supreme. The will of the people is reflected in this Parliament. The Parliament is supreme over everything. Is it supreme over administration? In fact, in theory, it should be so. But I doubt it. The administration is also perhaps absolutely independent of the Parliament. If, for example, the Ministry or Cabinet decides something and things go wrong, what happens? Who is the culprit? The culprit is somewhere else, but the blame comes to the Ministry. We, among ourselves, fight and blame each other. Why does this happen? It is because the administration is supreme and independent. They have been so well protected under this Constitution that nothing can touch them. Even a person who is known for his inefficiency and corruption cannot be dismissed outright. The utmost that can be done is, he can be transferred. That means transferring the disease from one place to another. There is no power with the Ministry or the Minister to dismiss him or take independent and immediate action against him. Therefore, it is necessary that we consider this aspect. What I feel is that we should make departmental action non-justiciable along with changes in the rules of service which were framed during the British time

and which are in operation even today. When those rules were framed, the requirement of the departments was not considered, but the requirement of the British imperialists was considered—what type of persons was required to carry on the British empire. And those rules are prevalent even today. Therefore, changes in those rules along with the Constitutional amendment that I have suggested are a 'must' if we want that the administration should work in the interest of the people and by the will of the people.

Secondly, what do we find today between the States and the Centre. Are their relations so good that all the directives of the Centre run in the States? Therefore, the time has come when we should think of basic structural changes in the Constitution itself. And what I am feeling is that a unitary form of government in the country is the requirement of the day. There should be no provinces. There should be four strata of administrative set-up under which we should work. First and foremost...

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): You are heading towards dictatorship.

SHRI S. A. KADER: You have not listened to me. My hon. friend should have some patience and listen to me.

What I am saying is that our Constitution should begin from village. What is happening to our villages today? Villages are being destroyed. Cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi are full with people from rural areas coming there to settle down in juggis and jhompris. Why? Do they come there for cinema or for some show? They come to the cities to earn their livelihood. They cannot earn their livelihood adequately in the villages. We have six lakhs of villages. Without a regular organization, there is an influx of people coming to the cities and they create problems in the cities which are also very difficult to solve.

[Shri S. A. Kader]

Therefore, our Constitution should begin from the village. There should be obligatory duties in the village, what they are supposed to do for their citizens. Then it should be taluka and then zilas, and a unitary form of Government at the Centre. It should be completely decentralised. Every village should feel a republic by itself; it should have its own, what we call, resources, and if it does not have, it should be given. But it should have ample opportunity to develop by itself. Similarly, talukas and zilas. The Centre should have a few subjects covering the whole of India. That would be an ideal Constitution according to me. Of course, it is a debatable point. Many people will say 'yes' and some people will say 'no'. But the time has come when we should look into it. A better one should be brought forward. When can it be brought forward? It can be brought forward only if the leadership of the country takes courage in its hands and says that the time has come when we should review the present situation, in its entirety, we should look at it with a revolutionary approach and should bring about some change.

I am quite sure that if the present stalemate is to continue and if the present Constitution is worked for a number of years to come, things are not going to be easy and things are going to be hot for everyone. Therefore, it is time that when we have got such a big majority in Parliament and even the Members of the Opposition will not be against it if there are constructive approaches made towards beautify and streamlining the Constitution that is required. And, if we do not do it, then I think history will blame us that when the opportunity was there, you failed the people, you failed the country, you failed everyone. These are the dictates of times. Sir, a poet has said:

“वक्त का फरमा अपना रूप बदल सकता नहीं, मौत टल सकती है फरमा टल सकता नहीं।”

Now, these are the dictates of the time and if we do not take time into our hands, If we do not take courage into our hands, make changes, drastic and revolutionary, for the ultimate benefit of the common man, for the ultimate benefit of the man living in the village or the man living in the slums in Delhi or other cities, unless he is benefited, unless his involvement is there, unless he feels that this country belongs to him, the few people of the country cannot carry all the people for all time. Therefore, my friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra is right when he says that if you do not take stronger steps, possibly there may be an explosion, there may be a revolution. I feel that our country is not in a mood to revolution but, if it is, then God save us.

Recently, I met a Russian who had come to India. It is a very interesting story. He said that he came to India as an atheist but he has gone back as a believer. I asked him 'Why? What has happened?' He said, "It is simple. When I came to India and stayed here for three months, I did not find a single thing in a proper place. Everything was wrong. Shortage here, shortage there. All these things are there. But, still it is going on. So, I think there is some super-natural power which is carrying on all these things inspite of what is existing in India here." To-day, possibly, you should not take it for granted because people will not take it for granted.

To-day if we look around we see some kind of an agitation, either in the form of Satyagraha or in the form of a Gherao or it may be in any other form, but conditions are bad. Therefore, any delay to look into the matter will be disastrous as far as our country is concerned.

One thing more, the last thing and I will close. Of late, the productivity of the country has also gone down. Why? I am told that the total output of a person—I am taking India as a whole—the total output of the working class is two hours a day. Maybe a little more or may be a little less but it is not far off that figure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): Who gave you this figure?

SHRI S. A. KADER: Now, if it is two hours a day, the productivity is naturally hampered and, therefore, the country becomes poorer in the ultimate analysis. Therefore, it is time that we should see that in the field as well as in the factory, the productivity is brought to the highest standard....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What has the Constitution to do with that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Everything under the sun can be brought in the Constitution.

SHRI S. A. KADER: The Constitution can make all the provisions for it. My friend, Mr. Stephen, knows that if the Constitution is right, the working of the whole thing will be right. Otherwise, everything will go wrong. Therefore, the Constitution is the most important thing for a country and that the Constitution should be such which should reflect the will, the sovereignty and the aspirations of the people in the working of it.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government that while not totally rejecting the resolution moved by my friend Shri Bibhut Mishra, they very fundamentals of the resolution should be taken into consideration. The Government must give proper thought to it. It would be advisable to have a White Paper for the Twenty-fives of our freedom. If it is not good, what should be done? Something should be done by which we can bring about a revolutionary change in the country so that the common man might get his due. That is what I have to say.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय विभूति मिश्र जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने विचारार्थ रखा है उसके दो पहलू हैं। एक तो उनके विचार में आज का संविधान बदलना जरूरी है और संविधान बदलने के लिये आज की जो यह लोक सभा है इसी लोक सभा को संविधान में परिवर्तित करना जरूरी है। इसलिए पहले यह

देखना होगा कि आज वास्तव में संविधान बदलने की जरूरत है क्या? जितनी भी समस्याएं आज सरकार के सामने दिखाई देती हैं क्या इन समस्याओं का हल करने में संविधान बाधक रूप में आता है? मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की एक ही आदत है। वास्तव में वह गांधी जी के अनुयायी कहलाते हैं, किन्तु गांधी जी का स्वभाव यह था कि वह इद्रात्येकान से देखते थे कि कहीं मूल में खुद का दोष नहीं है। वह दूसरों को दोष नहीं देते थे। लेकिन हमारी सरकार खुद की गलती को छिपाकर दूसरों को दोषी ठहराने की कोशिश करती है। तो उन सबको दोषी ठहरा कर समाप्त हो गए अब आखिरी आ गए संविधान पर।

श्री एस एस गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) यह सरकारी रेजोल्यूशन नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी इसी लिए मैं ने कहा कांग्रेसी मित्र। सरकार तो कांग्रेस की ही है। सब विरोधी दलों को दोषी ठहराया फिर परिस्थितियों को ठहराया, फिर वर्षा को दोषी ठहराया, मी आई ए को ठहराया। दुनिया में कोई बचा ही नहीं। अब आ गए संविधान पर। दिम इज ए साई आफ एस्के-पिजम। इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी। जिन जिन महानुभाव ने अर्थात् विचार प्रकट किये मिश्रा जी से लेकर कादर साहब तक, उनसे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की गरीबी की समस्या हल करने में क्या संविधान बाधक है? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि पहली संविधान सभा जिन लोगों ने बनाई थी वह एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज से नहीं आये थे। किन्तु यह बात हम नहीं भूल सकते हैं कि इस का मुख्य प्रारूप जिन्होंने तैयार किया वह थे बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर जिन्होंने गरीबी क्या है इसका अनुभव किया हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दलित क्या होते हैं इसका अनुभव किया था जिसकी कल्पना हम आज नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने इस संविधान का प्राव्य बनाया और इस के अन्दर आये-फिट ब्रिंसिपल रखे।

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

प्रीएम्बल रखा। उस से जो संविधान निर्माण किया उस की मंशा क्या है यह तो बिल्कुल साफ है। यहां तक तो उन्होंने डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के अन्दर बता दिया है कि आगे चल कर इस की कोशिश करेगा, इस विचार को व्यवहार में लाने की कोशिश करेगा। जो स्वयं यह बात कहते हैं क्या उन को यह बात मालूम नहीं थी कि आगे चल कर देश का विकास करना है, सामान्य आदमी की स्थिति को ऊपर करना है, तो यह संविधान उस में बाधक बनेगा, यह उन के दिमाग में नहीं आया? मेरा कहना है कि जैसे हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि नाचना नहीं आता तो आंगन ही टेढ़ा है, यह हो रहा है।

मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूं कि 1971 के चुनाव में भारी बहुमत आप को मिला। यह भारी बहुमत मिलने के बाद भी क्या राज्यों में जो झगड़े हो रहे हैं यह संविधान ने कहा कि झगड़े करो। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री गणेश्वर या पांडेजी होते इस से गरीबी हटाने का क्या मतलब? दोनों मिल क्या गरीबी हटाने के प्रयत्न नहीं कर सकते थे? गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री पटेल बनें, अजिजा बनें, बीया बने कोई बने इससे कोई मतलब है क्या? आखिर कोई एक कांग्रेस दल होगा, एक कोई नीति होगी, कार्यक्रम होगा और उसके अनुसार जो करना चाहिए यह आप करते नहीं है तो संविधान को दोष देने का मतलब क्या है? सारी बातें आ कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं। अभी हमारे मित्र कादर ने कहा कि ग्राम विकास नहीं हुआ। किस ने रोका था? हर प्लान में टाप प्रायोरिटी दे कर पीने के पानी की सुविधा देनी चाहिए थी। पांचवीं योजना पर चर्चा करते समय भी स्थिति यह है कि साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में से एक लाख गांव पीने के पानी के अभाव में तड़प रहे हैं? क्या यह शोभनीय है? क्या संविधान ने कहा था पानी की व्यवस्था न करो? उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि खेती का

विकास नहीं हुआ। नवदा बार बार गांवों में घुस रही है, उसका फैसला नहीं होता, उसके पानी का उपयोग खेती बिजली के लिए नहीं होता। कृष्णा गोदावरी का झगड़ा 1951 से चालू है आंध्र महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच में। यह हल नहीं होता। कावेरी का जल विवाद-तमिलनाडु और मैसूर का झगड़ा और अब उस में केरल आ गया वह भी हल नहीं होता, चंडीगढ़ का नहीं होता, बेलगांव का नहीं होता। मुख्य मंत्री कौन बने यह नहीं होता। संविधान क्या करे इस में? नदी के पानी का उपयोग करना यह तो गंभीरता के समय से इस देश में परम्परा चली आई है, स्वर्ण से निकलने वाली गंगा हिमालय की छत पर बेकार चली जाती थी। भगीरथ प्रयत्न करके उसको अपने देश की भूमि पर लाए, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, उसी से फले फूले इतनी बड़ी परम्परा होने के बाद भी नदी का पानी यहां पर बेकार चला जाता है, हमें शर्म आनी चाहिए। इस में संविधान का सवाल है ही नहीं: ग्राम विकास करने से हमें किसी ने नहीं रोका। हम खेती की पानी दे सकते थे। लेकिन नहीं दे सके क्यों? कि जो एक हवा में उड़ना शुरू हुआ वह आज तक चालू ही है। पहले आप लोगों को लगा कि समाजवाद का नाम लेते ही एकदम सब हो जायगा। 1954 में समाजवाद का नाम लिया। हुआ कुछ नहीं। फिर कहा कि सहकारी खेती होनी चाहिए। क्यों नहीं की? क्यों नहीं कर के दिखाई? यानी चार लोख इकट्ठे आ कर सहकारी खेती नहीं करते। ठीक है। आपने सरकारी फार्म बनाये उनका क्या रूप रहा, वह देखा न हमने केरल के फार्म में। यह सरकारी फार्म की हालत है। कौन सा आप का फार्म सफल है? कौन सा आप का उद्योग है? आप गाली देते हैं टाटा को विरला को लेकिन जब सवाल पूछा जाता है तो मालूम होता है पासा दो सौ करोड़ का चार सौ करोड़ हो गया 6 सौ करोड़ हो गया और अब 8 सौ करोड़ हो

५

गया। आप को किस ने रोका था। आपने भी पूजा लगाई थी और पूजा लगाने के बाद वह जैसे मुनाफा कमाते हैं वैसे आप क्यों नहीं कमाते हैं रांची इंजीनियरिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स में 212 करोड़ किपजी लगाई और 100 करोड़ का घाटा उठाया। यह कोई नतीजा है यानी कौन सा उद्योग है, या खेती है फोन मी चीज ऐसी है जो आप ने दिखाई हो? ठीक ढंग से करके खेती हाथ में ली, ठीक ढंग में नती चला मके, उद्योग हाथ में लिया, ठीक ढंग में नती चला मके फूड बास्पोरेशन हाथ में लिया, ठीक ढंग में नती चला, सुपर बाजार खोला, ठीक ढंग में नती चला मके। बहुमत वाली मिनिस्ट्री फार्म की वह भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं चर मकी। तो सविधान क्या करेगा इसके लिए? आप को करना ही नहीं है कुछ (यशवान्त)

मम्पनि पर अब मैं आता हूँ। मम्पति का केन्द्रीयकरण हुआ। किसने किया? यह लाइसेंस किसने दिए? एक ही घर को लाइसेंस किसने दिलाए? बिरला को बास की रायल्टी किसने दी? इतने कम दामों पर उसको बिजली किसने दी? आप लोगों ने ही सब कुछ मंजूर किया? हिन्दालियम में जो बिजली दी जाती है बिरला के लिये और किसान को जो बिजली दी जाती है पम्प के लिये उसमें जो असमानता है, वह असमानता करने वाले कौन हैं? आप ही लोग हैं। इस सारे को ले जाकर देश की आवाजी बंदी है, टन पर थोपना यह और भी उगे अजीब बातें हैं। राणी आवादा पैदा नहीं होगी ना यह सारा कुछ हम कर बिना पैसे रखेंगे? इसके लिये चाँदिये फिर यह सब कुछ? आवादी बढेंगे, प्रागे चलकर जो प्रजा वह पर पैदा होगी, उस में मुख्य मुविधा मिले इसलिये दिमाग लग कर कर्त्तव्य की भावना के साथ हम कुछ करे यह तो कोई बात होती है। और अगला रास्ता जो बन्द कर दिया तो हम आगे जाकर करेगे क्या? आगे आगे जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। मानवीय कृत्तव्य का विकास तब होता है जब उनके सामने कुछ आह्वानिक चैलेंजेज हो। जब हम को

यह पता चलेगा कि हमारे सामने इतनी बड़ी भारी साकत जो है इसको खिलाना है, पिलाना है, तब आकर अपना दिमाग हम काम में लगाएंगे। क्या हमारी भूमि काम नहीं देगी? क्या यहाँ हमारे पाम माधन के खोन नहीं है? क्या यहाँ पर उत्पादकता नहीं है? रंगा पानो नहीं है? क्या नहीं है? यह यहाँ पान की हम योगा ने कोशिश की है क्या? यह हमारे सामने मतलब है। आज प्रारम्भ मम्पनि अरन बीच में मतलब है ना मैं एन बाव पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह पितना भी आप मान बनाए, चाहे यहाँ इंडियन पीनल कोट और किमनन प्रोमीजर कोट ममी कुछ आप तब दोन कर ले उसमें क्या कुछ होगा? चोरो करने में सज्जा होनी है, लेकिन क्या चोरिया बन्द हुई है। यह जो प्रवृत्ति है चोरी करने की इसको कैसे रोकना जाये? क्या आप लोगों ने ठीक नहीं मशीनार किया—दि टिनर आफ दि सोयल शुड वो दि ओनर? जोतनेवाला किमान जमीन का मालिक बने, जो खुद जोने नहीं वह क्यों मालिक बनना चाहता है? हम ने सज्जा किया था, उस का जबाब आया है—मन्त्रियों के नाम आये हैं जिन को पत्निया के नाम पर जमीनें हैं मैं उन का नाम यहाँ लेना अच्छा नहीं समझता। पत्नी के नाम पर जमीन, मकानात बंधो होने हैं एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री की पत्नी के नाम पर दिल्ली में बगान है—रानू रंग करेगा, मन्त्रियान क्या करेगा?

मन्त्रालय यह है कि मन में जब यह धारणा है कि जो अज्ञात करेगा वह मरे लिये नहीं, है—यह सवात भिन्न मम्पति का नहीं है सम्पत्ति ना। तब तो है—तब की आरंभ मन की भा है—यह था। दगा? इसके लिये कोई मन्त्रियान नहीं है। राजाजी के पूर्व तन-मन-धन की शक्ति देश में लगाने की बात थी, वह अब कहा है? हम कहते हैं कि ब्रेन-ड्रेन होता है, भारत का टेलेंट बाहर जाता है, उनको लगता है कि पैसा चाहिये—मैं पूछता हूँ कि पिछले 25 सालों में आप ने यह भाव पदा क्यों नहीं किया—

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

I am not a prostitute in the international market to be purchased and sold.

यह कैसे हुआ कि मेरी बुद्धि कोई भी खरीद लेता है, जो ज्यादा पैसा देता है, जो ज्यादा विबड करे, मैं उसके लिये हां करूंगा। मेरी बुद्धि का उपयोग मेरे देश के लिये हो, मन की शक्ति का उपयोग मेरे देश के लिये हो, तन की शक्ति का उपयोग मेरे देश के लिये हो—यह वातावरण पैदा नहीं किया। कैपिटलिस्ट जो उद्योग में पूंजी लगाता है, वही पूंजी नहीं है—भ्राज जो लम्बी लाइन में लगकर टिकट लेकर सिनेमा देखता है, जिन को हम कामन-मैन कहते हैं—उन सिनेमा स्टारों के पास जो प्रापर्टी है, जो इकट्ठी होती चली जा रही है, वह दान के रूप में समाज में कैसे आयेगी—कभी सोचा है? कभी किसी सिनेमा स्टार को आपने पिक्चर में देखा है कि वह गाय को खिला रहा है, उस को धो रहा है, उस का दूध निकाल रहा है वे तो कुत्ते का पिल्ला इंग्लैंड से लेकर आते हैं, उसको जेटानिया बिस्कुट खिलाते हैं। आखिर सम्पत्ति होने के बाद उस का उपयोग यहां है क्या? यह भाव पैदा क्यों नहीं किया गया, संविधान इस के लिये क्या करेगा?

खेती जोतने वाले को खेती मिलनी चाहिये, पत्नी के नाम पर जमीन लेना और खुद न जोतना—यह नहीं चलेगा। मैं तो इसके लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी जिम्मेदार समझता हूँ। जब अपने परिवार में कोई नहीं जोतता है, तो फिर 4-5 एकड़ खेती क्यों रखनी चाहिये—यह समझ में नहीं आता है। कम से कम एक किसान का तो सला होता। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ—

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तत्तदेवैतरो जगः
स यः प्रमाणं कुर्वते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ।

आपको प्रमाण जान कर जनता उसके अनुसार बर्तन करती है। इस लिये जो हायेस्ट-

एट-दि-टाप हैं उन का बर्तन बिल्कुल मुह होना चाहिये, ताकि उन को देख कर दूसरा अनुकरण करे। जब स्वयं वे ही लोग जो समाज के सामने आदर्श बनने के लिये तैयार हैं, चोरी-छिपे पत्नी के नाम पर, साली के नाम पर, पत्नी के भाई के नाम पर ऐसा करते हैं तो उससे समाज के अन्दर क्या प्रवृत्ति पैदा होगी? इस लिये यह कहना कि भ्राज का जो संविधान है, वह इतना लचीला है कि वास्तव में हम जो करना चाहें, वह कर सकते हैं, तो एक बार यदि इस पर आ गये कि खबरदस्ती कर के हर एक को उसकी प्रापर्टी से निकालेंगे तो फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तन के बारे में क्या करेंगे?

You will come to regimentation that. Are we heading towards regimentation.

भ्राज भी समाज के अन्दर संस्कार नाम की कोई चीज है, उस को भूलें नहीं। भ्राज भी लड़की होने के बाद उस के लिये अच्छा वर ढूँढ कर क्यों देते हैं—क्योंकि वह समाज का संस्कार है—वर ढूँढ कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन जब हम कहते हैं कि वह मजदूर जो खेती करना चाहता है, जिन के पास साधन है, उन को खेती दे दो, तो लगता है कि क्यों हूँ, किन्तु मन में यह नहीं आता कि मेरी आठ लड़कियां हैं उन को भी न हूँ—इस लिये कि यह संस्कार है। लड़की भले ही तेरी हो, लेकिन दामाद तो ढूँढ कर दे दो, क्योंकि भ्राज समाज को चलाना है, सब कुछ अपने घर में रखने का इस में सवाल नहीं है। सामान्य आदमी में यह अन्तः प्रवृत्ति होती है कि वह ज्यादा पैदा करता है, इस लिये कि उन को ज्यादा पैदा करने का अधिकार है, किन्तु ज्यादा खाने का अधिकार नहीं है। हमारी गीता ने कहा है—

स्तेन एव सः

आवश्यकता से ज्यादा जो नैबेस के रूप में स्वीकार करता है, वह तो बोर है। इस शब्द का प्रयोग गीता ने किया है। इसी तरह संविधान है, वह किताब गलत नहीं है, गलती कहां होती है, उस को समझ कर व्यवहार में लाने में गलती होती है। इस लिये आज संविधान को जिम्मेदार समझना सारी बुराइयों, सारा दोष संविधान में है, मैं इस को नहीं मानता। कई प्रश्न तो आप ने स्वयं निर्माण किये हुए हैं, अपनी गलत नीतियों के कारण निर्माण किये हुए हैं, जिस को आप स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

यदि आप यह कहते हैं कि वह संविधान जिन लोगों ने बनाया था, वे डायरेक्टली एडल्ट फ्रेंकाइज से चुन कर नहीं आये थे, तथा आज की जो लोक सभा है, इस को बदलने का अधिकार है, यदि आप का यह विचार है कि हम जनता के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधि हैं तो जो चुनाव अभी पड़े हुए हैं — लोक सभा के भीतर विधान सभाओं के उन को कराने से क्यों डर रहे हैं? क्योंकि आप बांका भीतर डिडिगुल में गुल हो गये हैं, तब आप को समझ में आने लगा —

How far and fully you represent the will and wishes of the people.

इसलिये आज के हवा के झकोरे में जो लोक सभा आई है, इसी के बलबूते पर यदि इसी को संविधान सभा में परिवर्तित करना है तो मैं कहूंगा कि खुल रूप में जनता के पास जाइये — क्योंकि जनता का आदेश सुप्रीम है। यहां पर कहना कि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, कांस्टीट्यूशन सुप्रीम नहीं है — ऐसा कहने से तो काम नहीं बनेगा। मैं पूछता हूं यदि हम पार्लियामेंट को सुप्रीम समझते थे तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कांस्टीट्यूशन का आधार लेकर पार्लियामेंट को कैसे डिजाल्व कर दिया था? हम कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, लेकिन—

Constitution is intact Parliament was dissolved.

यहां तक कि—

Parliament was dissolved without our knowledge. I was in the train.

हम को तो पता भी नहीं लगा
I am not joking

कंडक्टर पूछने लगा कि पास वापस दीजिये, पार्लियामेंट डिजाल्व हो गई है।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:
You must have pulled the chain.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

I never pull the chain because when I am in the train, the train goes so slowly that I need not pull the chain.

हम कहते हैं कांस्टीट्यूशन से हम सुप्रीम हैं।
But Parliament was dissolved taking advantage of the Constitutional position only.

संविधान में जो अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री को दिया गया है उसी के बलबूते पर उन्होंने खत्म कर दिया। हम लिये जब सवाल आ कर खड़ा होता है यह श्रेष्ठ है या जनता श्रेष्ठ है तो जनता की बिल श्रेष्ठ है, जनता सब कुछ कर सकती है। हम लिये यदि नया संविधान बनाना है तो यह काम लोक सभा नहीं कर सकती, आप को जनता के पास जाना चाहिये, जनता जब आप को चुनेगी तब बनाइये। इस के लिये नया चुनाव होना चाहिये, संविधान सभा नहीं बननी चाहिये, यह लोक सभा संविधान सभा नहीं बन सकती, क्योंकि केवल गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर आप यहां आये हैं, पिछले 3 सालों में गरीबी नहीं हटी, बल्कि बढ़ी है, साढ़े तीन रुपया किलो मिलने वाला तेल, मैं साढ़े चौदह रुपया किलो में लाया — मेरे जैसा आदमी भी गरीब होने लगा। साढ़े तीन रुपया किलो मिलने वाली चीज यदि साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो में ही मिलती तो मैं कहता कि गरीबी हटी नहीं है, इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि गरीबी हटी नहीं, बढ़ी है। इसी को आप जनता का बिल मानें, तो मैं तो

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

मानने के लिये सैबार नहीं हूँ। यह सारा बोध कैसे पडा हो गया है, उद्योगों में विकास क्यों नहीं हुआ, उद्योगों के विकास की गति क्यों नहीं बढ़ी ?

कहते हैं कि देश की आबादी बढ़ी है— मैं कादार साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ— दुनिया में जो आबादी बढ़नी है, मक्खिको को छोड़ दीजिये, तो फिर हमारे यहां ज्यादा आबादी नहीं बढ़ी है, 2.5 गुना 2.7 से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी है, जब हमारा देश ही इतना बढ़ा है तो क्या करें। अगर हमारा देश भी दो ढाई करोड़ का होता तो बात दूसरी थी। हम उस समय 40 करोड़ थे, अब यदि 56 करोड़ हैं तो डेढ़ गुना भी नहीं बढ़ी, यदि 60 करोड़ होती तो डेढ़ गुना होता। इस के मुकाबले जो उत्पादन के आंकड़े मैंने दिखाये थे — आप ने जो डायरी दी है, उस में जो उत्पादन के आंकड़े दिये हैं। वे हर दृष्टि से दो गुना बढ़े हैं, गहूँ चार गुना बढ़ा है, 6 मिलियन टन से 23 मिलियन टन बढ़ा, चावल 22 मिलियन टन से 44 मिलियन टन बढ़ा, अर्थात् दुगुना बढ़ा, दालें भी इसी तरह से बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन इन के मुकाबले आबादी तो डेढ़ गुना भी नहीं बढ़ी—

The root-cause of this population is the sin of marriage. Abolish marriage, ban it Constitutionally, stop it.

यह तो आप जांच करते नहीं हैं, पत्रों में दूध चक्कर में पड़ने हो फिर लोगों को गाली देते हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि देश बहुत बड़ा होने की वजह से, जहां जहां रोक लगाया चाहिये वह लगाया नहीं, पाना का उपयोग करना चाहिये, नहीं किया, जलना का उपयोग करना चाहिये, नहीं किया, उद्योगों में पमा लगा कर मशीन काम कर, जनता को जो साम पहुंचाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं पहुंचाया, जिस में संविधान बिल्कुल बाधक नहीं होता, वह सब करना चाहिये था, लेकिन नहीं किया।

स्टेड्स और सेन्ट्स का झगड़ा था—

हम यह मानते हैं कि हमारा जो संविधान है उस का फंडरस स्ट्रक्चर है, लेकिन सारी स्प्रिट यूनीटरी है। फंडेशन स्टेट्स हैं वे अपनी पावर्स केन्द्र को देती हैं, लेकिन यहां ऐसा नहीं होता है, यहां तो सारी पावर्स केन्द्र के हाथ में हैं, इसी लिये हम राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देते हैं।

India that is Bharat, Shall be a Union of States. India, that is an ancient nation.

लेकिन यह भावना नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति को मामले रख कर मैं उस का अंग हूँ, यह भाव नहीं है, इसी लिये हर जगह झगड़ा पैदा होता है।

यदि सामन्तज्य का अभाव होता है तो हर जगह झगड़े होते हैं। जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी में झगड़ा होगा तो हर पार्टी में होगा। इसीलिए यह इन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स के झगड़े जो आए हैं, सेन्टर और स्टेट के झगड़े भी जो आए हैं वह इसी वजह से आते हैं क्योंकि हर एक में मेरा और तुम्हारा देखने की कोशिश की जाती है। आपकी गलती यह होती है एक बार बड़ी पार्टी झगड़ा करने लज तो हमारी जैमी छोटी पार्टी भी झगड़ा करने लगेगी, हम कुछ कह नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वह कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस झगड़ती है तो हम भी झगड़ेंगे। उनके सामने वह आदेश रहता है। इस तरह आप अपना झगड़ा हमारे घर में भी लाते हैं। यदि आप झगड़ा नहीं करेंगे तो हम कहेंगे कि झगड़ा करना ठीक नहीं है। किन्तु गांव में एक जगह बीमारी शुरू होती है तो वैश्या को भी आती है और विवेकानन्द स्वामी को भी आती है, कोई उससे अछूता नहीं रह सकता। इसलिए बीमारी को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इसलिए मैं मिश्रा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने खड़ी हैं उनका विश्लेषण करके देखते कि वह संविधान की बचह से है या नहीं। उसमें अम्बेडकर तो होते जाते हैं।

बीजल गतिमान है उसको चीखट के बन्दार बाधा नहीं आ सकता। परिस्थिति के अनुसार यदि समता है कि यहां बदल होनी चाहिए तो उसकी गुनायश इसमें है। परिस्थिति के अनुसार हमें क्या करना है उसको हम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि हमारे ऊपर जो दायित्व या उम्मीद हमने निभाया है या नहीं? जो बायुमण्डल देश से पैदा करना चाहिए, जो शक्ति है उसको देश और समाज के लिये लगायेगे यह भाव पैदा नहीं किया, शिक्षा में परिवर्तन नहीं किया, गांवों में यदि स्कूल खोले तो बिल्डिंग नहीं है बिल्डिंग है तो मास्टर नहीं है, मास्टर हैं तो तनख्वाह नहीं है, तनख्वाह है तो बाजार में चीज नहीं है, उपर से नीचे तक सब कुछ गोल-माल है लेकिन क्या हम गोल माल के लिये सविधान जिम्मेदार हैं? सविधान को बोधी ठहराना दूसरों को बोधी ठहराना लाता है। इसलिए यदि नया सविधान बनाना हो तो उसके लिये चुनाव हो, जनता के सामने हम जाये, जनता के चूने हुए प्रतिनिधि सविधान बनायेंगे। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री एम० राम गोपा : रेडडी (निजामाबाद) समापति जी, अभी मैंने जोशी जी के भाषण को सुना। यह उनका भाषण था या प्रवचन था—इसमें फर्क करना जरा मुश्किल हो जाता है। उन्होंने गीता और वेद के श्लोक तथा मंत्र बताने हुए बड़े अच्छे ढंग से तकरीर की लेकिन जरा मुश्किल प्रस्तानना भी जाहिर हो गई। जो रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर पेश किया गया है, जोशी जी यह समय रहे कि वह गवर्नमेंट रेजोल्यूशन है लेकिन यह गलत है। यहां पर हर शुक्रवार को नान-आफिशियल रेजोल्यूशन पेश किए जाने हैं, जिस तरह से मिश्रा जी ने यह रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है उसी तरह से कोई कम्युनिस्ट मित्र भी अपना रेजोल्यूशन पेश कर सकते हैं, अपोजीशन का कोई भी मित्र पेश कर सकता था। ऐसी हालत में इसकी गवर्नमेंट

रेजोल्यूशन समझना और गवर्नमेंट को गाली देने के हद तक भाषण देना मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं है। उनको सिर्फ यह बताना चाहिए था कि कास्टीचयुएंट असेम्बली बनाई जाये या न बनाई जाये। अगर अपने भाषण को उसी हद तक महदूद रखते तो अच्छा होता। वे जितनी भी चीज हिन्दुस्तान में है उन सभी को अपने भाषण में लाये हैं। जहां तक उनकी यह बात है कि कास्टीचयुशन को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं है, उस हद तक मैं जोशी जी से इत्तफाक करता हूँ बाकी उनकी सारी बात से विरोध प्रकट करता हूँ।

बे उसमें फेमिली प्लानिंग को भी ले आये। मैं कहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में फेमिली प्लानिंग के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है और हमारे यहां पर क्या है? हमारे यहां जनसंख्या वाले और मुस्लिम लीग वाले कहते हैं कि आबादी बढ़ाते जाओ।

एक साल नीचे सबस्य जोशी जी से शादी नहीं की है।

श्री एम० राम० गोपाल रेड्डी : शादी नहीं की होगी लेकिन शादी ब्याह के मामले में बहुत से लोग डेक्लेयर नहीं करते हैं तो उनमें कोई बाधा की बात नहीं है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश की पपुलेशन 60 करोड़ के ऊपर हो गई तो मैं समझता हूँ न मिर्क काप्रेम गवर्नमेंट बल्कि पूरे लोग मिलकर नेशनल गवर्नमेंट भी बनावें तब भी इस मुल्क के लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करना मुश्किल है। इस लिए पूरे कास्टीचयुशन को तो मैं बदलवाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इस हद तक बदलवाना चाहता हूँ, जिस तरह से हम लोग असेम्बलमेंट लाते हैं उसके जरिये से कि किसी आदमी के दो बच्चे से ज्यादा हुए तो तिसरे बच्चे को कोई सोशल वेलीफिट्स नहीं दिये जायेंगे। लार्जमिस्टर साहब से मैं एक किन्ती और करता चाहता हूँ...

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

समाप्ति बहोबय : जो विषय है उस पर आप जाइये, आप तो कैमिली प्लानिंग पर आ गये ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सविधान को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं है । आप अच्छे कामों के लिए सविधान में संशोधन करते हैं । एक संशोधन और भी करना चाहिए और उसको अगर कर दिया गया तो फिर सविधान को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । वह अमेन्डमट यह है कि अपोजीशन में कोई भी पार्टी 25 मੈम्बरो को भी अगर पार्लियामेंट में भेजे तो उसका रिकग्निशन नहीं होना चाहिए इस मुल्क में ।

समाप्ति बहोबय : जो विषय है उसी पर आप बोलें ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आप बेंब की फ्रान्स में फर्स्ट रिपब्लिक से लेकर फिफ्थ रिपब्लिक तक बनी हैं, कास्टीट्यूशन असैम्बली बनाई, कास्टीट्यूशन को बदला गया लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर स्टेबिलिटी खत्म हो गई है । इसी तरह से जर्मनी में देखें कि फर्स्ट रीच से फिफ्थ रीच तक पांच कास्टीट्यूशनस विभिन्न कास्टीट्यूट्स असैम्बलीज के द्वारा फ्रेम किये गये लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? बाद में हिटलर पैदा हुआ और उसने लास्ट रीच को समाप्त कर दिया । इस लिए मैं नहीं समझता कि सविधान को बदलने से समस्या हल हो जायेगी ।

मैं जोशी जी से इत्फाक करता हू कि हमारी योजनाओं का जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन है उस पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर करता है । सही इम्प्लीमेंटेशन से सही रिजल्ट्स निकलते हैं । इस लिए अच्छे रिजल्ट्स के लिए अच्छा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए । लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में जो अपोजीशन पार्टियाँ हैं वह बड़ी बाधाएं पैदा कर रही हैं । (अभ्युत्थान) मैं कह रहा हू कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कोई गलती नहीं है हुकुमत की

तरफ से लेकिन अपोजीशन वाले इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में रोड बटका रहे हैं । अगर अपोजीशन वाले भी अपनी जिम्मेवारी महसूस करें और सही कदम उठाएँ तो फिर हमारा कास्टीट्यूशन अच्छी तरह से लागू हो सकता है । कास्टीट्यूशन के जरिये हम जो भी लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं उस को हासिल कर सकते हैं । हम देखते हैं एलैक्शन होने के दूसरे दिन ही अपोजीशन वाले बन्द, हड़ताल, और स्ट्राइक शुरू कर देते हैं और सदन में आकर हुल्लाह करते हैं । मैं कहता हू कि किसी भी मुल्क में ऐसा नहीं होता है । वहां पर जो एलक्टेड रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होते हैं उन को चार पांच साल का मोका दिया जाता है लेकिन यह अपोजीशन वाले जिस दिन यहां पर एलेक्ट होकर आते हैं उसी दिन से हुल्लाह शुरू कर देते हैं । अपोजीशन के लिए कुछ सीट तो हम लोग जान बूझकर छोड़ देते हैं क्योंकि उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन बहुत कम है । अगर कभी दूसरे मुल्क वाला पूछेगा कि यहां पर अपोजीशन की क्या स्ट्रुक्चर है और हम कहें कि वन थर्ड से कम है तो लज्जा की बात होगी । इसलिए हमने कुछ मौका दिया है ।

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) Mr Chairman, Sir, after, hearing the Mover of the Resolution, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, setting out the reasons which motivated him to move this Resolution before us, I would like to place before the House for consideration certain grounds for not accepting the Resolution.

It is no doubt true that 25 years of independence has not given satisfaction not only to Shri Bibhuti Mishra but to many others, both in this House and outside in the country. The objectives set out in the Constitution, namely, to bring in social and economic justice in the country, that has not yet been achieved. So, I can appreciate the righteous indignation of the Mover which has motivated him to bring forward this Resolution.

But the reasons given by him and those who followed him while supporting the Resolution do not, in my opinion, disclose valid reasons for rejecting the present Constitution lock, stock and barrel and convening a Constituent Assembly for drafting an entirely new Constitution. The primary concern expressed by the members was that in spite of our independence and Constitution, we have not yet succeeded in removing casteism, regional disparity, mass poverty and illiteracy from our country. But we must remember that mere constitutional changes will not abolish the prevailing disparity or even the existing poverty from the country. No Constitution by itself has ever done it because it does not flow from the Constitution as such.

If you go into the reasons given for convening a Constituent Assembly for drafting a new Constitution, in my opinion, it is a disastrous course which would lead to disastrous results in the country. Shri S. A. Kader, who partly supported the Resolution, said that the basic structure of the Constitution has got to be changed if the future of the country is not to be jeopardised any further. He has also suggested that the federal structure has got to be given up in favour of the unitary structure. According to him, because the country is divided into many States nobody is responsible for anything that happens in this country. If that is his contention, the States may as well say "we will take care of all the problems; let us abolish the Centre". Such a course would open the Pandora's box of controversy, many divisive forces will come into the open which may undermine the very integrity of the nation.

I do not know why some people say that our Constitution should be changed lock, stock and barrel. Immediately after the judgment in the Golaknath case, in which the Supreme Court had held that the Parliament

has got very limited powers with regard to the amendment of the fundamental rights, one could have said that a road block is existing in the way of achieving social justice because of this judgment.

If this resolution had been moved in such a situation, certainly everyone would have supported it because then there was no other go on account of that judgment of the Supreme Court which put a block on the amending powers of Parliament. Now such a situation no longer exists. Both the 24th and 25th Amendments to the Constitution have been held valid by the Supreme Court which has said that Parliament is supreme in respect of the amendment of this Part of the Constitution also. Therefore, in such a situation, to demand that the present Constitution should be abolished and a new Constituent Assembly should be convened to draw up a new Constitution is unimaginable and unnecessary. Therefore, I do not support this Resolution. In fact, I appeal to the mover of this Resolution to withdraw it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): M. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, for having brought forward this Resolution which is thought-provoking. I welcome this Resolution because we can demonstrate to the nation and to the world that there are many people who are not at all satisfied with the present Constitution.

As regard his Resolution, I may not like the first part, "that the present Lok Sabha may be declared as a Constituent Assembly". But I am for a new Constituent Assembly to frame a new Constitution and to create a Second Republic.

My grouse against the present Constitution is that it is not at all federal. According to the Administrative Reforms Commission, our Constitution is neither federal nor unitary. We can very well say that it is a hybrid type

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

of Constitution. We all know that the Constituent Assembly met in the historic Central Hall just to frame a Constitution in incorporating the Cabinet Mission Plan. Actually, the Cabinet Mission Plan though of giving only foreign affairs, defence and communications to the Central Government and all the rest to the States.

Unfortunately, Pandit Nehru who was the leader of the Congress then, on 10th July, 1946, in a press conference at Bombay threw a bomb-shell on this entire scheme. In one of his unguarded moments, he created certain doubts. He declared that the Congress was entering the Constituent Assembly and it may change, at its own pleasure, the entire Cabinet Mission Plan. It came as a bomb-shell and Mr. Jinnah went back to his shell and declared that no force on earth can stop Pakistan. That is why the Cabinet Mission Plan did not come into being. We saw the partition of the country and, recently, we saw one more nation emerging on the eastern side.

Until June 3, 1947, when Lord Mountbatten announced on August 15, that England will recognise two Indian States, the Constituent Assembly was working on a minimal federation in the sense that the Centre will be having only defence, foreign affairs and communications. So, many Committees were formed to go into that kind of scheme only. But, unfortunately, as the events turned out, after the creation of Pakistan, all the members of the Constituent Assembly changed their mind. The phobia of partition was there. So, the pendulum swung from this end to the other end, from the minimal federation to the maximal federation.

Secondly, my grouse against the Constitution is that even though we declare, "We, the people of India...in our constituent Assembly...do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution", it is not true. First of all, as Shri Bibhuti Mishra pointed

out, the Constituent Assembly members were not elected on adult franchise. As we elect the Rajya Sabha Members, the election was an indirect one and the member of the Constituent Assembly got elected by the 1935 Scheme, who were all property owners. That is why those property owners created a Constitution to protect the property and it was convenient for them to have a big common market. That is why we find too much centralisation in our Constitution.

Even then, in many parts of the world, whenever they made a constitution, it was put to the people in the form of a referendum. It was not done in India. Even if the Constitution were put to the people, it is true, the Congress would have got the majority. There is no doubt about it. But they did not do it. If they had put it to the people, at least those who contested could have studied the Constitution or the people would have got some kind of involvement in the Constitution. That opportunity was lost.

The famous author, Mr. Granville Austin, in one of his celebrated books had analysed the correspondence that took place with the Congress High Command and the local zila and taluk Congress offices. He analysed all the correspondence. Not a single correspondence contained any detail or any discussion about the Constitution. Even in 1948, when there was a Conference at Jaipur, at the time the draft Constitution was ready, nobody in that conference discussed about the draft Constitution.

So, according to that author, the entire Constitution was prepared by obligarchy; a small group of people worked on the Constitution. So, even the Constituent Assembly members, the Congress members, and the people were isolated from Constitution-making.

With the shadow of Pakistan, we created a new type of Constitution, a hybrid type of Constitution which is neither unitary nor federal. In fact, according to experts like Basu and Iyer Jennings, we borrowed 75 per cent of the clauses and articles from the 1935 Act. That is why, many people call the present Constitution as a palimpsest copy of the 1935 Act. They forgot the Gandhian Principle that decentralisation should be the goal. At that time there were leaders like Panditji, Sardar Patel and Azad who were really God-like. They all thought that Congress would be ruling for ever. That is why, it is a Constitution prepared for a perennial Congress rule all over the States.

All the nation-building activities like education, health, road-building, etc., fall under the State Governments. But they have no financial resources commensurate with their duties. That is why we find that the Chief Ministers or Finance Ministers of the States come to Delhi with begging bowl in their hands...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a distortion.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Shri Virendra Patel, when he was the Chief Minister, used the same expression—'we have to go to Delhi with begging bowl'. Even Mr. Brahmananda Reddy accepted this fact.

So, this is the position. The States, even though they are given the Constitutional duties—all nation-building activities—are not in a position to implement them. In a country as vast as ours, with continental dimensions, with changes in cultures, languages and even in food habits, this kind of Centralised Constitution will never work, will never deliver the goods. The other day, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was saying, in India there are no States but only estates of Central Government. That is what we are seeing now.

The Administrative Reforms Commission went into the provisions of the Constitution regarding Centre-State relations. They have agreed that there are frictions. But their conclusion was not to change the Constitution they suggested that the spirit of the Constitution should be looked into. What is the spirit? Nobody knows. We know how article 356 is being misused to subvert all the State Governments. At the time of enactment, Dr. Ambedkar said that that article would be a dead letter. Where is the spirit of the Constitution? It is flouted every day and every minute. I want to finish my speech with one quotation in the Constituent Assembly Prof. Ranga said:

"One of the most important consequences of over-Centralisation and the strengthening of the Central Government would be handing over power not to the Central Government but to the Central Secretariat. From the chaprasi or daffedar of Central Secretariat to the Secretary there, each one of them will consider himself a much more important person than the Chief Minister of a province and the Chief Ministers of provinces would be obliged to go about from office to office of the Centre in order to get any sort of attention at all from the Centre."

This has come true. Recently we saw that one Chief Minister, during his short tenure of one year, had come to Delhi about 110 times. Such is the position. That is why the need to change the position..

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): He has got a house here.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I mean the other Chief Minister.

That is why we demand that, to deliver the goods, India should have a purely federal Constitution and we should have a Second Republic based on the principles of State autonomy.

श्री भूषण कृष्ण (पाली) : संविधान एक बड़ा कठिनाई वाला दस्तावेज था और आज भी है। संविधान में हम जो चाहें संशोधन 358 के अन्तर्गत कर सकते हैं। इस पार्लियामेंट को संविधान में परिवर्तन करने का पूरा अधिकार है। 24 और 25वीं एमेन्डमेंट्स पास होने के बाद तो इस अधिकार का विस्तार हो गया है। अब तो जिस किसी किस्म का संशोधन हम संविधान में करना चाहे कर सकते हैं। हम को याद रखना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है और तमिलनाडु के भाईयों को भी इसको याद रखना होगा। तमिलनाडु में दो अरब की प्रोजेक्ट बन सकती है, राजस्थान केनाल बन सकती है। देश की एकता को खतरा है इस तरह की बातें कहने की जिन को आदत है और जो यह कहा जाता है कि हम को पूरे अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। राजामन्नार की रिपोर्ट निकली। तमिलनाडु वाले कई बार उसका उल्लेख करते हैं। अलग ग्रुप में मेरे मोचने की कोशिश करते हैं। संविधान में यह बात नहीं है। भारत एक है और उसकी सारी स्टेट्स का विकास होना चाहिए। इस वास्ते सवाल यह नहीं है। संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो हमने उद्देश्य बनाया था राज-नीतिव्यवस्था अममानना मिटाने के बाद और जो गरीबी मिटाने का विषयता हटाने का उद्देश्य अपने सामने रखा था अगर वह प्राप्त नहीं हुआ तो हम में संविधान का कोई दोष नहीं है। हजारों मन गीता की प्रतियाँ बिकने के बाद अगर एक भी गीता के श्लोक को कोई नहीं समझता है या उसके गुणों को नहीं लेता है, रामायण पढ़ने के बाद अगर कोई उसके गुणों को ग्रहण न करे तो इस में गीता या रामायण का कोई दोष नहीं है। संविधान को आप दोषी न ठहराये। संविधान में कई एमेन्डमेंट्स हो चुकी हैं। आप कहते हैं कि स्टेट्स को पूरी पार्वस नहीं हैं। यह बात नहीं है। सवाल यह

है कि संविधान के कारण क्या कोई कठिनाई हमारे देश में आई है ?

हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि जो संविधान बनाने वाले थे वे बड़े पंडितपति थे, कैंटिलिफ्ट थे। सारे संविधान में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है। उस में तो यह है कि विषयता को कम करना होगा, डिस्पैरिटी को मिटाना होगा। उस तरफ अगर हमारे कदम नहीं उठते हैं तो उस में संविधान का दोष नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि संविधान नया बनना चाहिये। जिन्होंने सकल्प पेश किया, है उन्होंने वह नहीं बताया कि इस तरह के संशोधन संविधान में होने चाहिए। गोलकनाथ के केस के बाद और साथ ही सज्जन सिंह के केस के बाद जो जागरूकता खत्म की गई है और कस्ट्रेंशन और बैलेंस का सवाल था वह तो खत्म हुआ और उससे भी आगे हम बढ़ गए हैं। ऐसा एमेन्डमेंट करने के बाद सम्भव हुआ है। कोई भी आदमी सम्पत्ति को कस्ट्रेंट नहीं कर सकेगा। अब उसके बाद क्या रह गया है ? बिना मतलब की बात आप कहते हैं। न तो प्रस्तावक ने और न ही तमिलनाडु से आने वाले मित्र ने बताया है कि दोष आर दी धिक्क। न ही माननीय सदस्य ने यह बताया है कि संविधान में क्या बर्बादी है। अरब में कमी तो हमारे एक्शन में है। अगर हमने वे कदम नहीं उठाये, जो हम को उठाने चाहिए थे, तो इस में संविधान का क्या दोष है ?

17.00 hrs.

अगर स्टेट्स में अष्टाचार है, तो संविधान ने स्टेट्स को पावर दी है। क्या संविधान कहता है कि अष्टाचार बनना चाहिए ? क्या संविधान कहता है कि गरीबी दूर नहीं होनी चाहिए ? संविधान ने तो कहा है कि गरीबी दूर होनी चाहिए और सब लोगों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए बराबर मौका मिलना चाहिए।

यह विस्तृत श्रुत बात है कि जिन लोगों ने संविधान बनाया, वे देश के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। उन्हें संविधान एक कानूनी दस्तावेज है। अगर उस में कोई संशोधन करना है, तो वह संशोधन वह पार्लियामेंट ही कर सकती है। प्राइमेट मंत्री संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक रख सकते हैं और रखते हैं एक नया संविधान बनाने के पक्ष में जो कारण दिये गये हैं मैं उन को समझ नहीं सका हूँ। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्टेट को देश का आगे बढ़ाने और गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए कानूनी कदम उठाने चाहिए। संविधान ने इस के लिए बहुत व्यापक अधिकार दिये हुए हैं। देश की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए कोई नया संविधान बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय . इस रेजोल्यूशन का वहम के लिए दो घंटे निर्धारित किये गये थे। यह बहस 3-37 वजे शुरू हुई थी है। साढ़े पांच वजे नियम 193 व अधीन चर्चा है।

I seek the sence of the House What should we do with this?—Shall we extend the time?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR CHAIRMAN I will call the Minister at quarter to six

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) Sir, you may please call me at 5-30 I will not take much time I will just take five to seven minutes

श्री मधु लिंगे (बाका): सभापति महोदय, श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो सकल सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उस की बुनियादी बात से सहमत हूँ और वह बात यह है कि वर्तमान संविधान बहुत असंतोषजनक है, उस में खामिया तथा त्रुटिया हैं और उस में छोटे छोटे परिवर्तन करने से बह ठीक नहीं होने वाला है। सरकार 30, 31 परिवर्तन कर चुकी है।

इसमें सी परिवर्तन किये जायें, लेकिन जब तक हम इस के ऊपर बुनियादी और पर पुनर्विचार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस में कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री मिश्र नई कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली की मांग आज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरे दल ने इस भाग को 1946 में ही उठाया था और हम ने कहा था कि जो कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली अंग्रेजों के द्वारा सगठित की जा रही है, उस में हम लोग सम्मिलित नहीं होंगे और हमारे जो बुजुर्ग नेता थे—आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया उन्होंने उस कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली का बहिष्कार किया।

उन्होंने ऐसा क्या किया था ? उनका कहना था कि कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के लिए सीधा चुनाव होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से चुनी हुई कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली थी। और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव के लिए फ्रैंचाइज मनदान का अधिकार मुश्किल से 19 प्रतिशत लोगों को प्राप्त था। इस के अनिश्चित रिगामनों के जो प्रतिनिधि थे, वे नामजद किए हुए थे। हमारे ये तीन मुख्य आक्षेप थे (1) बालिग मनाधिकार पर कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली का चुनाव नहीं हुआ है, (2) उस के दो-तिहाई प्रतिनिधि अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव से चुने गये हैं और (3) एक-तिहाई प्रतिनिधि—रिगामनों के प्रतिनिधि—तो सीधे नामजद किये गये हैं।

जो संविधान बना, उस में जो बड़ी बड़ी खामिया हैं उन्हीं की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। संविधान में फंडामेंटल राइट्स और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में जो भेद किया गया है, वही सारे झगड़े और विवाद की जड़ है। उस भेद के कारण एक कृत्रिम बहस, एक नकली बहस, हमारे देश में चल पड़ी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस भेद को खत्म कर दिया जाये और मौलिक अधिकारों का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाये। कैसे किया जाये ? इस के बारे में मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं :

[श्री मधु सिन्हा]

मैं नहीं चाहता कि धार्मिक 19(1) (एक), जो सम्पत्ति के बारे में है, धार्मिक 31, 31 ए, 31बी 31सी का मौलिक अधिकारों में समावेश हो। अगर इस बारे में कुछ रखना ही है, तो यह रखना चाहिए कि सम्पत्ति, आमदनी और खर्च पर सीमा, लिमिट लगाई जाये और जिस के पास उस से अतिरिक्त सम्पत्ति हो, राज्य को उस को बिना मुआवजा दिये अपने हाथ में लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। वह लिमिट एक लाख रुपये की हो या दो लाख रुपये की हो, लेकिन कोई न कोई लिमिट जरूर होनी चाहिए। हम इस बारे में व्यावहारिक ढंग से बात करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

सम्पत्ति और आमदनी के साथ साथ खर्च पर सीमा, लिमिट लगाने की बात मैं इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज बल कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि अपनी संपत्ति तो रखेंगे नहीं, किन्तु पूरा राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का भ्रम मात्र है। सम्पत्ति समझेगा और खर्च करेगा। इस बात पर शाही और मंत्रीपदें नहीं, गरीबी है।

निर्देशक मिद्वानता में बहुत फायदा है। जैसे राजा नन्दो ने। वह राजा का निर्देशक मिद्वान है लेकिन सरकार जराय खाली चली जा रही है। यह दाम्भिकता और ढांग कपोल है। इस में प्रश्न है कि शासक वर्ग की निदेशक मिद्वानता में से निकाल दिया जाय।

निर्देशक मिद्वानों में यूनिकार्ड मिदिल कोड की बात भी कही गई है। सरकार इस के द्वारा मुमलमानों का चिढ़ाती है। डराती है और फिर कहती है कि हम यह नहीं करेगे इस तरह वह वोट हड़पना चाहती है। इन बातों को निर्देशक मिद्वानों में से निराल देना चाहिए।

निर्देशक मिद्वानों में मुफ्त और प्रतिवाय शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का भी उल्लेख है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह शिक्षा समान, मुफ्त

और परिवारों हो। मैं इस से "कमजोर" इस किंद कोफ़ा कहता हूँ कि यदि कमजोर के ही पब्लिक स्कूल, जो बसतब में पब्लिक नहीं है, और प्राइवेट स्कूल का फर्क किया जायेगा, तो फिर सवाबबाद, समानता और लोकल जस्टिस प्रादि कुछ भी चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर मेरे मित्र, श्री पील मोदी, और हम लोग एक स्कूल में पढ़ते, तो श्री पील मोदी किसी दूसरे ढंग के धादमी, बहुत अच्छे धादमी बन गये होते। म्युनिसिपल और गरीबों के स्कूल में पढ़ कर भी मैं किसी भी मामले में किसी से कम नहीं हूँ। यह मैं सबूत के तौर पर पेश कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक स्कूलों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

इसी तरह काम करने के अधिगार को निर्देशक-मिद्वानता में क्यों रखा गया है। संविधान में क्या गया है। दि प्रिंसिपल "फायनेटन उन दि गार्नेन्ग आफ रिन्टी"। लेकिन सम्पत्ति इनकी वेस्ट है। निर्देशक मिद्वानों का फायदा मानना तो भी जाया है। यह अधि। कहा रही है।

समापति महोदय सम्पत्ति सम्पत्ति को इन्फेक्ट ही रखें। सत्ता है। नविन क्या 21वें संशोधन में ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है जिन से द्वारा वे सब सहायन दिये जा सकते हैं, जिन का उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्हा: आखिर कितने संशोधन एमेंडमेंट करेंगे ? मैं पूरा बिना आपके सामने रखूंगा, तो आप मान जायेंगे।

अब मैं मौलिक अधिकारों पर इसी लिए जा रहा हूँ। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि रोजगार का काम करने का अधिकार और पब्लिक प्रसिस्टेंस इन केस आफ अनएम्प्लायमेंट यह भी मौलिक अधिकार होना चाहिए। मौलिक अधिकार

धीर निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में फर्क यहीं है न—दोनों अधिकार हैं लेकिन एक अधिकार को लेकर आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं और दूसरे अधिकारों के बारे में आप कोई अदालती कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा और यह बहुत बुनियादी है कि मौलिक अधिकारों को दो वर्गों में बांट सकते हैं। हमारे सविधान में बहुत सारे अधिकार हैं। एवाडें न दिया जाय या टाइटिल न दिया जाय यह भी फंडामेंटल राइट है। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के जो अधिकार हैं—क्योंकि ये लोग फंडामेंटल राइट्स में हमेशा गडबडी करते हैं, मुझे सम्पत्ति के अधिकार से मतलब नहीं है इस को निकाल दीजिये या इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दीजिए लेकिन व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के जो अधिकार हैं भाषण की स्वतन्त्रता, प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता इन को मैं विशेष स्थान देना चाहता हूँ और यह मैं कोई अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी इस को पेश कर चुका हूँ। हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज बड़े विचित्र हैं। जजमेंट देते समय तो लिखेंगे एमेशनियन फीचर और कहेंगे कि यह ऐसे अधिकार हैं कि जिन के बिना लोक तन्त्र चल ही नहीं सकता है। लेकिन जब किसी व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता के केस के बारे में जजमेंट लिखने का सवाल आया तो इन की दृष्टि में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार हैं और इस अधिकार में कोई फर्क नहीं है बल्कि तराजू का पलड़ा दूसरी ओर ही झुकता है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका में माइकल जोन ने इस सिद्धांत को रखा और अमेरिकन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में अब इस का उल्लेख होने लगा है। खास कर के वारेन के जमाने से। एक यह सालिसिटर जनरल की किताब है, मैं केवल एक उस में से उद्धरण दूंगा

“Self-government, as the Warren Court sees it, begins with lively, indeed lusty and uninhibited, debate

over issues, candidates for office and the conduct of public officials. Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn argued that whereas other constitutional immunities are restrictions projecting the citizen against, abuse of the powers delegated to Government by the people, the guarantees of freedom of speech and the press are measures adopted by the people as the ultimate rulers to withhold all power over these subjects from their legislative and executive agents. The court adopted something very like this view of the absolute protection to be accorded political debate when Justice Brennan wrote for the court that ‘speech concerning public affairs is more than self-expression. It is the essence of self-government’. In a subsequent lecture, Justice Brennan acknowledge the indebtedness to Dr. Meiklejohn”

तो नया सविधान बने उसमें मैं चाहूंगा कि भाषण की जो स्वतन्त्रता को विशेष स्थान हम लोग दें।

एक ही मुद्दा और कह कर अब खत्म करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं खुद ही सुनना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आप ने दस मिनट कहा था वह दस मिनट हो गये।

श्री मधु लिवरे : क्या किया जाय लोग बीच में टोकते भी हैं।

मैं अब केवल मद्दा को बताता हूँ। जब क बिब्लेषण नहीं करता हूँ। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस सविधान से राज्य और केन्द्र के रिश्ते बिगड़े हुए हैं और राज्यों को हम ने पटवारी का दर्जा दिया है जबकि गोबले साहब और वे सारे मंत्री कलेक्टर हैं। जब इन के मन में आता है। राज्यों को सरकारों का बरखास्त कर देते हैं। इसी तरह मैं राज्य और स्थानीय निकाय जो हैं उन के सबधों का तो जिक्र नहीं है। जिस तरह केन्द्र राज्यों को साथ

[श्री जयू सिन्घे]

पटवारी की तरह सलूक करता है राज्य सरकारें म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और लोकल बाडीज के साथ भी वही सलूक करती हैं, उन को भी वह पटवारी समझती हैं। आज हरयाने में एक भी म्यूनिसिपैलिटी जीवित नहीं है। सभी म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज को बरखास्त कर दिया गया है कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन को एक आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा बरखास्त कर दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में चार कारपोरेशनस पांच में से बरखास्त कर दिए गए। अकेले बम्बई की महानगर-पालिका भी जिस को पूरी स्वायत्तता थी। सरकार को अधिकार नहीं था बरखास्त करने का। लेकिन बिगत साल चूक उन्होंने एक रजिस्ट्रार से बोनस देने का निर्णय किया महाराष्ट्र की पानी सरकार ने उस की भी स्वायत्तता को खत्म किया और अब उनके द्वारा जो खर्चा किया जायगा अपनी ग्रामदानी से उस के भदर भी राज्य सरकार का हस्तक्षेप होने लगेगा। तो ये बिगड़े हुए रिश्ते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा सविधान बने जिस में सीमित अधिकार वाला केन्द्र, सीमित अधिकार वाला राज्य सीमित अधिकार वाली म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और अन्य लोकल बाडीज हो। एक दूसरे के अधिकारों पर वे अतिक्रमण नहीं करें और किसी को भी दूसरे को बरखास्त करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

अब राज्य सभा को लीजिए। क्या है यह राज्य सभा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। 30-32 एम एल एज मिल कर इस के सदस्यों को चुनते हैं और कई एलेक्शन पेटिशन में यह साबित हुआ है कि आजकल सोनपुर के मेले में जिस तरह जानवर बिकते हैं उसी तरह एम एल ए भी बिकने लगे हैं। एक ही क्षेत्र में यह साबित हुआ। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि राज्य सभा की गरिमा को भी अब बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप राज्य सभा को सीधे चुनावों के जरिए चुनिए।

एक मामनीय सवस्य : फर्क क्या करेंगा ?

श्री जयू सिन्घे : फर्क रहेगा। राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य सभा को करना है। लेकिन राज्यों के कोई मामले उठते हैं वहाँ? केवल लोक सभा के अधिकारों को छीनने का और उस का इप्सीकेशन करने का उसको बोहराने का काम राज्य सभा करती है। राज्य सभा का रोल होना चाहिए था कि राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करे। मैं चाहूंगा कि छोटे राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ाया जाय और बड़े राज्यों जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र इन के प्रतिनिधित्व को घटाया जाय। तब जा कर आप की फेडरल हुकूमत ठीक ढंग से चलेगी। और भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा को कुछ विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त होजिए। सुरक्षा नीति या बौद्धिक नीति के बारे में अधिकार होजिए जैसे बिन की नीति के बारे में लोक सभा को है। न्यायालयों की स्वतन्त्रता का सवाल भी आता है। उस के बारे में मैं इस वक्त नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि एक बिल अटल जी का आ रहा है।

एक मेरा सुझाव जरूर है कि लोक सभा की कमेटियों को राजभूत, न्यायाधीश और गवर्नर इन की नियुक्ति पर—अखबार वाले गलत छापते हैं, मैं लोक सभा को एम्पाइटमेंट करने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ—इन की नियुक्ति पर इन का नियंत्रण हो। एम्पाइंट वह करे, मैं वह अधिकार नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जिस तरह अमेरिका की सिनेट की जूडिशियल कमेटी है जिस में बड़े बड़े चोर पकड़े जाते हैं। ए० बी० फोर्टस आप जानते हैं प्रेसीडेंट जानसन का खास व्यक्ति माना जाता था। जूडिशियल कमेटी की वजह से सारे मामले खुल गए। उन को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। प्रेसीडेंट मिक्सन के दो जो एम्पाइंट थे उन को सिनेट ने नहीं माना अगर यहाँ हम को मौका होता तो इन के जो एम्पाइंट हैं उन की अजिबियाँ हम उड़ा

देते। नहीं चल सकते थे वह। अगर हम लोगों को भौका मिलता तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कमेटीयो में इस तरह से नहीं होता, बहुमत और अल्पमत से मामला नहीं चलता है, आज प्रेसीडेंट निक्सन का इम्पीचमेंट करने की बात रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के भी लोग करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप लोग जरा स्वतंत्र बोलें। हमेशा रक्षरमैया जी के व्हिप पर मत चला करिए।

(व्यवधान) मिश्र जी कहते हैं कि बगावत करिए। अरे, बाहर बगावत करने के पहले लोक सभा में बगावत करना सीखिए।

तो बहुत सारे मामले हैं। आप मोचिए कि सशोधन विधेयक के जरिए पूरे सविधान के बारे में क्या विचार हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नई विधान सभा बने और अब बगल के लका देश में बनने के बाद तो मानेंगे कि नई सविधान सभा बन सकती है। लेकिन इन के सुझाव में जबर्जस्त खतरा है। यह बहुत हैं कि वर्तमान लोक सभा को कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली बनाइए। आप घोषणा धड़ी करना चाहते हैं भारत की जनता के साथ? आप ने जब वाट लिया तो सविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् के लिए नहीं लिया। लेजिस्लेचर और वास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। इस लिए मैं रूढ़िवादी कि मेरे सशोधन को वह मान लें कि अगर नई कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली बनाना चाहते हैं तो जनता के सामने जाय, जनता को बताएं कि आप को प्रगली लोक सभा को भी चुनना है और कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली को भी चुनना है।

लोगों के साथ घोषणाधरी कर के कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली के अधिकार छीनने का प्रयत्न मत कीजिये। यह बहुत गलत कदम होगा। इस लिये मैं विभूत मिश्र जी के इस सिद्धान्त की सराहना करते हुए भी कि नई सविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् होनी चाहिये, मैं कतई इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि बोटर्स के साथ घोषणाधरी कर के,

गरीबी हटाओ, बेकारी हटाओ के झूठे नारे दे कर, 500 जीपें लूट कर, जो वोट प्राप्त किया है . . . (व्यवधान)

अरे के माननीय सदस्य यह झूठ है।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं जानता हूँ कि सभा सी करोड़ रुपये की डिफेंस की जीपें हड़पने का प्रयास किया था। जिस प्रश्न को छिपाया गया था, अब मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आया है। इस लिये मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। आप को ऐसा मेन्डेट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि इस लोक सभा को कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली बनाये। अगर नई कास्टीड्यूएंट असेम्बली बनाना चाहते हैं तो जनता के पास जाइये नया आदेश, मेन्डेट लीजिये और इन अच्छे मिद्धान्तों के आधार पर नया सविधान बनाइये।

हमारा फंडरल रिपब्लिक—अगर आप चाहते हैं—कि चिरस्थायी हो टूटे नहीं, विघटित न हो तो पाकिस्तान के विघटन से सबक सीखिये। शुरू में मुस्लिम लीग आटोनामी वाली थी, नकिन जैसे ही पाकिस्तान बना, केन्द्रीयकरण वाली बन गई। सब यही चाहत थे कि फंडरल रिपब्लिक बनायेगे लेकिन 1947 के बाद उन के बिनाय खराब हो गये। इस लिये मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—बंगला देश की बटना से सबक सीखिये और राज्यों को शुलाभ बनाने का प्रयास न कीजिये, उन की स्वायत्तता और उन के अधिकारों को मानिये। मैं राज्यों से भी कहूँगा—महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो विकेन्द्रीकरण का नारा दिया था, डा० लोहिया ने भीखम्बा राज्य का नारा दिया था, उस पर विचार कीजिये, तभी अच्छा संविधान बनेगा।

*DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot accept the resolution that has been introduced by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. I, however, concede that there are many shortcomings and loopholes in the present Constitution and this has been amply proved by the fact that this very House had to amend the Constitution as many as thirty one times. The Constitution was framed by people, who were elected indirectly getting only 13 per cent votes of population, and comprised mainly of those who were at the higher strata of the society, and because of this, the Constitution contained many shortcomings. Therefore, there is a need for a drastic change in the Constitution but this by itself does not encourage me to support Shri Mishra's resolution. If the Constitution is to be amended then it is necessary to form a Constituent Assembly afresh on the basis of adult franchise. But my submission in this connection is that the present House was constituted in 1971 after a general election on the basis of adult franchise and this House has all powers to make necessary amendments to the Constitution and the latest judgment of the Supreme Court has also confirmed this necessary right of the House to do it. Therefore, there is no doubt that the House has the necessary powers and the Constitution can be and should be amended in the interest of the people just as it had been amended thirty-one times in the past. I would not like to go into the details of the various shortcomings—big or small—that are there in the Constitution but I would only like to stress upon one point only. Sir, this House has all the powers to curb the growth and influence of the capitalists, monopolists and the big-property class in the country and through the various amendments of the Constitution. This House has given these powers to the Government to do needful but my pertinent question in this context is what precise steps the Government have taken to attain this objective. I do

remember, Sir, that during 1967-68, and prior to that also this House had accepted with one voice barring a few reactionaries. The Constitution amendments that were made during these days. But have we really been able to put into action the principles that lay behind those amendments. The last judgment of the Supreme Court has set at rest the controversy raised about the implications of the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the Constitution. There is no denying the fact that a great majority of the members of this House belonging to different parties sincerely cherish the progress and prosperity of the country as there are equal number of such people outside the Parliament too. But at the same time, there are some reactionary forces who are against it and who want to impede the march of progress. This section of the people want that even if it is necessary to amend the Constitution, then the amended provisions should uphold their interest only

Therefore, there is a constant clash between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction. Such a conflict exists in this House, it exists among the people outside and it exists amongst the different political parties in the country. Therefore, it is necessary to bring about many more changes in the Constitution to keep up the march of progress and it is, at the same time necessary that all the progressive forces both within this House and outside must unite together to see how best the provisions of the Directive Principles, of the Constitution barring a few irrelevant can be implemented in the interest of the people. Such a polarisation of progressive elements is also necessary to thwart the efforts of the reactionary elements in the country who are out to obstruct this march of progress by taking advantage of the shortcomings and the weakness of the Constitution and who are trying to prevent the

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

proper implementation of the provisions of the various Constitution Amendment Acts. The question before us today is not the conversion of this House into a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of reframing the Constitution but the real questions before us today is whether or not we are going to amend the Constitution further, if necessary, to uphold the interests of the people and to implement the various measures that we have approved through the various amendments to the Constitution made so far, to put an end to the growth of the monopolists elements, the big-property and big money classes in this country and whether we are going to introduce radical changes in social, political and economic spheres of our country. The path before us has been cleared. We could not achieve these objectives before, but there is nothing that can prevent us now in pursuing our journey to progress and prosperity. It is not necessary for this purpose to convert this House into a Constituent Assembly. Seated in this House we can amend the Constitution and on the basis of the amendment that have been made already, we can suppress the capitalists, monopolists and the big property classes in the country.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Chairman, there have been ten speeches made in the course of the debate and there have been many points which have been common and overlapping. I would like to say at the outset that I am not able to support the Resolution of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, nor am I in a position to accept the amendments moved to the Resolution by two other hon. Members.

The discussion in the debate shows that there is misunderstanding that once the Constituent Assembly is set up either by converting this Lok Sabha, or the next Lok Sabha as the amendment wants, into a Constituent Assembly, it is possible to bring about changes which, according to the hon. Members, are necessary to be brought about in the various provisions of the Constitution. The difficulties in the way of declaring the Lok Sabha, either this or the next Lok Sabha, a Constituent Assembly are not only legal but also practical.

I do not think it is necessary at all to declare the Lok Sabha a Constituent Assembly. I agree with the hon. Members that the Constitution was evolved as a result of compromise, it was evolved as a result of circumstances existing at that time. I also agree that the present Lok Sabha is far more representative than the Constituent Assembly which framed this Constitution in as much as the Lok Sabha is elected by adult suffrage and represents the entire mass of this country. The Constituent Assembly was not elected on adult suffrage and included, I concede, the representatives of princes, the representatives of States, some of them nominated and some of them elected by indirect elections. But that does not mean that the Constitution which was framed and which has been here for the last 25 years or more, has not been the result of deliberations leading to the setting up of a democratic structure of government in this country. In spite of the many shortcomings which have been noticed from time to time in the constitutional framework, which have been established by the fact that as many as over 30 times the Constitution had been amended in the last so many years, the fact remains that the broad framework which was evolved by the Constituent Assembly still holds good, that it has taken into account the circumstances which are peculiar to this country, geographical as well as other, and the fact that

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

it was necessary to evolve a structure which was federal in character, at the same time based on the parliamentary system of government, at the same time based on the principle of preserving the essential freedoms which have been embodied in Part III of the Constitution.

Therefore, I respectfully disagree with the hon. Members that basically the Constitution as a structure has failed to work satisfactorily. I think by and large the constitutional framework was worked satisfactorily. But, even then when the Constitution was framed the founding fathers envisaged, as indeed any constitution-maker would envisage in a written constitution, an amending process as a built-in process in the Constitution itself. That is why article 368 was introduced in the Constitution. As the debates of the Constituent Assembly would show, at that time everyone thought that the power of amendment was as wide as it could be and the Parliament had the power to amend any provision of the Constitution. No difficulty was experienced in exercising this amending power for a considerable length of time and a large number of amendments, including amendments to the Fundamental Rights, were carried on and we proceeded on the basis that Parliament's competence to amend the Fundamental Rights, or, for that matter any other provision of the Constitution, could not be questioned. It was only by a judicial interpretation that article had been interpreted in a narrow way so as to curtail the power of Parliament to amend certain provisions of the Constitution; the Parliament by virtue of the same amending process had to introduce an amendment to amend article 368 itself, which as the hon. Members would remember, is the 24th Amendment to the Constitution. Now by the latest judicial verdict it has been established that the Parliament has the power to amend all the provisions of the Constitution.

I know people will refer to the reference in the judgment to the basic features. Even there, what are the basic features has been indicated. For example, if anyone wants to say that democracy will be substituted by dictatorship, it is a basic feature, because democracy is a basic feature of our Constitution.

By making dictatorship taking the place of democracy, you will be touching the basic features of the Constitution. If you like to go to that extent that we have powers to introduce dictatorship in place of democracy, that certainly, according to the Supreme Court judgment, we are not able to change.

AN HON. MEMBER: Limited dictatorship.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Not even limited dictatorship; whether you call it dictatorship or limited dictatorship

The basic features underlying the framework of the Constitution are that it will be a democracy, that there will be two Houses of Parliament, that people will be elected to Parliament on the basis of adult franchise so far as Lok Sabha is concerned, that it will be a Republic. These are the basic features of the Constitution which, I suppose, no one who is a believer in democracy ever wants to be changed. Therefore, the latest judgement of the Supreme Court, to the extent that it only refers to these matters as the basic features of the Constitution, does not in any way curtail or put a curb on the right of Parliament to amend any provision of the Constitution.

With regard to property right, in order that there should be no doubt in the minds of any critic of the judgment, one learned Judge, who struck a different note with regard to the basic features of the Constitution made it clear in so many words, in an independent paragraph, that no one need believe that he was referring to property right as one of the basic features

of the Constitution. You can amend property right; you can amend any fundamental right; you can amend any provision of the Constitution so long as, for example, you do not go to the extent and say that two Houses of Parliament are abolished; so long as you do not go to the extent and say that India will not be a Republic; so long as you do not go to the extent and say that, here, democracy is substituted by monarchy or dictatorship. Therefore, I for one, would have no quarrel with this limitation if this is the only limitation.

As far as I can see, the majority judgment puts only this limitation on the fundamental right, on the basic right of the Parliament to amend any provision of the Constitution. Under the circumstances, it has been recognised all along, even much before the Golak Nath case, in Sajjan Singh's case and in Shankari Prasad's case, and it has been argued and upheld by the Supreme Court that Parliament functions on two occasions in different capacities. For example, when it amends the Constitution, it functions as a Constituent Assembly body and, when it amends any other law or makes any other law, it functions as a Legislature. Therefore, this Parliament is a Constituent Assembly to that extent.

There is no question of making any declaration either so far as this Lok Sabha is concerned or the next Lok Sabha is concerned, as to say that it is declared as the Constituent Assembly so as to enable it to amend or frame a new Constitution. There is no difficulty whatsoever in making such amendments as the nation regards as mandatory in the interest of the people and as the representatives of people regard as necessary to be carried by an amendment of the Constitution.

There is a legal flaw also. As long as the Constitution stands, you can amend it only by the process given in the Constitution. Even if the Constituent Assembly is set up, supposing

the Lok Sabha is declared as a Constituent Assembly—I am not going into the controversy as to whether it is this Lok Sabha or that Lok Sabha, whichever it may be—even then, the Constitution which it will frame, even if it frames a new Constitution, it will have to undergo the same process that is contemplated by article 368.

श्री मधु लिनदे : 368 को संशोधित करके आप सविधान निर्वाची समिति को बुला सकते हैं आप तो विद्वान् प्रादमी हैं इसको जानते हैं।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: मैं विद्वान तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन कहूँगा जो कहा है वह ठीक है।

I do not agree. Even afterwards, it is necessary to follow the constitutional procedure of an amendment in order to bring out a new framework or a new pattern which is accepted. But this is an abstract thing only. The real thing is as to whether it is necessary or not. According to me, it is not necessary at all.

All these changes which Members pointed out in their speeches, different suggestions were made in the course of their speeches, could be made by the present Parliament. Therefore, with respect to the hon. mover of the Resolution and the hon. mover of the amendment, I submit that the Resolution proceeds on a misconception of the powers of Parliament. The Parliament is powerful enough to make such changes as it likes in order to adjust the present Constitution to the required situation which we might want to meet.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That was conceived in the pseudo-radical euphoria that you have created.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That actually establishes that Parliament exercises the power to bring about changes whenever those changes were necessary, including changes necessary to amend article 368.

I would, therefore, not be in a position to accept the Resolution. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution for the reason that, if there are any changes which the Parliament requires to consider, they can be considered by this Parliament itself.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : चेयरमैन साहब मेरे प्रस्ताव की मंशा का बहुतों ने समर्थन किया है और दो एक भ्रादमियों ने उस का विरोध किया है। जैसे माननीय जोशी जी ने विरोध किया है। अगर जमींदारी अबोलेशन से ले कर के आज तक इन का दल समर्थन किये होता तो हमारा देश कहीं आगे चला गया होता। लेकिन यह बराबर विरोध करते आये और सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जाते रहे और तंग करते रहे। तो इन का यह कहना कि संविधान हमारी उन्नति के मार्ग में बाधक नहीं है। यह गलत बात है और इस की पार्टी ने बराबर विरोध किया है।

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी : हम ने विरोध नहीं किया जमींदारी अबोलेशन का बल्कि समर्थन किया।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जनसंघ हमेशा स्टेटस को चाहता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई भी आप को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता। सब लोगों का आप के प्रति आदर है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जब सरकार ने कोई उन्नतिशील कदम उठाया तो जनसंघ ने बराबर किसी न किसी रूप में विरोध

किया। चाहे संविधान का संशोधन हो और चाहे सीलिंग का कानून हो या और कोई काम हो।

एक साहब ने कहा कि वक्त का कर्मचारी नहीं चल सकता। महाभारत में लिखा है कि राजा काल का कारण है काल राजा का कारण नहीं है। अगर राजा चाहे तो काल को बदल सकता है सरकार काल को बदल सकती है। लेकिन सरकार को इस संविधान की वजह से बहुत मजबूरियां हैं जिस की वजह से सरकार के सामने दिक्कत होती है। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लोग चले जाते हैं। इन दिक्कतों के कारण सरकार को मुसीबत हो जाती है। मैं न्याय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि रोज भ्रादमी पूजा करता है तो भ्रादमी का दिमाग भी पूजा करता है लेकिन अगर किसी दिन कोई विशेष यज्ञ का काम शुरू हो जाता है तो उस के मस्तिष्क में एक विशेष स्थिति का जन्म होता है उस कार्य के लिये। इसी तरह से जब इस लोक सभा को कांस्टीट्यूटिंग असेम्बली बनायेगे तो विधान की सारी गलतियां हमारे दिमाग में आयेगी। यों सरकार ने भी संविधान में संशोधन करने की कोशिश की लेकिन किमी प्राइवेट मेम्बर के बिल को आज तक सरकार ने नहीं माना। अगर किमी प्राइवेट मेम्बर के बिल को सरकार कबूल करती तो सरकार कहती कि हम इस को इस रूप में मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि इसकी शब्दावली ठीक नहीं है, अगर शब्दावली ठीक कर दी जाय तो हम मान लेंगे या दूसरी भाषा में सरकार स्वयं नया संशोधन ला रही है। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा कभी नहीं किया।

यह जरूर है कि लोक सभा को अधिकार है और माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने कहा कि इस बार जो हम लोग चुनाव लड़े उस में साफ़ तौर से कहा नहीं गया कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने के लिये हम चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। और जिस बनियाद पर हम लोग

बहुमत प्राप्त कर के आये कि गरीबी हटाओ और संविधान को बदलने के लिये जा रहे हैं और प्रिबी पर्स में जो हमारी हार हुई... (व्यवधान) आप जरा शान्ति से मेरी बात सुनो। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इस लोक सभा में पिछली लोक सभा से यह फर्क है कि हम इस बार चुनाव इसी आधार पर लड़कर आये संविधान को बदलना है और गरीबी को हटाना है और जो संविधान में अभी तक कठिनाइयाँ होती थी उन को लेकर के यह चुनाव लड़ा है। इसलिये वाजिब है कि लोक सभा को विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् में घोषित किया जाय। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा भी हम ने लगाया।

मैं मंत्री जी की भावना का आदर करता हूँ लेकिन आज राष्ट्रपति को हम 10,000 रु० माहवार तनखाह देते हैं जब कि दूसरी तरफ देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग पावर्टी लाइन पर हैं जो कि आज की कीमत में 40 रु० है तो 40 रु० में और 10,000 रु० में ढाई सौ गुने का फर्क है। पहले हम स्वयं विरोध करते थे कि वाइसराय को 22,500 रु० तनखाह नहीं देनी चाहिये, हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को इतनी अधिक तनखाह नहीं देनी चाहिये, विनोबा जी को तो कोई तनखाह नहीं देते लेकिन जो इज्जत विनोबा जी के लिये हमारे दिल में है वह शायद किसी के लिये हमारे मन में नहीं है। इस लिये आप की नीयत ठीक है, मैं मानता हूँ यह लोक सभा सौवरेन बोडी है विमान में विमान परिवर्तन कर सकती है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विधान में जो स्वामी है उन के बारे में सब पार्टी के लोगों को बुला कर के पूछिये कि संविधान में क्या क्या हेरफेर चाहते हैं।

मेरा मंत्री जी को कहना है कि कोई आदमी जब गवर्नमेंट में जाता है तो वह आदमी प्रतिक्रियावादी हो जाता है और जब सरकार से हट जाता है तो फिर

प्रतिक्रियावादी नहीं रहता है। प्रतिक्रियावादी होने का कारण यह होता है कि जो लोग मंत्री के आसपास रहते हैं वह मंत्री को डरे रहते हैं इसलिये सरकार में रहने वाला आदमी प्रतिक्रियावादी हो जाता है और सरकार में रहने से ही प्रतिक्रियावादिता आती है, इसलिये सरकार से अलग रहने पर जन जीवन का सुख दुख समझ में आता है।

सोवियट संविधान में लिखा है कि :

"Art. 130:—It is the duty of every citizen of the USSR to abide by the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honesty to perform public duties and to respect the rules of socialist society."

आप के संविधान में कोई ऐसी बात है? और यह भी है कि जो इसका पालन नहीं करेगा, आगे उस में लिखा है।

"Art. 131:—It is the duty of every citizen of the USSR to safeguard and fortify public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperity and culture of all the working people."

Persons committing crimes in respect of public, socialist property are enemies of the people."

हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने जितने प्रदर्शन किए आप बताएं कि उनमें कितनी रेलगाड़ियां तोड़ी गई कितनी बसें जलाई गई और क्या संविधान में कोई विधान है कि जिसके तहत उनको पनाह दिया जा सकता हो? नेशनल प्रायर्टी को इतनी हानि हुई लेकिन संविधान में गुंजाइश नहीं है कि उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो सके। आपने भी आर पी सो बना लिया

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

और कोड बना लिये लेकिन वकीलो आदि के बखड़े में पड़ कर मामला वहाँ का बहा रह जाता है। अगर इसके बारे में कुछ प्रावधान कास्टीट्यूशन में होता तो किसी को ऐसा करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती। शराब बन्दी को लेकर हम लोग जेलों में गए। लेकिन आज शराब बन्दी होने के बजाय शराब की खपत बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और लोगों को पीने की छूट मिलती जा रही है। सभी पार्टियों को मिल कर के सोचना होगा कि कास्टीट्यूशन में क्या खराबिया है। हमारे विरोधी भाई भी देश भक्त हैं। उनको भी बुला कर आपको पृष्ठित होगा। हमारे भाई अपने आपको बड़े रेबोल्यूशनरी कहते हैं। जब रेबोल्यूशन के दिन थे तब आप में मे बहुत मे आदमी तो थे ही नहीं और कुछ थे जो हम लोगों को पकड़वाते थे। हम बूढ़े हो गए हैं, 72 वर्ष की मेरी आयु हो गई है लेकिन आज भी रेबोल्यूशन का वाजिब मौका आया तो हम पोछे ही हटेंगे।

श्री भवु लिये में आजादी के पहले चार साल जेल में रहा हूँ। पुर्णालियों की जेल में भी रहा हूँ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र मैं मंत्री महोदय के कहे अनुसार अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं उनसे कहना हूँ। वे वकील हैं। वकील की दृष्टि में वह इसका न देखें। हिन्दुस्तान की नागरिक की दृष्टि में, गांव वालों की दृष्टि से देखें। गांधीजी कहते थे कि अगर हमारे दिमाग में वकालत की बात रहेगी तो जनता की भलाई हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आपको झुगो झोंपड़ा वालों की दृष्टि से इसको देखना होगा। दुनिया के और जो संविधान हैं उनको देख करके जरूरी जो सुधार हों उनको करना होगा। और इसी को आप कास्टीट्यूट अवैम्बली मानते हैं और कहते हैं कि इसको पूरी पावर्ज है तो ऐसे संशोधन आप लागू ताकि देश का कल्याण हो सके। आपने ज्यादा मजसे पड़ा है।

लेकिन आप देखें कि दुनिया में रेबोल्यूशन हो गए। फॉर रेबोल्यूशन ही गया, दूसरे हो गए अगर आप भी वक्त के साथ नहीं बदले तो आप भले ही गद्दी पर बैठे रह जाएँ, जनता हमारे हाथ से निकल जाएगी। जनता की मांग है कि संविधान को संशोधित करके इसको नया कर दिया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी आज्ञा से अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूँ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I press my amendment

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put your amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Daga has moved two amendments. He is not present. But as they have already been moved, I have to put them to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to grant leave to Shri Bibhuti Mishra to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolutions was, by leave, withdrawn.

17 55 hrs

RESOLUTION RE. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONVENTION WHEN GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIGN

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I move that:

"This House resolves that a convention be established that the Government should resign if it fails to

fulfil the following basic programme:

- (i) growth in national income at 7 per cent per annum.
- (ii) growth in per capital income of those below poverty line at 7 per cent per annum;
- (iii) growth in agricultural production at 5 per cent per annum;
- (iv) growth in industrial production at 10 per cent per annum;
- (v) to contain price rise within a limit of 5 per cent per annum;—

I have indicated 3 to 5 per cent. Why it has been put at 5 per cent?—

and (vi) to generate employment opportunities at least to take care of the addition to the labour force each year”

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech next time.

17.56 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: DELAY IN THE CLEARANCE OF THE BANSAGAR PROJECT BY CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Discussion under Rule 193. The discussion will be confined only to half an hour. It will be raised by Shri Rana Bahadur Singh. There are quite a few who want to ask questions. I shall be able to accommodate four.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): This is not half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will kindly cooperate with me. In half-an-hour's time if four people are to participate and each one is going to make a speech and the Minister is to reply and if the whole debate is also to be meaningful, I do not know how is it possible?

Therefore, if we agree, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh and one other Member may speak and then the Minister will reply. But, if four persons are to speak, then we must accept some time-limit, that is, five minutes each. Then, the difficulty will be that even Shri Rana Bahadur Singh will have to confine himself to seven minutes only and not more than five minutes for the other four Members.

Shri Rana Bahadur Singh.

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिधौ) : आज जो मामला यहां उठाया जा रहा है यह एक प्राचीन साहित्यकार के नाम पर एक सिंचाई और बिजली योजना को मध्य प्रदेश में बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। इस योजना को सोन नदी के ऊपर बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। सोन नदी जो कि कुल 510 मील की लम्बाई की है मध्य प्रदेश से निकल कर बिहार में गंगा में मिलती है। 310 मील का फासला मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बह तय करती है। उसी नदी पर 310 फुट ऊंचा वह बांध बना करके करीब बारह लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई करने का यह प्रस्ताव है। साथ ही पास में एक छ मी फुट ऊंची पहाड़ी से नीचे पानी गिरा करके चार सौ से अधिक मेगावाट बिजली के भी उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव इस सम्बन्ध में है। यह प्रस्ताव पिछले आठ नौ वर्षों में हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने है, ऊँचे से ऊँचे अधिकारियों के नामने पड़ा हुआ है। आज यह चर्चा यहाँ उठाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि इस कठिन समय में जब की हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न और बिजली दोनों की न्यूनता है और उस कारण से असीम कठिनाइयाँ हमको उठानी पड़ रही हैं उसको देखते हुए एक ऐसी अण्डी योजना को इतने लम्बे अर्से से ठंडे बस्ते में बाँधे रखने का कौनसा कारण है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

18.00 hrs.

इस योजना से सोन नदी का जो 28,000 वर्गमील से ज्यादा का जो कैचमेंट एरिया है उसमें में करीब 7200 वर्गमील पानी बाण-

[श्री रण बहादुर सिंह]

सागर से रकने वाला है और साथ ही यह भी एक बात विचारणीय है कि हम इस योजना को बना करके 31 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत का अतिरिक्त गल्ला अपने देश में पैदा ही करेंगे। इसके साथ ही करीब 14 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त बिजली का उत्पादन होने वाला है। इस तरह से यह राष्ट्र हर वर्ष करीब 45 करोड़ रुपये इसलिए खोता जा रहा है कि इस योजना को केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। यदि इतना ही होता, तो फिर भी हम कह सकते थे कि यह शंका का मामला है, इसको छोड़ा जा सकता है, परन्तु इसका एक गहल और है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस माननीय मदन के सामने पेश किया जाये और उस पर विचार हो।

इस योजना से जिब इलाके में सिंचाई होने का प्रस्ताव है, वह इलाका मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ माना जाता है। उस इलाके में रीवा, सिधी, सतना और शहडोल, ये चार जिले आते हैं, उनमें स्वतन्त्रता के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी सिंचाई का औसतन रकबा इस प्रकार है—रीवा 1.4 प्रतिशत, मिधी 0.6 प्रतिशत सतना 1.9 प्रतिशत और शहडोल 0.7 प्रतिशत। इस अर्निचित क्षेत्र के मुकाबले में पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई का औसतन 7.8 प्रतिशत है। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि यह इलाका सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है।

इसके अलावा अभी 23 मार्च, 1973 को श्री मोहन धारिया ने राज्य सभा में प्रश्न संख्या 1595 के उत्तर में बताया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में 46.32 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहते हैं और उन्हीं के बनाये हुये आंकड़े के अनुसार बिहार में 42.80 प्रतिशत लोग बेरोजगारी गरीबी से पीड़ित हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई का औसतन रकबा 7.8 प्रतिशत है, जब कि रीवा, सिधी, सतना और शहडोल में सिंचाई का औसत

क्रमशः 1.4 प्रतिशत, 0.6 प्रतिशत, 1.9 प्रतिशत और 0.7 प्रतिशत है। उस हिसाब से जगर देखा जाय, तो जहाँ पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में गरीबों की आबादी 46.32 प्रतिशत है, वहाँ इन चार जिलों में गरीबों की आबादी 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होगी। इस पृष्ठभूमि में वे कौन से कारण हैं, जिनके आधार पर इस योजना को इतनी देर से स्वीकृत नहीं मिल रही है?

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक मौलिक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारे इस जनतंत्र में सरकारी निर्णय कुछ ऐसे मौलिक आधारों पर लिये जाते हैं, जिनको सबसे अधिक सहायता नैतिकता से मिलती होगी। यदि हम अपने देश के शासन से नैतिकता, सौहार्द और गरीबों के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य को उठा लें, तो शासन की नीतियों में खोललापन आ जायेगा। यही नहीं, मैं तो यह देख रहा हूँ कि उस इलाके में इस योजना की ढिलाई के कारण धीरे-धीरे एक विचित्र परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। वहाँ के गरीब यह समझने लगे हैं कि हमारी गरीबी इस योजना से जुड़ी हुई है और इस तबके में करीब करीब 36 लाख व्यक्ति हैं। 36 लाख व्यक्तियों को इस योजना से लाभ मिलने वाला है। 36 लाख व्यक्तियों के दिलों में इस सम्बन्ध में एक अजीब बिडम्बना बिराजती है और वह बिडम्बना तब तक दूर नहीं की जा सकती है, जब तक या तो शासन की ओर से उनको स्पष्ट रूप से यह न बता दिया जाये कि यह योजना अमुक कारणों से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकती है और या इस योजना को स्वीकृति न मिल जाये।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्यों के विचार इस सदन में व्यक्त हों। इसी दृष्टि में मैंने आज इस चर्चा के लिये निवेदन किया था।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा, जिन्होंने विशेष रूप से स्वयं जाकर इस योजना को अपना बरदहस्त दे कर वहां के लोगों को आश्वस्त किया था, कि चूंकि पाचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप बहुत शीघ्र ही निश्चित किया जाने वाला है, इसलिए अब समय आ गया है कि वह कम से कम योजना आयोग को यह बात स्पष्ट कर दे कि यह योजना शीघ्र ही स्वीकृत होगी, और चूंकि यह शीघ्र स्वीकृत होने वाली है, अतः योजना आयोग पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस योजना हेतु एक विशेष धनराशि का प्रावधान अवश्य करे ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा)
महापति महोदय, मेरे विचार में बाणसागर का प्रश्न मानवता का प्रश्न है, उन गरीबों का प्रश्न है, जिन्हें सदा यह भय सताता रहता है कि कहीं हमारी रोटी हम से छिन न जाये और उम हिरियाली का प्रश्न है, जिसके बारे में यह शका और सशय है कि कहीं उसकी जगह बीरानी न छा जाये ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह योजना एक बहुत बड़े साहित्यकार, बाण भट्ट, के नाम पर है । मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस महान साहित्यकार, बाण भट्ट, ने अपनी महान पुस्तक, कादम्बरी, में मानवता के ही गीत गाये हैं । इसलिये जब हम इस योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं, तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या मानवता को इससे लाभ होने जा रहा है या नुकसान होने जा रहा है ।

मैं इस योजना का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि—इस बात को माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं—कि यह योजना आज की नहीं है, बल्कि ठीक

1873 से सोन नदी घाटी की योजना बिहार में पूरी हुई थी और इस प्रकार विगत सौ वर्षों से सोन नदी के पानी से बिहार में सिंचाई की समस्या होती रही है । जैसे मध्य प्रदेश के चार जिलों को इससे लाभ होने की बात कही जाती है, वैसे ही बिहार के चार जिलों—अब छ जिले हो गये हैं—गालामऊ, गया, शाहाबाद और पटना की जमीन को इससे बराबर पानी मिलता रहा है ।

अगर मध्य प्रदेश इस से सिंचाई के लिए पानी लेता है तो उस से उसकी छ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होती है । लेकिन बिहार में तो अभी भी इससे सोलह लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो रही है और कई और योजनाओं के अनुसार पैंतीस लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का प्रस्ताव है । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मध्य प्रदेश के जिन चार जिलों को इससे लाभ होगा, उनकी आबादी 36 लाख है । लेकिन बिहार के चार जिलों की आबादी सवा करोड़ के लगभग है । मध्य प्रदेश में बिल्कुल सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है और बिहार में लोग इसी पर जीवित हैं । यदि बाण सागर का निर्माण हो गया तो इससे 40 करोड़ रुपये का हर साल नुकसान पहुँचेगा । लेकिन फिर भी मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ । विरोध किस चीज का करता हूँ—आप उसको सुन लीजिये । वे चाहते हैं कि इस पानी को सिंचाई प्रपात से गिरा कर उससे बिजली पैदा करें—मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ । इस तरह से सारा पानी बह जाता है, पानी की बरबादी होती है । यह योजना क्यों बनाई जा रही है—केवल व्यवसाय के लिये, इससे मध्य प्रदेश को 10 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त लाभ होगा, लेकिन दूसरी ओर बिहार को 40 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होगा, इसका भार किसके ऊपर आयेगा—केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आयेगा ।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

आज लाखों करोड़ों लोग भ्रम के अभाव में किस तरह से छटपटा रहे हैं, हम प्रतिदिन चर्चा करते हैं—बाबल की कमी है, गेहूँ की कमी है—40 करोड़ का जो भ्रम पैदा हो रहा है, उसके नाम पर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्तावित योजना है, जिसे मध्य प्रदेश ने 1969 में दिया है, जबकि हमारी योजना 1966 से केन्द्रीय सरकार को समर्पित है—उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये और पानी का चर्चाई प्रपात में ले जाकर गिराने की इस योजना को स्वीकृति नहीं मानना चाहिये।

मैं बड़े भ्रम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कई बैठकें जुलाई, जिन में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री और सिवाई मन्त्री शामिल हुए, दर्जनों बैठकें हुईं और इनका पैसा टी० ए० और डी० ए० में खर्च हुआ होगा कि जिन से कई छोटी योजनाएँ पूरी हो सकती थीं, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ न निकला। अब मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि इसमें विलम्ब न करें और जो बहुत सारी योजनाएँ बिहार की इसी के नाम पर विचारार्थ हो पड़ी हुई हैं, कम से कम उनकी स्वीकृति तो आप दे दें। बिहार को आप के पास 27 ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं—उनकी स्वीकृति न मिलने से बहुत क्षति हो रही है—आप कृपा कर इन पर शीघ्र विचार करें।

मान्यवर, इन योजनाओं में औरंगा, अमानत, कन्हार तो ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जिनसे दो लाख परिवार प्रभावित होते हैं। पालामऊ, गया, औरंगाबाद—ये कई ऐसे जिले हैं जो बराबर सूखाग्रस्त रहे हैं। पालामऊ में बराबर अकाल पड़ता रहता है और लाखों लाख लोग उन से प्रभावित हैं।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के अपने माननीय भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से व्यवसाय के लिये बिजली पैदा कर के दूसरों पर प्रहार नहीं करना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस पर सोच-समझ कर निर्णय देना चाहिये। नर्बंदा की बात लेकर हमारे ऊपर बोझ मत डालिये। सोन का उद्गम स्थान मध्य प्रदेश है—पानी जब ऊपर से नीचे की ओर आता है तो प्रकृति का विधान है कि उसको नीचे से ऊपर कैसे ले जायेंगे? जितनी सिंचाई मध्य प्रदेश में आप को करनी है, अवश्य कर लीजिये, उसके बाद हमें पानी दीजिये। लेकिन हमारी जो आवश्यकता है उसमें किसी तरह का खलल नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। मैं आपसे करता हूँ कि डा० के० एल० राव इस पर अविलम्ब विचार करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, बाण सागर परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में कई वर्षों से विवाद चल रहा है और यह विवाद तीन राज्यों के बीच में है—मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश। इस योजना के तहत जैसा आपने अभी सुना है अभी सुना कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार सिंचाई के साथ-साथ बिजली पैदा करने का व्यवसाय करना चाहती है, पैसा कमाना चाहती है।

श्री नरहराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : यह गलत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह कामज में दिया हुआ है (ध्वजध्वज)।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई की योजना को आप कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं तो कोई झगड़ नहीं है। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि आप सोन के पानी को ठोस नदी में गिराना चाहते हैं और इस तरह से गिरा कर उससे बिजली पैदा करना चाहते हैं। बिजली किस लिये पैदा करना चाहते हैं, कोई न कोई

उद्देश्य तो होगा तो ? आपने खुर कहा है कि 18 करोड़ रुपये की उस से ग्रामवनी होगी। यह व्यवसाय है। इसलिये मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सिंचाई के लिये हमें पानी पूरा मिलना चाहिये। हमारे चार जिलों के अन्दर—पटना, गया, पालामऊ, शाहाबाद—किस तरह से सिंचाई होती है—इनके फलवार आकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं—

खरीफ	7 7 लाख एकड़
रबी	6 0 लाख एकड़
ग्रामा	1 0 लाख एकड़

हम मागत क्या है—तीनों राज्यों को बैठा कर आप इस मिलाने में फैमला कीजिये। हमारी पहली माग यह है कि बिहार को कम से कम 4 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी दीजिये तथा इस के उपयोग के लिये आवश्यक सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह 10 लाख मिलियन एकड़ फीट की माग है।

श्री रामाचरण शास्त्री बिहार सरकार की एक कमेटी है, जिस में पालियामन्ट के मेम्बर भी हैं, श्री शंकरदयाल मिश्र भी उस के मेम्बर हैं और कुछ एम० एल० एज० भी उस के मेम्बर हैं। उस की तजवीज के आधार पर हम 9 मिलियन एकड़ फीट का माग कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात—जिम की चर्चा श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने भी की है—इसमें उत्तर-कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के साथ साथ कन्हार, औरंगा, अमानत और तहने जलाशय परियोजनाये शामिल हैं। साथ साथ उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित रिहण्ड-औरंगा तन्त्र में सोन नहर प्रणाली के आवश्यकतानुसार जल मिलने की व्यवस्था अभी ही निश्चित कर लेनी चाहिये क्योंकि इस के अभाव में सोन-खोज की सिंचाई में अचरबी पैदा होता रहता है।

यह माग हमारी बिहार सरकार की समिति की तरफ से है, इस में हम ने कौन सा गलत काम किया है। हमारी यह माग भी नहीं है कि पानी आप को न मिले, उत्तर प्रदेश को न मिले। इस को आप विशुद्ध सिंचाई योजना के रूप में देखिये, बिजली बनाने की बात छोड़ दीजिये। अगर इस के बाद आप बिजली बनाने की स्थिति में हों, तब हमारा एतराज नहीं होगा लेकिन यह बात मफाई के साथ होनी चाहिये। क्या इन सब बातों को हम मिल कर तय नहीं कर सकते ? कई बार हमारे लोगों ने मिलने को कोशिश की, हमारे मंत्री महादय के समक्ष बैठक हुई, दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री वहाँ उपस्थित थे, लेकिन फिर भी कोई रास्ता अभी तक नहीं निकल सका। हम पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठ कर सलाह-मशविरा कर सकते हैं, भूमिहीनता कर सकते हैं, हम चीन के साथ सलाह करने का नयार है, लेकिन क्या तीनों राज्यों की सरकारें—जो सरकारें एक ही दल की हैं, कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं—क्या ये लोग आपस में बैठ कर फैमला नहीं कर सकते ? क्या समस्या को इस तरह में स्थागित रख करके आप आपस में जनता के सम्बन्ध को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं ? अभी आपन देखा एक मामूली सी बात में कांग्रेस दल के ही दो सदस्य किस तरह से उलझ पड़े। तो, यह हमारे देश की एकता के लिये नुकसानदायक है। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको सिंचाई की पूरी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अगर इस तरह में बैठ कर हम लोग तय करना चाहें ता तय कर सका है। हम तो दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ बैठकर समस्याओं को हल कर रहे हैं। मुकदमे या आर्बिट्रेशन में यह नहीं तय होगा बल्कि तीनों सरकारें मिलकर सचबाई की बुनियाद पर, आवश्यकता की बुनियाद पर तय कर सकती हैं। शायद भारत सरकार ने इस योजना का स्वीकृति नहीं दी है लेकिन जैसी कि अखबारों में खबर निकली है, बड़ा काम शुरू हो गया। यदि

[श्री रामावतार शर्मा]

यह बात सही है तो काम कैसे शुरू हो गया? इसकी वजह से बिहार की जनता के दिल में, बिहार सरकार के दिल में और मेरे जैसे व्यक्तियों के दिल में सन्देह पैदा हो गया है। मंत्री महोदय की हुलमुल नीति के बारे में हमें सन्देह है कि कहीं उन्होंने भीतर से, गुप्त रूप से उनको इशारा तो नहीं दे दिया कि काम शुरू कर दो? यदि यह स्थिति होगी तो स्थिति और बिगड़ेगी। क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने सचमुच में काम शुरू कर दिया है? अगर शुरू कर दिया है तो क्या आपने उन्हें इसके लिये इजाजत भेजी है? अगर इजाजत दे दी है तो बिना समझौते के आपने इजाजत कैसे दी? अगर इजाजत नहीं दी है तो यह सन्देह हमारे दिल में, बिहार की जनता के दिल में है उसको दूर किया जाये और तीनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री बैठकर और यदि जरूरत पड़े तो ससंमदस्यो को बिठाकर कोई रास्ता निकाले, समझौता करे ताकि तीनों राज्यों की सिवाई की व्यवस्था ममुचित रूप से हल हो सके क्योंकि तीनों राज्यों के बाशिन्दे भाई भाई हैं, वे एक दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं हैं, एक दूसरे के लिये वे जान भी देने के लिये तैयार हैं। तो इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस गुथी का जल्दी हल निकालें।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) चेयरमैन महोदय, यहां पर जो प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है उस पर विचार प्रकट करते हुए मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में विवाद इस बात का नहीं है कि वाणमगर में पानी इनको मिलेगा या नहीं। इनका जो इन्द्रपुरी बराज है, जितनी जमीन इनकी मिलती है बिहार प्रदेश की वह पूरी सिंचती है, इनका कहना है कि अगर अकाल पड़ जाये, सूखा पड़ जाये, आप चाहे भूखों मरे लेकिन बिहार को उतना ही पानी मिलना चाहिये—कहा का आग्रह है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बेसन कनाल है वह जितनी सिंचाई उत्तर प्रदेश में करती है उसके बाद में गया में खाल बी जाती है और गंगा का पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। क्या बिहार सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती है कि गंगा नदी के पानी को लिफ्ट करके पानी कहाँ पर पहुँचाये। जब 300 फुट पानी लिफ्ट किया जा सकता है तो सौ फिट भी लिफ्ट हो सकता है।

मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश पिछले 25 सालों से राजनीतिका हथकण्डों से पड़ा रहा। जितनी नदियाँ मध्य प्रदेश में बहती हैं वह सारी उत्तर और पूरब की तरफ में बहती हैं। इनका पाना होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश को पानी नहीं मिलता। अगर हम पश्चिम में गए तो नर्मदा का विवाद खड़ा हो गया, अगर उत्तर में गए तो बेतवा पर चार बांध बन चुके हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश को न एक यन्टि बिजली मिलती है और न एक इंच पानी मिलता है। कितने ही समझौते हुए लेकिन कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। रिहन्द बांध बना उसके लिए एग्रीमेंट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को 15 परसेन्ट बिजली का उत्पादन देगी लेकिन नहीं दे रही है। अभी जामुनी कनाल बनी है उसमें हमारी 10 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होनी थी लेकिन केवल 500 एकड़ की सिंचाई हो रही है। एक नदी के किनारे केवल तीन गाँव बसे हैं, केवल सात सौ एकड़ जमीन है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के इंजीनियर कहते हैं कि पानी हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप बताये इसमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कौन सा कसूर है कि सारी नदियाँ मध्य प्रदेश से बहें लेकिन उसको पानी न मिले? हमारे प्रदेश में एक तिहाई हरिजन और आदिवासी रहते हैं, वह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, इतनी नदियाँ हैं जिनमें अपार पानी है सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश में

बढ़ता है तो उसके हिसाब से मध्य प्रदेश को पानी मिलना चाहिए और वाणसागर योजना को किसी रूप में नहीं रोका जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सवाल है, सैकड़ों वर्षों से 600 फिट उचाई से पानी बह रहा है, अगर मध्य प्रदेश ने इस्तेमाल कर लिया, बिजली का इस्तेमाल कर लेगा तो क्या वह सब कुछ अपने घर में रख लेगा? उससे जितने उद्योग-धंधे चलेगें, खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो उसमें क्या हानि है? अगर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगते हैं, बिजली बनती है तो वह उद्योग-धंधों के लिए दी जाती है, किसानों को मिलती है और उससे भी सरकार को रिटर्न मिलता है। जो भी देश में आप निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। कारखाने लगाने जा रहे हैं वह भी व्यापार है। आज क्यों कहते हैं कि व्यापार के लिए बिजली तैयार करना चाहते हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में अपार शक्ति है, मध्य प्रदेश गरीब नहीं है, वहां के लोग गरीब हैं, वहां पर इतनी अपार क्षमता है लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल होने नहीं दिया जा रहा है राजनीतिक कारणों से। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ डा० के० एल० राव से कि मध्य प्रदेश की 4 करोड़ जनता के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए जितने भी मध्य प्रदेश के विवाद हैं उनको सुलझाया जाये और जो प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक पड़े हैं उनको तुरन्त क्लियर किया जाये। आपको मालूम है कि इस साल पूरे देश में सूखत रहा लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश ने सूखा होते हुए भी आप को गल्ला दिया और एक दाना भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से नहीं मांगा। मध्य प्रदेश के गरीब किसानों को मेहनत करके बहला पैसा करने में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए जितने भी हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स और जितनी भी प्रेस्काइन्ड योजनाएँ हैं उनको तुरन्त स्वीकृत दें।

BHRI NARENDRA SINGH (Satna):
Today the Lok Sabha is discussing a matter regarding Bansagar. I want to lay a few questions before the House regarding Bansagar.

Is it a fact that the Bihar Government was told by the Madhya Pradesh Government not to expand its existing irrigation system in 1960-61?

Is it a fact that Bihar, unilaterally, increased its irrigation area by almost 75 per cent in 1968-69?

Is it a fact that this area in Bihar is rich in underground water?

Is it a fact that, with only 50 ft. lift, this area newly covered in Bihar from Sone water can be irrigated by Ganga water?

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (गुहड़ोल) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के वाणसागर पर यहाँ विशेष चर्चा हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आज मध्य प्रदेश का जी रीवा का सम्भाव है वहाँ की क्या स्थिति है? वहाँ के गरीब किसान आज तीस साल से महुआ खाकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है। वाणसागर परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश वाले तीन चार साल से झड़पा डाले हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस प्रकार से क्यों उस क्षेत्र की जनता के साथ व्यवहार किया जा रहा है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि रीवा एक अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित है। उस राज्य में मदीय लोग अपना खून बेच कर खावा खा रहे हैं। आज भारत सरकार राहत कार्यों के द्वारा गरीबों को पैसा दे रही है।

सभापति महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछें, यह सब बातें आ चुकी हैं।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान . आज 25 साल के बाद भी रीवा सम्भाव की जनता के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जा रहा है उसमें मायबता की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। आज वह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न मायबता का है। आज

[श्री धनराज प्रधान]

रीवा सम्भाग की जनता यह प्रार्थना करती है कि हम सरकार को अधिक से अधिक सहयोग देंगे, अन्वेषण में पूरा सहयोग देंगे किन्तु वहाँ की जनता के साथ भी न्याय किया जाये। रीवा सम्भाग की 36 लाख जनता हाथ पसारे, झोली लिये खड़ी है। आप हमारे साथ न्याय कीजिए, बाणसागर का निर्माण करिए आपकी जयजयकार होगी।

श्री कल्याणलाल चन्द्राकर (झरग) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सिचार्ड मंत्री जी से बो, एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि इस सोन नदी में 14 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी उपलब्ध है जिस में से अभी बिहार 4.5 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का उपयोग कर रहा है। यह ठीक है कि वह बांध सौ साल पुराना है इस लिए बिहार वालों को कमी नहीं होने देनी चाहिए और उन को यह नदी मालूम होना चाहिए कि मध्य प्रदेश वाले उन के पानी को छीनना चाहते हैं। हमारा इतना ही अनुरोध है कि जब 14 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी है और 4.5 मिलियन फीट पानी का उपयोग हो रहा है तब क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि जो मध्य प्रदेश की मांग है कि उसे 5.5 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी दिया जाय उस का उपयोग करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को भीका दिया मध्य। हमारा यही कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, खास तौर से मध्य प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र में एक प्रतिशत भी सिचार्ड का साधन वहाँ नहीं है तथा दूब बेल आदि से सिचार्ड की कोई योजना नहीं हो सकती है। इस मामले का पहले ही हल हो जाना चाहिए था। हमारी यह शिकायत है सिचार्ड मंत्री से कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश को कभी गुजरात और कभी बिहार के साथ विवाद में फंसा दिया है और काफी समय से इस मामले को लटका रखा है। इस से मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को संदेह होने लग गया है कि क्या बचह है कि केन्द्रीय सिचार्ड मंत्री इस में इतनी देर कर

रहे हैं। आखिर मध्य प्रदेश की नदियों से जो पानी बह कर समुद्र में जा रहा है उस का चाहे कोई भी प्रान्त उपयोग करे, लाभ तो देश को ही होने वाला है, फिर इस योजना को पूरा करने में देरी क्यों हो रही है? हो सकता है कि कुछ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात को कम मिले, लेकिन सिचार्ड मंत्री मजबूती से निर्णय क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। जैसा हमारे शास्त्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जब दूसरे देशों से समझौता कर लेते हैं, और मंत्री जी स्वयं इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं, फिर भी अभी तक वह इस मामले पर फ़ैसले को नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश वालों को उन से खास शिकायत है कि वह हमारे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। क्या आप इस मामले में और नरन्दा के मामले में हम लोगों को जल्दी राहत देंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhdev Prasad Verma.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has won in the World Cup Hockey Tournament. We congratulate our boys.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (गवावा) : मैं सिचार्ड मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि सौ वर्ष का सोन नदी के पुराने एनीकेट को 1957-58 में बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति ले कर 13 करोड़ २० लाख कर के इन्डपुरी में सोन बैराज बनाया, और 19 लाख एकड़ जमीन को डेवलप किया जिस में से 15 लाख एकड़ की सिचार्ड हो रही है और 4 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिचार्ड उच्चस्तरीय नहर ने पूरा होने पर शुरू हो जायगी जिसमें काम लगा हुआ है। क्या यह बात सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, बिहार की सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों की भी मीटिंग्स की एक सभित बनायी थी और उस में लिखा-दिना की है कि बिहार में सोन नदी की जो जमीन है जिस की सिचार्ड हो रही है, जो

विकसित की गई है जिस को 10.51 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी की आवश्यकता है। क्या यह बात सही है कि नही आपने तीनों मुख्य अंग्रेजों को बुला कर समझौता कराने के संबंध में जो आपने पानी का बंटवारा किया उस पानी का बंटवारा जो आप के चीफ इंजीनियर्स ने सिफारिश की थी, उस के अनुकूल नही था। मतभेद का यही कारण है।

मध्य प्रदेश की जमीन की सिंचाई का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नही है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह भारत सरकार का मान्य सिद्धांत है कि नही कि जिस नदी का पानी सिंचाई के काम में आ रहा हो उस पानी को दूसरी नदी में डाइवर्ट कर के बिजली उत्पादन में नही लगवेंगे। क्या इस सिद्धांत को मान्यता अभी तक दी जा रही है कि नही? उस आधार पर मेरा यही कहना है कि बिहार की सरकार और जनता को जो कि सवा करोड़ के करीब लोग बसते हैं और भ्रष्ट राज्य के समय से पानी ले रहे हैं, उन को वचित न किया जाय, तथा जो एरिया डेवलप किया है उस को बंजर न बनाया जाय।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानकरी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उसी के चलते नौथ कोयल स्कीम और कंभर आदि स्कीमों की चर्चा हो रही है, जिस की स्वीकृति आप ने नही दी है। इसलिए बिहार का वह इलाका जो स्वाई रूप से सुखार है, पालामऊ और गया, औरंगाबाद, भमृष्ठा तथा रोहतास, वहां पानी देने के सम्बन्ध में जिन योजनाओं को रोक रखा है, क्या उस की स्वीकृति भी दी देने जा रहे हैं।

आप बिजली पैदा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को भी राय दे कि बानसागर बांध में ही ही बिजली पैदा करे जिससे दोनों प्रीबलम हल हो सकती हैं, बिजली भी मिलेगी और जमीन

की सिंचाई भी होगी, और बिहार की भी सिंचाई होगी। इस पर समझौता कराने की कोशिश करे और इस को आप जल्दी स्वीकृति प्रदान करे। जिससे बिहार का सभी उपयोगी योजनाओं में पंचम वर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वयन हो जाय।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir I shall be very brief.....

MR. CHAIRMAN. Only question.
Mr. Naik. You put your question straightway.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. Mr. Chairman....

AN HON. MEMBER: You come from Mysore....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I feel as much a part of Madhya Pradesh or Orissa or Bihar. If Kerala is very parochial, I can't help it.

MR CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI B V NAIK. These river water disputes are left hanging for years together. By keeping these issues pending like this does the hon. Minister think that the rivers will change their courses? Or, in the alternative, does he think, the contending parties in this case, whether it is UP or Bihar, with considerable political strength, or M.P., and the respective leaders of these States will change their political postures with reference to the utilisation of the water? These are two non-variables. This is just like expecting a leopard to change its path. The leaders of the respective States will maintain their postures. Under these circumstances, is it not proper that the Central Government should finalise the river water disputes irrespective of the opposition that will come from various States and come to a decision regarding optimisation of the river waters? It may be useful for UP or Bihar or M.P. but there should be optimum utilisation of the river waters, and you should take a technical decision about it.

[Shri B. V. Nalk]

Sir, what steps the Central Government to come to this scientific and objective decision? The only thing is, there is lack of political will in this behalf, and this should be made good, and I would urge this upon the hon. Minister. Incidentally I know of many cases of river water disputes which are tied up in the River Water Disputes Tribunal and are pending for a long number of years. I request him. Let him fix some time-limit. Otherwise, these quasi-judicial bodies will prove to be futile in coming to any conclusion. There is a lot of national waste. So, I would request our Engineer-Statesman (as I have always called him) to become a Diplomat, and come to a decision because in the course of the Sixth Five-Year Plan—mind it, not the Fifth, but the Sixth Five Year Plan,—this country will not be in a position to execute any river valley projects because, everything would have been sub-judice. Now, it is in the hands of the Chief Ministers as well as the Central Government. In case it becomes irreconcilable, again it will go to the Tribunal. In the Tribunal, our friends from Madhya Pradesh as well as the other friends from Bihar and U.P. will have to wait for another five years.

Under these circumstances, some instant and quick remedy must be found out. I hope that the hon. Minister will point out the remedy here and now.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I may be permitted to lay on the Table the letter that I had drafted out on the basis of which I was speaking. If you will permit me I shall do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the rules do not permit laying on the Table of this House in this manner.

Dr Rao.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K L RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for speaking out whatever they

wanted to say on Bansagar Project. There was some misunderstanding in the minds of some hon. Members with regard to this. So, I shall briefly state the various aspects of the case. It is not a project on which there need be any anxiety. I must say that there were a number of disputes between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh and there had been so many difficulties. All of them have been resolved, as for example, Rajghat projects. These have been the result of the agreement between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. They have been doing it. Most of the cases that are being referred to have also been resolved. There are only very few cases which are yet to be resolved. There is no danger or fear of there being no payments because of lack of agreement. The last speaker spoke of a difficulty with regard to the project not being taken up. In fact we wanted to bring in an amendment to the Constitution in this session to make water as a national asset so far as inter-State rivers are concerned. But, we have not been able to do it because there are so many ministries and States which are involved and hence, there is delay.

Coming now to the Bansagar Project, I shall briefly mention a few facts for the benefit of the Hon. Member. River Sone is one of the very good rivers in the country. It is of the size of the river Sutlej. In summer months the amount of water that flows through it is however, much less than that of the river Sutlej. There, in summer because of absence of ice melting only about 800 cusecs of water flows as against 4,000 to 5,000 cusecs that flows in Sutlej. Otherwise, the total quantity of water that flows in this river is more. This is a very good river. Hundred years ago, under the influence of Sir Arthur Cotton, a weir was constructed. This was irrigating 7 lakhs acres of land in Bihar. It was recently extended by another 6 lakhs acres. It is now irrigating more than about 12 lakhs acres. In the next few years, as a result of

high level canal, another 2.75 lakhs of acres will come under irrigation.

You may rest assured that the amount of water that is needed will be allowed. The existing irrigation will not be allowed to suffer. Bihar can be completely assured of the water requirement for their irrigation. There need not be any fear about that. In fact we had number of meetings and we did not remain idle. I think the hon. Mehmer Shri Chandrakar unnecessarily abused me in this respect. I have tried my best in this regard. There were four meetings with the three Chief Ministers and we have tried our best to get them round together. In fact there was a near agreement—two Chief Ministers have signed the agreement. Only the third Chief Minister said that he would try to see once again and then sign it. I won't mention his name.

As late as January, 1973, we have again tried our best. It was a very good agreement. We requested the Chief Ministers of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to sit together and settle between themselves. There was only a minor difference. In fact there was no big difference. They said that they would do it. There were some political troubles in Bihar and as a result there was uncertainty there. That is how things got delayed.

Again, a few days back, I had taken it up with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and requested him to go over to Bihar and try to settle it. I am stating this just to point out that we are no sleeping; unnecessarily accusations are being made against me, and these are not justified in this case. There may be a number of other cases where they can probably accuse me but not in this case.

In the case of the Bansagar project, I am particularly convinced that the Bansagar project must be built as early as possible in the best interests of the nation, because it would irrigate the very heavily drought-prone areas of the Rewa plateau, the Mirza-

pur plateau and in the south of Bihar, the Palamau district and Gaya district and other districts. I am firmly convinced that it is the only solution for these drought areas. The existing irrigation in Bihar also would be greatly benefited by this, because the main defect in the existing irrigation system in Bihar is that it does not have any storage. They have got always to depend on the run of the river. On the other hand, on the Bansagar river, there will be storage of 4 million acre-feet. One million acre-feet has been allotted for Bihar and that will come in very handy for the purpose of stabilisation of the irrigation or other works connected with it in Bihar.

Another thing that the hon. Members from Bihar can be assured of is that we are not diverting any waters for the sake of power. We are not allowing any diversion of the waters for power. We know that Madhya Pradesh has got immense possibility of generating power. We know that there are natural falls there. Still, we are not attempting to use it, because we feel that irrigation is the most important thing. All that we are doing is that we have allowed a amount of water, adequate for irrigating about 6 lakhs acres. Out of that, water for irrigating one lakh acres has to be lifted up and pumped for the areas below the plateau. This water falls down before it is used for irrigation. The water falling down can generate power. We shall be getting only a small quantity of power; the power would not be large; it would be little; I do not know whether it would be even 50 MW. In the course of the run of the river; if the water falls down it can generate power. But otherwise we are not allowing any water for power generation, because we are allowing the maximum amount of water for irrigation, and especially in a drought area like this, any amount of water is needed for irrigation. Any man with any kind of planning sense will not do otherwise than that. Therefore, there need be no fear in the

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

minds of hon. Members from Bihar that we are allowing water for power generation.

One hon. Member said that the work had started. Where is the question of any work starting? It is a Rs. 120 crores project. So, how can it be started like that? It is impossible. Even if somebody wants to do it, he cannot just do it. In a big project like this, he cannot do anything at all. I am sure that he will wait for an agreement to take place. I am sure that we shall be having that agreement. In fact, I look forward to the grand occasion when the Prime Minister will be laying the foundation-stone for this, and all the three Chief Ministers would be present there. That is the occasion that we should aim for. The national unity of this country demands that people should try to get together and not allow any kind of small little things to come in and create any misunderstanding.

I may also submit that in constructing this dam, Madhya Pradesh is facing one of the heaviest submersion problems. A number of villages will be submerged and a huge amount of land will be submerged. We are fully aware of this whole fact. So, I would request hon. Members to kindly leave it to us and not go on suspecting everything, as Shri Ramavtar Shastri from Bihar and Shri Chandrakar from Madhya Pradesh had done before. They should not have any suspicions at all.

One hon. Member said that the Ganga water could be lifted. All that is in our mind. The only thing is that we must start going. That is very necessary. As I said earlier, there is only a very small thing to be adjusted now. In fact, the Chief Minister of Bihar wrote on May 7th to the Prime Minister that this problem has to be settled between him and the other Chief Minister; there were only some very small differences which Chief Minister from Bihar would settle it. In the meanwhile,

other things happened and therefore there has been a setback. We are following it up again. In fact, I wanted to have discussion with Shri Sethi who was to have come this morning in connection with the Chambal Control Board meeting; I had written to him about this also. But, unfortunately, Bhopal has been cut off and therefore he has not been able to come here so far, and, therefore, I have not been able to have discussion with him.

So, I would like to submit that this question is fully in our mind, and we shall see that the Fifth Plan will contain provision for this project, and we shall see that this project is started and put to use, and that the Sone waters would be used for the benefit of all the three States, and not particularly one State only, so that the drought-prone areas get benefited thereby, and this project shall be our national pride and not the pride of this State or that State only, and without any suffering to anybody. Nobody would suffer in this. Bihar would not suffer, nor will Madhya Pradesh or U.P. suffer. Everybody will get equitable share, and I am sure that with the hon-Members' co-operation, we shall be able to see this through. I can give them any amount of information on this subject, because there is nothing secret in this, except the agreement.

I would not give you the text of the agreement because it is still to be signed by all the Chief Ministers; there is excitement on the part of the hon. Members. There will have to be adjustments and so on, and so, except the agreement proper, I will give you any paper connected with it. Therefore, there is nothing for the hon. Members to fear and I look forward to the day, which I think would be very early, when we will be able to settle this problem and start on this very useful project of our country.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : हमारे यहां जब से यह चीज चली है छः चीफ मिनिस्टर बदल चुके हैं। केन्द्रिय मंत्री यहां के यहां हैं हमारी यही प्रार्थना है कि उनके हाथों यह काम हो जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also come from Madhya Pradesh. It is a delight for

me to see that the debate has ended on such a pleasant note to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, September 1, 1973/Bhādra 10, 1895 (Saka).